

第3回パソコン入カスピード認定試験問題 (21.2.7)

英 語 部 門

(制限時間10分)

試験委員の指示があるまで、下の事項を読みなさい。

[書 式 設 定]

1. A4縦長用紙
2. 1行の文字数を半角76字(全角38字)、1ページの行数を29行に設定しなさい。
3. ヘッダーに試験実施校名、受験番号を入力しなさい。
4. ページ番号を答案用紙の下に入れること。
5. フォントの種類は明朝体、フォントのサイズは12ポイントに設定すること。(問題のフォントは Courier New で作成している。)
6. プロポーショナルフォントは使用しないこと。

[注 意 事 項]

1. 問題のとおり、すべて半角英数文字で入力しなさい。
2. 入力したものの訂正などの操作は制限時間内に行いなさい。

試験終了後

1. 答案用紙が2枚以上になった場合、左端上をステープラー(ホッチキス)でとめなさい。
2. 答案用紙、試験問題を提出しなさい。

第3回パソコン入カスピード認定試験 (21.2.7)
【英語部門】

After hearing all the talk about climate change and global	59
warming, many of us are now aware that we need to change our lifestyle	130
to stop our planet from being a far less agreeable place to live.	197
We also know that changes start at home. But making your home	260
life environmentally friendly, through saving energy and finding more	330
sustainable ways of powering our domestic lives, remains a daunting	398
challenge.	410
A closer look at Japan's energy policy clearly points to a shortage	478
of strong policy incentives to effect widespread changes throughout the	550
population.	563
To its credit, Japan's household energy use is the lowest among	627
major developed countries, said Sachiko Zenyoji, the head of a	690
Tokyo-based architectural firm, which specializes in designing	753
"eco-houses."	768
"As it is, Japan spends only a half of what the United States	830
spends per household, while Canadian homes spend 150 percent of the	898
U. S. households and Germany 65 to 70 percent," the architect said,	966
noting that in such places as Canada and northern Europe, the harsh	1034
winter weather they experience necessitates higher energy use.	1098
"The biggest problem in Japan, though, is that its carbon dioxide	1164
emissions from homes have gone up 30 percent since 1990, while consump-	1234
tion has leveled off in Europe and is declining in the U. S.," she	1301
said.	1308
Zenyoji attributes the trend to modernization of the country; after	1376
all, Japan's standard of living and its people's living conditions have	1448
improved quite markedly in the last few decades.	1498
"During the first rapid economic growth era (from 1955 to 1965),	1563
we had plenty of homes built on plots of land smaller than 20 tsubo	1631
(around 66 sq. meters)," she said. "Plus, since we are a nation of	1699

第3回パソコン入カスピード認定試験 (21.2.7)
【英語部門】

electronics makers, we have installed many air conditioners and other 1769
appliances. While these appliances have greatly improved in their 1836
energy efficiency, they make up the bulk of people's bills when all 1904
of them are combined." 1928

In addition, newer homes are often lit excessively by electric 1991
lights, while the use of natural sunlight is not explored enough, she 2061
said. 2068

Zenyoji's office-cum-home in Tokyo's Adachi Ward is an ecological 2134
experiment itself. One of many energy-saving systems she has there 2202
are numerous ceiling rails for lights in her office, which allow staff 2273
members to move the light source to wherever they are working. As well, 2346
the roof of the well-insulated building has a solar-power generator, 2415
which drives the motor for recycling water for the toilet and for using 2487
rainwater for all other purposes but drinking, such as bathing, laundry 2559
and dishwashing. The roof is also fitted with a solar water heater, 2628
which heats water for baths and use in the kitchen. 2681

But the ecological features come at a price. Zenyoji has spent 2745
¥12.15 million to make her family's home eco-friendly, including ¥4.2 2815
million for the solar-power generation system, ¥2.5 million for the 2883
systems to recycle water and dispose of kitchen garbage and ¥1.84 2949
million on the rainwater storage and pumping systems. Though such 3016
investments are estimated to pay off in 30 years in saved utility costs, 3089
Zenyoji said many of her clients are well-to-do types who can afford 3158
to make the initial investment required to create such high-quality 3226
eco-friendly homes, noting that the cost of building an eco-house is 3295
between 1.5 and twice that for a conventional house. 3349

As for utilizing the sun's power, which is so bountiful that it 3413
could easily fuel 10 times what the entire human race currently consumes, 3487
Japan was for years the world's No. 1 in terms of the cumulative total 3558

第3回パソコン入カスピード認定試験 (21.2.7)
【英語部門】

of solar power installed. In 2005, though, Japan ceded its top spot to 3630
Germany, where, thanks to the so-called feed-in tariffs, in which the 3700
government guarantees to buy solar-power-generated energy at fixed, 3768
above-market rates for 20 years, output has skyrocketed. According to 3839
data from the International Energy Agency's Photovoltaic Power Systems 3910
Program as of the end of last year, Japan ranked second globally in 3978
the production capacity of solar power installed, at 1,919 MW, while 4047
Germany, now leading the world, had 3,862 MW installed, nearly half of 4118
the world's entire solar-power output, which amounted to 7,841 MW. 4186

"The simplest solution to increasing the percentage of eco-houses 4252
is actually to make it mandatory for developers to build such homes," 4322
Zenyoji is on record suggesting. 4356

"Of course, eco-houses would be more effective when combined with 4422
healthy surroundings. So we should ban development of high-rise 4487
buildings in suburban residential areas, designing instead a greener, 4557
water-rich landscape, which would create a better energy environment." 4627