確認問題 338

ことわざ・教養・背景知識 CHECK TEST

背景知識チートシート：環境問題（気候変動・SDGs・生物多様性）

確認問題集

環境問題の背景知識の確認問題21問。エコの落とし穴・コモンズの悲劇・緩和と適応を短文読解で問う。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／21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 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Many shoppers now carry reusable bags instead of taking plastic ones at the store. This seems like an obvious way to help the environment. However, making a reusable cotton bag requires much more energy and water than making a thin plastic bag. Some studies suggest that a cotton bag has to be used many times before it becomes the better choice. In other words, a reusable bag is only eco-friendly if it is actually reused. The lesson is not that we should go back to plastic bags, but that we should judge products by their whole life cycle, not by their image.

1 What does the writer point out after "However"?

a Cotton bags cannot be reused.

b A cotton bag may be worse for the environment unless it is used many times.

c Most shoppers refuse to carry reusable bags.

d Plastic bags are always better for the environment than cotton bags.

2 下線部 life cycle の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a the time a shopper spends in a store

b the whole period from when a product is made until it is thrown away

c the number of times a product is sold

d the speed at which a product becomes popular

3 The writer's main point is that ＿＿＿.

a cotton bags should be banned

b we should go back to using plastic bags

c we should judge a product's environmental impact by looking at its whole life

d shoppers should stop buying new products

4 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Producing a cotton bag uses more resources than producing a thin plastic bag.

b All studies show that cotton bags are never the better choice.

c The writer says that image is the best way to judge a product.

d Making a plastic bag requires more water than making a cotton bag.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Imagine a pasture that is open to all the farmers in a village. Each farmer gains by adding one more cow, because the extra cow brings him more milk and money, while the cost of the damaged grass is shared by everyone. If every farmer thinks this way, the pasture will eventually be destroyed, and all of them will lose. This idea, known as "the tragedy of the commons," was made famous by the ecologist Garrett Hardin in 1968. It helps explain problems such as overfishing and climate change, in which the oceans and the atmosphere act as shared resources. Many experts argue that such problems cannot be solved by goodwill alone; rules or agreements are needed.

5 Why does each farmer want to add more cows?

a Because the village leader orders him to do so

b Because he receives the benefit himself, while the cost is shared by all

c Because the other farmers pay him to do so

d Because the grass grows faster when there are more cows

6 下線部 goodwill alone の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a scientific research only　b the efforts of a single farmer

c money from the government

d people's good intentions without any rules

7 According to the passage, which is a problem similar to the one in the village?

a rising food prices　b traffic accidents　c unemployment

d overfishing

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

There are two main ways to respond to climate change. Mitigation means reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming, for example by using renewable energy. Adaptation means preparing for the effects of warming that cannot be avoided, such as building higher sea walls or developing crops that can survive extreme heat. In the past, some people worried that talking about adaptation would make people less serious about cutting emissions. Today, however, since the planet has already warmed by more than 1°C compared with the late nineteenth century, most experts agree that both approaches are necessary.

8 Which of the following is an example of adaptation?

a Switching from coal power to solar power

b Driving less and cycling more

c Putting a tax on carbon emissions

d Growing a type of rice that can survive high temperatures

9 Why were some people once worried about talking about adaptation?

a They thought sea walls were too low.

b They thought it would cost nothing.

c They believed global warming had already stopped.

d They thought it might reduce efforts to cut emissions.

10 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a Most experts now think both mitigation and adaptation are needed.

b Most experts now think only mitigation is needed.

c The planet has warmed by more than 1°C since the year 2000.

d Adaptation means reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

◆ Ⅳ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

11 Forests and oceans act as carbon ＿＿＿, absorbing large amounts of CO2 from the air.

a taxes　b sinks　c neutrals　d footprints

12 The company advertised its products as "green," but critics accused it of ＿＿＿.

a recycling　b decoupling　c greenwashing　d adaptation

13 Scientists warn that if the ice sheets pass a certain ＿＿＿ point, the change may be impossible to reverse.

a starting　b selling　c viewing　d tipping

14 Your carbon ＿＿＿ is the total amount of greenhouse gases produced by your activities.

a tax　b trade　c footprint　d sink

15 In a ＿＿＿ economy, products are repaired, reused, and recycled instead of being thrown away.

a planned　b linear　c shadow　d circular

16 One cold winter does not disprove global warming, because ＿＿＿ refers to average conditions over a long period.

a weather　b climate　c temperature　d season

◆ Ⅴ 環境問題の基礎知識として、最も適切なものを選べ

17 パリ協定(2015年)の内容として正しいものは？

a 先進国だけに排出削減を義務づける

b 気温上昇を産業革命前から2℃より十分低く保ち、1.5℃に抑える努力をする

c 2020年までに世界の排出を完全にゼロにする

d オゾン層を壊すフロンを規制する

18 SDGs について正しいものは？

a 期限は2050年の目標　b 環境保護だけを目的とした目標

c 貧困・教育・ジェンダーなども含む17の目標で、期限は2030年

d 先進国だけが取り組む目標

19 オゾン層の破壊と地球温暖化の関係について正しいものは？

a オゾンホールが温暖化の主な原因である

b どちらも森林の減少だけが原因である

c 温暖化が止まればオゾンホールも必ず消える

d 主に別の問題で、オゾン層の破壊は紫外線の問題である

◆ Ⅵ 日本語を英語に直せ

20 気候変動は、どの国も単独では解決できない地球規模の問題だ。

21 個人の行動は大切だが、政策の変化がなければ十分ではない。

1 **b　A cotton bag may be worse for the environment unless it is used many times.**
However の後の「常識をくつがえす」部分が設問の的。has to be used many times before it becomes the better choice の言い換え。always は Some studies suggest の言い過ぎ。

2 **b　the whole period from when a product is made until it is thrown away**
life cycle（ライフサイクル）＝製造から廃棄までの一生。製造時のエネルギー・水と、何回使うかの両方を含めて評価せよ、という主張につながる。

3 **c　we should judge a product's environmental impact by looking at its whole life**
not A but B（AではなくB）の B が主張。「レジ袋に戻れ」は not の側で、筆者が否定している内容。イメージではなく全体で判断せよ、が結論。

4 **a　Producing a cotton bag uses more resources than producing a thin plastic bag.**
more energy and water を more resources とまとめた言い換え。All・never は言い過ぎ、水の量の比較は逆、image で判断するなは本文の主張と逆。

5 **b　Because he receives the benefit himself, while the cost is shared by all**
利益は自分だけ、損失（荒れた草地）はみんなで負担、という構造が「コモンズの悲劇」の核心。because ～ while … を正確に言い換えたものが正解。

6 **d　people's good intentions without any rules**
goodwill＝善意、alone＝～だけで。直後の rules or agreements are needed と対比され、「善意だけではだめで、ルールが要る」という流れ。

7 **d　overfishing**
such as overfishing and climate change と本文に挙がる。海（漁業資源）や大気が「共有地」にあたる。本文にない例を選ばせる誤答に注意。

8 **d　Growing a type of rice that can survive high temperatures**
適応＝避けられない被害に備えること（暑さに強い作物・堤防）。残りはすべて排出を減らす緩和（mitigation）の例。

9 **d　They thought it might reduce efforts to cut emissions.**
would make people less serious about cutting emissions の言い換え。「備えれば大丈夫」と思わせ、削減の努力がゆるむことへの心配。

10 **a　Most experts now think both mitigation and adaptation are needed.**
最終文の both approaches are necessary と一致。1℃超の温暖化は19世紀後半との比較（数字・時のずれ）。緩和と適応の定義を入れかえた誤答も定番。

11 **b　sinks**
carbon sink＝炭素の吸収源（森林・海・土壌）。absorbing（吸収している）が決め手。carbon footprint は「出す量」の側。

12 **c　greenwashing**
greenwashing＝見せかけの環境配慮。whitewash（ごまかす）のもじり。but critics accused it of ～（非難された）から悪い意味の語が入る。

13 **d　tipping**
tipping point＝転換点。超えると急に変化し、元に戻りにくくなる境目。impossible to reverse（元に戻せない）がヒント。

14 **c　footprint**
carbon footprint＝生活や製品が出す温室効果ガスの総量。足跡のように「残したもの」の量。sink は吸収源で逆。

15 **d　circular**
circular economy＝循環型経済。作って使って捨てる一方通行の linear economy（直線型経済）と対比される。

16 **b　climate**
climate＝30年ほどの長期の平均、weather＝日々の天気。1年・1地域の寒さで温暖化を否定するのは、この2つを混同した誤り。

17 **b　気温上昇を産業革命前から2℃より十分低く保ち、1.5℃に抑える努力をする**
パリ協定はすべての国が目標を出す仕組み。先進国だけに義務づけたのは京都議定書（1997）、フロンの規制はモントリオール議定書（1987）。

18 **c　貧困・教育・ジェンダーなども含む17の目標で、期限は2030年**
国連が2015年に採択。環境・社会・経済をつなぐ考え方で、すべての国が対象。「環境だけ」は代表的な誤解。

19 **d　主に別の問題で、オゾン層の破壊は紫外線の問題である**
オゾン層の破壊は有害な紫外線の増加、温暖化は温室効果ガスの増加の問題。混同させる選択肢が定番。

20 **Climate change is a global problem that no country can solve alone.**
no country can ～（どの国も～できない）で強く言える。that は目的格の関係代名詞。alone は by itself も可。環境の英作文の導入の定番。

21 **Individual actions are important, but they are not enough without changes in policy.**
「個人か制度か」の論点で両方を認める一文。without ～（～がなければ）。Individual actions matter も可。policy changes でもよい。

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