



UNIT 1

語数

331 words

速読目標時間

🕒 3.0minutes

SWITCH 3

▶スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入

1 It is ten thirty / in the morning / in India. // Two cafes are / within meters / of each other, / near a college / in New Delhi. // And / they are selling / a lot of tea. // Their main patrons / are university students. //

2 In the past ten years, / cafes have become increasingly popular / in India. // They have spread / from major cities / like New Delhi and Mumbai / to smaller towns. //

3 It is the success of this market / that has gained the attention / of companies / like the American-based coffee chain Starbucks. // The company will open / its first store in India / later this year. // Other companies / like Lavazza and Costa Coffee / are already there. //

4 The head of India Coffee Trust, / Anil Kumar Bhandari, / praises Starbucks's decision. // He said / cafes in India / have become central / to the lifestyle / of young, middle-class people / as their incomes grow / and global trends gain popularity. //

5 “They should have been here / before. // Almost any cafe chain / which offers good coffee and a reasonable standard service / will succeed / in this country. // Just take a look / at the young population. // It's growing / and it's taking to the coffee culture / like a duck to water,” / Bhandari says. //

展開 1

速読アシスト

インドの町の風景：
・カフェで紅茶を売る
・常連客は大学生

インドでカフェが人気
→大都市から小さな町
へも広がってきた

コーヒーチェーンが市場に注目：
・スターバックスの進出
・ラバッツァ、コスタ
コーヒーは出店済み

インド・コーヒー・トラスト会長の言葉：
「若い中産階級の人々の間でカフェが生活の中心になった」

「増加する若い世代が
コーヒー文化に適応しているから、今後カフェチェーンは成功するだろう」

展開 2

6 Yet, / the growth of coffee / will not reduce / the popularity of tea. // Indians drink / eight times more tea / than coffee. // They have been drinking tea / for more than one hundred and fifty years. // India is one / of the world's biggest producers / of tea, / which is known / locally / as “chai.” // Outside homes and offices, / it is mostly sold / by small businesses / on the street. //

7 That is / what businessmen like Amuleek Singh Bijral hope / to change. // The thirty-six-year-old / graduated from Harvard University / in Cambridge, Massachusetts. //

8 He has opened a tea shop / called Chai Point / in India's information technology section / in Bangalore. // In less than a year, / fourteen Chai Points / have opened / in the city. //

9 Business experts note / that half of India's population / of over one billion / is under the age of twenty-five. // They say / both cafes and tea shops / will find room to grow. //

結論

速読アシスト

紅茶文化のゆくえ：
・コーヒーの普及は紅茶の人気を下げない（理由）
→インド人はコーヒーの8倍紅茶を飲む
→150年以上紅茶を飲んできた
→世界最大の紅茶の生産地の1つ

ある実業家の望み：
紅茶が路上の小さな店で販売されている現状を変えたい

→バンガロールに「チャイポイント」という紅茶の店を開き、1年足らずで14店舗に

専門家の見方：
10億を超えるインドの人口の半分が若者
→カフェも紅茶店も成長の余地がある

Review

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- In New Delhi, there are two cafes within meters of each other, whose owners are university students. ()
- Starbucks was a pioneer of the coffee culture in India. ()
- Sales of tea will fall because of the growth of the coffee market in India. ()
- Since Indian people are accustomed to buying tea on the street, Bijral had a hard time to manage his store. ()
- About 500 million people who are under the age of twenty-five will support the market of tea and coffee in India. ()



UNIT 2

語数

320 words

速読目標時間

🕒 3.0 minutes

SWITCH 3

👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内に読みましょう。

問題提起

① 11 Water / is our most important natural resource. // Yet, / although water covers most of the Earth, / only 2.5% of it / is salt-free. // Demand for fresh water / has risen sharply / in the last 50 years, / and it is still rising. // That's already causing serious problems. // Finding answers / to these problems / may be one of the biggest challenges / of the 21st century. //

② 12 There are several reasons / behind the growing crisis. // The first is waste. // About 70% of our fresh water / is used / to grow crops. // It takes 1,000 tons of water / to grow just one ton of wheat. // Unfortunately, / around 60% of that water / is wasted. // Better irrigation methods / would help the situation. //

③ 13 Pollution is / another big problem. // Many of the world's great rivers, / such as the Ganges in India, / are badly polluted. // Yet / 350 million people / rely on the Ganges. // Their health is affected / by the health of the river. // Steps are being taken / to clean up some rivers, / but it is expensive / and can take many years. //

④ 14 Overuse also puts pressure / on water supplies. // In the USA, / 95% of the country's fresh water / comes from underground sources. // With so much water being used / to grow crops and raise livestock, / water levels are dropping rapidly. // Once used, / those supplies are gone forever, / since they are not refilled / by rainwater. // The key there / is to lower demand. //

原因分析

速読アシスト

水資源の課題：

- ・最も大切な天然資源
- ・地球上に水は多いが、淡水の割合は少ない
- ・淡水の需要は年々上昇している

水問題の原因：

1. 浪費
農作物を育てる過程で多くの水が無駄に使われている
→灌漑方式の改善の必要性

2. 汚染

- 世界の大河の多くが汚染されている
- 人々の健康に影響
- 浄化には費用・時間がかかる

3. 需要過多

- 農作物や家畜を育てるには大量の水が必要
- 淡水の多くは地下水でまかなわれ、水位は低下
- 失われた水は元に戻らない
- 需要を減らす必要

現状・展望

⑤ 15 In many places / around the world, / people already live in crisis. // More than one billion people / have no access / to clean water. // That leads to millions of deaths / every year, / with thousands of children dying / every day / in Africa. // By 2025, / as many as 25 African countries / may face severe water shortages. // This could even lead to wars / over water rights. //

⑥ 16 The fresh water crisis / is not limited / to poor countries. // Indeed, / rich and poor countries / from Asia / to Europe / to North America / are facing shortages. // It's a growing problem / that could soon affect us all. //

速読アシスト

水問題の現状と未来：

- ・世界の多くの場所で水不足により人が死んでいる
- ・水の権利をめぐる戦争も起こりかねない

淡水の危機：

- ・貧しい国だけの問題ではなく、豊かな国にも間もなく影響を及ぼすだろう

Review

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. Most of the Earth is covered with water and much of it is salty. ()
2. We waste around 600 tons of water when we grow just one ton of wheat. ()
3. The health conditions of 350 million Indian People depend on the cleanness of the Ganges. ()
4. Because most fresh water comes from underground sources in the USA, the country is free from water problems. ()
5. Today as many as 25 African countries and more than one billion people around the world are suffering from severe water shortages. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

1 You have probably heard / about rare earth metals / recently / and
18 how important they are / in many of today's advanced technologies. //
But / what are they? // Rare earth metals / or rare earth elements /
are a set of seventeen chemical elements / in the periodic table. //
The reason / they are called rare earth metals / is / that they are not
found in large amounts / like other metals / such as copper or iron. //
The first rare earth metal / was discovered / in 1787 / in Sweden. //
They have been found / in places / like Brazil, India, China, the USA
and other countries. // In 2011 / a geologist / at the University of
Tokyo / found them / in mud / on the bottom of the sea / in very
large amounts. // However, / the technology to mine them / has to be
developed. //

2 Rare earth metals are expensive / for two reasons. // The first is /
19 that they are not found / in large quantities / to make mining
economical. // The second reason is / that they have to be removed
and separated / from other minerals. // Until efficient separation
techniques were developed / in the late 1950's and early 1960's /
they were not used widely. // In the past decade, / rare earth metals
have become very important / to green technology, clean energy and
advanced technology. // Some examples / of where they are used / are
in the technologies / used in hybrid and electric cars. // They are
also important / in wind turbines and jet engine parts, / solar cells
and flat panel display screens. // They are also used / in MRI
machines / which are used in many hospitals / today. // They are
important / because they make magnets lighter. // They bring color /
to the touch screens / of smart phones. //

速読アシスト

レアアース金属とは：
・先端技術において重要
・周期表の17の元素の集合
・大量に見つからないからレア（＝まれな）アース金属と呼ばれる
・1787年以降，各国で発見されている
⇕
・採掘技術は未確立

レアアース金属の価値：
・高価である
（理由）
1. 大量に見つからない
2. ほかの鉱物から分離する技術が必要
↓
・1960年前後に分離技術が開発された
↓
・過去10年間で利用価値が高まった
→グリーンテクノロジー，クリーンエネルギー，先端技術に利用される
（例）ハイブリッド車，太陽電池，医療機器，スマートフォンなど

3 Recently, / new advances / in recycling technology / are making it
20 possible / to recover rare earth metals / from used electronic
products. // Rare earth metals / have also recently been found / in old
piles / of dirt and rock / left behind / when people were mining / for
gold, silver and copper / in the Western United States. //

速読アシスト

リサイクル技術の進歩：
・中古の電子製品からレアアース金属を取り出せるようになった
・ほかの金属の採掘あつでレアアース金属が発見された

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT，一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. Rare earth metals were discovered in mud on the bottom of the sea in 1787 in Sweden. ()
2. A set of seventeen chemical elements called rare earth metals contain gold and silver. ()
3. During the last 10 years, rare earth metals have become useful for green technology. ()
4. An important effect of rare earth metals in MRI machines is to make magnets lighter. ()
5. Technological progress in recycling enabled us to recover rare earth metals from old piles of dirt and rock. ()



UNIT 4

語数

318 words

速読目標時間

🕒 3.0 minutes

SWITCH 3

👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

序論（問題の背景）

1 In recent years / there has been a boom / in mountain hiking / among senior citizens, / stimulated by a book / on Japan's "100 Famous Mountains" / which has given many people / the ambition to climb / all one hundred mountains / on the list. // While some are easy summits, / others are serious mountains / that require proper skills and equipment / and an ability to deal with bad weather. //

2 Unfortunately, / many of these senior citizens / have taken up mountain hiking / later in life / and lack the skills / that are usually gained / through years of experience. // Instead, / they rely on commercial group tours / led by mountain guides / to take them / to the summits of their dreams. // But / as increasing numbers of tragic accidents show, / joining a tour / does not guarantee your safety / when things go wrong. // This was sadly illustrated / in the summer of 2009 / by the deaths / of seven elderly clients and a guide / in bad weather / in the mountains / of Hokkaido. //

3 Since mountain rescue is the job / of the local police, / in areas / like Nagano Prefecture / the police authorities / are becoming concerned / about the increase / in such accidents. // Search and rescue teams / need to be trained and maintained, / and the use of helicopters / is expensive. // This is paid for / by ordinary citizens' taxes. // In other places, / such as the European Alps, / the high costs of such rescues / are actually paid for / by those rescued, / and most will have insurance / to cover this. //

本論（具体的な問題点）

速読アシスト

高齢者の登山ブーム：

- ・『百名山』の本の影響
→ 百山すべてに登るという野心
- ・登りやすい山もあるが、技能や装備、対処能力が必要な本格的な山もある

高齢者登山の問題点：

- ・多くは後年に山歩きを始め、技術を欠いている
↓
- ・団体ツアーに参加しガイドに頼る
↓
- ・非常時には対応できない

（例）2009年の悪天候での死亡事故

- ・日本（長野）では山岳救助は警察の仕事
- ・捜索・救助チームの高額費用は一般市民の税金から支払われる
- ・ヨーロッパ（アルプス）では救助費用は救助された人が払う
→ 登山者は保険に入る

結論（解決策）

4 Clearly, / it is not realistic / to try / to prevent senior citizens from climbing mountains. // Indeed, / people go to the mountains / to experience a sense of freedom / in the wilds of nature, / and to introduce rules and regulations / would destroy the very spirit / of the activity. // If practiced safely, / mountain hiking is beneficial / for physical and mental health. // There are also considerable economic benefits / associated with tourism / in mountainous regions. // More education / on mountain safety and personal responsibility / may be one way forward. //

速読アシスト

山歩きの利点：

- ・山は自由に登れるがゆえに解放感を得られる
→ 高齢者の登山を規制するのは現実的でない
- ・身体と精神の健康によい
- ・観光関連の経済的利益もある
↓
- ・安全教育が有効



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. A book on Japan's "100 Famous Mountains" has recently triggered the boom in mountain hiking by senior citizens. ()
2. Many senior citizens who had gained hiking experience in their youth started climbing mountains again in their senior years. ()
3. Commercial group tours led by mountain guides guarantee the safety of unskilled hikers. ()
4. In the European Alps, those who were rescued usually have to pay all the money for rescues. ()
5. The police authorities should introduce rules and regulations so as to keep mountain hikers from meeting with accidents. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入（大陸の発見）

1 Australia / has an interesting history. // It was first discovered / by
Europeans / in 1606, / when a Dutch ship, the *Duyfken*, / explored a
small part / of the North West Coast. // At that time, / they thought /
it was part of New Guinea. // They went ashore once, / but left
quickly / after fighting / with the native people, / the Aborigines. //
More Dutch ships arrived / between 1623 and 1644 / and explored /
more of Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania. //

展開1（植民地化の経緯）

2 In 1770, / Captain James Cook / discovered the East Coast. // He
explored / a large part of this area / and gave it / the name New
South Wales. // When he found an area / which he thought / was
particularly good, / he called it Botany Bay, / and reported to
London / about the possibility / of starting a British colony / there. //
Because of Captain Cook, / Britain became the first European
country / to claim ownership of Australia. //

展開2（ヨーロッパ人から見た建国）

3 Many Australian people today / think / Australia was born in 1788. //
This is / because the first colonial fleet arrived / in Botany Bay / in
that year. // The first fleet / was a group / of 11 ships / led by
Captain Arthur Phillip. // They had travelled / for 252 days / and
more than 24,000 km. // After arriving, / they tried / to set up a
new home / in the area / around Botany Bay, / but it was very
difficult. // The soil was poor, / and there was little fresh water. //
They had to find / a better place. // On the 26th of January, / the
first fleet / re-located to Sydney Harbour, / the place / that would
eventually become / the location of Australia's largest city. //

速読アシスト

ヨーロッパ人による
オーストラリア大陸の
発見：

- ・1606年、オランダの船が大陸を発見
- ・先住民アボリジニとの衝突
- ・1623年～1644年にオランダ船団が大陸各地（西部、南部）や島を探検

植民地化：

- ・1770年、クック船長がイーストコーストを発見
→ロンドンに報告
↓
- ・イギリスがヨーロッパで初めてオーストラリアの所有権を主張

ヨーロッパ人の入植：

- ・1788年、長い船旅の末、最初の植民船団11隻が到着
- ・この年がオーストラリア生誕の年と多くの人が考えている（次段落への伏線）
- ・最初の居住候補地は土も水も悪く、よりよい土地を求めて移動
→シドニーハーバーへ（やがてオーストラリア最大の都市となる）

結び（先住民と真の歴史）

4 It would be easy / to think of Australia / as being a country / that
was born in 1788; / however, / Australia has a much longer history. //
It is thought / that the native aboriginal people / had been in
Australia / for between 40,000 and 70,000 years / before Europeans
arrived. // Aboriginal people / had their own simple way of life: /
hunting and collecting / whatever food they could find. // When we
compare / the length of time / that Aborigines have lived in
Australia / with the length of time / that Europeans have lived
there, / it is quite strange / to think of Australia / as a European
country. // After all, / Europeans have been there / for only about
230 years. // One thing is true: / Australia / has a distinctive and
interesting history. //

速読アシスト

オーストラリアの長い
歴史：

- ・ヨーロッパ人の入植の4～7万年前には先住民のアボリジニがいた
- ・狩猟採集をして質素な生活を営んでいた
↓
（まとめ）
- ・ヨーロッパ人の入植で国が誕生したと考えるのはおかしい
- ・オーストラリアには長く興味深い歴史がある



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- The European country which firstly discovered Australia was not England but Holland. ()
- Captain Cook explored the North West Coast and gave many places various good names as he liked. ()
- Australia was established in 1788, because the first colonial fleet led by Captain Cook arrived in Botany Bay then. ()
- Captain Phillip realized that it was hard to live in the area around Botany Bay, so he had to re-locate to another place. ()
- It is inappropriate to say that Australia is a European country because Australia has much longer pre-European history. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

① What does the word “poverty” mean / to you? // Many people / in the U.S. / think / that poverty is a problem / that impacts / just a small portion / of the world’s population / in a handful of countries / in Africa and Southeast Asia. // They think / that most of the world lives / as we do, / not having to worry / about malnutrition and starvation. // This image of poverty / is far from correct. // In fact, / over half / of the people / in the world / live on less than two dollars / of income / per day. // That’s almost three billion people! // Half of the world’s children / live in poverty / as well. // In 2003, / over 10 million children / died from causes / related to poverty / before the age of five. //

② What exactly is poverty? // Poverty / is not having enough resources / to obtain / sufficient amounts of life’s necessities, / such as food, water, health care and education. // Without education, / most people have very little hope / of pulling themselves out / of poverty. // Providing education / is the most important way / to help a community or nation rise / above poverty. // Many people think / that the best way / to help the poor / of the world / is by providing them / with shipments of food. // Believe it or not, / this actually makes things worse! // Why? // There is an ancient Chinese proverb / that states, / “Give a man a fish / and he will eat for a day; / teach him how to fish / and he will eat for a lifetime.” // Supplying food to

速読アシスト

貧困のイメージ：

- ・アメリカなどの先進国では、貧困はアフリカや東南アジアの少数の国々の特殊な状況だと思っている
- ⇨ そのイメージは間違い
- ・実際は世界の半数以上が貧しい暮らし
- ・世界の子供たちの半数は貧困
- それが原因で死に至ることも

貧困の定義：

- ・生活に欠かせないもの(食べ物、水、医療、教育など)を十分に得る財力がないこと

貧困からの脱却：

- ・教育が最も重要
- ⇕
- ・単なる食糧の提供は事態を悪化させる

(理由)

- 食べ物を提供しても、そのときしか食べられない
- ↓
- 食べ物を得る方法を教えれば、長期間食べることができる

the poor / without teaching them / how to grow their own food / will help them / only for as long as the food lasts. // But, / if we can teach poor nations / how to farm better, / how to create stronger economies / and help them build schools / to educate children, / these benefits / will last a lifetime. // This / is called sustainable development. //

速読アシスト

(結論)

- 貧しい人々が教育を受ける機会を得られるよう手助けすれば、その恩恵は生涯続く
- =持続可能な開発



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- Most people in the U.S. think that the impact of poverty is restricted to very small areas. ()
- Over 10 million children under the age of five die in poverty in the world every year. ()
- The definition of poverty is lacking of food and water. ()
- The best way to help the poor is by providing shipments of food, because this actually makes things better. ()
- Providing education to the poor of the world will be useful in sustainable development. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入（必要な睡眠時間）

1 How much sleep / do we need? // Different age groups / need different amounts of sleep. // Research suggests / that most healthy adults need / seven to nine hours of sleep / each night. // Children and adolescents / need more sleep / than adults. // However, / our need for sleep / is also an individual characteristic. // In other words, / the amount of sleep / you need / to feel your best / may be different / for you / than for someone / who is the same age and gender. // While you may feel good / after sleeping / just 7 hours a night, / someone else / may need 8 or 9 hours. // How much sleep we need / and when we sleep best / are determined / by our own biological clock. //

2 How are teenagers different / from adults? // Teachers have long observed / that many teens come to school / too sleepy / to pay attention / to their early morning classes. // According to sleep experts, / teens need / at least 8.5-9.25 hours of sleep / each night, / which is more / than the average of 7 to 9 hours / for most adults. // In contrast to adults, / the biological clock / of teenagers / keeps them awake / later at night / and keeps them sleeping / later in the morning. // Unfortunately, / many schools begin classes / early in the morning / when a teenager's body / wants to be asleep. // As a result, / many teens come to school / too sleepy / to concentrate and study well. //

速読アシスト

必要な睡眠時間：

- ・年齢によって異なる大人
→ 7～9時間／日
子供・青年
→ もっと長く必要
- ⇕
- ・年齢・性別が同じでも必要な時間は個人で異なる（＝個性）
↓
- ・各人の体内時計によって決定される

ティーンエージャーの睡眠問題：

- ・ティーンには、眠くて朝の授業に集中できない子が多い
- ・ティーンに必要な睡眠時間は大人よりも長い
- ・ティーンの体内時計は大人と比べて夜型（＝夜遅く寝て、朝遅く起きる）である
- ・学校の授業は早朝に始まる
→ 眠いまま学校へ

展開2（睡眠不足は取り戻せるか）

3 If we miss a night's sleep, / can we catch up later? // The amount of sleep / we regularly need / to feel and do our best / is called our “basal sleep need.” // When we sleep too little / or have our sleep disturbed, / we accumulate a “sleep debt.” // Although we may meet / our basal sleep need / on a single night / or for a few nights / in a row, / we will feel sleepy / and less alert / if we have not paid off / our sleep debt. // It seems / that by sleeping more, / we can pay off this debt. // However, / the interaction / between basal sleep and sleep debt / is not yet well understood / by scientists / so more research / is needed. //

速読アシスト

基本睡眠量という考え方：

- ・ある人が気分よく活動するのに必要な睡眠量は決まっている
- ・基本睡眠量が満たされないことを「睡眠負債」と呼ぶ
- ・この「負債」が完済されなければ、眠気は取れない
- ⇕
- ・基本睡眠量と睡眠負債の関係はまだよくわかっていない

展開1（大人と比較したティーンの睡眠時間）



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- All people of the same age need the same amount of sleep. ()
- How much sleep we need depends on our own biological clock. ()
- Many teenagers feel sleepy in the morning because of their biological clock. ()
- When we lack enough sleep, we feel sleepy until we pay off our “sleep debt.” ()
- It turned out that “basal sleep need” and “sleep debt” had little to do with each other. ()



▶スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入（海外旅行の背景）

1 Japanese people are among / the most frequent travelers / in the world. // The wealth / created by the growth / in Japan's economy / in the last 35 years / has made it possible / for many Japanese / to travel abroad. // Most Japanese / who go overseas / do so / as tourists, / curious to see for themselves / what it is like / in other parts of the world. //

2 Their favorite destinations / are North America, / Western Europe / and other parts of Asia, / particularly South Korea, / Hong Kong / and Singapore. // Many Japanese / prefer to travel / in tour groups / when they go abroad. // In the 1990s / one of the most familiar sights / in Hong Kong / was to see a tour guide / leading a group of Japanese people / off a tour bus / into an expensive department store. // Once inside, / many headed for the boutiques / where they could buy / expensive clothing and accessories / for themselves / or their friends and relatives / back home. //

3 These days, / however, / Japanese don't go abroad / just to shop. // Many like to visit foreign countries / to play sports, / participate in organized adventures, / and view nature. // In many cases / they can do these things / more cheaply abroad / than in Japan. // Foreign facilities / are often less crowded / and more attractive / than in Japan. // Because of this, / many Japanese / like to play golf in Thailand / or go hiking in New Zealand. // Those who want an adventure / go scuba diving in Guam, / white-water rafting in Colorado, / or bungee jumping in Australia. //

速読アシスト

日本人の海外旅行の背景：

- ・過去35年の経済成長が海外旅行を可能に
- ・渡航の多くが旅行目的
→世界を自分の目で見たい

人気の目的地と旅行形態：

- ・主に先進国が人気
- ・多くは団体旅行を好む

(例)1990年代の香港高級デパートショッピングツアー

(↑過去によく見られた光景)

旅行目的の変化：

(過去)

単なる買い物目的

(現在)

スポーツ、冒険、自然を味わう等

(例)ゴルフ、ハイキング、スキューバダイビング、急流いかだ下り、バンジージャンプ等

(↑日本よりも安く魅力的)

展開2（団体旅行の波及）

4 Japan may have been / the first country / to make group travel popular, / but there are people / from other countries / who also travel in groups. // In recent years / tourists / from South Korea, Taiwan, China and India / have copied the Japanese way / of visiting foreign countries. // Today / you are just as likely to see / a group / of wealthy Indians or Koreans / buying bags or clothes / in a Hong Kong department store, / visiting famous sights / or enjoying exotic meals / in local restaurants. //

展開3（ほかの渡航目的）

5 Of course, / Japanese do not go abroad / only as tourists. // Many go / to work or study, / but it is not easy / for Japanese people / to live abroad. // Besides the problem / of having to speak a different language, / they must get used / to different foods, / different lifestyles / and manners. //

速読アシスト

日本式旅行形態の波及：

- ・日本人のように団体で旅行し、ショッピングや飲食を楽しむ形態がほかの国の旅行者に広まってきた

旅行以外の渡航目的：

- ・日本人は旅行でのみ海外に行くのではない
→仕事、勉強目的も
- ・言語、食べ物、生活様式、風習のハードル

展開1（目的地と目的の変化）

Review

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- Thanks to Japan's economic growth, many Japanese people can enjoy traveling abroad today. ()
- Japanese people go overseas not only in order to shop but also to play sports. ()
- Japanese people can enjoy themselves more cheaply at any foreign facility. ()
- Japanese people like group tours, which is peculiar to Japan. ()
- When you travel abroad, you must be accustomed to foreign languages and lifestyles. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

1 My name is Seydou Keita / and I am a professional photographer. //
45 Here is my story. // I was born / and raised / in Bamako, / in the West African country of Mali, / in 1921, / the eldest / of five children. // My father and uncle / were both hard-working men, / and they were known / for their skill / as carpenters. // It is thanks to my uncle / that I learned / how to make furniture / at a young age. // I had great admiration / for my uncle, / so I was very sad / that he went away / to Senegal / to work / when I was ten years old. // But / when he finally returned / to Bamako, / he brought back a camera, / which he later ended up giving to me. // This is / how I got my start / in photography, / with absolutely no training / at all. // Since then, / I have done everything possible / to be a good photographer. //

2 For ten years / I worked / both as a carpenter and a photographer. //
46 I always spent my spare time / taking photos / of my family. // I'm afraid, / though, / that I got off / to a rather bad start / in my professional photography work. // Cameras were rare / in Mali / at that time, / so people / would approach and offer me money / to take their photo. // Shooting photos / like that / in the street / caused all sorts of problems / because people often moved / while I was taking their photo. // They simply did not understand / that / even the slightest movement / could ruin the photo. // When I got the photos back / from the camera shop, / the people in them / often resembled ghosts. // Some would refuse / to pay me, / despite the fact / that I had already paid / to have their photos printed. // From then on, / I would always insist / that customers pay me / in advance. //

速読アシスト

セイドウ・ケイタの生い立ち:

- ・西アフリカ、マリのパマコ生まれ
- ・5人兄弟の最年長
- ・父とおじが大工
→自らも大工に

- ・おじがセネガルで手に入れたカメラをもらう
↓
- ・写真家を目指して、写真を撮り始める

写真家としてのスタート:

- ・10年間は大工と写真家を両立
- ・家族写真を撮ることから始めた

- ・当時マリではカメラが珍しかった
→人々が撮ってほしいと集まってきた
⇕
- ・(カメラの特性を知らない)被写体が動いてしまい、写真がぼけてしまうケースが頻発
→支払い拒否の客も
→前払い制に変更

3 In 1948, / I opened my own studio / in what was then called “New
47 Bamako.” // This made a huge difference / to my career / as a photographer. // Now, / rather than having to take photos / out on a busy street, / I could work / in a peaceful environment. // Though there were other photographers / in town, / I had an advantage / over them. // My studio was located / on the main street / between the train station and Bamako's market, / which was one of the largest markets / in all of West Africa. // Visitors to Bamako, / many of them / coming from the neighboring countries / of West Africa, / had to pass by my studio / on their way / to the market / from the station. // And this is / how my name became known / throughout West Africa. //

速読アシスト

自分のスタジオを持ったあと:

- ・1948年、自分のスタジオをオープン
→静かな環境で撮影できるように
- ・地の利が良い(駅と市場の間の大通り沿い)というビジネス上の強み
↓
- ・隣国から鉄道で市場にやって来た人々の目に留まり、写真家セイドウ・ケイタの名は西アフリカ中に広まった



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- Thanks to his uncle, Seydou Keita learned how to take beautiful photos. ()
- A camera was not common in Mali when Keita was young, so people asked Keita to take their photos in the street. ()
- Some people in Keita's photo looked like ghosts because they moved when the photo was taken. ()
- No other photographers was in Bamako when Keita opened his studio. ()
- One of the reasons why he succeeded as a photographer had much to do with the location of his studio. ()



UNIT 10

語数

330 words

速読目標時間

🕒 3.0 minutes

SWITCH 3

👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

コーヒーを飲むことの是非

1 49 Whether or not / coffee is bad for you / is a question / that no one can answer / better than you can. // If you drink / less than about three cups / a day / because / you enjoy its flavor / and respect its effects, / then / coffee / is probably not doing you any harm. // If, / on the other hand, / you drink considerably more / than that / because you feel / you have to, / just to stay awake / and get things done, / then coffee is bad / for you / and you ought to cut down on it. // Here's why. //

コーヒーの効能

2 50 Consumed moderately, / coffee can have / a positive and very productive effect. // Laboratory experiments have shown / that reasonable and sensible amounts / of caffeine / can speed reaction time / and increase mental alertness, / which is probably / why we drink more coffee / in this country / than any other beverage. // In addition to tasting good, / it works. //

コーヒーの害

3 51 But / coffee has a darker side. // As with alcohol, / the amount is extremely important. // In quantities / greater than 250 milligrams / (the amount / contained in about four cups / of instant coffee), / caffeine can cause / such problems as / headaches, / sleeplessness, / fatigue, / and confusion. // If you knew / drinking instant coffee / only twice / in the morning / and / three times / in the afternoon / may result in these problems, / you would less likely / turn to coffee / in the first place. // In fact, / too much coffee / can drive you slightly crazy. // In other words, / coffee can change your personality / and turn a person / into a completely different person. //

速読アシスト

コーヒーを飲むことの是非：

- ・ ほどほどの量を楽しんで飲むなら、害はないだろう
- ・ 目を覚まして何かを成し遂げるために、必要に駆られて大量に飲むのはよくない

↓ (理由)

コーヒーの効能：

- ・ 適度な量のカフェイン
 - 反応時間を速める
 - 精神的覚醒を向上させる
- ・ 味もおいしい

コーヒーの害：

- ・ 大量のカフェインの影響
 - 頭痛, 不眠, 疲労, 混乱などをまねくことも
- ↓
- ・ コーヒーの飲みすぎは人格すら変えうる

3 の具体例

4 52 Several years ago, / one medical magazine / reported the case / of a 28-year-old Alaskan / who had / two cups of coffee, / three cola drinks, / and four caffeine tablets / within three hours / to keep himself “alert” / during a 1,000-mile dog sled race. // He ended up / spending the next six hours / with hallucinations, / dizziness, / and severe shaking / of the body / that caused him to fall / from his sled / twice. // Doctors weren't surprised / to find / that the man had taken / 1,000 milligrams of caffeine, / a quantity / much greater / than the maximum acceptable amount. //

速読アシスト

過去のある事例：
医学雑誌で報告されたケース

- ・ 犬ぞりレースに参加した若者が、長時間のレースに集中して臨めるよう、大量のカフェインを摂取
 - ↓
 - ・ 幻覚・めまい・震えにより、そこから2度落下
- (↑カフェインの過剰摂取は危険という教訓)

Review

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. Coffee is a harmless beverage if you have less than about three cups a day. ()
2. Drinking coffee is the best way to stay awake and get things done. ()
3. We may prefer coffee to other drinks because it makes us mentally active. ()
4. Coffee is similar to alcohol in that the amount of intake should be limited. ()
5. One thousand milligrams of caffeine is the maximum acceptable amount for a man. ()



▶スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

1 The 'peace sign', / the two-fingered gesture / that many Japanese children make / when they are being photographed, / is said / to have been invented / by the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. // Churchill used it / to mean 'V for Victory' / during World War II. // After the time / of the Vietnam War, / President Nixon / also / used the gesture / to mean victory. // But / people / protesting against the Vietnam War / started to use the gesture / to mean 'peace.' //

2 During a visit to Australia / in the 1990s, / the first President Bush / tried to give the peace sign / to the crowd of Australians / welcoming him / at the airport. // Unfortunately, / he held his hand / the wrong way round. // In the United States / that doesn't matter very much. // But in England and Australia, / if / the back of your hand / faces the audience, / the gesture becomes very offensive / and is used to insult people. // The Australians / were very shocked! //

3 Photographs / of President Bush's mistake / were widely distributed, / but few people know / that Churchill also used the gesture / the wrong way round / in the early days / of World War II. // However, / people quickly pointed out / his mistake, / so Churchill reversed it, / inventing the gesture / that came to be known / as the peace sign. //

速読アシスト

ピースサインの歴史：

- ・2本指を使ったジェスチャー
- ・英国のチャーチル元首相が「勝利」の意味で使ったのが最初
- ・ベトナム戦争後、ニクソン元大統領も使った
- ベトナム戦争に反対する人々が「平和」の意味で使う

誤ったピースサイン：

- ・1990年代、初代ブッシュ大統領が訪問先のオーストラリアで、手の甲を聴衆に向けてピースサイン（オーストラリアでは侮辱的なジェスチャー）
- 人々はショックを受けた

実はチャーチルもかつてブッシュと同じ過ち（裏返しのピースサイン）をしたが、指摘されてすぐに向きを直した
→ピースサインとして知られるように

4 Another common gesture / in the West, / the 'thumbs-up' sign, / can also be misunderstood. // In England and the United States, / it means / that 'everything is O.K.' / or 'job well done.' // But you should avoid / 'giving the thumbs-up' / in Latin America, West Africa, Greece, Russia, and southern Italy, / where it is a very offensive gesture. // In particular, / you shouldn't use it / at all / in Arab countries / because you may be challenged / to a fight! //

5 One other gesture / can cause trouble. // To call someone over / to you / in Japan and the Philippines / you extend your hand / with the palm facing downwards / and wave your hand / up and down. // In England and the U.S. / people use only the first finger / with the hand facing upwards. // The Japanese aren't upset / by this gesture. // But in the Philippines, / calling someone over / with one finger held up / is very offensive. // It is a gesture / that is only used for dogs. // In the old days, / children / using it / to call adults / sometimes had their fingers broken / as a punishment. //

速読アシスト

親指を立てるサイン：

- ・イングランド、アメリカ合衆国では良い意味
- ・中南米諸国、西アフリカ、ギリシャ、ロシア、南イタリアでは侮辱的
- ・アラブ諸国では戦いを挑まれる危険も

人を呼び寄せるジェスチャー：

- 日本、フィリピン
- 手のひらを下に向けて振る文化
- イングランド、アメリカ合衆国
- 手を上に向けて、人差し指を使う文化
- ↓
- 日本人は気にしないが、フィリピン人は、手を上に向けるやり方を侮辱的とみなす

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. Winston Churchill used the 'peace sign' for the first time in the world. ()
2. The use of the 'peace sign' by President Nixon caused ill feelings among the people protesting against the Vietnam War. ()
3. When President Bush greeted the Australians by using the 'peace sign' the wrong way round, people quickly pointed out his mistake. ()
4. The 'thumbs-up' sign, which means 'everything is O.K.', would never be misunderstood in Europe. ()
5. Australians usually call someone over by using only the first finger, but Japanese people do so by using the whole hand. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

1 Everyone knows / that happy feelings are beneficial / for our minds and bodies. // In fact, / people / who live a happy, positive life / are less likely / to suffer from depression, / are generally healthier, / and live longer / than their sad, negative counterparts. //

2 The question is, / what is happiness / and how can we achieve it? //

3 Many people think / wealth makes us happier. // Indeed, / not having sufficient money / can cause unhappiness / to some extent, / but it has been shown / that there is no significant relationship / between / how much money a person earns / and whether he or she feels good about life. // We need a certain level of income / to meet our basic needs, / but once these needs are met, / additional income has little influence / on our sense of satisfaction / with life. //

4 In the past, / having a good educational background / seemed to guarantee / a happy life, / but today / people realize / that neither advanced education nor a high IQ / can substantially raise / one's level of happiness. //

5 Being young, beautiful, and healthy / seems to be an important factor / in happiness. // Yet / studies show / that older people / are generally more stable and satisfied / with their lives / than the young. // A recent survey found / that / people between the ages of 20 and 24 / have 3.4 sad days / a month, / as opposed to / just 2.3 days / for people between the ages of 65 and 74. // Research also suggests / that beautiful or healthy people / are not always happier / than those without such advantages. //

速読アシスト

幸福の効能：
 幸せな気持ちは精神にも肉体にも有益
 ・前向きな人は後ろ向きな人よりうつになりにくく、概して健康で長生きする

幸福になるには？

お金：
 ・ある程度は必要だが、基本的必要分が満たされたら、それ以上の財産は人生の満足感にはつながらない

教育：
 ・学歴や成績は、かつて思われていたほどには幸福の水準を上げない

若さ、美しさ、健康：
 ・若者よりも高齢の人のほうが精神的に安定・満足している傾向
 ・美しさや健康も幸福との相関関係は見られない

6 Job satisfaction / can also lead to fulfillment / in life. // Most of us / would be happy / to have a job / that affords / a certain amount of decision-making power / and peer recognition. // In contrast, / when people are forced / to work / with less freedom, / more responsibilities, / and little satisfaction, / their happy feelings / will be impaired. //

7 Friends and family / are also an important factor / in happiness. // A 2002 study / conducted at the University of Illinois / found / that those students / with the highest levels of happiness / and the fewest signs of depression / had stronger ties / to friends and family. //

8 Whatever the ultimate source of happiness may be, / factors / like income, social status, and education / do not contribute / as much as we think / to our overall well-being. // After all, / happiness depends / on how good a person feels / about life / and how well he or she manages / his or her emotions. //

速読アシスト

仕事：
 ・仕事の満足度は達成感につながる
 ○：意思決定権と同僚の評価がある仕事
 ×：自由が少なく、責任が多く、満足感が少なく、強要される仕事

友人と家族：
 ・友人や家族とのつながりが強い人ほど幸福度が高いという研究結果

何が幸福感に影響するのか：
 ・外的要因は全般的な幸福にそれほど寄与しない
 ・人生をよいものと感じるか、自身の感情にうまく対処できるかにかかっている

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. People who have happy feelings are less likely to suffer from health problems. ()
2. The more money people have, the happier they will become. ()
3. A good educational background seems to be more effective than health or beauty in becoming happy. ()
4. Our job sometimes makes us happy and in other times it makes us unhappy. ()
5. A study by Illinois University says that students who have stronger ties to friends and family feel much happier than others. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入（日米における質問の答え方の違い）

1 “Americans ask too many questions!” // My Japanese husband / had just finished / showing some Americans around, / and he was exhausted. // “They ask questions / about everything! // ‘How old is that building? // How high is that pagoda?’ // It’s impossible / to answer them all!” //

2 The questions / didn’t seem all that odd / to me. // “They’re only asking / to be polite,” / I said. // “Polite! // I think / it’s rude of them / to make me answer questions / as if they were teachers / giving me an exam. // It was embarrassing / when I couldn’t answer. // They should have been considerate enough / not to put me on the spot / like that.” //

3 But / I still didn’t understand / what his problem was. // “You don’t have to be embarrassed. // Just say / you don’t know.” //

4 “That may be easy / for an American / to say, / but it makes Japanese uncomfortable / when they can’t answer a question. // They feel obliged / to try to find the answer. // Just to say / ‘I don’t know’ / seems irresponsible and impolite.” //

5 This made me realize / how very differently Japanese and Americans feel / about asking and answering questions. // To Americans, / such questions are asked / mainly to show polite interest / in your country, / your working place, / or whatever you are showing them. // Their unconscious assumption / is / that you can give them / as vague or as detailed an answer / as you like. // Unless you are a professional guide, / you are certainly not expected / to go to any special trouble / to find the answer. //

答え方の違い

筆者の理解

速読アシスト

日本人の夫のいらだち：

・アメリカ人に質問攻めにされ、答えられなかったことに屈辱感を味わっている

・アメリカ人の妻（筆者）は、アメリカ人は礼儀として質問しているだけだと説明

↓
・日本人の夫は、答えられない恥ずかしさを味わわせることは失礼だと考えている

・アメリカ人の妻は「ただ『知らない』と答えればよい」と言う

・日本人の夫は「日本人にとってただ『知らない』と答えることは無責任で無礼」と説明

↓

筆者は質問と応答についての日米の感じ方の違いを理解：

・アメリカ人にとっては相手に関心を持って尋ねることが礼儀
・アメリカ人は、どう答えようとする方の自由だという前提に立つ

5の補強↓結び

6 It took me a long time / to realize / that Japanese interpret almost any question / as a hint for action. // Now that / I know / that my American-style questions are taken / as hints / by Japanese, / I try to avoid / asking them. // But it is very hard / to break culturally conditioned habits. // I still sometimes ask, / “Have you seen my pen?”, / forgetting / that Japanese would think it impolite / just to answer the question / without actually getting up / to help that person look. // So / I am surprised / when my husband drops everything / to look for my pen. // In English, / a simple reply / such as / “Sorry, / I haven’t seen it.” / would be a polite enough response / for this simple question. // When it comes to intercultural communication, / simple questions / are not all that simple. //

速読アシスト

アメリカ人の妻の理解：

・日本人は質問を「行動へのほのめかし」と解釈する

↓（つまり）

・質問されれば、それに対して骨を折って回答する必要性を、日本人は感じている

・同じ文化内では単純に思える質問も、異文化間では単純ではない

Review

速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

1. An action which Americans believe to be polite may be rude for Japanese. ()
2. Japanese people think it is irresponsible just to say ‘I don’t know’ to someone’s questions. ()
3. Americans usually ask many questions and they always require a clear answer. ()
4. When you ask an American whether he or she has seen your pen, the person will surely help you look for the pen. ()
5. This text is written about difficulties in intercultural communication from an American point of view. ()



👉 スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内に読みましょう。

映画の要素

1 When you think of the cinema, / the phrase “watching a movie” / probably comes to mind. // Of course, / people / who make movies / work very hard / to make their films visually interesting. // But / movies also contain / stories, dialogue, music, and sound effects / — things / that people don’t need to see / in order to enjoy the film. //

2 Movie reviewer Marty Klein / has created a website / called *Blindspots* / to help visually impaired people / choose movies / that they can follow / without the help / of an assistant / to explain / what is happening / on the screen. // Klein gives movies a rating / from 1 to 10 / based on several factors. // A movie receives a high rating / if there are only a few main characters / whose voices are easy to recognize. // Klein also likes an interesting story / without too many changes / in time and place. // A large amount of dialogue / between the characters / is better / than long silences / or noisy action scenes. //

3 Of course, / blind or visually impaired people / can enjoy many films / with help / from a friend / who doesn’t mind / explaining the actions / taking place in a movie. // This means, / however, / that someone is talking / during the movie, / which could annoy some people / in the audience. // It also means / that / blind people / cannot go to the movies / alone. // To solve these problems, / some movie theaters / have begun to offer / recorded audio descriptions / of the movements, scenery, and special effects / that other people in the audience / can see on the screen. // Blind moviegoers / receive a wireless headset /

視覚障がい者との映画館

速読アシスト

映画は「見る」楽しみだけではない：

・視覚的なおもしろさ以外にも、ストーリー、会話、音楽、音響効果など、見なくても楽しめる要素がある

視覚障がい者が映画を選ぶのを助けるウェブサイト：

・補助なしで楽しめる映画を選べるようにするのが目的
・1～10で評価

高評価の基準

・登場人物が少ない
・声が判別しやすい
・時間と場所の変化が少ない
・会話が多い

映画館での音声補助：

・視覚障がい者は友人に映画の中のアクションを解説してもらいながら見ることができる
(問題点)

・友人の解説の声がほかの人の邪魔になる
・1人で見られない
(改善案)

・映画館がヘッドホンで音声による解説(動き、舞台背景、特殊効果)を提供

視覚障がい者と映画館

ある盲目の映画評論家

to wear / during the movie. // This allows them / to listen to the narration / while still hearing / a movie’s music and the other sounds / that surround them / in the theater. //

4 Another blind movie reviewer, Jay Forry, / writes movie reviews / that are published / on his website, *Blindside Reviews*. // He also writes for newspapers / and is a guest / on radio shows. // Forry became a writer / after going blind / at the age of 28. // He then decided / to go to college. // His first articles / appeared in the college newspaper, / and Forry’s writing skills and sense of humor / are what keep people reading his reviews / or listening to them on the radio. // After “watching” *The Sixth Sense*, / Forry commented / that he thought / the movie was excellent, / but / that he envied the boy / who was the main character. // “He had six senses, / and I only have four.” //

速読アシスト

・視覚障がいのある人々が映画館でナレーションを聞いて楽しめるように

ジェイ・フォーリーの映画批評：

・自身が目の見えない評論家
・ウェブサイトや新聞に映画批評を掲載
・映画『シックス・センス』の批評で、6つの感覚を持つ主人公をうらやむコメントをした



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- In addition to the visual point of a movie, stories, dialogue, music, and sound effects are also indispensable for a good movie. ()
- Visually impaired people prefer movies which have long silences or noisy action scenes to those with a large amount of dialogue between the characters. ()
- There are some inconveniences for visually impaired people to watch movies with help from a friend. ()
- Some movie theaters have started to offer blind people volunteer assistants to help them enjoy movies. ()
- Jay Forry’s articles are very popular among many people because of his writing skills and sense of humor. ()



▶スラッシュをなぞり、意味のかたまりを意識して、速読目標時間以内で読みましょう。

導入

1 Electricity is the basis / for our convenient, modern lives, / and it is carried / to homes and businesses / by power lines. // More and more cities / these days / are placing power lines underground / rather than carrying electricity / using aboveground poles. // There are several advantages / to putting power lines underground. //

2 First of all, / removing poles and wires / above ground / makes a city more beautiful, / by opening up / a clearer view of the sky / and giving trees / more room to grow. // Improved safety / is another good point. // With underground power lines, / there is no danger / of poles falling over / from strong wind or earthquakes. // Falling poles / can injure people, / damage buildings, / and lead to power outages. //

3 Given these benefits, / why do most cities / still have many aboveground power lines? // Basically / this comes down / to cost. // It can be very expensive / to convert aboveground lines / to underground ones. // In order to cover these costs, / power companies / have to increase / the price of electricity. // In Washington, D.C., / for example, / some estimate / that it could cost over 5 billion dollars / to bury all of the city's power lines. // This would increase / each family's monthly electric bill / by as much as 100 dollars. // Even if / most people prefer underground power lines, / they do not like / to spend more money / on electricity. //

4 Cost / is not the only problem, / however. // Underground power lines / can also be damaged / by natural causes / such as flooding. // Moreover, / when there is a problem / with underground lines, / it usually takes more time / to locate and fix the problem. // Because more time is needed, / repairs tend to be more expensive. // So, / once again, / there is the problem / of cost. //

速読アシスト

広まる電線の地中化：
・電気は私たちの生活の基礎
・電気を運ぶ電線は、地上から地下に移設する傾向

地中化のメリット：
1. 空が広がり、木々が伸びることで街が美しくなる
2. 電柱が倒れる危険がなくなることで安全性が向上する
→人や建物の損傷、停電の防止

地中化のデメリット：
1. とても費用がかかる
↓(対策)
・電力会社による電気代の値上げ(ワシントンD.C.での見積もりの具体例)
↓(結論)
・人々は地中化を望んでも、電気代の値上げは望まないだろう

2. 地中の電線も、自然の原因で損傷を受けうる
・洪水など
・修理に時間と費用がかかる
↓
・再度、費用の問題

地中化を進める選択肢

5 Given the expenses / related to placing existing power lines underground, / most cities cannot afford / to put all of their power lines underground / right away. // What they can do, / however, / is to put power lines underground / in downtown areas / and along major streets. // Another option / is to install underground lines / for new housing developments and streets. // This is a good idea / because it is much easier and cheaper / to bury the power lines / during new construction / rather than to do it / in neighborhoods already built. // Numerous cities have laws / requiring power lines to be placed underground / for new construction. // This / is a gradual, less expensive way / for a city / to shift toward underground power lines. //

6 Despite the many challenges, / it seems clear / that / the future trend for cities / is underground power lines. // The “look” of a city / is becoming increasingly important, / and cities / that do not improve their appearance / will have difficulty / attracting new residents. // Getting rid of wires and poles / makes the city safer and more beautiful. // With these pluses, / it seems / the cost of underground power lines / is well worth it. //

展望

速読アシスト

導入方法：
・費用の問題で、すべての電線をすぐに地中化はできない
↓(妥協案)
1. 商業地区と主要道路沿いのみ地中化
2. 新規の住宅地と道路にのみ埋設(この法令を定めた都市も多い)

将来動向は地中化：課題は多いが、今後、送電線の地中化は進むだろう
・都市の外観はますます重要になる
・利点を考えれば、その費用をかける価値がある



速読トレーニング

本文の内容と一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはFと書きなさい。

- Underground power lines will make the appearance of cities change for the better. ()
- The cost of placing power lines underground is usually higher than that of placing aboveground ones. ()
- Underground power lines are free from the damage by natural causes. ()
- One good method to reduce the cost of putting power lines underground is to start with newly constructed areas. ()
- There is no good reason to decide whether we should choose to make a city safer and more beautiful by using underground power lines. ()