

# 10 読解問題得点アップのポイント④

大問③

この章では09の練習問題を使って、大問3を効率よく解くためのテクニックを確認しましょう。

## ●設問からキーワードを把握する

大問2に比べると大問3では、細部に関する内容が問われます。問いは各段落に1つが原則なので、落ち着いて読み取りましょう。

まずは設問文を読みます。この段階では設問文だけに注目し、選択肢は読みません。

(1) What is true of many Internet sites today?

↑ キーワードである Internet sites について正しいことを選ぶ設問だとわかる。

キーワードを  
チェック!



## ●段落ごとに各文を丁寧に読み、言い換えに注意しながら正解を選ぶ

キーワードの Internet sites を意識しながら、長文を段落ごとに丁寧に読んでいきます。

↑大問2同様タイトルから主題を推測する

### Privacy in a Digital Age



タイトルから主題を  
推測しよう

The modern world is an interconnected place. Depending on how we access the Internet, whether it is via computer, smart phone or other devices, people leave a digital footprint which creates the potential for someone to track where we have been and what we have done. Many Internet sites use tracking software to collect data about our search history, age, location, interests, friends, and shopping habits. This data may be sold to other companies, often without the knowledge or permission of the user. There is no certain answer regarding the number of companies which trade in data, but it's in the thousands and includes research firms, Internet companies, advertisers, and online shops.



先読みで得た  
キーワードを探そう

設問(1)の先読みで得たキーワード Internet sites を含む第3文の内容が、この段落の重要箇所だとあたりをつけます。この段落の要点は以下の通りです。

- ・ユーザーがネット上にさまざまな「足跡」を残す
- ・ウェブサイトがそれらを密かに記録して売っている
- ・そのような記録を売買する会社は数千を数えると思われる



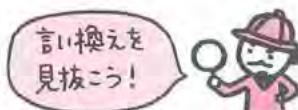
これがこの  
段落の要点!

この段落の要点を意識しながら選択肢を読み、言い換えに注意しながら正解を選びます。

- 1 Many sites aim to collect passwords from smartphones and computers in order to track the location of users.
- 2 They record many different aspects of a consumer's online behavior, combine this data, and sell it to third party companies.
- 3 They are required to register their holding company and any affiliated research firms which trade in consumer data.
- 4 Tracking software is used to identify the behavior of sites which are collecting consumer data in order to protect customer privacy.

段落の要旨に合う選択肢は**2**の「消費者のネット上の行動を記録してデータとして他の会社に売る」なので、これが正解だとわかります。

選択肢を選ぶ際には本文の表現が選択肢では言い換えられている点に注意しましょう。ここでの言い換えを整理すると次のようになります。



**本文** to collect data about our search history, age, location, interests, friends, and shopping habits. This data may be sold to other companies, often without the knowledge or permission of the user.



**選択肢** record many different aspects of a consumer's online behavior, combine this data, and sell it to third party companies.

本文では collect という1語の動詞で表されていたものが選択肢では record ... and combine「記録して、合わせる」という2つの動詞で表現されています。そして、data about our search history, age, location, interests, friends, and shopping habits という目的語は、many different aspects of a consumer's online behavior と抽象的な表現に言い換えられています。また、本文の This data may be sold to other companies は、選択肢では sell it to third party companies に言い換えられています。

その他の選択肢についても見ておきましょう。**1**の「パスワードを集めようとしている」は本文に記載なし、**3**はそのような会社を「登録することが義務付けられている」というのが誤り、**4**は「消費者のデータを集めるサイトを特定しプライバシーを守る」が完全に内容と相反します。

このような確認をすべての設問について行い、解答していきましょう。

その他の攻略ポイントについても、練習問題を使って具体的に見ていきましょう。



### ●わからなくても一度は読み通す

「丁寧に読む」とはいえ、準1級の難度を考えると、読み取れない箇所があるのは仕方がないことです。しかし、そうした場合にも、**止まらずに読み進めることであとから意味がわかることがあります。**このことを、先ほどの第1段落に登場した a digital footprint を例に見てみましょう。

a digital footprint の直後に関係代名詞 which で始まる説明があるので注目しましょう。

people leave a digital footprint which creates the potential for someone to track where we have been and what we have done.

さらに、この文以降を読み進めると、track「～を追跡する」、collect data「データを集める」といった関連表現があることに気付くでしょう。こうした情報から、a digital footprintとは、「ネットユーザーについてサイトがこっそり記録したデータのこと」だとあたりをつけることができます。

### ●段落後半に要注意

大問3は各段落が長めに作られています。冒頭だけで要点をつかんだと思わず、最後まで注意深く読みましょう。次の英文の中盤以降に登場する However のような「逆接」のディスコースマーカーには特に注意する必要があります。

Privacy groups argue that the country's privacy laws need to be updated to reflect the changing technology, and that mass consumer surveillance needs to be regulated. Many advertising companies are willing to pay for information about their consumers in order to target consumers more effectively. However, at the moment there is little legal protection in place for the consumer to prevent this from happening. Every year the number of data breaches increases, and hackers are gaining access to private and secure information. It is time the people started considering the impact their online actions are having on their own personal privacy.

第3段落は「プライバシーを保護する動き」から始まりますが、要点は中盤にある However 以降の内容です。現状、プライバシーはほとんど保護されておらず、問題が増加しているという問題点が述べられています。そのままの流れで最終文では、人々に注意を喚起する形でまとめられています。

- (3) Why are privacy groups concerned about the current privacy laws?
- 1 They do not account for the large number of data breaches that have occurred in recent years.
  - 2 They provide an alternative set of laws and regulations that are difficult to interpret.
  - 3 They do not provide adequate protection for consumers and have not adapted to the changes in technology.
  - 4 They have been written to favor large corporations and government agencies, mainly because of the large increase in data breaches.

Why are privacy groups concerned about the current privacy laws? 「どうしてプライバシー団体は今のプライバシー法について懸念しているのか」という問いに対しては、Privacy groups で始まる第1文に注目しつつ、However 以降の内容に矛盾しないものとして、3の They do not provide adequate protection for consumers and have not adapted to the changes in technology. を選ぶとよいでしょう。

ディスコースマーカーに  
注意して最後まで  
読み進めよう



- 次の英文の内容に関して、(1)～(4)までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選びなさい。

### *The Advance of Stem Cell Research*

Stem cells are biological cells with the potential to develop into different cell types. They have the ability to divide and replenish, essentially without limit, and to regenerate themselves inside the body. This property allows stem cells to act as an internal repair system for damaged cells. Each new cell has the potential to either remain as a stem cell or to change into another cell with a particular specialized function. Examples include muscles, blood cells or brain cells. Stem cells are unique compared to other cells in the body in that they all contain three general properties: they regenerate for extended periods of time; they are unspecialized in their purpose; and they can give rise to specialized cell types.

Because of these unique properties, stem cells have opened new potentials for treating diseases such as diabetes and heart disease. However, a great deal of research still needs to be completed if scientists are to fully understand the properties of these cells. Most research will be conducted in the laboratory and the clinic. Another branch of stem cell research involves the use of Embryonic Stem (ES) cells. Embryos are fertilized human eggs that will potentially grow to be a human. The stem cells are collected in the very early stage of development. The collection process required to obtain ES cells results in the destruction of the host embryo. This process has raised some ethical and legal challenges regarding whether the embryo can be considered to be a life, and these aspects are still under debate. However, research into the application of stem cells continues to expand into diverse areas.

Associate Professor Shawn Hingtgen and his team from the University of North Carolina recently applied stem cell technology to the treatment of a common and aggressive type of brain cancer. Their work was published in *Science Translational Medicine* and describes how human stem cells made from human skin cells are being used to target the cancer cells. Hingtgen's team has focused on reducing the development time required for these cells to mature. They have pioneered a process which enables the stem cells to grow fast enough to be useful to the patient. Perhaps the most important potential application of human stem cells is the generation of cells and tissues that will eventually become organs. Today we rely on organs and tissues being donated. However, the demand for transplantable tissues and organs far outweighs the available supply. Stem cells could potentially be used to produce custom-made organs when they are needed.

The *New England Journal of Medicine* published an article by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding their stance on stem cell research. The FDA agrees that the potential for stem cell therapy to improve patient treatments and even cure diseases is exciting. However, they urge caution and patience until the risks and benefits are fully understood. The FDA requires that the principles of evidence-based research be followed before it will approve any new drug or treatment. Failure to adhere to these principles may affect the quality of research and ultimately prevent stem-cell therapy from reaching its full potential. Research into stem cell technology continues to advance at a rapid pace, with the very likely possibility of revolutionizing many aspects of patient care.

- (1) What properties distinguish stem cells from other cells?
  - 1 They are unspecialized cells that are able to renew for extensive periods of time and have the unique property to specialize into a particular cell type.
  - 2 They are cells that have been repaired and reused for a specialized purpose.
  - 3 They are exclusively muscle cells, blood cells and brain cells that can divide and regenerate for extended periods of time.
  - 4 They are cells with the ability to divide and multiply up to a certain, quite limited extent and then restore themselves inside the body.
  
- (2) Why are some aspects of Embryonic Stem cell collection causing controversy?
  - 1 There is a group of researchers who would prefer to utilize Embryonic Stem cells to combat brain cancer cells.
  - 2 There is disagreement regarding whether this stage of embryonic development is a human life form and whether destroying it during stem cell collection is ethical.
  - 3 The FDA is concerned about the common practice of research being undertaken in laboratories and clinics.
  - 4 Some believe that research into the application of stem cells will continue to decline to the point where there are no practical applications.

- (3) What advance has Professor Hingtgen and his team claimed to have achieved?
- 1 They recently cured the most aggressive type of brain cancer using Embryonic Stem cells and FDA approved processes.
  - 2 They have pioneered the generation of cells and tissues that have the potential to eventually become organs.
  - 3 They have increased the speed of development required for these cells to be cultivated, reducing the time for application on patients.
  - 4 They have solved the ethical and legal challenges regarding the unspecialized purpose of the stem cells.
- (4) An article published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* suggests that
- 1 the FDA would like more evidence supporting the legal and ethical use of Embryonic Stem cells.
  - 2 even though several breakthroughs have been made in recent years, the cost of scaling to full production may be too expensive.
  - 3 the FDA is concerned about the rapid rate of stem cell therapy development compromising thorough scientific research methods.
  - 4 the development of new treatments must be undertaken as quickly as possible to ensure that every patient has the opportunity to benefit.

**注**

- stem cell : 幹細胞     replenish : ～を補充する     regenerate : ～を再生する     property : 特性  
 unspecialized : 専門家されていない, 未分化の     diabetes : 糖尿病     branch : 分野  
 Embryonic Stem (ES) cell : 胚性幹細胞     fertilized human eggs : 人間の受精卵     host embryo : 宿主胚  
 embryo : 胚     associate professor : 准教授     tissue : (体内の) 組織     outweigh : ～より重要である  
 adhere to ～ : ～を遵守する    (1)  multiply : 増大する    (3)  cultivate : ～を培養する  
 (4)  scale to ～ : ～まで拡大する     compromise : ～を台なしにする     thorough : 徹底的な