<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/easy/k10013191801000/k10013191801000.html>

# Article text

**「ががるはの」　IPCCがはっきりう**

[8月11日 12時00分]

ののでつくるのIPCCは、のががるについてレポートをしました。にしたのは2013でした。IPCCは、のががるのはのがだとめてはっきりいました。

レポートによると、のでなどがえて、まで10のののが1.09°Cがりました。IPCCのでは、50に1するようないになることがくなって、のとべるとは4.8になっています。のが1.5°Cがると8.6になって、2°Cがると13.9になります。

のががりけると、よりとてもがくなることやとても[しい](javascript:void(0))がることがくなります。IPCCは、をげるガスをなくしないとだとっています。

# Translation

## Heading

**「ががるはの」　IPCCがはっきりう**

*Vocabulary additions / reminders*:

* 気温 (kion) = air temperature; kanji: 気 = spirit / atmosphere, 温 = warm (per あたた.かい)
* 上がる (agaru) = to rise; kanji: 上 = above / up
* 原因 (gen’in) = cause; kanji: 原 = original / wilderness, 因 = cause / association
* 人間 (ningen) = human; kanji: 人 = person, 間 = interval / range
* 活動 (katsudou) = activity; kanji: 活 = living, 動 = motion
* はっきり (hakkiri) = clearly / plainly
* 言う (iu) = to speak

*Sentence structure*: “[air temperature] ga [to rise] [cause] wa [human] no [activity]” IPCC ga [clearly] [to speak]

*Meaning*: IPCC clearly states: “human activity is the cause of global warming”

## Paragraph 1 Sentence 1

ののでつくるのIPCCは、のががるについてレポートをしました。

*Vocabulary additions / reminders*:

* 世界 (sekai) = world / society; kanji: 世 = world / public, 界 = world / boundary
* 科学 (kagaku) = science; kanji: 科 = department / section, 学 = study / science
* 専門家 (senmonka) = expert; kanji: 専 = specialty / exclusive, 門 = gate, 家 = house / professional
  + Historically, people would have worked out of their shops, so you’d go to the doctor’s house or blacksmith’s house
* 作る (tsukuru) = to make / build; class: godan (ru); conjugation: present plain; kanji: 作 = production
* 国連 (kokuren) = United Nations; kanji: 国 = country, 連 = lead / connect
* 地球 (chikyuu) = Earth / the globe; kanji: 地 = ground, 球 = ball / sphere
* 問題 (mondai) = question / problem; kanji: 問 = question / ask, 題 = topic
* 着く (tsuku) = to arrive at; class: godan; conjugation: ついて (tsuite) = connective
* 出す (dasu) = to take out / turn in / reveal; class: godan; conjugation: だしました (dashimashita) = past polite

*Sentence structure*: [world] no [science] no [expert(s)] de [to produce] [United Nations] no [International Panel on Climate Change] wa, [globe] no [air temperature] ga [to rise] [question] ni [report] o [published].

*Meaning*: Scientists around the world, working for the United Nations International Panel on Climate Change, have published a report on the question of global warming.

*Questions / comments / follow-ups*:

* Does “[world] no [science] no [expert(s)]” mean “Earth scientists” or “the world’s scientists”? From context I *think* it’s the latter...
* Need to review the different types of nominalisation and their shades of meaning.

## Paragraph 1 Sentence 2

にしたのは2013でした。

*Vocabulary additions / reminders*:

* 前 (mae) = in front / before
* dashita: conjugation = past plain

*Sentence structure*: [before] no [was published] no wa [2013][year] [was]

*Meaning*: The previous report was published in 2013

*Questions / comments / follow-ups*:

* In the subject clause, “no wa” is an abbreviation of “no [report] wa” – i.e. “the previous one” vs “the previous report”

## Paragraph 1 Sentence 3

IPCCは、のががるのはのがだとめてはっきりいました。

*Vocabulary additions / reminders*:

*Sentence structure*: [IPCC] wa, [globe] no [temperature] ga [to rise] no wa [human] no [activity] ga [cause] da to [begin to] [clearly] [spoke]

*Meaning*:

*Questions / follow-ups*:

## Paragraph X Sentence Y

ののでつくるのIPCCは、のががるについてレポートをしました。

*Vocabulary additions / reminders*:

*Sentence structure*:

*Meaning*:

*Questions / follow-ups*: