



2023 年 9 月第 1 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声聴いて、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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|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. nuclear power plant | 原子力発電所 | |
| 2. release | 放出する | |
| 3. treated water | 処理水 | ★treat 取り扱う・治療する |
| 4. meltdown | 炉心融解 | |
| 5. radioactive | 放射能を含む・放射性的の | ★radiation 放射能 |
| 6. approve | 承認する | |
| 7. concentration | 濃度・集中 | |
| 8. oppose | 反対する | |
| 9. transparency | 透明性 | |
| 10. import | 輸入 | ★名詞→第1アクセント／動詞→第2アクセントで発音します。 |
| 11. harassment | 嫌がらせ | |
| 12. embassy | 大使館 | ★ambassador 大使 |

Japan begins releasing treated water from Fukushima Daiichi plant

1 Japan started releasing treated water from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant into the Pacific Ocean on August 24th. The entire release process will take at least 30 years.

2 The March 2011 earthquake and tsunami wrecked the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, sparking three reactor meltdowns. Since the disaster, TEPCO(Tokyo Electric Power Company) has been pumping in water to cool down the reactors' fuel rods. More than 1 million tons of water, which is enough to fill about 500 Olympic-sized swimming pools, is stored in huge tanks at the plant.

3 Most radioactive material has been removed from the treated water, but it still contains tritium. Tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, can't be removed from the water because there is no technology to do it. Instead, the water is being diluted to reduce tritium levels to about one-seventh of the level stated in the WHO's guidelines for drinking water quality.

4 Tritium is considered to be harmless because its radiation cannot penetrate human skin. It can increase the risk of cancer if consumed in extremely large quantities.

5 The IAEA, which has a permanent office at Fukushima, has approved the release plan. It said the plan is consistent with international safety standards. It also said the tritium concentration in the discharged water was "far below the operational limit of 1,500 becquerels per liter".

entire 全体の process 過程 wreck 破壊する spark 誘発する TEPCO 東京電力 pump in water 水を汲み入れる reactor 原子炉 fuel rod 燃料棒 store 蓄える material 物質 remove 取り除く contain 含む isotope 同位体 hydrogen 水素 dilute 薄める state 明記する penetrate 貫通する quantity 量 permanent 常設の consistent with ~:~と一致している standard 基準 discharge 排出・放出する operational limit 運用の限界値(上限値) ~becquerels per liter: 1 リットルあたり~ベクレル IAEA(International Atomic Energy Agency)国際原子力機関 ★()

Q1 On August 24th, what did the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant start to release in the ocean?

Q2 How long will it take to complete the entire release process?

Q3 What happened to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant due to the March 2011 earthquake?

Q4 What has TEPCO continued since the disaster?

Q5 How much water is stored in huge tanks at the plant?

Q6 What was removed from the treated water? Why?

Q7 What is tritium?

Q8 Why does the treated water still contain tritium?

Q9 トリチウムを取り除くことができないため、トリチウムはどの程度、希釈されましたか。

Q10 How dangerous is tritium?

Q11 What did the IAEA say about the release plan?

- 6 The operator of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant says there has been no trouble with the release of treated water so far, a week after the start of the release. Observers say the government and TEPCO must ensure safety over the long term and provide information with high transparency.
- 7 A recent Kyodo News poll found that 44% of Japanese are unsure whether to support or oppose the release. 82% say the government hasn't done enough to explain it.
- 8 Meanwhile, the release has been strongly opposed by local fishing groups and some neighboring countries, especially China. Local fishermen have criticized the move, saying that the decision to release the water was made without enough public debate. Fukushima is known for its seafood, which fetches good prices at Tokyo's famous Tsukiji fish market.
- 9 Fisherman Haruo Ono(小野春雄) says, "Fukushima folks didn't do anything wrong. It was the government that came here and built the nuclear plant. Who uses the electricity? Tokyo!" Some environmental activists also argue that all possible impacts have not been studied yet. Greenpeace(*) said on August 22nd that the radiological risks have not been fully assessed. *国際環境 NGO

operator 管理者 so far 今のところ observer 観測者・第三者 ensure 保証する long term 長期間
 poll 国勢調査 unsure 確信がない neighboring 近隣の debate 討議 fetch a good price 良い値段
 で売れる folk 大衆・人民 activist 活動家 argue 主張する radiological 放射性物質の risk 危険性
 assess 評価する・査定する ★このニュースで学んだ語()

Q12 A week after the release, has there been any trouble with the release of the treated water so far?

Q13 政府や東電はどうすべきだと、オブザーバー達は述べていますか。




Q14 According to a recent Kyodo News poll, what do Japanese people think about the release?

Q15 Why have local fishermen opposed the release?

Q16 Who eat seafood from Fukushima?

Q17 漁師の小野春雄さんは、福島第一原発について何と述べていますか。

Q18 What did Greenpeace say about the release?

	復興庁の「トリチウム」“キャラ” 批判相次ぎ削除(2021 年 4 月 15 日) ……2 年前、復興庁のホームページで「トリチウム」がかわいいゆるキャラとして描かれていたことが多くの国民から批判され、削除されるという事件がありました。
	How Japan is dumping 1m tons of radioactive water in the ocean It's Complicated ……The Guardian の動画。★3:05~: ポーツマス大学の Jim Smith 教授「福島漁業者の方々が処理水の危険性を懸念するのは、非常に理解できることです」問題の背景を詳しく解説
	IAEA gives verdict on Fukushima water release plan—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS ……IAEA は「処理水の放出計画は、国際安全基準に合致している」と判断を下しました。

Japan suffers Chinese backlash over Fukushima release

- 1 On August 24th, when the release started, China immediately banned all imports of Japanese seafood. China's Internet exploded in outrage. Several videos on social media show Chinese callers dialing the numbers of Japanese businesses and facilities, then shouting into the phone, "Why do you release nuclear polluted water to the ocean?"
- 2 The mayor of Fukushima, Hiroshi Kohata(木幡浩), said on August 26th that the city hall alone had received about 200 such harassment calls in two days. Many other facilities in the city have received similar calls, including elementary and junior high schools, restaurants, hotels and inns. "Many of them are from +86 (China's country code) and are in Chinese," he added.
- 3 A stone was thrown into a Japanese school in Qingdao(青島) on August 24th. The next day, several eggs were thrown at a Japanese school in Suzhou(蘇州).
- 4 On August 24th, the Japanese embassy in China issued a warning to the Japanese living in the country. It warned them not to speak Japanese loudly in public, and to be cautious in their speech and behavior.
- 5 Prime Minister Kishida asked China on August 28th to urge its citizens to halt acts of harassment, including crank calls and stone throwing at Japanese facilities and schools. "I must say it is regrettable," Kishida said. He said Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Masataka Okano(岡野正隆) summoned China's ambassador, Wu Jianghao, to ask that Chinese people act calmly and responsibly.

backlash 反発	ban 禁止する	explode 爆発する	outrage 怒り	facility 施設	polluted 汚染された
city hall 市役所	inn 宿・旅館	country code 国番号	add 付け加える	issue 発行する	warning 警告
cautious=careful	behavior ふるまい	urge~to V:~にVするように強く促す	citizen 市民	halt やめる	
crank call 嫌がらせ電話	regrettable 残念な	Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs 外務事務次官			
summon 呼び出す・召喚する	ambassador 大使	calmly 冷静に	responsibly 責任を持って		

Q1 What did China ban on August 24th?

Q2 What kind of harassment calls did some Chinese people make?

Q3 According to the mayor of Fukushima, how many harassment calls did the city hall receive?

Q4 How did they know that the calls are from China?

Q5 How did some Chinese people harass Japanese schools in China?

Q6 What kind of warning did the Japanese embassy issue on August 24th?

Q7 8月28日、岸田首相は中国に何を要請しましたか。



Japanese in China face hostility over treated water release
—NHK WORLD-JAPAN NEWS

6 China's response has not been sympathetic. On August 28th, the Chinese embassy in Japan released a statement accusing Tokyo of causing "unpredictable harm" to human and marine health. It denied having spread any misinformation. It claimed that the Chinese embassy also had received harassment calls from Japanese numbers.

7 Some observers outside China accuse Beijing of ①its double standard. Many countries, including China, release treated radioactive water from their own nuclear plants, sometimes at higher concentrations than in Fukushima. Water that contains tritium is routinely released from nuclear plants around the world.

8 South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister Han Duck-soo ate a seafood lunch on August 28th, the presidential office said, adding that sashimi and grilled mackerel were served for lunch at the office cafeteria.

9 Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike had raw fish from Fukushima for lunch on August 25th to show support for the reconstruction of Fukushima.

10 The US ambassador to Japan, Rahm Emanuel, will visit a city in Fukushima this week, where he plans to eat local fish to show support for the water release.

sympathetic 同情・思いやりを示す statement 声明 accuse ～ of V-ng:V したことで～を非難する
unpredictable 予想できない harm 害 marine 海の deny 否定する misinformation デマ・誤報
claim 主張する double standard 二重基準(状況によって異なった価値基準を使い分けること) routinely 定期的に
mackerel サバ reconstruction 再建 ★このニュースで学んだ語()

Q8 日本の抗議に対し、駐日中国大使館はどのような声明を出しましたか。



Q9 What has the Chinese embassy in Japan denied?

Q10 下線①とありますが、中国が使い分けている「相反する価値基準」について、具体的に説明しましょう。

Q11 Why did South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol and Prime Minister Han Duck-soo eat a seafood lunch on August 28th?

Q12 What did (1)Tokyo governor Yuriko Koike and (2)the US ambassador to Japan Rahm Emanuel do to show support for Fukushima?

Q13 What do you think about the release? What do you want the Japan's government to do?

	「日本支援し続ける」駐日米国大使が福島・相馬市を訪問 処理水の海洋放出で水産物の安全性 PR (23/08/31 17:05) 福島ニュース(福テレ) …0:34～ 駐日アメリカ大使の英語インタビューを聴きましょう。
	South Korea endorses Japan's Fukushima water release plan【CNA】 …2:03～ 韓国人の大学生たちが、日本大使館前で、処理水放出に反対のデモを行っています。

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで暗唱しましょう。

1. Japan started releasing treated water from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant into the Pacific Ocean.
 2. Tritium is considered to be harmless because its radiation cannot penetrate human skin.
 3. Prime Minister Kishida asked China to urge its citizens to halt acts of harassment.
 4. Many countries, including China, release treated radioactive water from their own nuclear plants, sometimes at higher concentrations than in Fukushima.
 5. Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike had raw fish from Fukushima for lunch to show support for the reconstruction of Fukushima.
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(和訳)

1. 日本は福島第一原発から処理水を太平洋に放出し始めた。
★treated water: 処理水 (treated は treat の過去分詞で「処理されている」という意味になります)
2. トリチウムは無害だと考えられている。なぜなら、その放射能は人間の肌を貫通することができないからだ。
3. 岸田総理は中国に、市民に嫌がらせ行為をやめるように強く促すように、中国に求めた。
★ask 目的語 to 動詞の原形: ～にVするように願います・頼む
★urge 目的語 to 動詞の原形: ～にVするように促す・要請する
4. 中国を含む多くの国が、自分の国の原子力発電所から処理水を放出している。時には、福島よりもっと高い濃度のものを。
5. 小池百合子都知事は、福島への再建への応援の気持ちを示すため、昼食に福島産の生魚を食べた。