

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[C] – Is Boxing Too Dangerous?

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 11-1

統計 (とうけい)

まとめる

示 (しめ) す

1. 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?

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.

9. 1) How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?
10. 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。
11. *More than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after a match in the last 100 years.*
12. 2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?
13. 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。
14. *Boxers receive thousands of blows to the head during their careers.*
15. 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."
16. 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

競争 (きょうそう)

重大 (じゅうだい) な

全 (すべ) ての

26. competition, a serious message would be sent to the entire boxing world.

Further Questions&A

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

28. 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。

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

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

31. 相当な数の試合を戦った格闘家には何が起きますか。

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

心配事 (しんぱいごと)

既 (すで) に

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

過去 (かこ) 20年間 (ねんかん)

短 (みじ) くなる

レフリー

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

早 (はや) めに

判断 (はんだん) する

適 (てき) さない

(試合を) 継続 (けいぞく) する

35. sooner when they judge a boxer to be unfit to continue

措置 (そち)

設 (もう) けられる

親指 (おやゆび)

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

対戦者 (たいせんしゃ) の

リングサイドの

医師 (いし)

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

権限 (けんげん)

終 (お) わらせる

強制的 (きょうせい) な

パッドの入 (はい) っている

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

ヘッドギア

アマチュアの

しかしながら

研究 (けんきゅう)

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

減 (へ) らす

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

悪 (わる) くする

それ故 (ゆえ) に

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

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

Further Questions&A

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

44. 過去20年間のスポーツ界でどのような変化が起きましたか。

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

不適當 (ふてきとう) な

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

義務的 (ぎむてき) な

physicians and compulsory use of headgear.

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

47. 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。

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

前 (ぜん)

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

信 (しん) じる

最小 (さいしょう) にする

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

注意深 (ちゅういぶか) い

医療 (いりょう) の

管理 (かんり)

率先 (そっせん) した

役割 (やくわり)

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

設立 (せつりつ) する

厳 (きび) しい

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

含 (ふく) む

年一回 (ねんいっかい)

エムアールアイ

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

見(み)つける 困難(こんなん) 依然(いぜん) 残(のこ)っている

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

Further Questions&A

59. 7) What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?
Berry Jordan博士はボクシングに関連した怪我を減らす為(ため)に何をしてきましたか。
指導的(しどうてき)な
61. He played a lead role in establishing the strict rules governing boxing in New York, including an annual MRI scan of the brain.
62. 8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
MRIによってボクシングを100%安全(あんぜん)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(でき)ませんか。
検出(けんしゅつ)する 重大(じゅうだい)な
64. 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

65. Still, Jordan maintains that an outright ban would not have the desired
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 望(のぞ)むべき
66. effect. He points out that if boxing were outlawed, it is unlikely
主催者(しゅさいしや) あきらめる
67. boxers, promoters, and fans would just give up the sport. It would probably
非合法(ひごうほう)の 規則(きそく)
68. continue in "underground" matches with no regulation and little, if any, medical
見落(みお)とし 否定(ひてい)する 実行(じっこう)する
69. oversight. That would negate the safety measures already implemented and
70. lead to boxing becoming more dangerous than ever.

Further Questions&A

71. 9) What would probably happen if boxing was banned?
もしボクシングが禁止(きんし)されたら恐(おそ)らくどのようなことが起(お)きますか。
73. It is 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.

74. (38) How can George Lunderberg's position on boxing best be described?
George Lunderberg のボクシングについての立場(たつぱ)はどのように描写(びやうしや)されていますか。
76. 1 Boxing should continue on the condition that the health risks of participating 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
77. 2 Efforts to ban boxing for moral reasons would face
顕著(けんちや)な
opposition because it has played such a prominent role in the Olympic Games.
78. 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
79. 4 Efforts to ban boxing from international sporting events will only succeed if medical evidence proves it causes brain damage.
試(こころ)み 国際的(こくさいてき)な 証拠(しょうこ)

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

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

82. 1 Certain boxers are forced to use equipment that may increase the risk of them being physically harmed.

83. 2 Doctors such as Lundberg have been persuaded that the use of headgear is a step in the right direction.

84. 3 The success of strict regulations in amateur fights has led to similar restrictions being placed on professional matches.

85. 4 Some referees criticize the fact that physicians now have the authority to stop fights for medical reasons.

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

87. 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…

88. 1 the popularity of boxing in New York State will make it difficult to implement stricter safety measures there.

89. 2 it is unlikely MRIs of boxers’ brains taken with faulty equipment will be performed again.

90. 3 many boxers are making efforts to hide their MRI results because they fear they may be prevented from boxing.

91. 4 by the time boxers’ medical examinations reveal serious brain damage, it may be too late to help them.

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

93. 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。

94. 1 It is too early to determine whether safety measures he has put in place in New York could be adopted elsewhere.

95. 2 A ban would probably lead to an increase in the danger associated with the sport due to illegal matches being held.

96. 3 Evidence suggests that those involved in underground boxing will stop matches voluntarily if a fighter were clearly in danger.

97. 4 A ban would lead to the loss of a sport that has long been praised by promoters for its safety regulations.

Review Questions

98. 1) How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?

99. More than 1,400 boxers have died during or shortly after a match in the last 100 years.

100. 2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?

101. *Boxers receive thousands of ^{強打 (きょうだ)} blows to the head during their careers.*
102. **3)** Why does Dr. Haikerwall feel that boxing should be banned during the Olympics?
103. *He thinks that international events based on the spirit of goodwill are no place for interpersonal violence and injury.*
104. **4)** What happens to fighters who have had a substantial number of fights?
105. *As many as 80 percent of fighters who have had a substantial number of fights receive objective proven chronic brain damage.*
106. **5)** What are some examples of changes in the sport over the last two decades?
107. *Fights are now shorter and referees stop them sooner when they judge a boxer to be ^{不適當 (ふてきとう) な} unfit to continue. Other changes include new glove designs, ringside ^{義務的 (ぎむてき) な} physicians and compulsory use of headgear.*
108. **6)** Does Lundberg feel the headgear is effective safety gear? Why or why not?
109. *No, because headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and make actually make the problem worse.*
110. **7)** What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?
111. *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.*
112. **8)** With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
113. *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.*
114. **9)** What would probably happen if boxing was banned?
115. *It is unlikely boxers, promoters and fans would just give up the sport. It would probably continue in "underground" matches with no regulation.*

解答: (38) 3 (39) 1 (40) 4 (41) 2

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[C] – Is Boxing Too Dangerous?

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 11-1

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

Further Questions&A

124. **1)** How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?

125. **2) What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?**

126. Dr. Mukesh Haikerwall, former president of the Australian Medical Association,
127. thinks so, and he believes the ban should start with the Olympic Games.
128. “International events based on the spirit of goodwill,” says Haikerwal, “are no
129. place for interpersonal violence and injury.” Dr. George Lundberg, former editor
130. of the *Medscape Journal of Medicine*, takes a similar view, arguing that boxing
131. “inflicts objective proven chronic brain damage in as many as 80 percent of
132. fighters who have had a substantial number of fights.” It is also objectionable
133. morally, he argues, because of the aim of any boxer is “to harm the opponent in
134. order to win, preferably by knockout—brain damage by definition.” In the event
135. that boxing is successfully banned from such a major competition, a serious
136. message would be sent to the entire boxing world.

Further Questions&A

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

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

139. Concern about the health of boxers has already led to changes within the sport over
140. the last two decades. Fights are now shorter and referees stop them sooner when
141. they judge a boxer to be unfit to continue. Other measures instituted include
142. gloves designed to prevent boxers’ thumbs from damaging their opponent’s eyes,
143. ringside physicians with the authority to end fights, and the compulsory use of
144. padded headgear in amateur matches. However, some research has shown that
145. headgear does not reduce the rate of head injury and may actually make the
146. problem worse by creating a larger, and therefore easier, target for the opponent,
147. “Headgear is mostly to make people watching think it’s safe,” says Lundberg.

Further Questions&A

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

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

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

Further Questions&A

159. **7) What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?**

160. **8) With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?**

161. Still, Jordan maintains that an outright ban would not have the desired effect.
162. He points out that if boxing were outlawed, it is unlikely boxers, promoters, and

163. fans would just give up the sport. It would probably continue in “underground”
164. matches with no regulation and little, if any, medical oversight. That would
165. negate the safety measures already implemented and lead to boxing becoming
166. more dangerous than ever.

Further Questions&A

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

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

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

169. **1** Boxing should continue on the condition that the health risks of participating are explained to boxers before they fight.
170. **2** Efforts to ban boxing for moral reasons would face opposition because it has played such a prominent role in the Olympic Games.
171. **3** Boxing should not be allowed because it leaves many boxers with injury to the brain intentionally caused by opponents.
172. **4** Efforts to ban boxing from international sporting events will only succeed if medical evidence proves it causes brain damage.

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

174. **1** Certain boxers are forced to use equipment that may increase the risk of them being physically harmed.
175. **2** Doctors such as Lundberg have been persuaded that the use of headgear is a step in the right direction.
176. **3** The success of strict regulations in amateur fights has led to similar restrictions being placed on professional matches.
177. **4** Some referees criticize the fact that physicians now have the authority to stop fights for medical reasons.

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

179. **1** the popularity of boxing in New York State will make it difficult to implement stricter safety measures there.
180. **2** it is unlikely MRIs of boxers’ brains taken with faulty equipment will be performed again.
181. **3** many boxers are making efforts to hide their MRI results because they fear they may be prevented from boxing.
182. **4** by the time boxers’ medical examinations reveal serious brain damage, it may be too late to help them.

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

184. **1** It is too early to determine whether safety measures he has put in place in New York could be adopted elsewhere.
185. **2** A ban would probably lead to an increase in the danger associated with the sport due to illegal matches being held.

186. **3** Evidence suggests that those involved in underground boxing will stop matches voluntarily if a fighter were clearly in danger.
187. **4** A ban would lead to the loss of a sport that has long been praised by promoters for its safety regulations.

Review Questions

188. **1)** How many boxers died during or shortly after a match during the last 100 years?
189. **2)** What do boxers receive thousands of in their careers?
190. **3)** Why does Dr. Haikerwall feel that boxing should be banned during the Olympics?
191. **4)** What happens to fighters who have had a substantial number of fights?
192. **5)** What are some examples of changes in the sport over the last two decades?
193. **6)** Does Lundberg feel the headgear is effective safety gear? Why or why not?
194. **7)** What has Dr. Berry Jordan done to reduce boxing-related injuries?
195. **8)** With MRIs, is it possible to keep boxing 100 percent safe? Why or why not?
196. **9)** What would probably happen if boxing was banned?

解答: (38) 3 (39) 1 (40) 4 (41) 2

