

1. **Lesson1. 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.

2. For much of human history, suffering and death due to infection diseases have been commonplace occurrences. Measles, for example, afflicted as many as 800,000 Americans a year in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The disease was nearly eradicated in the United States, however, following the introduction of an effective vaccine in 1963. The success of public immunization programs for disease has ( 29 ). In recent years, the number of Americans who elect to skip their children's immunizations out of a belief that they are unnecessary has increased dramatically. Consequently, preventable diseases such as measles, mumps, and whooping cough have experienced periodic resurgences in the United States. Many outbreaks of these diseases can be traced back to children who had not been vaccinated.

伝染病

はしか

根絶された

おたふく風邪

百日咳

周期的に

再流行

発生

3. **Further Questions** \*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.

4. **1) How many people in America were afflicted by measles in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?** 20世紀前半に米国人の何名がはしかに苦しみましたか。  
*Measles afflicted as many as 800,000 Americans a year in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*
5. **2) What has been the result of Americans skipping their children's immunizations?** 米国人が子供に予防接種を受けさせないことにより、どのような結果になりましたか。
6. *Preventable diseases such as measles, mumps and whooping cough have experienced periodic resurgences in the United States.*

In an article entitled "Natural History of an Immunization Program," Dr. Robert Chen of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention explains what causes ( 30 ). According to Chen, parents are most likely to embrace a vaccine while the devastating effects of the illness it prevents are fresh in their minds. As the disease disappears, the public's fear of it fades as well. At that point, any problems associated with the vaccine, such as possible but unlikely allergic reactions, can trigger a loss of confidence in its safety. With memories of the

予防接種制度の自然史

疫病対策予防センター

受け入れる

悲惨な

記憶

薄れていく

反応

disease gone, people tend to <sup>軽視する</sup> discount the benefits of immunization while <sup>〜に焦点を合わせる</sup> honing in on the <sup>重大さ</sup> gravity of its risks.

## 7. Further Questions

8. **3) When do parents embrace a vaccine?** どのような時に親はワクチンを受け入れますか。
9. *Parents are most likely to embrace a vaccine while the devastating effects of the illness it prevents are fresh in their minds.*
10. **4) What happens when the disease disappears?** 病気を見なくなると何が起こりますか。
11. *As the disease disappears, the public's fear of it fades as well.*
12. **5) Why would parents choose to skip vaccinations?** 親はなぜ予防接種を受けさせないのですか。
12. *With memories of the disease gone, people tend to discount the benefits of immunization while honing in on the gravity of its risks.*

13. Even when <sup>予防接種率</sup> immunization rates <sup>下がる</sup> dip, it still takes time for the disease to return because of a <sup>現象</sup> phenomenon known as "<sup>集団免疫</sup>herd immunity." As long as unimmunized children ( **31** ), the disease does not <sup>再び横行する</sup> reassert itself. The effect <sup>なくなる</sup> breaks down once immunization rates fall to around 80 percent, when <sup>発生</sup> outbreaks of the disease <sup>再発する</sup> resume and fear of infection begins to <sup>上回る</sup> outweigh people's <sup>長引く</sup> lingering <sup>疑念</sup> suspicions of immunization. Immunization rates increase again, the disease <sup>後退する</sup> recedes, and the <sup>一連</sup> sequence begins <sup>新たに</sup> anew. Chen believes the only way to end this <sup>繰り返し起こる</sup> recurring cycle is to make sure parents are fully informed about the importance of immunization.

## 14. Further Questions

15. **6) Why does it take time for the disease to return after people stop immunization?** 人々が予防接種を受けるのを止めたあと、病気が再び現れるのに時間がかかるのはなぜですか。
16. *Because of a phenomenon known as "herd immunity".*
17. **7) When does fear of infection begin to outweigh people's lingering suspicions?**
18. 感染への恐怖が人々の消えやらぬ疑念を上回り始めるのはいつですか。
19. *When immunization rates fall to around 80 percent and when outbreaks of the disease resume.*
20. **8) How can the cycle of increasing and decreasing rates of immunization end?**
21. どうすれば予防接種の増加と減少の繰り返しを終わらせることが出来るでしょうか。
22. *The only way to end this cycle is to make sure parents are fully informed about the importance of immunization.*

## 23. \*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

24. **(29)** 1 led to further medical advances
25. 2 been questioned by doctors
26. 3 had a <sup>逆説的な</sup> paradoxical result
27. 4 been partly due to luck

28. (30) 1 overdependence on vaccines  
 29. 2 natural immunity to certain diseases  
 30. 3 children become allergic to vaccines  
 31. 4 opposition to immunization programs
32. (31) 1 are a small minority  
 33. 2 do not experience symptoms  
 34. 3 have access to medical care  
 35. 4 avoid immunized children

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36. **Answers for “Further Questions”**



37. 1) How many people in America were afflicted by measles in the first half of the 20th century?

*Measles afflicted as many as 800,000 Americans a year in the first half of the 20th century.*

- 2) What has been the result of Americans skipping their children's immunizations?

*Preventable diseases such as measles, mumps and whooping cough have experienced periodic resurgences in the United States.*

- 3) When do parents embrace a vaccine?

*Parents are most likely to embrace a vaccine while the devastating effects of the illness it prevents are fresh in their minds.*

- 4) What happens when the disease disappears?

*As the disease disappears, the public's fear of it fades as well.*

- 5) Why would parents choose to skip vaccinations?

*With memories of the disease gone, people tend to discount the benefits of immunization while honing in on the gravity of its risks.*

- 6) Why does it take time for the disease to return after people stop immunization?

*Because of a phenomenon known as “herd immunity”.*

- 7) When does fear of infection begin to outweigh people's lingering suspicions?

*When immunization rates fall to around 80 percent and when outbreaks of the disease resume.*

- 8) How can the cycle of increasing and decreasing rates of immunization end?

*The only way to end this cycle is to make sure parents are fully informed about the importance of immunization.*

解答: (29) 3 (30) 4 (31) 1