

2. Statistics compiled by the Journal of Combat Sports show that in the last 100
3. years more than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after competing in a
4. match.
5. When a moving object hits the head, the impact sends shock waves through the
6. skull, and can cause tissue damage.
7. Boxers receive thousands of such blows in their careers, and even though the vast
8. majority of injuries are not fatal, there is a risk of blindness and permanent
9. mental impairment.
10. The inherently dangerous nature of the sport raises the question: Is it time to
11. ban boxing?



Further Questions&Sample Answers

12. **1) How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?**
13. *More than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after a match in the last 100 years.*
14. **2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?**
15. *Boxers receive thousands of blows to the head during their careers.*
16. Dr. Mukesh Haikerwall, former president of the Australian Medical Association,
17. thinks so, and he believes the ban should start with the Olympic Games.
18. “International events based on the spirit of goodwill,” says Haikerwal, “are no
19. place for interpersonal violence and injury.”
20. Dr. George Lundberg, former editor of the *Medscape Journal of Medicine*, takes
21. a similar view, arguing that boxing “inflicts objective proven chronic brain
22. damage in as many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number
23. of fights.”
24. It is also objectionable morally, he argues, because of the aim of any boxer is “to
25. harm the opponent in order to win, preferably by knockout—brain damage by
26. definition.”
27. In the event that boxing is successfully banned from such a major competition,
28. a serious message would be sent to the entire boxing world.

Further Questions&Sample Answers

29. **3) Why does Dr. Haikerwall feel that boxing should be banned during the Olympics?**
30. *He thinks that international events based on the spirit of goodwill are no place*
31. *for interpersonal violence and injury.*
32. **4) What happens to fighters who have had a substantial number of fights?**
33. *As many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number of fights*
34. *receive objective proven chronic brain damage.*
35. Concern about the health of boxers has already led to changes within the sport over
36. the last two decades.
37. Fights are now shorter, and referees stop them sooner when they judge a boxer to
38. be unfit to continue.
39. Other measures instituted include gloves designed to prevent boxers’ thumbs
40. from damaging their opponent’s eyes, ringside physicians with the authority to

41. end fights, and the compulsory use of padded headgear in amateur matches.
42. However, some research has shown that headgear does not reduce the rate of
43. head injury and may actually make the problem worse by creating a larger, and
44. therefore easier, target for the opponent, “Headgear is mostly to make people
45. watching think it’s safe,” says Lundberg.
-

Further Questions&Sample Answers

46. **5) What are some examples of changes in the sport over the last two decades?**
47. *Fights are now shorter, and referees stop them sooner when they judge a boxer*
48. *to be unfit to continue.*
49. *Other changes include new glove designs, ringside physicians and compulsory*
50. *use of headgear.*
51. **6) Does Lundberg feel the headgear is effective safety gear? Why or why not?**
52. *No, because headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and make actually*
53. *make the problem worse.*
-

54. Dr. Berry Jordan, former Chief Medical Officer of the New York State Athletic
55. Commission, believes the dangers of boxing can be minimized with careful
56. medical supervision.
57. Jordan played a lead role in establishing the strict rules governing professional
58. boxing in New York, including an annual magnetic resonance imaging scan
59. (MRI) of the brain to detect signs of damage.
60. Hurdles still remain, however.
61. Even with MRIs, it is impossible to keep boxing 100 percent safe.
62. Scans sometimes fail to detect signs of significant damage to the boxer’s brain
63. before their condition becomes permanent, by which time, Jordan himself admits,
64. “the horse is already out of the barn.”
-

Further Questions&Sample Answers

65. **7) What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?**
66. *He played a lead role in establishing the strict rules governing boxing in New*
67. *York, including an annual MRI scan of the brain.*
68. **8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?**
69. *No, because scans sometimes fail to detect signs of significant damage to boxer’s*
70. *brains before their conditions become permanent.*
71. Still, Jordan maintains that an outright ban would not have the desired effect.
72. He points out that if boxing were outlawed, it is unlikely boxers, promoters, and
73. fans would just give up the sport.
74. It would probably continue in “underground” matches with no regulation and
75. little, if any, medical oversight.
76. That would negate the safety measures already implemented and lead to boxing
77. becoming more dangerous than ever.
-



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Further Questions&Sample Answers

78. **9) What would probably happen if boxing was banned?**

79. *It's unlikely boxers, promoters and fans would just give up the sport. It would*
80. *probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation.*

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

81. **(38) How can George Lunderberg's position on boxing best be described?**

82. **1** Boxing should continue on the condition that the health risks of participating
83. are explained to boxers before they fight.

84. **2** Efforts to ban boxing for moral reasons would face opposition because it has
85. played such a prominent role in the Olympic Games.

86. **3** Boxing should not be allowed because it leaves many boxers with injury to the
87. brain intentionally caused by opponents.

88. **4** Efforts to ban boxing from international sporting events will only succeed if
89. medical evidence proves it causes brain damage.

90. **(39) What has been one result of attempts to make boxing safer over the last 20 years?**

91. **1** Certain boxers are forced to use equipment that may increase the risk of them
92. being physically harmed.

93. **2** Doctors such as Lundberg have been persuaded that the use of headgear is a
94. step in the right direction.

95. **3** The success of strict regulations in amateur fights has led to similar
96. restrictions being placed on professional matches.

97. **4** Some referees criticize the fact that physicians now have the authority to stop
98. fights for medical reasons.

99. **(40) When Barry Jordan says that "the horse is already out of the barn," he is**
100. **referring to the fact that**

101. **1** the popularity of boxing in New York State will make it difficult to implement
102. stricter safety measures there.

103. **2** it is unlikely MRIs of boxers' brains taken with faulty equipment will be
104. performed again.

105. **3** many boxers are making efforts to hide their MRI results because they fear
106. they may be prevented from boxing.

107. **4** by the time boxers' medical examinations reveal serious brain damage, it may
108. be too late to help them.

109. **(41) What is one reason Jordon does not support a total ban on boxing?**

110. **1** It is too early to determine whether safety measures he has put in place in New
111. York could be adopted elsewhere.

112. **2** A ban would probably lead to an increase in the danger associated with the
113. sport due to illegal matches being held.

114. **3** Evidence suggests that those involved in underground boxing will stop
115. matches voluntarily if a fighter were clearly in danger.

116. **4** A ban would lead to the loss of a sport that has long been praised by promoters
117. for its safety regulations.

Review Questions

118. 1) How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100
119. years?
120. *More than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after a match in the last 100 years.*
121. 2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?
122. *Boxers receive thousands of blows to the head during their careers.*
123. 3) Why does Dr. Haikerwall feel that boxing should be banned during the
124. Olympics?
125. *He thinks that international events based on the spirit of goodwill are no place
126. for interpersonal violence and injury.*
127. 4) What happens to fighters who have had a substantial number of fights?
128. *As many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number of fights
129. receive objective proven chronic brain damage.*
130. 5) What are some examples of changes in the sport over the last two decades?
131. *Fights are now shorter, and referees stop them sooner when they judge a boxer
132. to be unfit to continue.*
133. *Other changes include new glove designs, ringside physicians and compulsory
134. use of headgear.*
135. 6) Does Lundberg feel the headgear is effective safety gear? Why or why not?
136. *No, because headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and make actually
137. make the problem worse.*
138. 7) What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?
139. *He played a lead role in establishing the strict rules governing boxing in New
140. York, including an annual MRI scan of the brain.*
141. 8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
142. *No, because scans sometimes fail to detect signs of significant damage to boxer's
143. brains before their conditions become permanent.*
144. 9) What would probably happen if boxing was banned?
145. *It's unlikely boxers, promoters and fans would just give up the sport.*
146. *It would probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation.*

解答: (38) 3 (39) 1 (40) 4 (41) 2



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日本語訳付

3[C]-Is Boxing Too Dangerous? Lesson17 P1 Chobun dokkai eTOC 以外で使用禁止 AP1E 11-1

- 統計 (とうけい) まとめる 示 (しめ) す
147. Statistics compiled by the Journal of Combat Sports show that in the last 100 years more than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after competing in a match . When a moving object hits the head, the impact sends show waves through the skull , and can cause tissue damage . Boxers receive thousands of such blows in their careers, and even though the vast majority of injuries are not fatal , there is a risk of blindness and permanent mental impairment. The inherently dangerous nature of the sport raises the question: Is it time to ban boxing?
- 少 (すこ) し あとに 戦 (たたか) う
 試合 (しあい)
 衝撃 (しょうげき)
 ~を通 (とお) して 頭蓋骨 (ずがいこつ) 組織 (そしき) 損傷 (そんしょう) 受 (う) ける
 強打 (きょうだ) キャリア ~だけれども
 多数 (たすう) の 致命的 (ちめいてき) な 危険性 (きけんせい) 盲目 (もうもく)
 永久 (えいきゅう) の 精神的 (せいしんてき) な 損傷 (そんしょう) 本質的 (ほんしつてき) に 危険 (きけん) な
 性質 (せいしつ) 引 (ひ) き起 (お) こす 物議 (ぶつぎ) 禁止 (きんし) する

Further Questions&Sample Answers

- 1) How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?
- 過去100年間で何人のボクサーが試合中または試合後まもなく亡くなりましたか。
 More than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after a match in the last 100 years.
- 2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?
- ボクサーは彼らのキャリアの中で何千もの何を受けますか。
 Boxers receive thousands of blows to the head during their careers.
- Dr. Mukesh Haikerwall, former president of the Australian Medical Association, thinks so, and he believes the ban should start with the Olympic Games. “International events based on the spirit of goodwill,” says Haikerwal, “are no place for interpersonal violence and injury.”
- Dr. George Lundberg, former editor of the Medscape Journal of Medicine, takes a similar view , arguing that boxing “inflicts objective proven chronic brain damage in as many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number of fights.” It is also objectionable morally , he argues, because of the aim of any boxer is “to harm the opponent in order to win, preferably by knockout—brain damage by definition.” In the event that boxing is successfully banned from such a major competition, a serious message would be sent to the entire boxing world.
- 前 (ぜん) 会長 (かいちょう)
 禁止 (きんし)
 国際的 (こくさいてき) な ~に基 (もと) づく 精神 (せいしん)
 対人関係 (たいじんかんけい) の
 編集者 (へんしゅうしゃ)
 似 (に) たような 見方 (みかた) 議論 (ぎろん) する 苦痛 (くつう) などを与 (あた) える
 証明 (しょうめい) された 慢性 (まんせい) の
 格闘家 (かくとうか) 相当 (そうとう) な
 異論 (いろん) の余地 (よち) のある 道徳上 (どうとくじょう) 目的 (もくてき)
 傷 (きず) つける 敵 (てき) ~の為 (ため) に むしろ KO
 定義上 (ていぎじょう) うまく
 競争 (きょうそう) 重大 (じゅうだい) な



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Further Questions&Sample Answers

175. **3) Why does Dr. Haikerwall feel that boxing should be banned during the Olympics?**

176. Haikerwall博士はなぜボクシングはオリンピック中に禁止されるべきだと感じているのですか。

177. *He thinks that international events based on the spirit of goodwill are no place for interpersonal violence and injury.*

178. **4) What happens to fighters who have had a substantial number of fights?**

179. 相当な数の試合を戦った格闘家には何が起きますか。

180. *As many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number of fights receive objective proven chronic brain damage.*

181. **Concern** about the health of boxers has already led to changes within the

182. sport over the last two decades. Fights are now shorter and referees stop

183. them sooner when they judge a boxer to be unfit to continue

184. Other measures instituted include gloves designed to prevent boxers' thumbs

185. from damaging their opponent's eyes, ringside physicians with the

186. authority to end fights, and the compulsory use of padded

187. headgear in amateur matches. However, some research has shown that

188. headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and may actually make the

189. problem worse by creating a larger, and therefore easier, target for the opponent,

"Headgear is mostly to make people watching think it's safe," says Lundberg.

Further Questions&Sample Answers

190. **5) What are some examples of changes in the sport over the last two decades?**

191. 過去20年間のスポーツ界でどのような変化が起こりましたか。

192. *Fights are now shorter and referees stop them sooner when they judge a boxer to*

be unfit to continue. Other changes include new glove designs, ringside

physicians and compulsory use of headgear.

193. **6) Does Lundberg feel the headgear is effective safety gear? Why or why not?**

194. Lundbergは、ヘッドギアは安全な道具として効果的だと感じていますか。それはなぜですか、またはなぜ違いますか。

195. *No, because headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and make actually make the problem worse.*

196. Dr. Berry Jordan, former Chief Medical Officer of the New York State Athletic

197. Commission, believes the dangers of boxing can be minimized with

198. careful medical supervision. Jordan played a lead role in

199. establishing the strict rules governing professional boxing in New York,

200. including an annual magnetic resonance imaging scan (MRI) of the brain

201. to detect signs of damage. Hurdles still remain, however.

202. Even with MRIs, it is impossible to keep boxing 100 percent safe.
不可能 (ふかのう) だ
203. Scans sometimes fail to detect signs of significant damage to the boxer's brain before their condition becomes permanent, by which time, Jordan himself admits, "the horse is already out of the barn."
時々 (ときどき) 重大 (じゅうだい) な

Further Questions&Sample Answers

204. 7) What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?
 205. Berry Jordan 博士はボクシングに関連した怪我を減らす為に何をしてきましたか。
指導的 (しどうてき) な
206. He played a lead role in establishing the strict rules governing boxing in New York, including an annual MRI scan of the brain.
207. 8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
 208. MRIによってボクシングを100%安全にすることはできますか。それはなぜですか、またなぜ出来ませんか。
検出 (けんしゅつ) する 重大 (じゅうだい) な
209. No, because scans sometimes fail to detect signs of significant damage to boxer's brains before their conditions become permanent.
終身 (しゅうしん) の

210. Still, Jordan maintains that an outright ban would not have the desired effect. He points out that if boxing were outlawed, it is unlikely boxers, promoters, and fans would just give up the sport.
完全 (かんぜん) な 望 (のぞ) むべき
211. effect. He points out that if boxing were outlawed, it is unlikely boxers, promoters, and fans would just give up the sport.
効果 (こうか) 指摘 (してき) する 法的 (ほうてき) に無効 (むこう) にする ありそうもない
212. boxers, promoters, and fans would just give up the sport.
主催者 (しゅさいしや) あきらめる
213. It would probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation and little, if any, medical oversight.
非合法 (ひごうほう) の 規則 (きそく)
214. little, if any, medical oversight.
見落 (みお) とし
215. That would negate the safety measures already implemented and lead to boxing becoming more dangerous than ever.
否定 (ひてい) する 実行 (じっこう) する



Further Questions&Sample Answers

217. 9) What would probably happen if boxing was banned?
 218. もしボクシングが禁止されたら恐らくどのようなことが起きますか。
 219. It's unlikely boxers, promoters and fans would just give up the sport. It would probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation.

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

220. (38) How can George Lunderberg's position on boxing best be described?
 221. George Lunderberg のボクシングについての立場はどのように描写されていますか。
立場 (たてば) びょうしや
222. 1 Boxing should continue on the condition that the health risks of participating are explained to boxers before they fight.
 223. are explained to boxers before they fight.
試 (こころ) み 禁止 (きんし) する 道徳上 (どうとくじょう) の 直面 (ちよくめん) する
224. 2 Efforts to ban boxing for moral reasons would face opposition because it has played such a prominent role in the Olympic Games.
顕著 (けんちよ) な
225. opposition because it has played such a prominent role in the Olympic Games.
226. 3 Boxing should not be allowed because it leaves many boxers with injury to the brain intentionally caused by opponents.
故意 (こい) に
227. brain intentionally caused by opponents.
試 (こころ) み 国際的 (こくさいてき) な
228. 4 Efforts to ban boxing from international sporting events will only succeed if medical evidence proves it causes brain damage.
証拠 (しょうこ)
229. medical evidence proves it causes brain damage.

230. **(39) What has been one result of attempts to make boxing safer over the last 20 years?**

231. 過去20年間でボクシングを安全にするために試みた結果の一つは何ですか。

232. **1** Certain boxers are forced to use equipment that may increase the

233. risk of them being physically harmed.

234. **2** Doctors such as Lundberg have been persuaded that the use of headgear is a

235. step in the right direction.

236. **3** The success of strict regulations in amateur fights has led to similar

237. restrictions being placed on professional matches.

238. **4** Some referees criticize the fact that physicians now have the

239. authority to stop fights for medical reasons.

240. **(40) When Barry Jordan says that “the horse is already out of the barn,” he is referring to the fact that**

241. Barry Jordan が「馬が既に家畜小屋から出た」と言う時、彼は以下の事実を引き合いに出している…

242. **1** the popularity of boxing in New York State will make it difficult to

243. implement stricter safety measures there.

244. **2** it is unlikely MRIs of boxers’ brains taken with faulty equipment will be

245. performed again.

246. **3** many boxers are making efforts to hide their MRI results because they

247. fear they may be prevented from boxing.

248. **4** by the time boxers’ medical examinations reveal serious brain

249. damage, it may be too late to help them.

250. **(41) What is one reason Jordon does not support a total ban on boxing?**

251. Jordon がボクシングの完全禁止を支持していない理由の一つは何ですか。

252. **1** It is too early to determine whether safety measures he has put in place in

253. New York could be adopted elsewhere.

254. **2** A ban would probably lead to an increase in the danger associated with the

255. sport due to illegal matches being held.

256. **3** Evidence suggests that those involved in underground boxing will stop

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Review Questions

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273. *He played a lead role in establishing the strict rules 指導的 (しどうてき) な governing boxing in New York, including an annual MRI scan of the brain.*
274. 8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
275. *No, because scans sometimes fail to 検出 (けんしゅつ) する detect 重大 (じゅうだい) な signs of significant damage to 終身 (しゅうしん) の boxer's brains before their conditions become permanent.*
276. 9) What would probably happen if boxing was banned?
277. *It's unlikely boxers, promoters and fans would just give up the sport. It would probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation.*

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