



2023 年 7 月第 4 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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模範解答

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) gender gap | 男女格差 | |
| 2) think tank | シンクタンク(政策立案・政策提言を主に行う研究機関) | |
| 3) equality | 平等 | ※形容詞形は equal (数学用語の「イコール」) |
| 4) politics | 政治 | ※political (形容詞): 「政治的な」 |
| 5) minister | 大臣 | |
| 6) wage gap | 賃金格差 | |
| 7) account for ~ | ~を占める | ※他に「~について説明する」の意味もあります。 |
| 8) remind A of B | A に B を思い出させる | |
| 9) make a difference | 変化を起こす | |
| 10) parental leave | 育児休暇 | |
| 11) discriminate | ~を差別する | ※discrimination(名詞): 差別 |
| 12) illegal | 違法の | |

Japan falls to 125th in global gender gap ranking

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- 1 The Global Gender Gap Report was issued by the World Economic Forum(WEF), the Swiss-based think tank, on June 21st, 2023. The report has been released annually since 2006.
- 2 Japan was ranked 125th out of 146 countries, the worst result ever, falling from 116th place last year. It is the lowest in the East Asia and Pacific region, and Japan also remained in the last place among the Group of Seven ①industrialized countries. New Zealand was the best-performing country in the East Asia and Pacific region at fourth, followed by the Philippines at 16th.
- 3 The annual Global Gender Gap Report analyzes statistical data on the progress in gender equality in four areas: education, health, politics and economy.
- 4 Japan placed 138th in the political sector, with its low percentage of women in parliamentary positions and Cabinet ministers. Only 10% of Japan's parliamentarians and just 8.3% of ministerial positions are held by women. Also, Japan has never had a female prime minister.
- 5 Japan ranks 123rd in the economic category. Some indexes, such as women's participation in the workforce, recovered to levels before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the wage gap between men and women remains quite high. Government reports show that the median wage of female employees in Japan is 22.5% lower than that of male employees. Japanese government has tried to achieve gender equality in income and to promote more women to managerial positions at companies, but ②the efforts have stagnated. Also, the proportion of the companies with over 30% of women executives stood at just 2.2%.
- 6 The WEF estimates that it will take 131 years for the world to achieve complete gender equality at its current rate of improvement.

issue 発行する annually 毎年 industrialized nation 先進国 analyze 分析する statistical 統計学の
progress 進歩 economy 経済 sector 部門 parliamentary 国会議員の cabinet 内閣 parliamentarian 国会議員
index 指数 participation 参加 workforce 労働力 recover 回復する median wage 賃金の中央値
employee 従業員 income 収入 managerial 管理職の stagnate 停滞する proportion 割合 executive 幹部・重役
estimate 見積もる current 現在の rate 比率 improvement 改善 ★()

Q1 What is the name of the organization that issues the Global Gender Gap Report every year?

Q2 日本のジェンダーギャップ指数は、昨年と比較して、どのような変化がありましたか。

Q3 下線①を他の英語で言い換えましょう。

Q4 Which were (1)the best-performing country and (2)the second best-performing country in the East Asia and Pacific region?

Q5 ジェンダーギャップ指数は、どの分野で男女格差を分析して出した数値ですか。4 分野を書きましょう。

Q6 日本が、政治分野で男女格差が高いのは、どのような状況が原因と思われますか。

Q7 コロナウィルス流行以前の状況に回復したのは、何の指数ですか。

Q8 日本の男女の給料格差を答えましょう。

Q9 下線②について詳しく説明しましょう。

Q10 報告によれば、このままでは世界で完全な男女平等が実現するまで、何年かかりそうですか。

Why has Iceland ranked first for gender equality?

1 Northern European countries have always had the highest rates of gender equality. Iceland has topped the list for the 14th straight year, with a gender gap score of 91.2%, followed by Norway, at 87.9%, and Finland, at 86.3%. (* The global gender gap score in 2023 for all 146 countries is 68.4%. The overall score changed from 68.1% to 68.4%, an improvement of 0.3 points from last year. Japan's gender gap score is 64.7%.)

2 Why is Iceland the world's global leader in gender equality? This is because Icelandic women have fought for centuries for their rights through collective action and solidarity, protesting against the monopoly of men's power.

3 One of the biggest events took place on October 24th, 1975. On this day, 25,000 women, which account for 90% of the whole female population of Iceland, went on strike for one day in order to protest against gender discrimination, and to remind the country of the importance of women's contribution to the society. The women refused to work, cook and look after children for a day.

4 It was a historical moment that made a difference in the country. This day is called "Women's Day Off." This movement pushed the boundaries of leadership in politics and paved the way for the world's first elected female leader. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir became the first female President of Iceland in 1980, serving for 16 years. She was the world's first woman who was democratically elected as president.

In 2021, the share of women in the parliament of Iceland was 47.6%.

5 In 2008, Iceland became the second country after Norway to introduce ① a gender quota law. The law provides that boards of private companies with at least 50 employees and public committees must include at least 40% women.

top ~ (動詞): ~の首位になる overall 全体・総合的な collective action 集団行動 solidarity 団結
protest 抗議する against ~: ~に対して monopoly 独占 discrimination 差別 contribution 貢献
boundary 境界線・限界 pave the way 道を切り開く democratically 民主主義的な方法で quota 割当
provide 規定する board 取締役会 committee 委員会 ★ ()

Q1 世界で最も男女平等な国3つを答えましょう。

Q2 Which is higher, the global gender gap score, or Japan's gender gap score?

Q3 How have Icelandic women fought for centuries for their rights against the monopoly of men's power.

Q4 What happened in Iceland on October 24th, 1975?

Q5 Q3の出来事をきっかけに、1980年、アイスランドでどのような画期的なことがありましたか。

Q6 What percentage are women in the parliament of Iceland?

Q7 下線①について詳しく説明しましょう。



アイスランドは「男女格差」なし!? “1位”の取り組みとは?『SDGs とつながろう!』
(2021年2月17日放送「Oha!4」より) 日テレNEWS/
★Q3, Q4については、この動画の3:55~を見てください。

- 6 In 2018, Iceland introduced the first policy in the world that requires companies with more than 25 employees to pay men and women equally for a job of equal value. ②The law aims to close the gender wage gap, and make gender wage discrimination illegal.
- 7 Iceland has ③a flexible parental leave system. In January 2021, Iceland extended the parental leave from 10 to 12 months. Parents can divide the leave period equally between themselves. Each parent has an entitlement to six months each and 80% of their income. Now, around 90% of all the fathers in Iceland take paid parental leave.
- 8 In Iceland, gender equality education starts in preschool. The law states: “Educational materials and textbooks shall be designed in such a way as not to discriminate against either sex.” (*By the way, in Iceland, women generally have a higher educational level than men. While close to 41 % of Icelandic women go to universities, less than 30% of men do the same.)
- 9 Eliza Reid, Iceland’s First Lady says: “④Gender equality is not a zero sum game. Gender equality improves the lives of all genders. Studies show everyone benefits from greater happiness and longer lives in societies with greater gender equality.”

require 要求する aim to ~:~することを目的にする close a gap 差を埋める flexible 柔軟な extend 延長する entitlement 資格・権利 paid(形容詞的に)有給の state 述べる・宣言する material 資料
zero sum game 参加者の得点(利益)と失点(損失)の総和(sum)がゼロ)になるゲーム benefit from~:~から恩恵を受ける ★今日のニュースで覚えた語()

Q8 下線②は、どのような法律ですか。

Q9 下線③について、詳しく説明しましょう。



Q10 What percentage of men take paid parental leave in Iceland?

Q11 When do gender equality education start in Iceland?

Q12 アイスランドでは、男女間にどのような学歴の差がありますか。

Q13 アイスランド大統領夫人のエリザ・リード氏は、下線④のように語っていますが、この言葉にはどのような意味が込められていますか。

Q14 What do you think Japan should learn from Iceland about gender equality? Give two ideas.

	ヴィグディス・フィンボガドゥティル大統領の発音は、こちらのニュース番組で確認いただけます。 (アイスランド語のアナウンスを聞くことができます。英語字幕がついています) #2 - Première Présidente de la République - Virago - Vigdis Finnbogadóttir
	「男女平等」世界一 アイスランドの教育と制度 TBS News

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. The annual Global Gender Gap Report analyzes statistical data on the progress in gender equality in four areas: education, health, politics and economy.
2. Only 10% of parliamentarians and just 8.3% of ministerial positions are held by women in Japan.
3. On October 24th, 1975, 25,000 women went on strike for one day in order to protest against gender discrimination in Iceland.
4. The gender quota law in Iceland provides that boards of private companies and public committees must include at least 40% women.
5. Iceland has a flexible parental leave system.

(和訳)

1. 毎年発表されるジェンダーギャップ報告書は、教育、健康、政治、経済の4つの分野における男女平等の進歩に関する統計データを分析しています。
2. 日本では、女性の国会議員は10%のみで、大臣の地位にいる女性は、ほんの8.3%です。
3. 1975年10月24日アイスランドでは、2万5千人の女性たちが性差別に抗議するため一日ストライキをしました。
4. アイスランドのジェンダー・クォータ法(性別割当法)は、私企業の取締役会や公共の委員会は、メンバーの少なくとも4割以上を女性にしなければならない、と定めている。
5. アイスランドには、柔軟な育児休暇制度がある。



[クロ現+] “男女の格差なくせば社会・経済が良くなる” | NHK(2022年3月)

★この動画の1:30~で、アイスランドのカトリン・ヤコブスドッティル首相が、男女同一賃金法(Gender Equal Pay Legislation)について英語で話しています。