Make It or Break It

The Future of Our Environment

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Make It or Break It は、文章や写真、あるいは教育の場を通して、地球環境の問題に取り組んできた4人の環境問題の専門家が、それぞれ専門とする分野の問題についてわかりやすく論じたものです。環境と英語をいろいろな角度から学べるように構成してありますので、講読用教材としてだけではなく英語によるディスカッションの教材としても利用していただきたいと思います。

Make It or Break It はまず第一に、環境問題について理解を深めるためのテキストです。著者はそれぞれ、身近な場あるいは国際的な場で、一人の人間として、また仕事として、環境問題にかかわってきています。地球は人間の物質的・精神的糧を与えてくれるすばらしい源です。しかし、それは常に変動する非常にもろい源でもあります。人間にとってかけがえのない地球の環境を守ることは私たちの義務です。そして、環境に対する私たちの理解を深めることが、地球環境を守る努力の第一歩なのです。

また、言うまでもなく、Make It or Break It は英語のテキストです。著者はそれぞれ日本で英語を教え、また英語で環境問題について教えた経験を持っています。このテキストは、そのような経験を基にして、読みやすい平易な英語で書かれています。4人の著者のうち、パックストン兄弟はイギリス人で残りの2人はアメリカ人です。したがって、学生諸君は英語表現と米語表現に同時に触れることになりますが、このような英語と米語の混在は英語が使われる国々では普通に見られることです。英米語の幅広い語彙と表現スタイルに触れるとともに、このような英米語の混在に出来るだけ慣れることが大切です。

Make It or Break It は、環境問題の多様性を示すと同時に執筆者の多様性も示しています。テキスト全体が環境問題を扱っていますが、執筆者一人ひとりは独自の文章スタイルを持ち、独自の環境哲学を持ち、特定の環境に対する独自の見解を持っています。環境問題に関する意見が皆さんの間で異なるように、著者の見解も互いに異なっています。このテキストが、環境問題と英語の用法に対する知識を深めると共に、ほかの人々の考え方を理解し、自分の考えを表現する能力を養成するのに役立つことを願っています。

1999年 春

スティーヴン・ヘッセ 三枝 幸雄

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The Costs of Our Car Culture

S INCE Henry Ford first began mass-producing the Model T in 1908, automobiles have symbolized wealth, power and freedom. Today, the "car culture" is a global phenomenon that every year demands more vehicles, more roads, and more fuel. Almost everyone has a car, needs a car, or desires one. In 1990, 5 there were over 555 million cars on the road, and each day more than 135,000 new cars are produced. If production continues at this rate, by the year 2010, there could be more than one billion cars in use worldwide. No wonder environmentalists more often view our car culture as a car conundrum.

The benefits of cars are obvious. They are convenient and easy to operate, they make work and play more enjoyable, and they fulfill our needs for solitude and escape. With cars being produced in countless models and colors, and at prices matching almost any budget, cars are an easy passport to status and prestige. But cars also isolate us from others, and from our surroundings. Roads have carved up the landscape and exhaust fumes have fogged our cities and clogged our lungs.

Perhaps the greatest complaint about cars is that their emissions pollute the air. Automobiles spew out carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, as well as volatile organic compounds. These emissions add to the risk of global climate change, contribute to acid rain, and generate dangerous ozone and smog in traffic-congested cities. They also take a toll

on human health, causing skin and respiratory problems, and they harm agriculture, livestock, and wild plants and animals.

Air pollution, however, is just one of the many social costs that cars impose on society. Another is traffic accidents. Hundreds of thousands of people die each year in car-related accidents, and property damage caused by vehicles leads to higher legal, medical and emergency-service costs. Motor vehicles also create noise pollution that harms health and reduces property values. Traffic jams are another price society must pay for the convenience of cars. Sitting bumper-to-bumper wastes fuel, pollutes the air, causes stress and frustration, and reduces individual and business productivity.

Because cars run on gasoline and diesel fuel, nations must also transport and refine oil, activities that contribute to air, water and soil pollution. Of course, cars are useless without highways, bridges and parking, and every time we build a road or a parking lot we must level and pave the earth. This infrastructure is not free; it is paid for with the taxes of those who drive and those who do not. A less obvious cost is the destruction of wetlands, water-sheds and farmland due to road and bridge construction.

Cars also consume time, even when we are not driving them. According to Ivan Illich, author of *Energy and Equity*, the average American man devotes more than 1,600 hours a year to his car. "He sits in it while it goes and while it stands idling. He parks and searches for it. He earns the money to put down on it and to meet the monthly installments. He works to pay for petrol, tolls, insurance tickets and taxes," writes Illich.

Other researchers have taken this observation a step further by calculating the "social speed" of vehicles. Social speed is the average speed of a vehicle, after other factors have been considered. For example, one might compare a bicycle that travels 15 kph and a small car that averages 40 kph, assuming the bike and car owners receive the same salary. The annual cost of a small car is at least thirty times that of a bicycle. Thus, while the bike owner has to work 15 hours a year to pay her costs, the car owner 5 may have to work 450 hours to cover the car's costs. When one considers the hours worked to pay these costs, the "social speed" of the bike is reduced to 14 kph while the car's "speed" drops to 17 kph. Once other factors, such as pollution, expressway construction, and accident costs, are tallied, the "social speed" of the car 10 drops to 13 kph while the bike holds at 14 kph.



Many cities and towns now provide bike paths for cyclists, similar to this one in the Netherlands.

© Paxton

Thus, the car owner who drives 30 minutes per day and covers 20 km may feel as if he is traveling faster than a bicyclist who travels only 7.5 km in the same amount of time. Taking into consideration the time needed to pay for and maintain a car, however, the car owner is spending an average of 70 minutes per day on his car, while the bicyclist is spending only 32 minutes. The car owner may be traveling faster, but he is using more time overall.

An obvious solution to this problem would be to enlarge roads and travel at faster speeds, right? Unfortunately, widening roads and increasing speeds only encourages more people to drive. According to one British researcher, the M25 motorway that circles London was intended to carry 80,000 cars a day, but once it was completed traffic levels reached double that. New expressways, it seems, encourage more people to drive, causing increased congestion and canceling the expected benefits of wider, faster roads.

Certainly great advances are being made with new technologies that can reduce some of the social costs of driving, particularly air pollution. Car makers in Japan and abroad are producing alternative vehicles that emit little or no pollution. Some of these vehicles have hybrid engines that use a combination of gas, or diesel fuel, and electricity. Others have fully electric engines and some are solar powered. Even if we solve the air pollution problem, however, we are still burdened with the other social costs of cars.

One way to reduce traffic congestion, air pollution and road construction is to use mass transportation systems, such as trains and buses. But mass transportation alone will not solve the problem. We may also have to cut down on travel and require that

people use more environment-friendly forms of transportation. This could mean decentralized urban centers and unpopular measures, such as higher taxes on large passenger vehicles, large engines and on fuel. More attractive options might be tax cuts for those who do not drive, and wider, tree-lined paths for pedestrians 5 and bicycles. These would make walking and riding faster and more pleasant.

The greatest obstacle to overcoming our costly car culture, however, is pleasure. Simply stated, cars offer fun and freedom. When we get behind the wheel and get on the road, we can flee the monotony of daily life. As long as cars capture our imagination with thoughts of freedom, they will be in demand. For even if we are forced to spend most of our time sitting in traffic jams, the allure of the automobile is its promise of escape.

(S. HESSE)

EXERCISES

■ 本文の内容と一致するものには T, 一致しないものには F を選びなさい。
I.() Emissions that pollute the air are the main social cost of cars.
2.() The costs of cars extend beyond those that drivers must pay.

4.() Wider roads and faster speeds usually ease traffic congestion.

3.() The "social speed" of bicycles can be faster than cars.

5.() Alternative ve	hicles help solve the pr	roblem of car emissions.
2 次	くの各語の説明またに	は言い換えとして適切なも	ものを,下から選びなさい.
1.() conundrum	2.() budget	3.() volatile
4.() prestige	5.() infrastructure	6.() hybrid
7.() congestion	8.() allure	
b. e. c. c. d. p e. ro	stimate or plan of omposed of two d ower of attraction	ifferent elements or fascination	y low temperature ent over a period of time s a country's economic

🔞 本文の中の表現を参考にして,次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい.

g. abnormal accumulation or obstruction, especially of traffich. respect based on good reputation, past achievements, etc.

f. puzzling problem

- 1. 彼のプランで最も不満な点は、実行に(to implement it)コストがかかり過ぎることだ。
- 2. バーベキュー・パーティー (barbecue party) を計画する時は、天候 のことを考えておく必要がある.
- 3. 有名大学の卒業証書 (the diploma from a prestigious university) こそ成功へのパスポートだと思っている人が多い。

A Stable Atmosphere, Key to Human Survival

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HOUGH our atmosphere provides the air we breathe, protection from dangerous solar radiation, and a climate stable enough to have maintained life on earth for 3.5 billion years, human activities are rocking the boat. Life as we know it is threatened.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) along with water vapor and other gases in our atmosphere help keep the Earth warm, like the glass of a greenhouse, by allowing short-wave solar radiation through to warm the Earth's surface and by preventing some long-wave infrared radiation from reflecting off Earth back into space. Though this Greenhouse Effect is essential to our lives, because global temperatures would be 33°C lower without it, most scientists agree that too much warming is dangerous and that the Earth's climate is changing quickly. The 0.5°C rise in average global temperatures recorded since the last century is more seri- 15 ous than it may sound considering that the last ice age was triggered by just a 3°C decline in average temperatures. Since record keeping began in 1866, the eleven warmest years have all occurred since 1979, and of these, the three warmest years occurred during the 1990's.

Though some people have suggested that sunspot cycles (increased solar radiation) and urban "heat island" effects (where human construction raises local temperatures) might mislead measurements of global temperature change, in 1995 the UN-

sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed that human activity is causing global climate change. In 1997. Henry Kendall, a scientist and Nobel Prize winner, declared that global warming "is very real and action is needed immediately." 5 Every year, burning fossil fuels generates more than six billion tons of carbon emissions. Deforestation releases as much as two billion tons more. Carbon sinks, such as forests, soil and oceans, absorb a large percentage of these annual emissions, but billions of tons still accumulate in the atmosphere.

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Since the Industrial Revolution in the mid-1800s, human activities have greatly increased the abundance of greenhouse gases - CO₂ levels are 30% higher and nitrous oxide levels 15% higher, a result of our fossil-fuel-consuming industrial economy. Methane levels from intensive stock farming have soared 100%. 15 Supercomputer models predict global temperature increases of between 1°C and 5°C in the next century. This is expected to result in heat waves, species extinctions, stronger hurricanes, floods, droughts, wildfires, and the spread of warm climate diseases (such as malaria) and pest species. Different regions will be 20 affected in different ways, for example droughts in the U.S. Midwest could reduce harvests by a third, while Europe and Japan may become wetter.

Studies show that if polar ice sheets melt — and they are thinning — and warmer oceans expand, then sea levels will rise, 25 threatening coastal cities and small islands throughout the world. Most of the world's major cities are coastal, or located at river mouths, and island groups such as the Maldives could slowly be submerged. In Asia, nearly 10% of the world's rice production would be threatened by rising seas - food for more than 200 30 million people. Japan's Environment Agency fears that just a two

to three degrees Celsius temperature rise over the next 70 years could raise sea levels enough to cause up to 190 trillion yen in damage to Tokyo and Osaka alone, and displace up to four million people. In China and Bangladesh 140 million people could be displaced.

The Japanese public is as alarmed as environmentalists and insurance companies by such predictions. A poll by the Prime Minister's office has shown that 80% of respondents support



Citizens' groups demonstrating in favor of reducing CO₂ at the Kyoto Conference held in 1997.

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legislation to counter global warming.

Such worries compelled international leaders and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) to meet in 1997 at the Kyoto Conference to discuss climate change, and set targets to reduce their emissions of warming gases. The agreed reductions varied from nation to nation, but resulted in a pledge among developed nations to reduce their emissions by an average of only 5.2% of 1990 levels by 2010. Developing nations were not asked to reduce their emissions despite China being the second largest source of greenhouse gases.

Ozone holes too are a totally unforeseen man-made disaster affecting both humans and wildlife. Ozone (O₃) is a poisonous gas that collects in the stratosphere where it forms a shield against harmful ultraviolet (UV) solar radiation. Ozone, however, breaks down when it comes into contact with stable industrial chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons found in aerosol sprays, foams, air conditioners, refrigerators and fire extinguishers. Once released into the atmosphere, these chemicals rise up to the ozone layer where they remain for 100 years or more.

During its lifetime in the stratosphere, a single CFC molecule can destroy tens of thousands of ozone molecules.

Satellites revealed in the spring of 1997 that an ozone hole half the size of Canada had opened over the northern hemisphere, and ozone levels were 40% lower than recorded in 1982.

25 Between 1981 and 1991 the hole over Antarctica grew 13 times wider, and in 1996 ozone in the region had thinned 70% to 80%. Studies show that a 1% decrease in ozone results in a 2% increase in ground-level UV radiation that can cause a 2% increase in skin cancers and a 0.8% increase in cataracts. Americans now face a one-in-eighty-seven risk of developing malignant melanoma, an

注を作成するにあたり、主として以下の文献・資料を利用させていただいた

『ランダムハウス英和大辞典』(小学館)

『新英和大辞典』(研究社)

『リーダーズ・プラス』(研究社)

『新編 英和活用大辞典』(研究社)

『最新英語情報辞典』(小学館)

『ジーニアス英和辞典』(大修館)

『情報・知識 imidas 1998』(集英社)

『生態学辞典』(築地書館)

『理化学辞典』(研究社)

『地球環境用語辞典』(東京書籍)

『人間と自然の事典』(化学同人)

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (Oxford U.P.)

The Green Book (Hodder and Stoughton, 1991)

Unit 1 The Costs of Our Car Culture

Page Line

- 7 1 Henry Ford「ヘンリー・フォード」(1863-1947) 米国の自動車製造業者
 - 1 Model T「モデルT」 米国のフォード社製 4 気筒290ccの乗用車 (1909-27) で、最初の大量生産車として知られている。
 - 10 car conundrum「車にかかわる難問」 conundrum = puzzling problem *cf.* a mathematical conundrum「数学の難問」
 - 13- With cars being produced with は付帯状況を表す. with をとれば独立分詞構文となる. cf. With night coming on, we started home. 「夜になってきたので私たちは家路についた」
 - 14- at prices matching almost any budget 「ほとんどどんな予算に も合う価格で」
 - 15 **passport to** ~「《比喩的に用いて》~を得るための手段,保障」 *cf.* A good education can be your passport to success. 「立派な教育 は成功への確実な道だ」
 - 17 exhaust fumes = exhaust gas「排気ガス」
 - 19- emissions「(エンジンからの) 排気物」 車の排気ガスにはいろいろ な化学物質が含まれており、大気汚染の原因の一つになっている
 - 20 carbon dioxide [daiáksaid]「二酸化炭素,炭酸ガス」 dioxide は「二酸化物(2原子の酸素を含む酸化物の総称)」 di- は「二つの,二倍の」の意を表す接頭辞。oxide は「酸化物(酸素と他の原子との化

合物)」

- 20- carbon monoxide [manáksaid] 「一酸化炭素」
- 21 nitrogen [náitrədʒən] oxides 「窒素酸化物」
- 21 sulfur dioxide 「二酸化硫黄、亜硫酸ガス」
- 21- volatile organic compounds「揮発性有機化合物」
- 23 contribute to ~ = help to cause ~ 「~の一因となる」 *cf.* Food additives may contribute to cancer. 「食品添加物はガンの一因となりうる」
- 23 acid rain「酸性雨」 イオウ化合物が混じって酸性を呈する雨. 原因 は化石燃料を燃やすことで生じるイオウ酸化物や窒素酸化物などの大 気汚染物質. 森林, 植物, 作物に被害を与え, 建造物を腐蝕させ, 湖 沼, 河川, 地下水を酸性化してしまう.
- 24- take a toll on ~「~に大きな被害を与える」toll「(事故, 災害などの)代償, 犠牲, 死傷者数」 *cf.* last year's total toll on the roads 「昨年の交通事故死傷者総数」
- 8 1 respiratory 「呼吸器系の」 *cf.* respire = breathe air
 - 2 livestock = animals kept on a farm for use or profit e.g., cattle or sheep 「家畜」
 - 4- Hundreds of thousands of ~「幾十万(無数)の~」 *cf.* hundreds of times「何百回となく」
 - 6 property damage 車、構造物など人間以外のものに対する損害のこと。
 - 10 Sitting bumper-to-bumper「渋滞の中で車を運転すること」 bumper-to-bumper「車のバンパーが接触せんばかりの状態で」
 - 17 infrastructure「(国家,都市,地域社会などの存続・発展にかかわる)基本的施設,インフラ」 道路,学校,交通・通信施設などのこと.
 - 19- watersheds「(川の) 流域」
 - 22 Ivan Illich「イヴァン・イリイチ」 オーストリア出身の思想家(1926-)。 学校・医療・交通などをめぐる産業サービス制度や,現代における性の 問題などを鋭く批判的に論じた. *Energy and Equity*(『エネルギー と公正』) などの著書がある.
 - 25 searches for it 広大な駐車場で自分の車をさがすのである.
 - 25 to put down on it 「車の代金の一部を頭金として払うための」 *cf*. Tom put down \$100 on a computer. 「トムはコンピューターの頭金として100ドル支払った」
 - 25- to meet the monthly installments 「月賦支払いのための」 *cf.* How will you meet expenses? 「あなたはどうやって費用を払うつもりですか」; pay for furniture in monthly installments 「家具を月賦で払う」
 - 27 insurance tickets「自動車保険(証券)」
 - 28 have taken this observation a step further 「この (イリイチ

- の) 観察を一歩進めた」
- 29 social speed「社会的スピード」 すぐ後で説明されているように、 単なる車の物理的スピードではなく、社会生活で使用される車のさま ざまな要素を考慮に入れて割り出した、車の実質的スピードのこと
- 9 10 tallied < tally「計算する、総計する」
 - ll holds at 14kph「時速14キロのままである」
- 10 1 covers < cover = travel (a certain distance)「(人・乗り物がある 距離を)行く、こなす」 cf. We covered 600 miles a day on our trip.「旅行で1日600マイル行った」
 - 12 **the M25 motorway** ロンドンを環状に囲む英国の高速道路M25の こと Mは motorway の頭文字で,英国の高速道路は番号の前にMが 付く
 - 13 once = as soon as; when *cf*. You will like the place once you get settled. 「住み着いたらすぐその土地が好きになりますよ」
 - 14 **double that** 「その二倍」 double は、the や one's のつく名詞、基数、名詞節などの前に用いて二倍であることを表す。*cf.* He is double my age. 「彼は私の倍の年だ」
 - 16 canceling the expected benefits of ~「期待された~の利点を帳消しにする」
 - 21 alternative vehicles「(既存の車に代わる) 全く別の車」
 - 22 hybrid engines 「ハイブリッド・エンジン」 一定速度で回転するガソリン・エンジンで発電した電力をバッテリーに蓄え、必要に応じてこの電力でモーターを回し車輪を駆動する方式のエンジン。エンジンを一定条件で回転させるので効率が高く、また排出する有害物質を削減しやすい。cf. hybrid(n.) = a thing made by combining two different elements
 - 25 are still burdened with ~「なお~で苦しんでいる」
- 11 1 environment-friendly 「環境に優しい」 -friendly 「~に害を及ぼさない,~に適した」 *cf.* user-friendly; earth-friendly; learner-friendly 「学習者向きの」
 - 2 decentralized urban centers 「都会の密集地からの人や産業の分散」 decentralize の de- は否定の意味を表す接頭辞. *cf.* defrost; demerit; deregulation
 - 3 passenger vehicles「乗用車」
 - 5 tree-lined paths「並木道」
 - 9 Simply stated「単純に言うと」
 - 10 get behind the wheel = steer a car *cf*. Who was behind (at) the wheel when the car crashed? 「車が衝突したとき誰が運転していたのですか」
 - 11- capture our imagination with thoughts of freedom「自由になれるのだと期待させて私たちの想像力をつかむ(関心を引く)」

- 14 allure = attractiveness: charm「魅力」
- 14 its promise of escape 目的格関係を表す of (objective of) であることに注意

Unit 2 A Stable Atmosphere, Key to Human Survival

- 13 2- stable enough to have maintained life on earth 「地球上の生物を維持するのに十分安定した」 life は集合的に「生物、生命体」の意、
 - 4 rocking the boat < rock the boat = do something that upsets the balance of a situation, etc. 「波瀾を起こす」 *cf.* Things are progressing well don't do anything to rock the boat. 「事はうまく行っている、波風を立てるようなことをしてはいけない」
 - 4 **Life as we know it** 「私たちの知っている(地球上の)生物」 as は 先行する名詞の概念を限定する形容詞節を導いて「(~する) ような, (~した) 場合の」の意を表す。 *cf.* The origin of English as we know it is commonly traced back to the eighth century. 「われ われの知っている英語の起源は普通8世紀にさかのぼる」
 - 8 by allowing short-wave solar radiation through to ~「短波 長の太陽放射を通して~させることによって」
 - 9- by preventing some long-wave infrared radiation from reflecting off Earth back into space「長波長の赤外線放射が反射して、地球から宇宙へ出て行くことを妨げることによって」
 - 16 **considering** = in view of (the fact that); taking into consideration *cf*. Considering he's only just started, he knows quite a lot about it. 「始めたばかりだということを考慮すると,彼はそれについてとても多くのことを知っている」
 - 21 sunspot cycles「黒点周期」 太陽黒点の数が極小から極大になり、 また極小に戻る周期のこと(平均して11年弱).
 - 22 "heat island" effects「いわゆるヒートアイランド現象による影響」 ヒートアイランドは建造物、舗装道路、大気汚染などの影響で、周辺 地域よりも平均気温が高くなる都市部の地域、あるいはその上空の大 気のこと
 - 23 **local** = belonging to a particular place or district provincial と違い、都会に対する「田舎」の意は含まないことに注意。
 - 24- the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change「国連が支援する気候変動に関する政府間パネル」 地球温暖 化に関する政府レベルの検討の場。各国の気候分野の研究者が参加し、調査・研究を行う。
- 14 4 global warming「地球温暖化(現象)」 いわゆる greenhouse effect 「温室効果」による地球の温暖化。本文で説明されているように、太陽 放射は短波長のため大気を通過し地表に達するが、地表からの二次放

射は長波長のため大気中の二酸化炭素、水蒸気、メタンなどのガス(greenhouse gas)に吸収蓄積され、大気の気温を上昇させる。この現象が温室効果である。化石燃料の大量消費によってこうしたガスが大気中に放出され、温室効果が進んで地球温暖化が促進されるのである。

- 5 fossil fuels「化石燃料」 石油や石炭などのような古代の動植物から 形成された埋蔵燃料のこと
- 6 **Deforestation**「森林開発,森林破壊」 森林を伐採したり焼き払ったりすること. de+forest+ation *cf*. forest「植林する」 *cf*. p. 11, *l*.2
- 7 Carbon sinks「炭素の吸収源」 sink はここでは大気中に排出された炭素を吸収・除去する植物、土、海などのこと。
- 10 the Industrial Revolution 産業革命は1760年ごろ英国に始まり、 のちに諸外国に波及した経済的、社会的組織の大変革で、これによっ て動力織機・動力機械が手道具に取って代わり、家内制から工場制へと 産業形態が変化した.
- 12 nitrous oxide「亜酸化窒素」
- 14 Methane「メタン」 天然ガスの主成分、沼地などで有機物の腐敗によっても発生する。
- 14 intensive stock farming「集約的牧畜」 intensive は農業や漁業で、一定地域に労力・資力を集中して収穫や漁獲を高める方式であることを表す。
- 15 Supercomputer models「スーパーコンピューター・モデル」 現象 やシステムを,非常に高速かつ強力な大型コンピューター (supercomputer) を使って,コンピューター・プログラム化したもの.
- 21 by a third 「三分の一」 by は程度・差異を表す. *cf.* reduce one's weight by three pounds 「体重を 3 ポンド減らす」
- 23 polar ice sheets「南極・北極の大氷原」 polar = Arctic or Antarctic
- 30 Environment Agency「(日本の) 環境庁」 cf. Environment Protection Agency「(米国の) 環境保全庁」; The Department of Environment「(英国の) 環境庁」
- 15 1- Celsius「セ氏の, 摂氏の」 この温度目盛りを考案したスウェーデン の天文学者 Anders Celsius (1701-44) の名にちなむ.
 - 2- cause up to 190 trillion yen in damage「190兆円にいたる損害を引き起こす」
 - 3 displace「(人を家や国から)無理やり退去させる」
 - 7 the Prime Minister's office「総理府」
- 16 3- the Kyoto Conference 「地球温暖化防止京都会議」 1997年に京都で開催された, 気候変動枠組条約第3回締約国会議 (The 3rd session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) のこと.

- 6- resulted in a pledge among developed nations to ~「先進工業国の間では~するという協定が結ばれることとなった」 result in ~「~という結果になる」*cf.* The drought resulted in the worst wheat harvest since 1965. 「干ばつのため,小麦は1965年以来最低の収穫だった」
- 7- by an average of only **5.2%** of **1990** levels 「平均して1990年の 排出量のたった5.2パーセントの量で」
- 11 Ozone holes「オゾンホール」 太陽の有害な紫外線から地球を保護 しているオゾン層中で、特にオゾン濃度が低下した部分。南極上空に 多い
- 13 collects in the stratosphere「成層圏に集まる」 stratosphere は troposphere (対流圏) の上の大気層で高度約10~60キロメートル
- 16 chlorofluorocarbons「クロロフルオロカーボン,フロンガス」 循環性冷媒,発泡剤,溶剤として用いられるが,オゾン層破壊物質として問題となっている。
- 16 halons「ハロン」 臭素を含む簡単な炭化フッ素の通称. オゾン層破壊物質として使用が規制されている.
- 25 Antarctica「南極大陸」 Antarctic Continent ともいう.
- 29 cataracts「白内障」
- 30 malignant melanoma「悪性黒腫」 melanoma は,メラニン細胞の悪性増殖による黒色素細胞腫. malignant ⇔ benignant
- **17** 2 the Montreal Protocol「モントリオール議定書」 1987年 9 月16日 に採択され、その後、調整され改正されたオゾン層を破棄する物質に 関する議定書。
 - 4- smuggling「密輸」
 - 9 slop on sunscreen「日焼け止めを塗る」 sunscreen は日焼け止め 剤の入ったローションやクリームのこと.
 - 9 slap on a hat「帽子をかぶる」
 - 10 acid deposition「酸性沈着物(acid precipitation)」 wet acid deposition は酸性の雨, 雪,霧などになって地上に戻る湿性酸性沈着物, dry acid deposition は気体や粒子の形で地表に直接沈着する乾性酸性沈着物のこと。
 - 12 flora and fauna「動植物」 flora (複数形 floras; florae) は集合的に見た一地域,一時代の植物群(植物相)のこと。同様に fauna (複数形 faunas; faunae) は,集合的に見た一地域,一時代の動物群(動物相)のこと。
 - 15 coal-fired power plants「石炭を燃料とする火力発電所」
 - 18 **smokestacks**「(工場, 蒸気船などの) 煙突」 なお chimney は家の 煙突についていう.