

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
 日本語訳なシタイプ 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。

2[B] - Sick Buildings

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 10-3

世界保健機関 (せかいほけんきかん) 明 (あき) らかにする
 1. A World Health Organization study has revealed that up to 30 percent of new
 再建築 (さいけんちく) された シックビル症候群 (しゅうこうぐん)
 2. or remodeled buildings could cause Sick Building Syndrome (SBS). The
 責任 (せきにん) を負 (お) わせる 標準以下 (ひょうじゅんいか) の 品質 (ひんしつ)
 3. syndrome, which is blamed on substandard air quality in
 外界 (がいがい) と接続のない 空間 (くうかん) 結果 (けっか) となる
 4. enclosed spaces, is (29). This is because it results in not just
 病気 (びょうき) 肺 (はい)
 5. one illness but a variety of eye, nose, and skin problems, chest and lung
 感染症 (かんせんしょう) 症状 (しょうじょう) 似 (に) ている
 6. infections and other symptoms that often resemble the common cold. It is
 病人 (びょうにん) シックビル
 7. often only when a sufferer is away from the "sick" building that it becomes
 明 (あき) らか 非難 (ひなん) する
 8. clear SBS was to blame .

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

9. (29) 1 not a source of discomfort 不愉快 (ふゆかい) 2 actually quite rare かなり 珍 (めづら) しい
 10. 3 difficult to diagnose 診断 (しんだん) する 4 becoming easier to treat

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.

11. 1) What causes SBS? シックビル症候群の原因はなんですか。
 標準以下 (ひょうじゅんいか) の 品質 (ひんしつ) 外界 (がいがい) と接続のない空間 (くうかん)
 12. It is caused by substandard air quality in enclosed spaces .
 13. 2) What symptoms can be present in people with SBS?
 14. シックビル症候群の人々に何の症状があらわれていますか。
 15. They may have a variety of eye, nose and skin problems, chest and lung
 感染症 (かんせんしょう) 症状 (しょうじょう) 肺 (はい)
 infections and other symptoms.
 16. 3) Is it always clear SBS is to blame for the illnesses?
 17. いつもシックビル症候群は病気の責任を負うことは明らかですか。
 18. No, often only when a sufferer is away from the "sick" buildings that it
 明 (あき) らか 非難 (ひなん) する シックビル
 becomes clear SBS was to blame .

19. SBS (30) in healthcare facilities. Some infections caused by SBS put the
 患者 (かんじゃ) 設備 (せつび) 感染症 (かんせんしょう)
 20. patients with weakened immune systems at serious risk. The number of
 感染症 (かんせんしょう) 免疫機構 (めんえききこう) 重大 (じゅうだい) な
 21. these infections could be reduced by improving the design of health care
 減 (へ) らす 改善 (かいぜん) する

- 施設 (しせつ) 喚起 (かんき) システム カビ 一酸化炭素化合物 (いっさんかたんそかごうぶつ)
22. facilities and their ventilation systems. Mold, carbon monoxide, and
 毒性 (どくせい) の臭気 (しゅうき) 材料 (ざいりょう) ~の要因 (いちいん) となる
23. toxic fumes from materials such as flooring and paint all contribute
 ~をひきおこす
24. to the poor air conditions that lead to SBS. Many hospitals try
 取 (と) り組 (く) む ~からできている 自然 (しぜん) な
25. to address this by, for example, putting in floors made from natural
 材料 (ざいりょう) 無毒 (むどく) の 製品 (せいひん)
26. materials and using nontoxic cleaning products.

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

27. (30) 1 is short-lived 2 poses significant problems
 短命 (たんめい) の 重大 (じゅうだい) な
 ひろがる 発見 (はっけん) する
28. 3 spreads slowly 4 has not been discovered

Further Questions&A

29. 4) How can the number of infections at healthcare facilities be reduced?
 30. どのように多くの健康管理施設での感染症は減少されますか。
 施設 (しせつ) 喚起 (かんき) システム 改善 (かいぜん) する
31. The design of healthcare facilities and their ventilation systems can be improved.
32. 5) What sort of things contribute to the poor air conditions that lead to SBS?
 33. どんないことがシックビル症候群を引き起こす乏しい空気調節の要因となりますか。
 カビ 一酸化炭素化合物 (いっさんかたんそかごうぶつ) 毒性 (どくせい) の臭気 (しゅうき) 材料 (ざいりょう)
34. Mold, carbon monoxide, and toxic fumes from materials such
 ~の要因 (いちいん) となる
 as flooring and paint all contribute to the poor air conditions.

35. The Dell Children's Medical Center of Central Texas was designed (31).
 設計 (せつけい) された
 中庭 (なかにわ) 植物 (しょくぶつ) 肺 (はい)
36. The center has six open courtyards full of vegetation that serve as its "lungs."
 進歩 (しんぽ) した 水 (みず) などの取入 (とりい) れ口 (ぐち) もたらず
37. An advanced intake system brings air into the building from
 保護 (ほご) された 根源 (こんげん) 汚染物質 (おせんぶつしつ)
38. the protected courtyards, where sources of pollutants such as
 ガス貯蔵器 (ちよぞうき) 芝刈り機 (しばかりき) 禁止 (きんし) されている
39. smoking and gasoline-powered lawnmowers are prohibited. Other
 次 (つぎ) の 創 (つくる) する
40. healthcare facilities are following this example, also hoping to create an
 シックビル症候群 (しゅうこうぐん) なしの
41. SBS-free environment.

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

42. (31) 1 before SBS was understood 2 just like other hospitals
 深刻 (しんこく) な 問題 (もんだい)
43. 3 to address a more serious issue 4 with air quality in mind

Further Questions&A

44. 6) How does Dell Children's Medical Center use plants to prevent SBS?
 45. デル子供医療センターはどのようにシックビル症候群を防ぐために植物を使用しますか。
 中庭 (なかにわ) 植物 (しょくぶつ)
46. It has six open courtyards full of vegetation that serve as its "lungs."
47. 7) How does Dell Children's Medical Center make sure the air brought into the
 building is clean? デル子供医療センターはどのようにビル内にもたらず空気は清潔であると確信しますか。

48. *The intake system brings air into the building from courtyards where pollutants such as smoking and gasoline-powered lawnmowers are prohibited.*
水・空気などの取り入れ口 もたらす 汚染物質 (おせんぶつしつ) ガス貯蔵器 (ちょぞうき) 芝刈り機 (しばかりき) 禁止 (きんし) されている
49. **8) Do you think SBS is a problem in Japan as well?**
50. あなたは、シックビル症候群は日本でも同じような問題と考えますか。
しょうこうぐん にほん おな もんだい かんが
51. *A lot of the buildings in Japan probably cause SBS, especially the tall ones in the big cities.*
おそらく 特 (とく) に

Review Questions

52. **1) What causes SBS?**
53. *It is caused by substandard air quality in enclosed spaces.*
標準以下 (ひょうじゅんいひか) の 品質 (ひんしつ) 外界 (がいがい) と接続のない空間 (くうかん)
54. **2) What symptoms can be present in people with SBS?**
55. *They may have a variety of eye, nose and skin problems, chest and lung infections and other symptoms.*
肺 (はい) 感染症 (かんせんしょう) 症状 (しょうじょう)
56. **3) Is it always clear SBS is to blame for the illnesses?**
57. *No, often only when a sufferer is away from the "sick" buildings that it becomes clear SBS was to blame.*
病人 (びょうにん) シックビル 明 (あき) らか 非難 (ひなん) する
58. **4) How can the number of infections at healthcare facilities be reduced?**
59. *The design of healthcare facilities and their ventilation systems can be improved.*
施設 (しせつ) 喚起 (かんき) システム 改善 (かいぜん) する
60. **5) What sort of things contribute to the poor conditions that lead to SBS?**
61. *Mold, carbon monoxide, and toxic fumes from materials such as flooring and paint all contribute to the poor air conditions.*
カビ 一酸化炭素化合物 (いっさんかたんそかごうぶつ) 毒性 (どくせい) の臭気 (しゅうき) 材料 (ざいりょう) ~の要因 (いちいん) となる
62. **6) How does Dell Children's Medical Center use plants to prevent SBS?**
It has six open courtyards full of vegetation that serve as its "lungs."
中庭 (なかになわ) 植物 (しょくぶつ)
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解答: (29) 3 (30) 2 (31) 4

Type B 日本語訳なし

2[B] - Sick Buildings

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 10-3

67. A World Health Organization study has revealed that up to 30 percent of new or
68. remodeled buildings could cause Sick Building Syndrome (SBS). The syndrome,
69. which is blamed on substandard air quality in enclosed spaces, is (29). This
70. is because it results in not just one illness but a variety of eye, nose, and skin
71. problems, chest and lung infections and other symptoms that often resemble the
72. common cold. It is often only when a sufferer is away from the “sick” building
73. that it becomes clear SBS was to blame.

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

74. (29) 1 not a source of discomfort 2 actually quite rare
75. 3 difficult to diagnose 4 becoming easier to treat
-

Further Questions&A

76. 1) What causes SBS?
77. 2) What symptoms can be present in people with SBS?
78. 3) Is it always clear SBS is to blame for the illnesses?
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79. SBS (30) in healthcare facilities. Some infections caused by SBS put the
80. patients with weakened immune systems at serious risk. The number of these
81. infections could be reduced by improving the design of health care facilities and
82. their ventilation systems. Mold, carbon monoxide, and toxic fumes from
83. materials such as flooring and paint all contribute to the poor air conditions that
84. lead to SBS. Many hospitals try to address this by, for example, putting in floors
85. made from natural materials and using nontoxic cleaning products.

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Further Questions&A

88. 4) How can the number of infections at healthcare facilities be reduced?
89. 5) What sort of things contribute to the poor air conditions that lead to SBS?
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90. The Dell Children’s Medical Center of Central Texas was designed (31).
91. The center has six open courtyards full of vegetation that serve as its “lungs.”
92. An advanced intake system brings air into the building from the protected
93. courtyards, where sources of pollutants such as smoking and gasoline-powered
94. lawnmowers are prohibited. Other healthcare facilities are following this
95. example, also hoping to create an SBS-free environment.

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

96. (31) 1 before SBS was understood 2 just like other hospitals
97. 3 to address a more serious issue 4 with air quality in mind
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Further Questions&A

98. 6) How does Dell Children’s Medical Center use plants to prevent SBS?
99. 7) How does Dell Children’s Medical Center make sure the air brought into the
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101.

Review Questions

102. 1) What causes SBS?

103. 2) What symptoms can be present in people with SBS?

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解答: (29) 3 (30) 2 (31) 4



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