

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

One method is known as “skimming.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(26) 1 tasks 2 details 3 pictures 4 advertisements

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

1)-26 What’s “skimming”?

*Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.*

2)-26 What’s “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’s called “in depth” reading.*

Many people blame the Internet for the decline in in-depth reading, Nicholas Carr, a well-known writer on technology, argues that there are three features of the Internet that ( 27 ) in-depth reading.

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

(27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage

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

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

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

The first is the fact that people often use links to jump from one feature to another on the internet. The second is that people often interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news. The third feature is that much of what we read on the Internet is very short anyway. 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.

(28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer

☆ 彡 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 that they are arguing we need to start a "slow reading" movement.

42. This idea is based on the "slow food" movement, in which people take time to  
 43. prepare and eat food together. None of the supporters of "slow reading" think we  
 44. can ( 29 ) the Internet completely.

45. Instead, they recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week,  
 46. 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

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

49. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

50. *They've started a "slow reading" movement.*

51. 7)-29 On what's the "slow reading" movement based?

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

54. 8)-29 What does the "slow reading" movement recommend we do?

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

57. (26) 1 tasks                      2 details                      3 pictures                      4 advertisements  
 58. (27) 1 include                      2 improve                      3 mention                      4 discourage  
 59. (28) 1 harder                      2 luckier                      3 fairer                      4 safer  
 60. (29) 1 write down                      2 try out                      3 give up                      4 show off

**Example sentences**

61. (26) 1 I have many **tasks** I must do today, for instance go to the bank.  
 62. 2 The policeman asked my mother for **details** about the car she saw.  
 63. 3 He brought an album with **pictures** of his trip to Canada.  
 64. 4 This magazine is filled with **advertisements**, there are very few articles.

65. (27) 1 This price **includes** service charges.  
 66. 2 He's anxious to **improve** his English.  
 67. 3 I **mentioned** your name to him in my e-mail.  
 68. 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 give up      4 show off

**Review Questions**

82. 1)-26 What's "skimming"?  
 83. *Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.*
84. 2)-26 What's "scanning"?  
 85. *When we let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we want.*
86. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?  
 87. *It's called "in depth" reading.*
88. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?  
 89. *Many people blame the Internet for the decline in in-depth reading.*
90. 5)-28 What's one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?  
 91. ① *People often use links to jump from one feature to another.*  
 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 **eTOC** 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 記事 (きじ) books or articles. One 方法 (ほうほう) method is known as “skimming” スキミング (ざっと目を通す読み方).  
 2. 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 ざっと読 (よ) む writing. When we skim 目 (め) を通 (とお) す an article, we look through it quickly without 注意 (ちゅうい) を払 (はら) う paying attention to the ( 26 ). If we want to find some particular piece of 特定 (とくてい) の information but are not interested in the 全体 (ぜんたい) の overall meaning, then we can let our 通過 (つうか) する eyes pass over the 本文 (ほんぶん) text until we find the part we want. This is called スキヤニング “scanning.” However, if we want to understand 十分 (じゅうぶん) に fully what the 著者 (ちよしゃ) author is saying, then we need to read the words slowly and carefully. This is known as 徹底的 (てっていてき) な “in depth” ～によれば reading, and ますます according to a number of studies, it is becoming まれな increasingly uncommon today.

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

12. (26) 1 仕事 (しごと) tasks 2 詳細 (しょうさい) details 3 写真 (しゃしん)、絵 (え) pictures 4 広告 (こうこく) advertisements

☆ 多読 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

13. 1)-26 What is “skimming”? スキミングとはなんですか。  
～を通 (とお) してみて 記事 (きじ) 細部 (さいぶ)  
 14. Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.  
 15. 2)-26 What is “scanning”? スキヤニングとはなんですか。  
 16. When we let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we want.  
それはなんと呼 (よ) ばれていますか  
 17. 3)-27 What is it called 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ますか。  
 18. It is called “in depth” reading.

19. Many people ～のせいにする blame the Internet for the 低下 (ていか) decline in in-depth reading, 有名 (ゆうめい) な Nicholas Carr, a 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 特徴 (とくちょう) are three features of the Internet that ( 27 ) in-depth reading.

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

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

☆ 多読 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

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

☆ 多読 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.

41. A number of writers and 学者 (がくしゃ) scholars have become so ~について心配 (しんぱい) する concerned about this  
状況 (じょうきょう) 主張 (しゅちょう) している  
 42. situation that they are arguing we need to start a “slow reading”  
活動 (かつどう) 考 (かんが) え に基 (もと) づいている  
 43. movement. This idea is based on the “slow food” movement, in which  
準備 (じゅんび) する 誰 (だれ) も~ない 支持者 (しじしゃ)  
 44. people take time to prepare and eat food together. None of the supporters  
完全 (かんぜん) に  
 45. of “slow reading” think we can ( 29 ) the Internet completely.  
その代 (か) わり 勸 (すす) める 切 (き) る  
 46. Instead, they recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week,  
落 (お) ち着 (つ) く 集中 (しゅうちゅう) して  
 47. settle down with a book, and read with concentration for a few hours.

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

48. (29) 1 書き留める write down 2 試 (ため) してみる try out 3 諦 (あきら) める give up 4 見 (み) せびらかす show off

☆ 多読 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”はなに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?  
わたし なに すいしょう  
 57. “slow reading”は私たちに何を推奨していますか。

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.

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** \*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 asked my mother for **details** about the car she saw.  
警官 (けいかん)  
 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.  
 4 The bad weather **discouraged** us from climbing the mountain.  
登山 (とざん)  
 70. (28) 1 He is more likely to succeed because he tries **harder**.  
 2 He is always winning contests because he is **luckier** than most people.  
 3 The new rules are **fairer** than the old ones.  
 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  
 74. (29) 1 Some students **write down** every word the professors say.  
教授 (きょうじゆ)  
 2 You cannot tell what it's like until you **try it out** yourself.  
 3 She has been trying to **give up** smoking.  
 4 He was **showing off** his new car.

**Answers for "Vocabularies"**

78. (26) 1 **tasks** 仕事 (しごと) 2 **details** 詳細 (しょうさい) 3 **pictures** 写真 (しゃしん)、絵 (え) 4 **advertisements** 広告 (こうこく)  
 79. (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  
 80. (28) 1 **harder** より難 (むずか) しい 2 **luckier** より幸運 (こううん) な 3 **fairer** よりていねいに 4 **safer** より安全 (あんぜん) に  
 81. (29) 1 **write down** 書き留める 2 **try out** 試 (ため) してみる 3 **give up** 諦 (あきら) める 4 **show off** 見 (み) せびらかす

**Review Questions**

83. 1)-26 What is "skimming"?  
～を通 (とお) して 記事 (きじ) 細部 (さいぶ)  
 84. Looking through an article without paying attention to the details.  
 85. 2)-26 What is "scanning"?  
 86. *When we let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we want.*  
 87. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?  
 88. *It is called "in depth" reading.*

89. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?  
 90. *Many people blame the Internet for the decline in in-depth reading.*

91. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?

92. ① *People often use links to jump from one feature to another.*

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

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

95. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

96. *They have started a “slow reading” movement.*

97. 7)-29 On what is the “slow reading” movement based?

98. *It is 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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