

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.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[A] – Slow Reading

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 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
 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.” However, if we want to understand 十分 (じゅうぶん) に fully 著者 (ちよしゃ) what the author is
 9. saying, then we need to read the words slowly and carefully. This is known as
 10. “in depth” 徹底的 (てっぺいてき) な reading, and according to ～によれば a number of studies, it is becoming
 11. increasingly ますます uncommon today. まれな

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

12. (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)

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.

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) にゆっくり読むことをなんといいますか。
 18. It is called “in depth” reading.

20. Many people ～のせいにする blame the Internet for the decline 低下 (ていか) in in-depth reading,
 21. Nicholas Carr, a well-known 有名 (ゆうめい) な 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 (とくちよう) 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

Further Questions&A

25. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?
～をとがめる 低下 (ていか) 徹底的 (てっていき) な

26. 人々は徹底読解の低下をなんのせいにしていますか。
ひとびと てっていどっかい ていか

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

28. The first is the fact that people often use links to jump from one
特集記事 (とくしゅうきじ) 実際 (じっさい)
 29. feature to another on the internet. The second is that people often
中斷 (ちゅうだん) する
 30. interrupt their reading to check their e-mail or the news. The third feature is
いづれにせよ
 31. that much of what we read on the Internet is very short anyway.

32. The result is that it has become (28) for people to concentrate on
結果 (けっか) ~に集中 (しゅうちゅう) する
 33. longer pieces of writing.

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

34. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer
より難 (むずか) しい より幸運 (こううん) な よりていねいに より安全 (あんぜん) に

Further Questions&A

35. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?
特徴 (とくちょう) 妨害 (ぼうがい) する

36. 徹底読解を妨害するインターネットの1つの特徴は何ですか。
てっていどっかい ぼうがい とくちょう

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.*

③ *Much of what we read on the Internet is very short.*
~の多 (おほ) くは

39. A number of writers and scholars have become so concerned about this
状況 (じょうきょう) 学者 (がくしゃ) 主張 (しゅちょう) している ~について心配 (しんぱい) する
 40. 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
 41. 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)
 42. people take time to prepare and eat food together. None of the supporters
完全 (かんぜん) に
 43. of “slow reading” think we can (29) the Internet completely.

44. Instead, they recommend that we turn off the computer once or twice a week,
その代 (か) わり 勸 (すす) める 切 (きる) 落 (お) ち着 (つ) く 集中 (しゅうちゅう) して
 45. 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.

46. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off
書き留める 試 (ため) してみる 諦 (あきら) める 見 (み) せびらかす

Further Questions&A

47. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?
心配 (しんぱい) した

48. 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。
じょうきょう しんぱい きしゃ がくしゃ なに

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

50. 7)-29 On what is the “slow reading” movement based?

51. “slow reading”は なに に もと づいていますか。
なに もと

52. *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?

”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.

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

- (26) 1 I have many **tasks** I must do today, for instance go to the bank.
例(たと)えは 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
- (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)
- (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
- (29) 1 Some students **write down** every word the professors say.
教授(きょうじゅ)
 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”

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

Review Questions

80. 1)-26 What is “skimming”?

～を通（とお）して

記事（きじ）

細部（さいぶ）

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

82. 2)-26 What is “scanning”?

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

84. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?

85. *It is called “in depth” reading.*

86. 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（てっていき）な

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

88. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?

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

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

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

～の多（おお）くは

92. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

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

94. 7)-29 On what is the “slow reading” movement based?

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

96. 8)-29 What does the slow reading movement recommend we do?

97. *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

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[A] – Slow Reading

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 11.2(3A) A2E

1. Depending on our aim, there are various ways in which we can read books or
2. articles. One method is known as “skimming.” We use this method if we want to
3. find only the main ideas in a piece of writing. When we skim an article, we look
4. through it quickly without paying attention to the (26). If we want to find
5. some particular piece of information but are not interested in the overall
6. meaning, then we can let our eyes pass over the text until we find the part we
7. want. This is called “scanning.” However, if we want to understand fully what
8. the author is saying, then we need to read the words slowly and carefully.
9. 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.

10. (26) 1 tasks 2 details 3 pictures 4 advertisements

Further Questions&A

11. 1)-26 What is “skimming”?

12. 2)-26 What is “scanning”?

13. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?

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

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

17. (27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage

Further Questions&A

18. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?

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

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

24. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer

Further Questions&A

25. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?

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

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

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

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

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

36. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

Further Questions&A

37. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?

38. 7)-29 On what is the “slow reading” movement based?

39. 8)-29 What does the “slow reading” movement recommend we do?

40. (26) 1 tasks 2 details 3 pictures 4 advertisements

41. (27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage

42. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer

43. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

Example sentences

44. (26) 1 I have many tasks I must do today, for instance go to the bank.

45. 2 The policeman asked my mother for details about the car she saw.

46. 3 He brought an album with **pictures** of his trip to Canada.
47. 4 This magazine is filled with advertisements, there are very few articles.
48. (27) 1 This price **includes** service charges.
49. 2 He's anxious to improve his English.
50. 3 I **mentioned** your name to him in my e-mail.
51. 4 The bad weather **discouraged** us from climbing the mountain.
52. (28) 1 He is more likely to succeed because he tries **harder**.
53. 2 He is always winning contests because he is **luckier** than most people.
54. 3 The new rules are **fairer** than the old ones.
55. 4 This building is **safer** than the others during an earthquake, it won't fall down.
56. (29) 1 Some students **write down** every word the professors say.
57. 2 You cannot tell what it's like until you **try it out** yourself.
58. 3 She has been trying to **give up** smoking.
59. 4 He was **showing off** his new car.

Answers for "Vocabularies"

60. (26) 1 tasks 2 details 3 pictures 4 advertisements
61. (27) 1 include 2 improve 3 mention 4 discourage
62. (28) 1 harder 2 luckier 3 fairer 4 safer
63. (29) 1 write down 2 try out 3 give up 4 show off

Review Questions

64. 1)-26 What is "skimming"?
65. 2)-26 What is "scanning"?
66. 3)-27 What is it called when we read words slowly and carefully?
67. 4)-27 What do people blame for the decline in in-depth reading?
68. 5)-28 What is one feature of the internet that discourages in-depth reading?
69. 6)-29 What have concerned writers and scholars done about this situation?
70. 7)-29 On what is the "slow reading" movement based?
71. 8)-29 What does the slow reading movement recommend we do?

解答: (26) 2 (27) 4 (28) 1 (29) 3