

**For Teachers:** Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

**3[A] – Slow Reading**

11.2(3A) A2E

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

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

6. **(26)** 1 <sup>仕事(しごと)</sup> tasks 2 <sup>詳細(しょうさい)</sup> details 3 <sup>写真(しゃしん)、絵(え)</sup> pictures 4 <sup>広告(こうこく)</sup> advertisements

**Further Questions&A**

\* Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the “example answer” for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 1)-26** What is “skimming”? <sup>スキミングとはなんですか。</sup>
- Looking through an article without paying attention to the <sup>細部(さいぶ)</sup> details.*
- 2)-26** What is “scanning”? <sup>スキヤニングとはなんですか。</sup>
- When we let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we want.*
- 3)-27** What is it called <sup>それはなんと呼(よ)ばれていますか</sup> when we read words slowly and carefully?
- 丁寧(ていねい)にゆっくり読(よ)むことをなんといいいますか。*
- It is called “in depth” reading.*

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

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

15. **(27)** 1 <sup>含(ふく)む</sup> include 2 <sup>改善(かいぜん)する</sup> improve 3 <sup>述(の)べる</sup> mention 4 <sup>～を妨(さまた)げる</sup> discourage

17. Further Questions&A

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

18. 人々は徹底読解の低下をなんのせいにしていますか。

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

21. The first is the fact that people often use links to jump from one feature to another on the internet.

22. The second is that people often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news.

23. The third feature is that much of what we read on the Internet is very short anyway.

24. The result is that it has become ( 28 ) for people to concentrate on longer pieces of writing.

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

25. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer

Further Questions&A

26. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?

27. 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。

28. People often use links to jump from one feature to another.

29. People often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news.

30. Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.

31. A number of writers and scholars have become so concerned about this situation that they are arguing we need to start a "slow reading" movement.

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

33. None of the supporters of "slow reading" think we can ( 29 ) the Internet completely.

34. Instead, they recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week, 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.

35. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

Further Questions&A

36. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

37. 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。

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

39. 7)-29 On what is the "slow reading" movement based?

40. "slow reading"は何なにに基もとづいていますか。

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

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

42. "slow reading"は私わたしたちに何なにを推すい奨しょうしていますか。

43. 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.

- 44. (26) 1 tasks      2 details      3 pictures      4 advertisements
- 45. (27) 1 include    2 improve    3 mention      4 discourage
- 46. (28) 1 harder       2 luckier     3 fairer        4 safer
- 47. (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.

48. (26) 1 I have many tasks I must do today, for instance go to the bank .  
警官(けいがん)      例(たと)えば      銀行(ぎんこう)

2 The policeman 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

49. (27) 1 This price includes service charges.  
サービス料(りょう)

50. 2 He's anxious to improve his English.  
しきりに~したがって

51. 3 I mentioned your name to him in my e-mail.

52. 4 The bad weather discouraged us from climbing the mountain.  
登山(とざん)

53. (28) 1 He is more likely to succeed because he tries harder.

54. 2 He is always winning contests because he is luckier than most people.

55. 3 The new rules are fairer than the old ones.

56. 4 This building is safer than the others during an earthquake, it won't fall down.  
地震(じしん)      倒(たお)れる

57. (29) 1 Some students write down every word the professors say.  
教授(きょうじゆ)

58. 2 You cannot tell what it's like until you try it out yourself.

59. 3 She has been trying to give up smoking.

60. 4 He was showing off his new car.

**Answers for "Vocabularies"**

- 61. (26) 1 tasks      2 details      3 pictures      4 advertisements  
仕事(しごと)      詳細(しょうさい)      写真(しゃしん)、絵(え)      広告(こうこく)

62.	(27)	1	include	2	improve	3	mention	4	discourage
			<small>含(ふく)む</small>		<small>改善(かいぜん)する</small>		<small>述(の)べる</small>		<small>~を妨(さまた)げる</small>
63.	(28)	1	harder	2	luckier	3	fairer	4	safer
			<small>より難(むずか)しい</small>		<small>より幸運(こううん)な</small>		<small>よりいいに</small>		<small>より安全(あんぜん)に</small>
64.	(29)	1	write down	2	try out	3	give up	4	show off
			<small>書き留める</small>		<small>試(ため)してみる</small>		<small>諦(あきら)める</small>		<small>見(み)せびらかす</small>

65. **Review Questions**

66. 1)-26 What is "skimming"?

~を通(とお)してみ 記事(きじ)

67. *Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.* 細部(さいぶ)

68. 2)-26 What is "scanning"?

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

70. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?

71. *It is called "in depth" reading.*

72. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?

非難(ひなん)する 低下(ていか)する 徹底的(てっていてき)な

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

74. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?

75. *People often use links to jump from one feature to another.*

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

77. *Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.* ~の多(おお)くは

78. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

79. *They have started a "slow reading" movement.*

80. 7)-29 On what is the "slow reading" movement based?

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

82. 8)-29 What does the slow reading movement recommend we do?

83. *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

226	名)場合、祝日 <small>ばあい しゅくじつ</small>	occasion				
227	動) (傷などを) 治す <small>きず なお</small>	heal				
228	名)消費、消耗 <small>しょうひ しょうもう</small>	consumption				
229	形)進んだ、 前方に置いた <small>すす ぜんぽう</small>	advanced				
230	動)さえぎる、 妨げる <small>さまた さいまた</small>	interrupt				
231	動)服従する、 提出する <small>ふくじゆう ていしゅつ</small>	submit				
232	名)イメージ、像 <small>ぞう</small>	image				
233	名)依頼人、顧客 <small>いらいにん こきゃく</small>	client				
234	動)要求する、 ~を必要とする <small>ようきゅう ひつよう</small>	require				
235	動)利用する <small>りよう</small>	utilize				
236	動)付ける、引き 付ける <small>つけ</small>	attach				
237	名)破滅 動)破壊する <small>はめつ はかい</small>	ruin				
238	名)反射、反映 <small>はんしゃ はんえい</small>	reflection				
239	名)熱、暑さ 動)熱する <small>ねつ ねつ</small>	heat				
240	名)食品 動)~の食事を 規定する <small>しょくひん しょくじ</small>	diet				