

1. Depending on our aim, there are various ways in which we can read books or
2. articles.

3. One method is known as “skimming.”

4. We use this method if we want to find only the main ideas in a piece of writing.

5. When we skim an article, we look through it quickly without paying attention to
6. the (26).

7. If we want to find some particular piece of information but are not interested in
8. the overall

9. meaning, then we can let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we
10. want.

11. This is called “scanning.” However, if we want to understand fully what
12. the author is saying, then we need to read the words slowly and carefully.

13. This is known as “in depth” reading, and according to a number of studies, it is
becoming increasingly uncommon today.

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24. Carr, a well-known writer on technology, argues that there are three features of
25. the Internet that (27) in-depth reading.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

26. (27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage

27. ☆ 多 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

28. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?

29. Many people blame the Internet for the decline in in-depth reading.

30. The first is the fact that people often use links to jump from one feature to
31. another on the internet. The second is that people often interrupt their reading
32. to check their e-mail or the news. The third feature is that much of what we
33. read on the Internet is very short anyway. The result is that it has become
34. (28) for people to concentrate on longer pieces of writing.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

35. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer

☆ 多読 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

36. 5)-28 What's one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?
 37. ① *People often use links to jump from one feature to another.*
 38. ② *People often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news.*
 39. ③ *Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.*

41. A number of writers and scholars have become so concerned about this situation
 42. that they are arguing we need to start a "slow reading" movement.
 43. This idea is based on the "slow food" movement, in which people take time to
 44. prepare and eat food together. None of the supporters of "slow reading" think we
 45. can (29) the Internet completely.
 46. Instead, they recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week,
 47. settle down with a book, and read with concentration for a few hours.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

48. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

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58. (26) 1 tasks 2 details 3 pictures 4 advertisements
 59. (27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage
 60. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer
 61. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

Example sentences

62. (26) 1 I have many **tasks** I must do today, for instance go to the bank.
 63. 2 The policeman asked my mother for **details** about the car she saw.
 64. 3 He brought an album with **pictures** of his trip to Canada.
 65. 4 This magazine is filled with **advertisements**, there are very few articles.
 66. (27) 1 This price **includes** service charges.
 67. 2 He's anxious to **improve** his English.
 68. 3 I **mentioned** your name to him in my e-mail.
 69. 4 The bad weather **discouraged** us from climbing the mountain.

70. (28) 1 He is more likely to succeed because he tries **harder**.
 71. 2 He is always winning contests because he is **luckier** than most people.
 72. 3 The new rules are **fairer** than the old ones.
 73. 4 This building is **safer** than the others during an earthquake, it won't fall down.
74. (29) 1 Some students **write down** every word the professors say.
 75. 2 You cannot tell what it's like until you **try it out** yourself.
 76. 3 She has been trying to **give up** smoking.
 77. 4 He was **showing off** his new car.

Answers for "Vocabularies"

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| 78. (26) | 1 tasks | 2 details | 3 pictures | 4 advertisements |
| 79. (27) | 1 include | 2 improve | 3 mention | 4 discourage |
| 80. (28) | 1 harder | 2 luckier | 3 fairer | 4 safer |
| 81. (29) | 1 write down | 2 try out | 3 <u>give up</u> | 4 <u>show off</u> |

Review Questions

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92. ② *People often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news.*

93. ③ *Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.*

94. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?
 95. *They've started a "slow reading" movement.*

96. 7)-29 On what is the "slow reading" movement based?

97. *It's based on the "slow food" movement, in which people take time to prepare and eat food together.*

99. 8)-29 What does the slow reading movement recommend we do?

00. *They recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week and read a book.*

解答: (26) 2 (27) 4 (28) 1 (29) 3





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日本語訳付

3[A] Slow Reading  Lesson16 G2 Chobun dokaki  eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 11.2(3A) A2E

1. Depending on our ～によって aim 目的 (もくてき), there are various 色々 (いろいろ) な ways in which we can read
 2. books or articles. One 記事 (きじ) method 方法 (ほうほう) is known as “skimming” スキミング (ざっと目を通す読み方).
 3. We use this method if we want to find only the main ideas in ～の一部分 (いちぶぶん) a piece of
 4. writing. When we skim ざっと読 (よ) む an article, we look through 目 (め) を通 (とお) す it quickly without
 5. paying attention 注意 (ちゅうい) を払 (はら) う to the (26). If we want to find some particular piece of 特定 (とくてい) の
 6. information 情報 (じょうほう) but are not interested in the overall 全体 (ぜんたい) の meaning, then we can let our
 7. eyes pass over 通過 (つうか) する the text 本文 (ほんぶん) until we find the part we want. This is called
 8. “scanning.” スキヤニング However, if we want to understand しかしながら fully 十分 (じゅうぶん) に what the author 著者 (ちよしゃ) is
 9. saying, then we need to read the words slowly and carefully. This is known as
 10. “in depth” 徹底的 (てっていてき) な reading, and according ～によれば to a number of studies, it is becoming

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19. *It is called in depth reading.*

20. Many people ～のせいにする blame the Internet for the 低下 (ていか) decline in in-depth reading,
 21. Nicholas Carr, a 有名 (ゆうめい) な well-known writer on 科学技術 (かがくぎじゆつ) technology, 主張 (しゅちよう) する argues that there
 22. are three 特徴 (とくちょう) features of the Internet that (27) in-depth reading.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

23. (27) 1 include 含 (ふく) む 2 improve 改善 (かいぜん) する 3 mention 述 (の) べる 4 discourage ～を妨 (さまた) げる

☆ 3 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

26. 4)-27 What do people ～をとがめる blame for the 低下 (ていか) decline in 徹底的 (てっていてき) な in-depth reading?
 27. ひとひと てっていどっかい ていか 人々は徹底読解の低下をなんのせいにしていますか。

28. *Many people blame the Internet for the decline in in-depth reading.*

29. The first is the 実際 (じっさい) fact that people often use links to jump from one
 30. 特集記事 (とくしゅうきじ) feature to another on the internet. The second is that people often

31. interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news. The third feature is
いづれにせよ
 32. that much of what we read on the Internet is very short anyway.
結果 (けっか) ~に集中 (しゅうちゅう) する
 33. The result is that it has become (28) for people to concentrate on
 34. longer pieces of writing.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

35. (28) 1 より難 (むずか) しい harder 2 より幸運 (こううん) な luckier 3 よりていねいに fairer 4 より安全 (あんぜん) に safer

☆ 多 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

37. 5)-28 What is one 特徴 (とくちょう) feature of the internet that 妨害 (ぼうがい) する discourages in-depth reading?
てっぺいどっかい ぼうがい とくちょう
 徹底読解を妨害するインターネットの1つの特徴はなんですか。

38. ① People often use links to jump from one feature to another.
 39. ② People often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news.
~の多 (おお) くは
 40. ③ Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.

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☆ 多 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

50. 6)-29 What have 心配 (しんぱい) した concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?
じょうきょう しんぱい きしゃ がくしゃ なに
 51. この状況を心配している記者や学者たちは何をしましたか。

52. They have started a "slow reading" movement.

53. 7)-29 On what is the "slow reading" movement based?
なに もと
 54. "slow reading"は何に基づいていますか。

55. It is based on the "slow food" movement, in which people take time to prepare and eat food together.

56. 8)-29 What does the "slow reading" movement recommend we do?

57. "slow reading"は私たちに何を推奨していますか。
わたし なに すいしょう

They recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week and read a book.

Vocabularies: Try to memorize these words yourself without looking at the Japanese translations.

For Teachers: Have the student read the word in English, correct their pronunciation then say it together. Then have the student say it in Japanese before saying again in English. After you have done this for each line, go back to the first word and have the student translate it.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|------------|---|---------|---|----------|---|----------------|
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| 61. | (29) | 1 | write down | 2 | try out | 3 | give up | 4 | show off |

Example sentences: *It must take a long time but Try to use these vocabularies one by one in the sentences of your original one. Teacher must show them your for example sentence before ask.

62. (26) 1 I have many **tasks** I must do today, for instance go to the bank .
例 (たと) えば 銀行 (ぎんこう)
 2 The policeman 警官 (けいかん) asked my mother for **details** about the car she saw.
 3 He brought an album with **pictures** of his trip to Canada.
 4 This magazine is filled with **advertisements**, there are very few articles.
～でいっぱいにする
66. (27) 1 This price **includes** service charges.
サービス料 (りょう)
 2 He's anxious to **improve** his English.
しきりに～したがって
 3 I **mentioned** your name to him in my e-mail.

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Review Questions

1)-26 What is "skimming"?

～を通 (とお) して 記事 (きじ)

Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.

細部 (さいぶ)

2)-26 What is "scanning"?

When we let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we want.

3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?

It is called "in depth" reading.

89. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?
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99. 8)-29 What does the slow reading movement recommend we do?
 00. *They recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week and read a*

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