確認問題
355

時事英語 CHECK TEST

時事英語：気候・災害・エネルギー60 確認問題集

気候・災害・エネルギーの確認問題31問。災害報道の語と「緩和と適応」の区別を、ニュース英文で確かめる。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　　／30問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

1 When the powerful typhoon made landfall, a ＿＿ surge flooded many homes near the coast.
a rain　b storm　c heat　d flash

2 Firefighters are working hard to ＿＿ the wildfire before it reaches nearby towns.
a issue　b spread　c restore　d contain

3 The ＿＿ toll from the earthquake rose to 120 as rescue workers searched collapsed buildings.
a rescue　b damage　c relief　d death

4 Relief ＿＿, including food, water and blankets, were sent to the disaster-hit area.
a evacuees　b supplies　c outages　d drills

5 Power was ＿＿ to most homes two days after the outage began.
a phased　b saved　c contained　d restored

6 Reducing emissions from power plants is a form of climate change ＿＿, because it slows warming itself.
a conservation　b mitigation　c adaptation　d pollution

7 Scientists warn that once the ice sheet passes a ＿＿ point, its melting may become impossible to stop.
a selling　b tipping　c starting　d boiling

8 Because solar and wind power depend on the weather, energy ＿＿ such as large batteries is becoming more important.
a bill　b storage　c mix　d conservation

9 The town built an ＿＿ wind farm several kilometers out at sea.
a offshore　b upstream　c overseas　d outdoor

10 The earthquake had a ＿＿ of 6.8, but the seismic intensity varied greatly from place to place.
a magnitude　b tsunami　c epicenter　d aftershock

11 A sudden ＿＿ caught many people on their way home without umbrellas.
a heatwave　b drought　c downpour　d outage

◆ Ⅱ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

12 This was the hottest July <u>on record</u>.
a since reliable records began
b in the entire history of the Earth　c according to a rumor
d in the last few days

13 Residents suffered through <u>scorching</u> temperatures last week.
a constantly changing　b unusually cold　c extremely hot
d pleasantly warm

14 <u>Evacuees</u> spent the night in the school gym.
a rescue workers　b volunteers who brought food
c doctors and nurses
d people who had left their homes for safety

15 The project focuses on <u>adaptation</u> to rising sea levels.
a adjusting to deal with the effects　b reducing the causes
c measuring the changes　d ignoring the problem

16 The old nuclear reactor will be <u>decommissioned</u> next year.
a inspected for safety　b restarted　c permanently shut down
d rebuilt

17 The <u>epicenter</u> was located 30 kilometers off the coast.
a the point on the surface directly above where the quake started
b the area hit by the tsunami
c the place deep underground where the quake started
d the city that suffered the most damage

◆ Ⅲ 次の架空のニュース英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Heavy rain is becoming more common in the region around the town of Westbrook. Last summer, a sudden downpour caused a <u>flash flood</u>(ア) that damaged dozens of homes, although no one was hurt. Since then, the town has taken two kinds of steps. First, it has built higher walls along the river and created an app that sends alerts to residents' phones. Second, it has begun to install solar panels on public buildings and to replace its buses with electric ones. Town officials explain that the first set of measures is about (1), while the second is about mitigation. "We cannot stop heavy rain by ourselves," the mayor said, "but we can prepare for it, and we can do our part to cut emissions." Next month, the town will hold its first evacuation drill for all residents.

18 下線部(ア)の意味として最も適切なものを選べ。

a a flood caused by melting snow in spring
b a flood that lasts for several months
c a flood that happens very quickly after heavy rain
d a flood that is predicted long in advance

19 空所(1)に入る最も適切なものを選べ。

a pollution　b conservation　c adaptation　d decarbonization

20 本文で mitigation の例として挙げられているものを1つ選べ。

a building higher walls along the river
b sending alerts to residents' phones
c holding an evacuation drill
d putting solar panels on public buildings

21 町長の発言の内容として最も適切なものを選べ。

a The town should both prepare for heavy rain and help reduce emissions.
b The town can stop heavy rain if it cuts emissions.
c Preparing for floods is more important than cutting emissions.
d Only the national government can deal with heavy rain.

22 本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選べ。

a No one was injured in last summer's flood.
b All of the town's buses already run on electricity.
c The town holds an evacuation drill every year.
d The flood destroyed only a few homes.

◆ Ⅳ 日本語に合うように空所に適語を入れよ

23 停電は2日間続いた。The power ＿＿ lasted for two days.

24 多くの人が避難所で夜を過ごした。Many people spent the night at an evacuation ＿＿.

25 ボランティアが被災地に向かった。Volunteers went to the disaster-＿＿ area.

26 私たちの学校では毎年9月に防災訓練を行う。Our school holds a disaster ＿＿ every September.

27 その国は再生可能エネルギーの割合を増やすことを目指している。The country aims to increase the share of ＿＿ energy.

28 (evacuate を適切な形にして)町全体の避難には6時間かかった。The ＿＿ of the whole town took six hours.

◆ Ⅴ 日本語を英語に直せ

29 今年の夏は観測史上最も暑かった。

30 日本では、台風や地震などの自然災害に備えることが大切だ。

解答・解説 時事英語：気候・災害・エネルギー60

1 **b　storm**
storm surge＝高潮（台風で海面が持ち上がる）。flash は flash flood（鉄砲水）、heat は heatwave・heat dome の形で使う。

2 **d　contain**
contain a wildfire＝山火事を食い止める（封じ込める）。before it reaches nearby towns が根拠。spread（広げる）は逆。

3 **d　death**
death toll＝死者数。rose to 120 と数字で使う。toll は本来「通行料・犠牲」。relief は救援、rescue は救助。

4 **b　supplies**
relief supplies＝救援物資。including food, water and blankets が具体例。evacuees（避難者）は人なので送られる物ではない。

5 **d　restored**
restore power＝電気を復旧させる。outage（停電）の後なので「戻す」。phase は phase out（段階的に廃止）の形で使う。

6 **b　mitigation**
原因（排出）を減らして温暖化そのものを抑える＝mitigation（緩和）。堤防など影響に備えるのは adaptation（適応）。→ シートの『紛らわしい環境・災害語』。

7 **b　tipping**
tipping point＝転換点（超えると急激で後戻りしにくい変化が起こる点）。tip＝傾く・ひっくり返る。boiling point は沸点。

8 **b　storage**
energy storage＝蓄電。such as large batteries が具体例。conservation は省エネ、energy mix は電源構成。

9 **a　offshore**
offshore＝沖合の。offshore wind farm＝洋上風力発電所。out at sea が根拠。overseas は「海外の」で国の外を指す。

10 **a　magnitude**
magnitude＝地震そのものの規模（1つ）。seismic intensity（震度）は場所ごとに違う、という対比が but の後。

11 **c　downpour**
downpour＝どしゃ降り（down＋pour 注ぐ）。without umbrellas が根拠。drought（干ばつ）は雨が降らないことで逆。

12 **a　since reliable records began**
on record＝記録が残る範囲で（観測史上）。地球の全歴史ではないので「史上」は「観測史上」の意味。→ シートの『最上級と警報の言い方』。

13 **c　extremely hot**
scorching＝焼けつくように暑い（scorch＝焦がす）。hot より強い語で、猛暑の報道で使う。

14 **d　people who had left their homes for safety**
evacuee＝避難者（-ee＝〜される人。employee と同じ）。evacuate（避難する）から。救助隊員は rescue workers。

15 **a　adjusting to deal with the effects**
adaptation＝（変化への）適応。海面上昇という影響に備えること。原因を減らすのは mitigation（緩和）で、ここでは誤り。

16 **c　permanently shut down**
decommission＝（施設を）廃止する。名詞 decommissioning＝廃炉。restart（再稼働）とは逆の動き。

17 **a　the point on the surface directly above where the quake started**
epicenter＝震央（震源の真上の地表の点）。地下の震源そのものは hypocenter。報道では「震源地」と訳すことも多い。

18 **c　a flood that happens very quickly after heavy rain**
flash flood＝鉄砲水（短時間の豪雨で一気に起こる洪水）。flash＝一瞬の光。本文でも sudden downpour が原因。

19 **c　adaptation**
堤防と警報アプリは雨の被害に備える対策＝adaptation（適応）。while の対比で、太陽光パネルと電気バス（排出削減）が mitigation。

20 **d　putting solar panels on public buildings**
the second（2つ目の対策）＝太陽光パネル設置とバスの電動化が mitigation。ほかの3つは被害への備え（適応・防災）。

21 **a　The town should both prepare for heavy rain and help reduce emissions.**
prepare for it（適応）と do our part to cut emissions（緩和）の両方。cannot stop … by ourselves なので「止められる」は逆、優劣の比較は本文にない。

22 **a　No one was injured in last summer's flood.**
no one was hurt の言い換え。バスは has begun to replace（途中）、避難訓練は来月が first（初めて）、dozens of homes は「数十軒」で a few ではない。

23 **outage／cut／failure**
power outage＝停電（blackout とも）。英では power cut がふつう。restore power＝電気を復旧させる。

24 **center／centre／shelter**
evacuation center＝避難所（evacuation shelter とも言う）。evacuation order（避難指示）と組で覚える。

25 **hit／stricken**
disaster-hit[-stricken]area＝被災地。hit・stricken は「襲われた」の過去分詞。

26 **drill**
drill＝反復訓練。fire drill＝火災訓練、evacuation drill＝避難訓練。training は不可算なので a disaster training とは言わない（disaster training exercise なら可）。

27 **renewable**
renewable energy＝再生可能エネルギー（renew＝新しくする＋able）。名詞で renewables とも。

28 **evacuation**
The ＿＿ of 〜 なので名詞。evacuate → evacuation（避難）。人を表す evacuee（避難者）と区別する。

29 **This summer was the hottest on record.**
観測史上＝on record（最上級＋on record）。This summer was the hottest summer since records began. も可。「史上」を in history とすると地球の歴史全体に聞こえる。

30 **In Japan, it is important to prepare for natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes.**
採点ポイント：prepare for 〜＝〜に備える／such as で具体例／typhoons・earthquakes は一般論なので複数形。be prepared for も可。