

Reading The New York Times

— Look at Japan, Look at the World —

Hideki Watanabe Yoshitaka Kozuka



 SEIBIDO

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Reading The New York Times

— Look at Japan, Look at the World —

ニューヨークタイムズで知る日本と世界

Hideki Watanabe

Yoshitaka Kozuka

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はしがき

本書は、アメリカの大手新聞 The New York Times の最近数年間の号から、日本と外国の関係が報じられている記事を中心に選んで、5つの分野に分けて編集した時事英語の総合的学習用教科書である。総合的というのは、本書は第一に時事英語のリーディング用教科書であり、同時にニュースのリスニング訓練を行うことができ、リーディングを前提とした時事的英作文の学習にも使うことができるからである。

大方の類書では学生の負担を減らそうと考えてか、または英文を「途切れなく通読させる」ことを重視したためであろう、辞書を使う必要が全くないほどの語注と傍注を施し、テキストに添えた問題も選択形式が多いので、学生は語句の意味を調べたり、文字を書く活動をしない。本書はその傾向とは逆に、予習や授業中、学生が頻繁に辞書をひくことを目指して問題を作成した。

かつて英語の予習には誰でも辞書を引きまくったものだ。知らない語句の意味を調べるには、読んでいる文章が何について書かれたものであるか知っていなければならず、辞書の複数の語義を比べて、中から適当なものを選ぶという作業をしていたのである。冊子体の辞書では、同じページに見えている太字で書かれた連語やイディオムを見るともなしに目にしたり、目指す語句の近くにある別語に気付いたり、意図とは別の勉強もしていた。電子辞書の登場以来、紙の辞書は急速に廃れた。学生は初めから求める語を打ち込んで、時間をかけずに語義確認をするようになった。このごろは辞書を持って来ているのに開かないし、電子辞書を机にも出さず携帯電話で語義を確認して済ます学生も見受けられる。結果、最近の学生は文章の中で語句の意味を認識できても、単語を正確な綴りで書くことが頼に苦手となってしまった。また、日常会話をしたいという意欲が強い一方で、日本社会に関することでも、自然な連語を用いて、立派な英語で語ることが不得意である。

本書ではこのような風潮に反対し、コミュニケーションの力を付けるにはリーディングが基礎となるという信念の下、辞書を丹念に調べ、単語を書いて覚え、文章を精読することを提唱する。ここに集められた国際政治、資源環境問題、雇用と会社文化、教育、科学の分野で日本と外国の関係を報じた英文記事を時間をかけてじっくり読むことによって、繰り返し使われる重要語句を身に付けて、英語で報告したり、自分の意見を述べたりすることができるような発信型の英語力を学生に身に付けてほしい、これが本書の編者の願いである。

それぞれの記事の冒頭には、読む前に調べるべき重要語句を設定してあるので、日本語の要約を読んで記事の内容を予想して辞書で語句の意味を確認してほしい。各記事の最初のエクササイズには、その分野の英文読解に必要な語句で、その記事には出なかった重要語を選んだ。これらの英語相当表現を調べて身に付ければ、英語の発信力が増すはずである。リーディングにおいては、内容確認の設問を読んでから該当する記事の部分を見つけ出そう。記事の本文中で構文や語句の使い方が難しいと思われる部分に下線部を施した。この下線部は特に念入りに辞書を用いて内容を理解し、和訳してみよう。時事英作文の問題では、その記事に現れた語句や表現をうまく借用して、自然な立派な英文となるように工夫してほしい。

教科書の見開きのページには世界地図、巻末には重要語句一覧表を載せた。地図には各記事で言及される国や地域に記事番号を付し、地理的な学習の補助とした。重要語句一覧は類書に見られる時事英語一般の重要語一覧とは異なり、本書に採録された記事で

頻出する語句を選び、それらに各記事の冒頭にあげた重要語を加えてある。頻度の高い語句は異なる分野のニュースにも使われる最重要語句である。まずこれらを覚える事が時事英語読解の基礎力をつけることになるだろう。

本書には「東日本大震災」「世界同時株安」「異常気象」関係の記事は敢えて1本しか採らなかった。災害・経済・日本の政治に関して2010年から2011年には、あまりに大きな問題が次々と起き、それらが何も解決されないまま時間が過ぎている。この種の話題のニュース記事を用いた時事英語の教科書は他にたくさん出版されるであろう。本書では今後の日本を立て直すのに肝要である教育・科学・資源・企業・国際関係のテーマに絞ったのである。

2011年盛夏 編者しるす

*本テキスト掲載の記事は The New York Times 紙に掲載されたものである。また The New York Times 専属記者が書いたオリジナルだが、Unit 4 に限っては The Associated Press 配信の記事であり、文体が違うことにご注意いただきたい。

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UNIT 1

Change Will Not Come Easily to the Security Council

日本の国連安保理常任理事国入りは難航

日本は国際連合「安全保障理事会」の常任理事国入りを目指して努力を続けている。これに対して関係諸国の見方はどのようなものだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

United Nations Security Council _____

auspices _____ endorsement _____

veto _____ compromise _____

CD 1 - 02 - 04

CD The idea of overhauling¹ the Security Council, even by the slow standards of the United Nations, has been under negotiation for about 18 years with no end in sight. Vague talks initiated under the auspices of the Open-Ended Working Group, mocked as the “never ending” committee, gave way in 2009 to what was supposed to be real negotiations. 5

But those who attend basically read their position papers² and then leave, according to diplomats involved; no bartering³ occurs. Even with real talks, the potential for reaching a consensus are formidable.

The main issues include how to expand the current council beyond 15 seats; whether the seats should be permanent or elected; and whether new permanent members would get a veto. A welter of proposals⁴ exist: five new permanent members without veto power plus five more elected for a total of 25, for example, or establishing a middle tier⁵ of seats for countries heavily involved in United Nations, who could serve for three or four years. 10

CD A There is basic agreement that the council, outdated because it reflects the world in 1945 when the United Nations was founded, needs to be expanded 15

to include emerging powers.⁶ The council was expanded to 15 members from 11 in 1965, and China took over the permanent seat of the nationalist Chinese⁷ in 1971.

20 Ⓔ But beyond the idea of expansion, any consensus falls apart, with fierce regional rivalries over who might gain new permanent seats making any change problematic, if not impossible.⁸ President Obama’s announcement on Monday was novel in that he actually named India as a candidate for a permanent seat.

25 About five years ago Washington offered a similar endorsement for Japan. Anti-Japan riots soon erupted in Beijing, and the Chinese government made it clear that Japan’s World War II aggression should prevent it from gaining a permanent seat. China does not now openly oppose new permanent members, but instead urges “compromise” over the various proposals, which diplomats interpret as opposition to any additional permanent members.

30 Ⓕ Of the other four permanent members, in addition to the United States, Britain and France are the most flexible, fearing that an outdated council will cost them even more of their diminishing global clout. Russia, like the United States, occasionally endorses a possible new permanent member; a few years ago it was Brazil.

35 But basically the five permanent members have veto power over any proposed overhaul of the council and do little to move it forward. Ⓒ Analysts⁹ also ask the larger question of whether an expanded council would be any more effective. Many deem it likely to be even slower to reach decisions.

40 Analysts noted that Mr. Obama can easily propose such a change, making it sound like the United States is recognizing an enhanced role for India in the world, without necessarily expecting any real change.

45 “It costs us nothing to try to sell more motorcycles in India and propose something that is not going to go anywhere,” said Thomas G. Weiss, a political science¹⁰ professor at CUNY and the author of “What’s Wrong with the United Nations.”

(525 words) - November 8, 2010

NOTES

1. **overhauling** 「修理・点検・改装」を意味する動詞にはこの他に repair, mend, fix, renovate などがあり、最近では overhaul とともに、refurbish が組織の大掛かりな改変について頻繁に使用される。
2. **position papers** 特定の問題について政府や団体がその立場を詳細に述べた文書。
3. **bartering** 交換取引
4. **a welter of proposals** 様々な提案が入り乱れて
5. **tier** 「横並びの列」の意味で、ここでは連語 “a tier of seats” はその地位とともに、実際に会議で坐る席も意味している。
6. **emerging powers** 新興大国（中国・インド・ブラジル・南アフリカなどを指す）。複数形の powers は「列強」、economic powers 「経済大国」のように使う。1980年代までは superpowers 「超大国（アメリカとソ連）」という複数形もあった。
7. 中国国民党は、第2次世界大戦後、共産党に敗れて台湾に渡り、1963年蒋介石を総裁に6選した。1971年国連から脱退を余儀なくされ、国際的に孤立したが、経済力を背景に外交関係を多くの国と持っている。
8. **if not** ~ この “if not” は仮定の「もしそうでなければ」ではなく、「たとえそうでなくても」と二つの形容詞などを比較する時の譲歩の表現で、A, if not B, ... という形で、Aを主張したい時に使う。A, if B, ... 「Bであるとしても、Aでもある」という肯定形もある。
9. **analysts** 「分析者たち」はここでは各国の国際関係や国際政治を専門とする学者や省庁の分析官、ジャーナリストを指す。新聞英語に頻出する類似表現には researchers 「(当分野の)研究者たち」、critics 「(その件に)批判的な人々」がある。こうした語が出た後で具体的に有名人の発言が引用されることが多い。
10. **political science** 「政治学」に相当し、「政治科学」ではないことに注意。「政治活動・政見・策略」という意味で用いられる名詞 politics と区別して学問を指すための表現で、science を hard と soft に分類する考え方に基づく。soft science とは政治学、経済学、社会学、人類学など、厳密に測定しにくい対象を科学的態度で研究する学問を指す。

EXERCISES

① 次の略語の正式名称と意味を調べなさい。

1. UNESCO _____ [_____]
2. UNICEF _____ [_____]
3. WHO _____ [_____]
4. TPP _____ [_____]
5. EEZ _____ [_____]

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 現在の国連安保理常任理事国はどの国か。

2. 理事国数の見直し案にはどのようなものがあるか。

3. オバマ米大統領が、新たな常任理事国として推薦した国はどこか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

1 - 05

Negotiations to reform the United Nations Security Council have continued for 18 years, but a successful conclusion seems unlikely. The main issues are these. How can the council be () beyond the current 15 seats? Should seats be () or elected? Should new permanent members get a veto? The council reflects the world as it was in (), when the UN was founded, and so there is basic agreement that it needs to change. However, rivalries between member states make this difficult. President Obama has suggested India for a permanent seat. Five years ago, the US also suggested Japan, but China () because of Japan's () aggression. China seems to oppose new permanent members, whereas the US, Britain and France seem more flexible. But the five permanent members are doing little to promote change. Some analysts believe that an expanded council would be even slower and less effective.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. その方法は問題はあるものの、魅力的である。

2. ロシアはアメリカの動きに対する不満を表すために国連安保理をボイコットしている。

_____ in order to
demonstrate its dissatisfaction with American move.

3. その法案が議会通过すれば、大統領は拒否権を行使するだろう。

_____ when the bill
is adopted by the Senate.

国際連合安全保障理事会の改正

現在の加盟 192 カ国の 3 分の 2 (128 カ国) 以上の賛成で国連総会議決案を採択し、さらに、安保理の 5 常任理事国を含む 3 分の 2 以上の加盟国が批准しなければならない。ドイツ、日本、インド、ブラジルは常任理事国入りを目指しており G4 というグループを形成しているが、それぞれの地域のライバル国 (イタリア、韓国、パキスタン、アルゼンチン) がコンセンサス連合を形成している。

UNIT 2

Japan Announces Defense Policy to Counter China

尖閣諸島事件と防衛問題

2010年11月に中国漁船が海上保安庁の巡視船に衝突した事件は、その後、どのような展開を見せたのか。日本政府は国防についてどのような取り組みを始めたか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

deployment _____

bolstering _____

artillery _____

Pacifist constitution _____

CD 1 - 06 - 09

CD TOKYO — Japan announced a new defense policy on Friday that will respond to China's rising military might by building more submarines and other mobile forces capable of defending Japan's southernmost¹¹ islands.

The new National Defense Program Guidelines are the biggest step yet in a decade-long shift away from cold war-era deployments of heavy tank and artillery units on the northern island of Hokkaido — to counter a now-vanished Soviet threat — and toward bolstering Japanese forces in the southern islands around Okinawa, where China's navy has become a growing presence.¹²

The new guidelines also used uncharacteristically strong language to warn of China's rapidly modernizing military, calling it “a matter of concern for the region and the international community.” (A) China's growing naval capabilities have been a particular concern in Japan since Beijing and Tokyo¹³ clashed diplomatically three months ago over uninhabited islands claimed by both nations but controlled by Japan. The islands are called the Senkaku in Japanese and Diaoyu in Chinese.

CD In Beijing, the Foreign Ministry criticized the new policy as “irresponsible”

and suggested that it was based on a misunderstanding of China's intentions. "China adheres to the road of peaceful development and pursues a defensive national defense policy," Jiang Yu, the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman,¹⁴ said in a statement. "We have no intention to be a threat to anyone."

The new policy called for increasing the number of Japan's submarines to 22 from the current 16, while reducing the number of tanks by a third to about 400. It also called for creating more mobile forces, which analysts have said could include creating new air and seaborne¹⁵ units that could quickly move to defend remote islands.

The guidelines also called for increasing military cooperation with the United States, Japan's postwar protector, and other democracies¹⁶ in the region including South Korea, Australia and India. It did not address recent requests from Washington for the Japanese military, known as the Self-Defense Forces,¹⁷ to join in three-way drills with the United States and South Korea that would be aimed at North Korea.

Ⓐ Japan has long resisted American calls to increase its military role in the region because of the constraints of its pacifist postwar Constitution and the bitter memories of devastating defeat¹⁸ in World War II. Ⓑ The new guidelines seemed to indicate a willingness to slightly raise Japan's military profile,¹⁹ but only in a defensive manner, and in conjunction with the United States.

The guidelines also called for reconsidering Japan's self-imposed ban on the export of weapons, a step that would make it easier for Japan to join other nations, and particularly the United States, in the joint development of expensive new weapons systems.²⁰

Japan has already joined the United States in developing new anti-missile systems. Friday's guidelines called for deploying more Patriot interceptor missiles to shoot down ballistic missiles from North Korea, which has been developing missiles and nuclear weapons.

Ⓒ © The new guidelines were to have been released last year but were delayed by the Democratic Party's election victory that ended a half-century of virtual one-party rule in Japan.²¹

After initially disagreeing with Washington over an American air base on Okinawa, the left-leaning Democrats under Prime Minister Naoto Kan have moved closer to the United States, pushed by concerns over China's increasing influence and North Korean provocations like last month's shelling of a South Korean island.

(566 words) - December 16, 2010

NOTES

11. **southernmost** 「最南端の」のように語尾に **most** を付ける最上級には、**easternmost** 「極東の」、**innermost** 「最も内部の・最深の」、**aftermost** 「(船の) 最後尾の」、**leftmost** 「最も左舷の」、**topmost** 「最上部の」、**uppermost** 「最高の・最重要の」など、方位・前後左右・上下に関係する一連の表現がある。
12. **presence** ここでの名詞 **presence** は「存在感・堂々たる風貌」といった良い意味ではなく、「(他国への軍事的・経済力の) 駐留・進出」という脅威のニュアンスがあることに注意。
13. ジャーナリズム英語では首都名が人扱いされる表現が頻出するが、ここでは「日中は・日本政府と中国政府は」の意。“**Tokyo and Washington will talk about the restoration of Iraq.**” 「日米首脳はイラクの戦後復興について協議を行う予定である」のように使う。
14. **Jiang Yu** 中国外務省の姜瑜報道官は 4 人目の女性報道官で、2006 年新聞司副司長参事官。
15. **seaborne** 「海上輸送による」。動詞 **bear** には「生む」と「運ぶ」の意味があるので、後者の場合、過去分詞は **borne** となる。類似表現 **airborne troops** 「空挺部隊」参照。同様に動詞 **work** も「作る」という古義の場合は **wrought** という変化形となることを比較。
16. **democracies** 名詞 **democracy** はここでは「(民主主義の) 国」を表す。同様に **economy** に「(経済圏としての) 国」、**culture** にも「(独特の文化を持った) 国」という意味の用法があることを比較。
17. **Self-Defense Forces** 自衛隊には陸上・海上・航空の三隊があるため、英語名称は複数形であるのが普通であるが、まとめた単数形 **Self Defense Force** もしばしば見られる。
18. **devastating defeat** このような頭韻句はニュース英語に頻出する文体特徴であるが、この記事では他のどこに見られるか。
19. **to slightly raise ~ profile** このような語順を **split infinitive** 「分離不定詞」と呼ぶが、ニュース英語には頻出する。
20. 1967 年当時の佐藤内閣が衆議院決算委員会で表明した「武器輸出三原則」とは、共産圏諸国・国連決議による武器禁輸出国・国際紛争の当事国には武器の輸出を認めないという原則である。1976 年の三木内閣以来これが強化されて全面輸出禁止政策を取っていた日本に対して、1983 年の中曽根内閣では、米政府より要請があれば、日米間の防衛問題に関係する場合に米国に武器技術供与をすることを決定した。
21. 政党は **a (political) party** と言い、野党は **an opposition (party)** と言うが、「与党」「連立政権」を意味する英語表現は何だろうか。

EXERCISES

① 次の地名の英語表現を調べなさい。


1. 北方領土 _____
2. 朝鮮半島 _____
3. 南沙諸島 _____
4. 樺太 _____
5. 千島列島 _____

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 新しい防衛ガイドラインが作られた原因は何だろうか。

2. 新しい防衛ガイドラインでどのような兵器が増強され、削減される予定か。


3. 新しい防衛ガイドラインで見直されることとなるこれまでの原則は何か。


 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

 1 - 10

Japan has issued a new () policy. Russia is no longer a threat and so it is no longer necessary to have forces in Hokkaido. The focus will shift to creating more () and mobile forces around Okinawa to counter a possible threat from China. Japan is concerned about China's growing () capabilities. China criticized the new policy, saying Japan misunderstands China's intentions. The guidelines also called for more military cooperation with the US, Australia and South Korea. Japan seems more willing to boost its military profile, but only in a defensive manner in line with the country's () Constitution. Japan may also consider lifting its () on exporting weapons, allowing it to develop new systems with other countries.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. コンピュータは私たちの生活の最も深いところまで入り込んでいる。

2. 領有権が争われている尖閣諸島近辺海域を中国漁船が侵犯した際に、政府はその場限りの対策しか取れなかった。

against the Chinese trawler's incursion into disputed waters near the Senkaku Islands.

3. 中国政府は9月中旬に島の領有問題をめぐる紛争が起きてから2カ月間、事実上、日本へのレアアース輸出禁止措置を公表せずに行った。

The Chinese government imposed an unannounced embargo on all shipments of raw rare earths to Japan _____

排他的経済水域 (EEZ)

国連海洋法条約に基づいて設定される経済的な主権がおよぶ水域のことで、沿岸国は国内法を制定し自国の沿岸から200海里(約370km)の範囲内の水産・鉱物資源などの探査開発に関する権利を得る代わりに、資源の管理や海洋汚染防止の義務も負う。日本は北方領土をロシアと、日本海の竹島を韓国と、尖閣諸島は中国と領有をめぐって問題を抱えている。太平洋の沖ノ鳥島は、九州・パラオ海嶺に位置する日本最南端のサンゴ礁の島で、満潮時に沈まない東小島、北小島と呼ばれる露岩があり、日本政府はこれを中心とする排他的経済水域を設定することを国際連合に届け出て以降、国際社会から「島」と認められているとしているが、近年では台湾、中華人民共和国、大韓民国より日本の主張に対する異議が申し立てられている。

UNIT 3

Japan Summons Envoy to Russia over Kurile Islands Dispute

メドヴェージェフ露大統領国後島訪問

ロシアのメドヴェージェフ大統領がロシア(旧ソ連)要人として初めて北方領土、国後島を訪問した。ロシアと日本はどのように反応したのだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

ambassador	_____	prosecutor	_____
snub	_____	mediate	_____
setback	_____	approval rating	_____
standoff	_____	electorate	_____

CD 1 - 11 ~ 15

CD TOKYO — A diplomatic clash between Japan and Russia over disputed islands intensified on Tuesday when Japan summoned home its ambassador to Moscow, a day after President Dmitri A. Medvedev²² of Russia angered Tokyo by visiting one of the islands.


Russian officials said they were perplexed by Japan's response and upped the ante²³ by saying that Mr. Medvedev was planning a return trip to the islands. 5

"This morning, I spoke to Dmitri Anatolyevich Medvedev, who expressed his satisfaction with his trip to Kunashir," said Sergey V. Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, during a news conference in Oslo, referring to the island called Kunashiri by Japan. "President Medvedev also said that he plans to visit the 10 other islands."


CD (A) Mr. Medvedev's trip to the island, which sits at the southern end of the Russian-controlled Kurile Islands chain, was seen as a diplomatic snub in Tokyo, coming just weeks after Japan seemed to suffer a setback in a territorial dispute with another neighbor, China. 15


In that standoff, Japanese prosecutors released a Chinese trawler captain who had been arrested near a different group of disputed islands after Beijing raised the pressure by detaining four Japanese businessmen and cutting off high-level talks.

20 Japan's foreign minister, Seiji Maehara, said the nation's ambassador to Russia would return to Tokyo to brief officials on Mr. Medvedev's visit on Monday to one of the disputed islands, which were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Russia will not recall its ambassador in Japan to Moscow.

25  Both sides confirmed that Prime Minister Naoto Kan and Mr. Medvedev would still meet, as planned, on the sidelines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Yokohama, Japan, next week.


"We will say what we ought to say," Mr. Maehara said, "but our intention to aim for settling the territorial dispute with Russia and conclude a bilateral peace treaty to boost our two nations' economic ties remains unchanged."

30 Mr. Kan has tried unsuccessfully to hold a formal meeting with Chinese leaders since the standoff over the trawler captain in September.  The arrest set off anti-Japanese protests in China, while Beijing's strong response prompted Japanese leaders to reassess their nation's growing economic dependence on China.

35  On Tuesday in Beijing, a Chinese spokesman rebuffed an offer by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton²⁴ to mediate the dispute. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ma Zhaoxu,²⁵ also criticized Mrs. Clinton for saying that the islands, known as the Senkaku in Japanese and Diaoyu in Chinese, fall under the protection of Washington's security pact with Tokyo.

40 "The dispute over the islands with Japan is a matter between China and Japan," Mr. Ma said in a statement, and the United States should "correct its wrongful stance immediately."

45 Japan's dispute with Russia has divided the two countries for more than half a century, preventing them from signing a formal peace treaty to conclude World War II. Russia refers to the disputed islands as the Southern Kuriles, while Japan calls them the Northern Territories.

 Mr. Medvedev is the first Russian or Soviet leader to visit the disputed islands, and he made it clear that despite Japan's demands, Russia had no plans to cede the territory, which is rich with minerals and fish.

50 "There are so many beautiful places in Russia!" wrote Mr. Medvedev on his TwitPic page, under a photograph he had taken during his visit to the island the Russians call Kunashir.

The visit clearly shored up Mr. Medvedev's popularity at home, at a moment

when his approval ratings are — for the first time in his presidency — equal to those of Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin.²⁶

55

As soon as Japan's prime minister warned Mr. Medvedev against making the trip, in September, he had to go through with it, said Konstantin V. Remchukov, editor of the newspaper *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, in a radio commentary.

© “If President Medvedev wants to be president after 2012, then he should show the domestic conservative electorate²⁷ that he makes up his own mind about where he flies,” Mr. Remchukov said.

60

(680 words) - November 2, 2010

NOTES

22. **Dmitri A. Medvedev** メドヴェージェフ大統領は1965年学者の家に生まれ、レニングラード大学で博士号取得（法学）。1991～95年にプーチン氏が議長であるサンクトペテルブルク市渉外委員会で法律顧問として働き、1994年のプーチン氏の第一副市長就任に伴い、その顧問も兼任して、同氏と絆を強めた。
23. **upped the ante** “up[raise] an ante”とは賭け事（トランプ）の賭け金をつり上げることを言う。ここでは、一度の訪問だけでなく、再訪の計画をも述べることで、日露の領土問題の「駆け引き・勝負」で、自分が勝つと思って強気に出たことを意味する。
24. **Hillary Rodham Clinton** ヒラリー・クリントン氏は、現オバマ大統領との間で民主党の大統領候補争いをしたことで有名である。イリノイ州シカゴ出身、アーカンソー州で弁護士を務めた後、第42代米国大統領ビル・クリントン氏の妻としてファーストレディであった。
25. **Ma Zhaoxu** 馬朝旭氏は中華人民共和国外交部新聞局の局長、2009年2月より報道官を兼ねる。英語に非常に堪能。
26. **Vladimir V. Putin** ウラジーミル・プーチン氏はレニングラード大学法学部出身、第2代ロシア連邦大統領（2000～2008年）、第9代の政府議長、統一ロシア党首。旧ソ連国家保安委員会（通称 KGB）出身であることは有名。
27. **electorate** 名詞 electorate は元来は「選挙区・領地」を意味したが、現在のニュースにおいては「有権者」という集合的に人々を意味する場合はほとんど。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. 大統領就任演説 | _____ | 4. 与党 | _____ |
| 2. 選挙公約 | _____ | 5. 通常国会 | _____ |
| 3. 連立内閣 | _____ | | |

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. ロシアが北方領土を日本に返還しない理由として書かれていることを指摘しなさい。

2. この記事の各部分を抜粋して、北方領土を説明するような短文にまとめなさい。

3. メドヴェージェフ大統領には、この訪問の成果があったか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

CD 1 - 16

President Medvedev of Russia angered Japan by visiting a disputed island. Japan then recalled its ambassador to Moscow. Japan also suffered a () in a diplomatic dispute with China over disputed islands, when it had to () an arrested Chinese trawler captain. But Medvedev and Prime Minister Kan will still meet at the APEC Forum, and Japan's foreign minister said he wanted good relations with Russia. Mr. Kan has been unable to hold a meeting with Chinese leaders. China criticized the US for trying to () in the dispute. Japan's dispute with Russia has prevented the two countries from concluding a peace () after World War II. Medvedev's visit makes it clear that Russia has no plan to give the islands back to Japan, and has also increased his () with the Russian people.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 日本は、長く中断されている世界貿易機構の貿易自由化の交渉再開の仲介をしようと考えている。

Japan is hoping to _____

2. 北方領土の周辺海域は暖流と寒流の合流地点であるために豊かな漁場となっている。

The waters around the Northern Territories, _____

3. 菅内閣の支持率は中国との尖閣諸島領有問題の不手際を反映して、47.6パーセントに下落した。

Public support for Prime Minister Naoto Kan's Cabinet _____

北方領土

日本人と北方領土のロシア人が査証（ビザ）なしで往来する「ビザなし交流」は1992年に始まり、2011年が20周年となり、この間、両国から約1万7千人が相互訪問した。民間の親交が深まる一方、日本側は住民に領土問題を持ち出しにくい雰囲気を感じている。ロシア政府は莫大な予算を投じてクリル諸島社会経済発展計画を進めている。2011年8月現在、色丹島で学校、国後島で幼稚園と地熱発電所、択捉島で病院が建設中である。

UNIT 4

Japan and Vietnam Agree on Mining of Rare Earths

日越レアアース協定締結

中国がレアアース・レアメタルの輸出規制を強める中、日本政府はどのような政策を取っているだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

counterpart _____ embargo _____
toxic _____ power plant _____
byproduct _____

CD 1 - 17 ~ 21

CD HANOI, Vietnam (AP) — Vietnam has chosen Japan as a partner to mine rare earth²⁸ minerals and develop nuclear power in the Communist country, Prime Minister Naoto Kan of Japan said on Sunday.

Mr. Kan made the comments to reporters after meeting with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Tan Dung, in Hanoi. He said it was a sign of the “strategic partnership between the two countries.”

Japan announced plans last month to begin mining²⁹ in Vietnam for rare earths used in the manufacture of products like laptops, cellphones and hybrid cars, in a bid to reduce its dependence on China.

CD Although deposits of rare earths are found in various parts of the world, including the United States, China produces about 95 percent of the world’s supply.³⁰

① Rare earth mining and processing can be environmentally dangerous, creating toxic byproducts, so other countries have tended to avoid or abandon production. Only recently have countries started to foster their own mines.

② China had blocked rare earths shipments to Japan in a diplomatic dispute

between the two countries over islands in the East China Sea, after a collision of a Chinese fishing trawler with two Japanese patrol boats.

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton recently called the export embargo a “wake-up call” for the world to find additional sources of rare earths. 20

The Chinese government on Thursday abruptly ended its unannounced export embargo on rare earth minerals to the United States, Europe and Japan, though shipments to Japan still face additional scrutiny.

© The embargo, which had raised trade tensions, ended as it had begun — with no official acknowledgment from Beijing or any explanation from customs agents at China’s ports. 25

Vietnam has plans to build eight nuclear power³¹ plants by 2030 to meet rising energy demand.³² Currently, hydropower³³ contributes more than a third of the country’s energy. Mr. Kan confirmed that Japan would help Vietnam develop nuclear power. 30

Also on Sunday, President Dmitri A. Medvedev of Russia met with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Minh Triet, and witnessed the formal signing of a deal to build Vietnam’s first nuclear power plant.

The two countries agreed to the deal last year; construction is to start in 2014 and be completed in 2020. 35

Russia’s state atomic company, Rosatom,³⁴ said in a statement that it would build two reactors at the plant with a total capacity of 2,400 megawatts.

Japan and Russia are eager to gain a footing in Vietnam’s fast-expanding nuclear power market. Rosatom’s chief, Sergei V. Kiriyyenko, told Russia’s Itar-Tass news agency in Hanoi that Moscow was negotiating with Vietnam to build two more reactors and was “aware of worthy competitors from other countries.” 40

On Saturday, Vietnam hosted a meeting of East Asian leaders, including Mr. Kan. Top officials from the United States and Russia also attended.

(474 words) - October 31, 2010

NOTES

28. **rare earth** 「希土類」 rare earth とは、周期表第 3 族のスカンジウムからルテチウムまでの 17 元素を指す総称で、これらは混合酸化物から分離される。化学的性質がよく似ているため相互の分離が難しい。中国政府は 2010 年になって輸出枠を前年比 4 割削減し、重要なネオジムの輸出税率を大幅に引き上げた。日本政府は 2010 年の時点でベトナムに加えてインド、モンゴル、米国などともレアアース鉱山開発の協力することを合意している。

29. **mining** 名詞 mine は「鉱山・鉱石」が原義であり、転用動詞は「採掘する」。戦争や紛争関係のニュースでは、「地雷」(land mine)、「機雷」(naval mine) の意味で使用されることが多い。

30. 中国が現在レアアースの生産をほぼ独占しているのは、生産コストの安さに加え元素を簡単に分離することのできる珍しい鉱床を持つため。通常は鉱石中に閉じ込められているために分離には時間がかかるのだが、竜南鉱床などでは高温多湿の気候により岩石が風化しイオンとなったレアアースが鉱石表面に付着して出てくるので、酸で簡単に分離できる。

31. **power** 電力の意味の power は前に electric が省略されたもので、「発電所」は他に power house/station ともいう。同様な表現に power point「(部屋の)コンセント」、power line「電線」などがある。「権力」(power structure「権力構造」)や「強力な」の意味の形容詞的用法 (power hitter/user)、数学の「累乗」(The fifth power of 2 is 32. 「2 の 5 乗は 32」)の意味でも用いられるが、それぞれ頻用される連語形で区別できることに注意。
32. **meet ~ demand** 動詞 meet はニュース英語では特に「需要を満たす」「要求に答える」「希望をかなえる」のような意味で目的語に (one's) demand/expectation/goal/hope などを取り頻用される。
33. **hydropower** 「水力 (発電)」。風力、太陽光 (solar power generation)、地熱、潮汐などを利用するエネルギーは「持続可能エネルギー」sustainable energy と呼ばれる。
34. **Rosatomb** ロスアトムは 1992 年に旧ソ連の原子力・産業省が改組されてできたロシア連邦原子力省を起源とするロシア連邦原子力庁の略称で、エリツィン大統領時代に首相を務めたセルゲイ・キリエンコが長官を務めていた。2007 年にプーチン大統領はこれを国営原子力企業に改変する法案に署名し、代表取締役はキリエンコ氏が就任した。傘下には核兵器関連産業、原子力保安機関、各種研究所が名を連ねている。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. 炉心溶解 | _____ | 4. 地熱発電 | _____ |
| 2. 武器禁輸 | _____ | 5. 海底油田 | _____ |
| 3. 環境汚染 | _____ | | |

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. レアアース類はどのような製品に必要か。

2. 中国のレアアースの禁輸措置についてはどのようなことが書かれているか。

3. 日本とロシアは、どの分野で競合しているか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

① _____

② _____

③ _____

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

1 - 22

Japan will help Vietnam mine rare earths and develop () power. Rare earths are used in many high-tech products, and Japan wants to reduce its () on China for their supply. Mining and processing rare earths can be (), and so countries have avoided doing so until recently. China blocked shipments to Japan recently in a diplomatic quarrel over () islands. China has now ended its () on the export of rare earths. Japan will help Vietnam develop eight nuclear power plants by 2030. Russia will help build Vietnam's first such plant. Both Japan and Russia want to gain a footing in Vietnam's expanding energy market.

1. 日産のヨーロッパの子会社はこのほど、車の内装のアイデアを得て未来の顧客の要望にこたえるために、デザイン専門の学生を招いてコンテストを開いた。

A Nissan-affiliated company in Europe recently ran a competition for design students _____

2. ウクライナはチェルノブイリ発電所の完全閉鎖により不足すると思われる電力を補うために、新しい原子力発電所を建設中である。

Ukraine is currently constructing new nuclear power plants _____

3. 日本の大手鉱業会社が、60人のベトナム人技術者に対して3カ月の訓練を始めた。これは日本の鉱業技術を他国へ移譲する5カ年計画の一部である。

A major Japanese mining company launched a three-month training program for 60 Vietnamese engineers _____

レアアースとは

レアアースは全部で17種類、すわなちスカンジウム、イットリウムと原子番号57から71までの15種の元素（ランタノイド）である。18世紀末に珍しい鉱物から発見されたためにレアアースと名づけられたが、地殻中の埋蔵量は金に比べると数百倍～数万倍も多いとされ、決して稀ではない。

レアアースの用途としては、スカンジウムが屋外競技場の照明、イットリウムが白色発光ダイオード、ランタンが燃料電池、セリウムが自動車排ガス浄化触媒、ガラス研磨剤、ネオジウムとサマリウムが永久磁石、ガドリニウムが原子炉の制御棒、ホルミウムが医療用レーザーなど、先端技術になくてはならない。

U.N. Rejects Export Ban on Atlantic Bluefin Tuna

大西洋でのマグロ漁獲量制限


大西洋と地中海で捕れたマグロに漁獲制限が設けられようとしている。日本人に馴染みの深い魚を、これからも食べることができるだろうか。マグロは食料か資源か、保護すべき野生動物なのか。




KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。


deplete	_____	indigenous	_____
global warming	_____	quota	_____
abstention	_____	monitor	_____
exempt	_____	poaching	_____

 1 - 23 ~ 28


 Delegates at a United Nations conference on endangered species³⁵ in Doha, Qatar, soundly defeated American-supported proposals on Thursday to ban international trade in bluefin tuna and to protect polar bears.

Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks of bluefin, a fish prized especially by Japanese sushi lovers for its fatty belly flesh,³⁶ have been severely depleted by years of heavy commercial fishing, while polar bears are considered threatened³⁷ by hunting and the loss of sea ice because of global warming. The United States tried unsuccessfully to persuade delegates to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,³⁸ or CITES, to provide strong international protection for the two species. 5

“It wasn’t a very good day for conservation,” said Juan Carlos Vásquez, a spokesman for the United Nations organization. “It shows the governments are not ready to adopt trade bans as a way to protect species.” 10

 Delegates voted down the proposal to protect bluefin by 68 to 20, with 30 abstentions. The polar bear measure failed by 62 to 48, with 11 abstentions. 15


20 Ⓐ The rejection of the bluefin proposal was a clear victory for the Japanese government, which had vowed to go all out to stop the measure or else exempt itself from complying with it. Japan, which consumes nearly 80 percent of the bluefin catch, argued that the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, or ICCAT,³⁹ should be responsible for regulating the fishery, not the United Nations. European Union nations, whose fleets are most responsible for the overfishing of bluefin, abstained from voting in the second round after their own watered-down⁴⁰ proposal was rejected.

25  American officials expressed disappointment in the vote, but said they would keep trying in various international forums to protect the tuna and the bears.

“The bluefin tuna is an iconic fish species,” said Tom Strickland, assistant secretary of the interior for fish and wildlife and parks. “The science is compelling, the statistics are dramatic. That species is in spectacular decline.”


30 He said that the United States had recently declared the polar bear population to be threatened by loss of its sea ice habitat to melting. The Interior Department,⁴¹ he said, had designated 200,000 acres of Arctic ice as critical habitat in need of protection.

“We believe the bear is under great pressure,” he said from Washington. “It should not be traded internationally.”

35  Canada, Greenland and several indigenous communities, which led the effort to defeat the proposal to protect the polar bear, contended that the bear population was healthy⁴² and that it could sustain limited hunting and trade in pelts and body parts.

40 Ⓑ While there is near-universal agreement that the bluefin stocks are in danger, Japan’s argument resonated with other fishing nations, which were uneasy about what would have been the first intrusion of the endangered species convention into a major commercial fishery.

45 But ICCAT’s own record on managing the fish is widely seen as unsuccessful: the bluefin population has declined by roughly 80 percent since 1970. And while the organization, which has no effective enforcement mechanism, can set quotas, it has set the catch above the level that its own scientists say is safe to ensure the health of the species.

50  A senior Japanese official said that his country shared the international concern about bluefin stocks, but that the Atlantic fisheries agency was the proper body to regulate its trade, not the United Nations convention.

Masanori Miyahara, chief counselor of the Fisheries Agency of Japan,⁴³ said after the vote that Japan would now be under pressure to abide by ICCAT’s new, lower quotas for bluefin harvesting, according to The Associated Press. ICCAT

moved in November to reduce the bluefin quota to 13,500 tons from 22,000 tons for this year, and said that if stocks were not rebuilt by 2022 it would consider closing some areas. 55

“I feel more responsibility to work for the recovery of the species,” Mr. Miyahara said, The A.P. reported. “So it’s kind of a heavy decision for Japan, too.”

Ⓞ Thursday’s vote was the second time Japan had defeated a proposal to protect bluefin. A similar proposal by Sweden failed at the 1992 CITES meeting in Kyoto, Japan. 60

Mr. Vásquez said it was technically possible for member nations to revisit the votes before the conference ended next Thursday, but that there was little likelihood that either measure would be resurrected. 65

Attention at the Doha conference will now turn to proposals to protect sharks and elephants. © The United States, the Micronesian state of Palau and the European Union are among nations proposing that several species of sharks be listed under Appendix 2 of the convention, which would require that governments monitor trade in the species but would not entail an outright ban. But with Japan leading the opposition to any United Nations involvement in the regulation of marine species, and China, the largest consumer of shark fins, strongly opposed, the prospects of a deal appear remote. 70

The elephant talks will center on a proposal by Tanzania and Zambia to resume trade in elephant ivory, but Kenya and some other African nations argue that trade will bring only more poaching. 75

(903 words) - March 18, 2010

NOTES

35. **endangered species** 「絶滅危惧種」に関する英語表現は註 37 を参照。
36. **fatty belly flesh** 「トロ」のこと。マグロの「赤身」は既に *akami* として通用しているが、脂肪の少ない部位として *lean meat/ red flesh/ the darker parts* などの表現もある。
37. **threatened** 野生動物の絶滅の危険性については、その段階を表す英語表現は定まってお
り、*extinct* 「絶滅種」、*extinct in the wild* 「野生の状態では絶滅」、*threatened* 「絶滅危惧種」
(*critically threatened* 「絶滅寸前」、*endangered* 「絶滅危惧種」、*vulnerable* 「脆弱種」)
などがニュースに使われるが、日本語の対応表現はやや不定。
38. **Fauna and Flora** 特定の地域に特定の時代に生息する全ての動物を表すのが *fauna* 「動物相」であり、植物の場合が *flora*、両方を包含する *biota* 「生物相」という言葉もある。
39. **ICCAT** 「大西洋マグロ類保存国際委員会」の設立条約に日本は 1966 年に署名、翌年批准、1969 年から発効し、2011 年現在 48 カ国が参加している。委員会の目的は大西洋におけるマグロ類資源を最大の持続的漁獲可能の水準に維持することで、小型魚・産卵親魚の漁獲禁止などの規制を設けている。
40. **watered-down** 「(酒やコーヒーなどを) 水増しする・水で薄める」という原義から「効力・規制・主張を弱める」という比喩義で水産・漁業関係の縁語として用いられている。
41. **the Interior Department** 「米国内務省」。英国の *Home Office* に相当する。
42. **healthy** 環境分野では *threatened, endangered* の反対語として使われる。後出の *health* も同様。

43. **Masanori Miyahara** 宮原正典氏は水産庁資源管理部審議官で日本政府代表として、宮部尚純水産総合研究センターマグロ資源部長、その他の水産庁・外務省・業界関係者と共に2010年11月17日からのモロッコでのICCAT第16回年次会合に出席した。この会議では日本の割り当て漁獲量の漸次削減が示され、まき網漁船及び蓄養施設が対象のICCATオペザーバー制度創設、クロマグロの生け簀への移し替えには水中ビデオカメラの記録とモニタリングが義務づけられた。

EXERCISES

① 次の略語の正式名称と意味を調べなさい。

1. COP _____ [_____]
2. IWC _____ [_____]
3. WWF _____ [_____]
4. APEC _____ [_____]
5. ASEAN _____ [_____]

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 日本のマグロの消費量は世界全体のどのくらいか。

2. マグロ漁獲制限に関して、日本の見解はどのようなものか。

3. 他の野生動物の捕獲・商業取引規制について、どの国が反対しているか。

③ ニュース中の下線部④～⑥の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

④ _____

Ⓑ _____

Ⓒ _____

④ 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。 1 - 29

American-supported proposals to ban international trade in bluefin tuna and protect polar bears were defeated at a UN (). Years of heavy commercial fishing have depleted tuna stocks, while polar bears are threatened by hunting and climate change. The rejection of the tuna proposal was a victory for Japan, which () 80 percent of the bluefin catch. It argues that ICCAT, not the UN should be in charge of regulating bluefin fishing. Canada and Greenland were behind the effort to defeat the polar bear proposal, arguing that the bear population was (). All agree that bluefin stocks are in danger, having declined 80 percent since 1970, but ICCAT's efforts to manage stocks are seen as (). Japan is now under pressure to abide by ICCAT's reduced (). This is the second time Japan has defeated a proposal to protect bluefin.

⑤ ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 国会では満場一致でアイヌが日本固有の民族であるという決議を採択した。
 _____ that
 recognizes Ainu as indigenous people of Japan.

2. ホッキョクグマは「絶滅の危険がある種」というより危険度の高い「絶滅寸前の種」
 であるとみなすべきだ。
 Polar bears should be considered _____

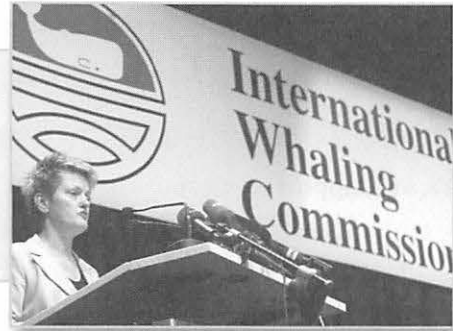
3. 近畿大学は豊田通商と共同でクロマグロの幼魚養殖事業に乗り出し、幼魚をマグロ
 養殖業者に売り出すこととなった。
 Kinki University and Toyota Tsusho Corp. will jointly start business

UNIT 6

U.S. Leads New Bid to Phase Out Whale Hunting

商業捕鯨再開への反論

国際捕鯨委員会では長らく商業捕鯨反対派と再開派が激しい議論を戦わせてきたが、この次の委員会で、ある提案が通る見込みとなった。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

broker	_____	linchpin	_____
loophole	_____	subsidy	_____
monitor	_____	habitat	_____
ratification	_____	subsistence	_____

CD 1 - 30 ~ 36

CD WASHINGTON — The United States is leading an effort by a handful of antiwhaling nations to broker an agreement that would limit and ultimately end whale hunting by Japan, Norway and Iceland, according to people involved with the negotiations.

5 The compromise deal, which has generated intense controversy within the 88-nation International Whaling Commission and among antiwhaling activists, would allow the three whaling countries to continue hunting whales for the next 10 years, although in reduced numbers.

10 In exchange, the whaling nations — which have long exploited loopholes in an international treaty that aims to preserve the marine mammals — would agree to stricter monitoring of their operations, including the placing of tracking devices and international monitors on all whaling ships and participation in a whale DNA registry to track global trade in whale products.

15 **CD** Officials involved in the negotiations expressed tentative hope that they could reach an agreement in coming weeks. But ratification by the overall group

remains uncertain.


“This is one of the toughest negotiations I’ve been involved in in 38 years,” said Cristián Maquieira, the veteran Chilean⁴⁴ diplomat who is the chairman of the commission. “If this initiative fails now, it means going back to years of acrimony.”⁴⁵

20

Some pro-whale activists say the deal would grant international approval for the continued slaughter of thousands of minke, sei and Bryde’s whales.⁴⁶ They also say that the agreement does not prevent Japan and the other nations from resuming unlimited whaling once the 10-year period is up.

“From our point of view, it’s a whaler’s wish list,” said Patrick R. Ramage,

25


global whale program director at the International Fund for Animal Welfare.  **A** “It would overturn the ’86 moratorium, eviscerate⁴⁷ the South Ocean Whale Sanctuary, subordinate science and I.W.C. precedent to reward countries that have refused to comply by allocating quotas to those three countries.”

“Rather than negotiate a treaty that brings commercial whaling to an end,”

30

he concluded, “they have created a system under which it will continue.”
But Monica Medina, the No. 2 official at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the American delegate to the whaling body, said that Mr. Ramage and other critics⁴⁸ were demanding a complete halt to whaling, an impossible goal, at least today. “We can’t stop it; we can only try to control it,”

35

Ms. Medina said in an interview.  “If we can prevent thousands of whales from being hunted and killed, that’s a real conservation benefit. This proposal would not only help whales, we hope, but also introduce rigorous oversight,⁴⁹ halt the illegal trade in whale meat and bring respect for international law back to the I.W.C.,” she added. “Are we there yet? We’re not, and we have hard negotiations to go yet.”

40

Despite a 1986 international moratorium on commercial whaling, the numbers of whales killed annually has been rising steadily, to nearly 1,700 last year from 300 in 1990, as the three whaling nations have either opted out of the treaty or claimed to be taking whales only for legitimate scientific study. Most


45

of the meat from the slaughtered whales is consumed in those three countries, although there appears to be a growing international black market in whale products.
Some officials warn that if this effort at compromise fails, the commission’s efforts to police whale hunting, long crippled by irreconcilable political

50


divisions, will collapse. “The I.W.C. is a mess. It’s a dysfunctional international organization,” said Sir Geoffrey Palmer, a former prime minister of New Zealand and chairman of the I.W.C. group trying to negotiate a deal. “I think this is

probably the last chance the I.W.C. has to cure itself.”

55  Representatives to the whaling commission from more than a dozen nations — including the three whaling countries and New Zealand, Australia, Chile and other nations backing the compromise proposal — are in Washington this week to negotiate terms of the agreement, which would protect as many as 5,000 whales from hunting over the next decade, officials said. **B** They said they hoped that
60 the reduced hunt would give whale stocks time to recover and give negotiators time to write a new treaty that would bring an effective international ban on all commercial whaling.


The group plans to release a new draft of the compromise proposal next week, but it still must win the approval of three-quarters of the members of the
65 whaling commission at its annual meeting in Agadir, Morocco, in late June.

The Japanese, who killed 1,001 whales last year, are the linchpin of any deal. Although the Japanese taste for whale meat is steadily declining, the Japanese see their ability to continue to hunt whales, not only in their coastal waters but in the open ocean around Antarctica, as a question of sovereignty. Critics say
70 that the practice survives only with heavy government subsidies. But a single whale can bring as much as \$100,000 in Japanese fish markets. **C** Japan is driving a hard bargain⁵⁰ to demonstrate strength at home and perhaps to use as leverage in other international negotiations, officials involved in the talks said.

 Joji Morishita, a senior official of the Japan Fisheries Agency and Tokyo's
75 representative to the whaling talks, said in a brief telephone interview that he was not authorized to discuss his country's negotiating position. But he confirmed that Japan was at least willing to talk about a new whaling program that may result in a substantial reduction in its whale harvest over the next decade. “We are fully engaged in this process,” he said.

80 Populations of some whale species have been growing since the moratorium ended decades of uncontrolled hunting, but whales around the world remain under threat, not only from hunting but also from ship strikes, pollution, habitat loss, climate change and entanglement in fishing nets.

Under terms of the compromise deal, which is being negotiated behind closed
85 doors and remains subject to major changes, the three whaling nations agree to cut roughly in half their annual whale harvest. That would result in the saving of more than 5,000 whales over the next 10 years, compared with continued whaling at current levels.

 The deal also proposes that no new countries be permitted to take whales,
90 whale-watching ships would be monitored by the whaling commission and all international trade in whale products be banned. In addition, whalers would have

to report the time of death and means of killing of all whales and provide DNA samples to a central registry to help track the end use of the dead animals.

Limited subsistence whaling by indigenous peoples in the United States, Greenland, Russia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines⁵¹ would be allowed to continue. 95

“Our goal is a significant reduction in the number of whales killed, but some limited whaling will be authorized as a price for that,”⁵² said Mr. Maquieira, the whaling commission chairman. “This is highly controversial and very difficult. I would prefer something different, but there is nothing out there.” 100

(1158 words) - April 14, 2010

NOTES

- 44. **Chilean** 「チリ人の・チリの」。Chilian とも綴る。「アルゼンチン人の」にも Argentinean と Argentinian の形が併存する。
- 45. **acrimony** 「苛烈・辛辣」。1986年以来の moratorium 「商業捕鯨一時停止」の措置は、捕鯨国・反捕鯨国双方からの反発を招いて、アイスランドが IWC から脱会したり、捕鯨を続けるノルウェーに対して、ノルウェー製品の不買運動がアメリカで起きるなどの騒動が起きた。シーシェパードやグリーンピースなどによる日本の調査捕鯨船への妨害行為は記憶に新しいところである。
- 46. **whales minke** 「ミンク鯨」、**sei** 「イワシ鯨」、**Bryde's** 「ニタリクジラ」の他に、**humpback (whale)** 「ザトウ鯨」、**right whale** 「セミ鯨」、**fin whale** 「ナガス鯨」、**sperm whale** 「マッコウクジラ」などがある。
- 47. **eviscerate** 「内臓を抜く・骨抜きにする」は捕鯨の縁語。
- 48. **critics** 「批評家・評論家」の意味ではない。記事後半にも現れるので注意。
- 49. **oversight** 名詞 oversight には「見落とし・失策」と「監視・取り締り」の正反対の意味があるが、ここではどちらか。
- 50. **driving a hard bargain** “drive a hard bargain with” 「安く買う・高く売る」というこの連語は「有利に交渉する」ことを表す。
- 51. **Grenadines** Grenada の形容詞・派生名詞形。Canada が Canadian となることを比較。
- 52. **a price for that** この名詞 price 「代償」は、先行する表現 “drive a hard bargain” 「有利に交渉する」と呼応した売買の意味からの比喩表現である。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. テキサス州人 | _____ | 4. 沖縄県民 | _____ |
| 2. ボストン市民 | _____ | 5. 東京都民 | _____ |
| 3. シカゴ市民 | _____ | | |

2 ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 次の国際捕鯨委員会で可決される見込みの取り決めの内容をまとめなさい。

2. 捕鯨に反対する国が述べる「調査捕鯨」に対する不信や疑義はどのようなものか。

3. いくつかの鯨の種の生存が危ぶまれているのは、捕鯨の他にどのような原因があるからか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

CD 1 - 37

The US is trying to limit and then end () hunting by countries such as Japan, Norway and Iceland. A controversial compromise was reached allowing the three nations to continue whaling for the next 10 years. In return, they must agree to strict (). Anti-whaling activists say the deal would give international approval to the continued mass killing of whales and destroy previous international agreements. The American delegate to the talks criticized them, saying that stopping () whaling completely is impossible, so controlling it is the only solution. The number of whales killed each year is rising steadily. Some officials say that if the compromise fails, the I.W.C. may collapse. Countries are hoping that the reduced hunt will give whale stocks time to () and time for negotiators to write a new treaty to ban whaling. Though Japanese people do not eat as much whale meat as before, Japan sees its ability to continue hunting as a matter of national (). Under the terms of the compromise, the three whaling nations agreed to cut their annual whale catch by half. The deal also says that no new countries can catch whale, and that international trade in whale products should be banned.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. パンダを絶滅から保護しようと、クローンを含む様々なアイデアが出されているが、生息地の消滅を防がない限り、この動物の未来は暗いだろう。
Numerous ideas have been proposed for giant panda conservation, including cloning, but _____
2. 1986年に国際捕鯨委員会が商業捕鯨の一時休止を決定してから、反捕鯨国は、日本が商業捕鯨を続けていると非難して来た。
Since the moratorium on commercial whaling was imposed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986, _____
3. 日本は環太平洋経済連携協定への興味を示したが、まだ参加するか決めていない。現在のところこの協定はチリ、ペルー、アメリカ、オーストラリアなどアジア太平洋経済協力会議の参加国のうち9カ国で交渉中である。
Japan has expressed interest in the TPP, _____
_____, but has not yet decided whether to join it.

UNIT 7

Shanghai Schools' Approach Pushes Students to Top of Tests

上海の鮮烈デビュー：2009年度国際学力調査

2009年に実施された15歳児対象の国際学力調査で、初参加の上海が全教科トップとなった。その躍進の背景にはどのような要因があるだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

discipline	_____	test-oriented	_____
competency	_____	creativity	_____
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	_____	entrepreneur	_____
rote learning	_____	innovator	_____
		Confucianist	_____

CD 1 - 38 ~ 42

CD SHANGHAI — In Li Zhen's ninth-grade mathematics class here last week, the morning drill was geometry. Students at the middle school affiliated with Jing'An Teachers' College⁵³ were asked to explain the relative size of geometric shapes by using Euclid's theorem of parallelograms. "Who in this class can tell me how to demonstrate two lines are parallel without using a proportional segment?" Ms. Li called out to about 40 students seated in a cramped classroom. One by one, a series of students at this medium-size public school⁵⁴ raised their hands. When Ms. Li called on them, they each stood politely by their desks and usually answered correctly. They returned to their seats only when she told them to sit down.

Educators say this disciplined approach helps⁵⁵ explain the announcement this month that 5,100 15-year-olds in Shanghai outperformed students from about 65 countries on an international standardized test that measured math, science and reading competency.⁵⁶

CD American students came in between 15th and 31st place in the three

categories. France and Britain also fared poorly. Experts said comparing scores from countries and cities of different sizes is complicated. **Ⓐ** They also said that the Shanghai scores were not representative of China, since this fast-growing city of 20 million is relatively affluent. Still, they were impressed by the high scores from students in Shanghai. The results were seen as another sign of China's growing competitiveness. The United States rankings are a "wake-up call," said Arne Duncan, the secretary⁵⁷ of education. Although it was the first time China had taken part in the test, which was administered by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based in Paris, the results bolstered this country's reputation for producing students with strong math and science skills. Many educators were also surprised by the city's strong reading scores, which measured students' proficiency in their native Chinese.

The Shanghai students performed well, experts say, for the same reason students from other parts of Asia — including South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — do: Their education systems are steeped in discipline, rote learning and obsessive test preparation. Public school students in Shanghai often remain at school until 4 p.m., watch very little television and are restricted by Chinese law from working before the age of 16. "Very rarely do children in other countries receive academic training as intensive as our children do," said Sun Baohong, an authority on education at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.⁵⁸ "So if the test is on math and science, there's no doubt Chinese students will win the competition."

Ⓒ But many educators say China's strength in education is also a weakness. The nation's education system is too test-oriented, schools here stifle creativity and parental pressures often deprive children of the joys of childhood, they say.⁵⁹ "These are two sides of the same coin: Chinese schools are very good at preparing their students for standardized tests," Jiang Xueqin, a deputy principal at Peking University High School⁶⁰ in Beijing, wrote in an opinion article published in *The Wall Street Journal* shortly after the test results were announced. "For that reason, they fail to prepare them for higher education⁶¹ and the knowledge economy."⁶² In an interview, Mr. Jiang said Chinese schools emphasized testing too much, and produced students who lacked curiosity and the ability to think critically or independently. "It creates very narrow-minded students," he said. "But what China needs now is entrepreneurs and innovators." This is a common complaint in China. **Ⓑ** Educators say an emphasis on standardized tests is partly to blame for the shortage of innovative start-ups in China. And executives at global companies operating here say they have difficulty finding middle managers who can think creatively and solve problems.

In many ways, the system is a reflection of China's Confucianist⁶³ past. Children are expected to honor and respect their parents and teachers. "Discipline is rarely a problem," said Ding Yi, vice principal at the middle school affiliated with Jing'An Teachers' College. "The biggest challenge is a student who chronically fails to do his homework."

While the quality of schools varies greatly in China (rural schools often lack sufficient money, and dropout rates can be high), schools in major cities typically produce students with strong math and science skills. Shanghai is believed to have the nation's best school system, and many students here gain admission to America's most selective colleges and universities.

© In Shanghai, teachers are required to have a teaching certificate and to undergo a minimum of 240 hours of training; higher-level teachers can be required to have up to 540 hours of training. There is a system of incentives and merit pay, just like the systems in some parts of the United States. "Within a teacher's salary package, 70 percent is basic salary," said Xiong Bingqi, a professor of education at Shanghai Jiaotong University.⁶⁴ "The other 30 percent is called performance salary." Still, teacher salaries are modest, about \$750 a month before bonuses and allowances — far less than what accountants, lawyers or other professionals earn.

While Shanghai schools are renowned for their test preparation skills, administrators here are trying to broaden the curriculums and extend more freedom to local districts. The Jing'An school, one of about 150 schools in Shanghai that took part in the international test, was created 12 years ago to raise standards in an area known for failing schools. The principal, Zhang Renli, created an experimental school that put less emphasis on math and allows children more free time to play and experiment. The school holds a weekly talent show, for example. The five-story school building, which houses Grades eight and nine in a central district of Shanghai, is rather nondescript. Students wear rumpled school uniforms, classrooms are crowded and lunch is bused in every afternoon. But the school, which operates from 8:20 a.m. to 4 p.m. on most days, is considered one of the city's best middle schools.

In Shanghai, most students begin studying English in first grade. Many middle school students attend extra-credit courses after school or on Saturdays. A student at Jing'An, Zhou Han, 14, said she entered writing and speech-making competitions and studied the erhu, a Chinese classical instrument. She also has a math tutor. "I'm not really good at math," she said. "At first, my parents wanted me to take it, but now I want to do it."

(1048 words) - December 29, 2010

NOTES

53. **the middle school affiliated with Jing'An Teachers' College** 静安教育学院附属学校 中学校学部
54. **public school** ここでは「公立校」の意だが、英国では Eton College や Rugby School のような「私立校」を指すなど、必ずしも public school は「公立校」ではないので注意。
55. **helps** 直後に原形を従える help の助動詞的用法。「～するのに役立つ・～するのを促進する」の意。
56. **an international standardized test that measured math, science and reading competency** 経済協力開発機構 (OECD) による国際学習到達度調査 (Programme for International Student Assessment) を指す。2000 年から 3 年ごとに、読解、数学、科学の三分野に関して、義務教育終了間近の 15 歳児を対象に行われている。頭文字を取って通称 PISA と呼ばれる。この試験の成績の不調が、ゆとり教育見直しの一つのきっかけとなったと言われる。
57. **secretary** 「大臣」の意の単語は一般的には minister だが、アメリカの大臣にあたる「長官」には secretary が用いられる。同様の政治用語の英米の違いでは、「省」を表す語も重要。
58. **the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences** 上海社会科学院
59. 日本では、高度経済成長期が詰め込み教育の全盛であったが、80 年代に入るとゆとり教育に転換した。
60. **Peking University High School** 北京大学附属中学校
61. **higher education** 「高等教育」。同様に、「高等な・高次の」という意味の higher を用いるフレーズにはどのようなものがあるだろうか？
62. **the knowledge economy** 「知識経済」。知識を基盤要素とする経済のこと。オーストラリア生まれの経営学者ピーター・ドラッカー (Peter Ferdinand Drucker 1909-2005) の『断絶の時代 (The Age of Discontinuity)』第 12 章に詳しい記述がある。
63. **Confucianist Confucius** 「孔子」の派生語。Confucius は Kong Fuzi 「孔夫子」がラテン語化した形態に由来する。孟子も同様にラテン語化した Mencius である。
64. **Shanghai Jiaotong University** 上海交通大学

EXERCISES

1 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。


1. 義務教育 _____
2. 学力 _____
3. 文部科学省 _____
4. ゆとり教育 _____
5. 教育基本法 _____

2 ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 上海の教育の強みは何か。

2. 上海の教育の弱みは何か。


3. 上海の教育には、近年どのような変化がみられるか。


 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

 1 - 43

More than 5,000 15-year-old students from Shanghai did better than students from about 65 countries on an international test in math, science and reading. Students from America, France and Britain did not do well. Experts say these scores do not () China as a whole because Shanghai is relatively affluent. Experts say the reason for the strong performance is (), rote learning and obsessive test preparation. Students stay a long time at school and watch little TV. Some critics say schools prepare students well for taking tests but do not prepare them well for () education or the knowledge economy, because they lack curiosity and the ability to think critically and independently. There are complaints that this problem is responsible for the lack of () start-up companies and a shortage of creative middle managers in China. Shanghai is thought to have China's best school system, with very highly trained teachers. Education administrators are now trying to broaden curriculums and extend more freedom to local districts. One experimental school is allowing children more free time and encouraging ().

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. PISA国際調査は2000年に始まり、3年ごとに行われている。

The PISA international survey, begun in 2000, _____

2. 上海の生徒の優れた学業成績は中国の急速な近代化の表れである、と専門家は述べた。

Experts said the stellar academic performance of students in Shanghai _____

3. PISAの主な目的は、義務教育を終えたばかりの生徒がそれまでに修得した知識や技能を用いてものを考え、自己表現できるかどうかを見ることである。

PISA's main purpose is to judge _____

_____ by using the knowledge and skills they have acquired.

OECD 生徒の学力到達度調査 (PISA)

PISAの問題は、知識そのものではなく、知識を現代社会で活用できるかどうかを問う。参考までに数学的リテラシーを問う問題の一例を見てみよう。

「シンガポール在住のメイリンさんは、交換留学生として3ヵ月間、南アフリカに留学する準備を進めています。彼女は、いくらかのシンガポールドル (SGD) を南アフリカ・ランド (ZAR) に両替する必要があります。この3ヵ月の間に、為替レートは、1 SGDにつき4.2 ZARから4.0 ZARに変わりました。現在、為替レートが4.2 ZARではなく4.0 ZARになったことは、メイリンさんが南アフリカ・ランドをシンガポールドルに両替するとき、彼女にとって好都合でしたか。答えの理由も記入してください。」(2003年度出題：文部科学省HPに掲載のものを一部抜粋)

2000年にPISAが始まって以来、常に成績上位を収めているのは北欧のフィンランドである。学力世界一と言われるほどの成果を挙げ続ける一方で、落ちこぼれも出さない教育手法は、近年日本の教育関係者の注目を集めている。

UNIT 8

A Quest to Explain What Grades Really Mean

見失われた意味を求めて

絶対評価というシステムにおいて、公平性の保障は容易ではない。アメリカの大学の奮闘ぶりは、その難しさをよく物語っている。どのような取組みがなされているだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

grade	_____	undergraduate	_____
scholarship	_____	graduate school	_____
median	_____	employer	_____
transcript	_____	G.P.A.	_____
inflation	_____		

CD 1 - 44 - 48

CD It could be a Zen koan:⁶⁵ if everybody in the class gets an A, what does an A mean? The answer: Not what it should, says Andrew Perrin, a sociologist at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. “An A should mean outstanding work; it should not be the default grade,” Mr. Perrin said. “If everyone gets an A for adequate completion of tasks, it cripples⁶⁶ our ability to recognize exemplary⁶⁷ scholarship.” As part of the university’s long effort to clarify what grades really mean, Mr. Perrin now leads a committee that is working with the registrar on plans to add extra information — probably median grades, and perhaps more — to transcripts. In addition, they expect to post further statistics providing context online and give instructors data on how their grading compares with their colleagues’. (A) “It’s going to be modest and nowhere near enough to correct the problems.” Mr. Perrin said. “But it’s our judgment that it’s the best we can do now.”

CD With college grades creeping ever higher,⁶⁸ a few universities have taken

direct action against grade inflation. Most notably, Princeton adopted guidelines in 2004 providing that no more than 35 percent of undergraduate grades should be A's, a policy that remains controversial on campus. Others have taken a less direct approach, leaving instructors free to award whatever grades they like but expanding their transcripts to include information giving graduate schools and employers a fuller picture of what the grades mean. Dartmouth transcripts include median grades, along with the number of courses in which the student exceeded, equaled or came in lower than those medians. Columbia transcripts show the percentage of students in the course who earned an A. At Reed College, transcripts are accompanied by an explanatory card. Last year's graduating class had an average G.P.A.⁶⁹ of 3.20, it says, and only 10 percent of the class graduated with a G.P.A. of 3.67 or higher. "We also tell them that in 26 years, only 10 students have graduated with a perfect 4.0 average — and three of them were transfers who didn't get all those grades at Reed," said Nora McLaughlin, the registrar at Reed. "We wanted to put the grades at Reed in context to be sure that graduate schools, particularly professional schools where G.P.A. is very much an important factor, understand how capable our students are." Especially in hard economic times, students worry that professors who are stingy with the A's will leave them at a disadvantage in graduate school admissions and employment. No wonder, then, that many students visit Web sites like RateMyProfessors.com⁷⁰ when registering, perhaps to help them avoid tough graders.

📌 Cornell's experience shows the impact — and the unintended consequences — that grading information can bring. In 1996, Cornell's faculty adopted a "truth in grading" policy, and median grades were posted online starting in 1998. The policy called for median grades to be shown on transcripts as soon as student-records technology made that possible, but that did not happen until a full decade later. And while the median grades were available only online, a study by three Cornell economists found a large increase in enrollment in courses with a median grade of A — further driving grade inflation. "At least when the grades were only online, the main users of the information seemed to be students shopping around⁷¹ for easier classes," said Talia Bar, one of the three economists. Ms. Bar said there is no consensus on the right way to grade. "I might see a course of 200 people with a median grade of A as not right, but others might see it as good," she said.

But at least in the realm of theory, there is widespread agreement that providing extra context on transcripts is a good thing. "It's generally recognized that an A by itself is not very meaningful," said Barmak Nassirian, associate

executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. “Giving statistical context to assist recipients of a transcript in understanding the grades is definitely helpful.” But as a practical matter, it is not so easy. “It’s complicated, it’s controversial, and it runs into campus political opposition from all sorts of directions you might not anticipate,” Mr. Nassirian said, adding that transcripts with too much extra information can become unwieldy.

60 **Ⓒ** Studies of grade inflation have found that private universities generally give higher grades than public ones, and that humanities courses award higher grades than science and math classes. Mr. Perrin’s concern with grading standards began 15 years ago, when he was a teaching assistant at the University of California, Berkeley. **Ⓓ** “I would grade papers, run the grades by the professor and then give them out, and long lines of students would appear outside my office to say I graded too hard,” Mr. Perrin said. Now, at North Carolina, Mr. Perrin is convinced that grading problems are pervasive. “Anything that uses G.P.A. is unfair, because a given student can be penalized or rewarded in grading just because of the mix of professors or the strength of the schedule,” Mr. Perrin said. “Some instructors grade harder than others. Some courses are harder than others, and some departments are harder than others.”

The pending changes at North Carolina are the university’s latest effort to improve its grading system. Since 1967, when the average G.P.A. was 2.49, grade inflation at the university has been well-documented. In 2000, the faculty council heard a proposal to adopt a target average G.P.A. of 2.6 to 2.7, but the idea was dropped. **Ⓒ** A few years later, the faculty narrowly voted down an ambitious proposal for an adjusted G.P.A., called the “Achievement Index,” that would reflect not only the students’ performance in their courses, but also the rigor of those courses.

80 **Ⓒ** At U.N.C., the average G.P.A. was 3.21 in the fall of 2008, up from 2.99 in 1995. A’s have become the most frequent grade, and together, A’s and B’s accounted for 82 percent of the 2008 grades. Last spring, the faculty called for the creation of Mr. Perrin’s committee to help the registrar give context to undergraduate grades by providing statistics on what percentage of students got each letter grade, what percentage are majors in the department and what percentage are seniors, juniors, sophomores⁷² and freshmen. “We seem to have a pretty good consensus here now,” said Holden Thorp, the chancellor. “What I like about this approach is that it allows faculty who have a certain philosophy of grading to stick with it, as long as they’re O.K. with having it be shown. If somebody gets an A in a class with a lot of A’s and that’s put out there, that’s

good. If the chemists are willing to tell everybody that they grade harshly, that's good too.”

(1124 words) - December 25, 2010

NOTES

65. **koan**「公案」。日本語からの借入語。世界最大の英語辞典 *Oxford English Dictionary* (第2版) によれば、“koan” の初例の出典は、米国の文化人類学者ルース・ベネディクト (Ruth Benedict 1887-1948) の日本人論『菊と刀 (*Chrysanthemum & Sword*)』(1946) である。また、*Oxford English Dictionary* の zen の初例はケンペル (Engelbert Kämpfer 1651-1716) の『日本誌』の英訳である。
66. **cripples**「身体障害者」の意での名詞でも用いられるが、この語法はポリティカル・コレクトネス (Political Correctness=PC) の観点から現在では避けられる。
67. **exemplary**「模範的な」。example の類義語。example には「例・見本」という意味と、「良い例・模範」という意味がある。前者に特化した形態が sample、後者に特化した形態が exemplar である。
68. **with college grades creeping ever higher**「じわじわと大学の成績 (の平均) が上昇し続けていることに伴い」。この箇所の creep の使用には、緩やかなインフレを表す金融用語 creeping inflation「忍び寄るインフレ」が背景にある。なお、急速なインフレを表す表現には galloping inflation「駆け足インフレ」、runaway inflation「天井知らずのインフレ」、hyperinflation「超インフレ」がある。
69. **G.P.A.** 成績を数値化した成績評価点 (grade point) の平均値。成績評価点は、A-F の五段階評価ならば、A=4 点、B=3 点、C=2 点、D=1 点、F=0 点と換算するのが一般的。本記事もこれを前提に読む。日本でもこのシステムを導入する大学は多い。
70. **RateMyProfessors.com** 本サイトには、アメリカ、カナダ、イギリスの 6500 以上の大学の 100 万人以上の教員の評価が掲載されている。評価項目は、overall quality, helpfulness, clarity, easiness, hotness の 5 項目である。
71. **shopping around**「(より良い品物を探して) いくつかの店を見て回る」。成績は価格にたとえられ、授業選択は買い物にたとえられている。
72. **sophomores sophumer**「詭弁家」の後半部 -mer が -more「愚かな」と誤解されたことにより出来た語形。結果的に、bittersweet のように、相反する意味の要素 (sopho「賢明な」と more「愚かな」) が一語に含まれる撞着語法 (oxymoron) になった。

EXERCISES

1 学位の種類を表す次の略語の正式名称と意味を調べなさい。

1. AB/BA _____ [_____]
2. BS _____ [_____]
3. MBA _____ [_____]
4. PhD/D.Ph _____ [_____]
5. MD _____ [_____]

2 ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. “grade inflation” とはどのようなことを指しているか。例を挙げて説明しなさい。

2. “grade inflation” に対して大学はどのような対策を取っているか。顕著な例であるプリンストン大学とノースカロライナ大学について説明しなさい。

3. ノースカロライナ大学の “grade inflation” 対策でよい点はどこか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

1 - 49

Andrew Perrin, an American university professor, is concerned that too many students are receiving A grades and that these grades are therefore becoming meaningless. He is now working with a committee to add extra information to (), e.g. median grades. Some universities are trying to control grade inflation through various () including limiting the number of A's that can be given or adding extra information to transcripts. Some students worry that if professors do not give them A's, they will find it harder to enter () school or find a good job. Cornell University started posting median grades online in 1998, but this led to many students enrolling in courses in which the median grade was A. There seems to be no consensus among university professors on the best way to grade students, but there is growing agreement that extra information should appear on transcripts. () universities generally give higher grades than public ones and () courses give higher grades than ones in science and math. Perrin's committee is now analyzing how students are graded and will provide statistics to the university to help it reform its grading policy.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 成績が悪いと大学院に入りにくくなる。

Tough grading makes _____

2. 成績のインフレ現象の理由でひとつ考えられるのは、学生の教員評価である。

A possible cause for the inflated grades is _____

3. 全ての学生が好成績を収めるような状況では、大学院や企業の採用担当者は成績を無視せねばならない。

When all students receive high marks, _____

UNIT 9

Is Going to an Elite College Worth the Cost?

学歴のコストパフォーマンス

苦勞して入った大学。学費も高い。となればそれに見合うものを求めるのが人情である。学歴は、果たして将来の役に立つのか？



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

prestigious	_____	tuition	_____
alumni	_____	earnings	_____
alma mater	_____	investment	_____
institution	_____	recession	_____
selective	_____	pedestrian	_____

CD 1 - 50 ~ 55

As hundreds of thousands of students rush to fill out college applications to meet end-of-the-year deadlines, it might be worth asking them: Is where you spend the next four years of your life that important? The sluggish economy and rising costs of college have only intensified questions about whether expensive, prestigious colleges make any difference. Do their graduates make more money? Get into better professional programs? Make better connections? And are they more satisfied with their lives, or at least with their work? Many college guidance counselors will say, find your own rainbow. But that can sound like pabulum to even the most laid-back parent and student.


Answers to such questions cannot be found, typically, in the sort of data churned out annually in the *U.S. News and World Report*⁷³ rankings, which tend to focus on inputs like average SAT⁷⁴ scores or college rejection rates. Handicappers shy away from collating such information partly because it can be hard to measure something like alumni satisfaction 5 to 10 years out. Moreover,

in taking a yardstick to someone's success, or quality of life, how much can be attributed to one's alma mater, versus someone's aptitude, intelligence and doggedness? 15


Ⓐ But economists and sociologists have tried to tackle these questions. Ⓐ Their research, however hedged, does suggest that elite schools can make a difference in income and graduate school placement. But happiness in life? That's a question 20 for another day. Among the most cited research on the subject — a paper by economists from the RAND Corporation⁷⁵ and Brigham Young and Cornell Universities — found that “strong evidence emerges of a significant economic return to attending an elite private institution, and some evidence suggests this premium has increased over time.” Grouping colleges by the same tiers of 25 selectivity used in a popular college guidebook, Barron's, the researchers found that alumni of the most selective colleges earned, on average, 40 percent more a year than those who graduated from the least selective public universities, as calculated 10 years after they graduated from high school. Those same researchers found in a separate paper that “attendance at an elite private college 30 significantly increases the probability of attending graduate school, and more specifically graduate school at a major research university.”

Ⓐ One major caveat: these studies, which tracked more than 5,000 college graduates, some for more than a decade, are themselves now more than a decade old. Over that period, of course, the full sticker price for elite private colleges 35 has far outstripped the pace of inflation, to say nothing of the cost of many of their public school peers (even accounting for the soaring prices of some public universities, especially in California, suffering under state budget crises). For example, full tuition and fees at Princeton this year is more than \$50,000, while Rutgers⁷⁶, the state university just up the New Jersey Turnpike, costs 40 state residents less than half that. The figures are similar for the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State University. (For the sake of this exercise, set aside those students at elite colleges whose financial aid packages cover most, if not all, of their education.) Despite the lingering gap in pricing between public and private schools, Eric R. Eide, one of the authors of that paper 45 on the earnings of blue-chip⁷⁷ college graduates, said he had seen no evidence that would persuade him to revise, in 2010, the conclusion he reached in 1998. Ⓐ “Education is a long-run investment,” said Professor Eide, chairman of the economics department at Brigham Young. “It may be more painful to finance right now. People may be more hesitant to go into debt because of the recession. 50 In my opinion, they should be looking over the long run of their child's life.” He added, “I don't think the costs of college are going up faster than the returns on

graduating from an elite private college.”

55  Still, one flaw in such research has always been that it can be hard to disentangle the impact of the institution from the inherent abilities and personal qualities of the individual graduate. In other words, if someone had been accepted at an elite college, but chose to go to a more pedestrian one, would his earnings over the long term be the same? In 1999, economists from Princeton and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation looked at some of the same data Professor Eide and his colleagues had used, but crunched them in a different way: they compared students at more selective colleges to others of “seemingly comparable ability,” based on their SAT scores and class rank, who had attended less selective schools, either by choice or because a top college rejected them. The earnings of graduates in the two groups were about the same — perhaps shifting the ledger in favor of the less expensive, less prestigious route. (The one exception was that children from “disadvantaged family backgrounds” appeared to earn more over time if they attended more selective colleges. The authors, Stacy Berg Dale and Alan B. Krueger, do not speculate why, but conclude, “These students appear to benefit most from attending a more elite college.”)

70 Earnings, of course, and even graduate school attendance, are but two of many measurements of graduates’ success post-college. Earlier this year, two labor and education professors from Penn State, along with a sociologist from Claremont Graduate University in California, sought to examine whether graduates from elite colleges were, in general, more satisfied in their work than those who attended less prestigious institutions. Writing in April in the Journal of Labor Research, the three researchers argued that “an exclusive focus on the economic outcomes of college graduation, and from prestigious colleges in particular, neglects a host of other employment features.” Mining a sample of nearly 5,000 recipients of bachelor’s degrees in 1992 and 1993, who were then tracked for nearly a decade, the authors concluded that “job satisfaction decreases slightly as college selectivity moves up.” One hypothesis by the authors was that the expectations of elite college graduates — especially when it came to earnings — might have been higher, and thus more subject to disappointment, than the expectations of those who graduated from less competitive colleges.

85  Still, one of those authors, Scott L. Thomas, a sociologist who is a professor of educational studies at Claremont, said high school students and their parents should take any attempt to apply broad generalizations to such personal choices with a grain of salt. “Prestige does pay,” Mr. Thomas said in an interview. “But prestige costs, too. The question is, is the cost less than the added return?” His answer was one he said he knew families would find maddening: “It depends.”

For example, someone who knew he needed to earn a reliable salary immediately after graduation, and as a result chose to study something practical like business or engineering, might find the cost-benefit analysis⁷⁸ tilted in favor of a state school, he said.

“Students from less affluent backgrounds are going to find themselves in situations where college is less about ‘finding themselves,’ and more about skills acquisition and making contacts that will lead straight into the labor market,” Mr. Thomas said. For such a student, he said, a state university, particularly a big one, may also have a large, passionate alumni body. It, in turn, may play a disproportionate role in deciding who gets which jobs in a state in a variety of fields — an old-boy (and increasingly old-girl) network that may be less impressed with a job applicant’s Ivy league⁷⁹ pedigree. “If you’ve attended a big state school with a tremendous football program,” Mr. Thomas said, “there’s tremendous affinity and good will — whether or not you had anything to do with the football program.”

📖 In the end, some researchers echo that tried-and-perhaps-even-true⁸⁰ wisdom of guidance counselors: © the extent to which one takes advantage of the educational offerings of an institution may be more important, in the long run, than how prominently and proudly that institution’s name is being displayed on the back windows of cars in the nation’s wealthiest enclaves.

In this analysis, one’s major — and how it aligns with the departmental strengths of a university — may be more significant than the place in the academic pecking order awarded to that college by the statisticians at *U.S. News*. “Everything we know from studying college student experiences and outcomes tells us that there is more variability within schools than between them,” said Alexander C. McCormick, a former admissions officer at his alma mater, Dartmouth College, and now an associate professor of education at Indiana University at Bloomington. “This is the irony, given the dominance of the rankings mentality of who’s No. 5 or No. 50,” Professor McCormick added. “The quality of that biology major offered at School No. 50? It may exceed that at School No. 5.”

(1461 words) - December 17, 2010

NOTES

73. **U.S. News and World Report** Time, Newsweek と並ぶ米国のニュース雑誌。毎年、アメリカの大学、大学院、高等学校などの詳細なランキングを発表する。ランキングは公式サイト (<http://www.usnews.com/>) で閲覧できる。

74. **SAT** Scholastic Assessment Test の略。アメリカの大学進学適性試験。旧称 Scholastic Aptitude Test。同種の試験には ACT (American College Test) もある。

75. **the RAND Corporation** アメリカの研究所。RAND は Research and Development の略。軍事研究所として出発したが、現在は幅広い分野を扱う研究機関である。公式 HP

(<http://www.rand.org/>) には “The RAND Corporation is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis. … RAND focuses on the issues that matter most such as health, education, national security, international affairs, law and business, the environment, and more.” とある。

76. **Rutgers** 1766年創立のニュージャージー州の州立大学。幕末に多くの日本人が留学したことで知られる。
77. **blue-chip** 「優良な」。blue-chip company 「優良企業」、blue-chip stock 「優良株」のように用いる。
78. **the cost-benefit analysis** 「費用便益分析」。事業を費用と便益の比較により評価する方法。
79. **Ivy league** アメリカ北東部の名門私立大学（特に Brown University, Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Harvard University, Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University）の総称。“Ivy”の語源には諸説ある。英国では、Oxford University や Cambridge University のような伝統ある名門大学は blue brick university と呼ばれる。
80. **tried-and-perhaps-even-true** tried-and-true のもじり表現。
-

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

1. 学歴社会 _____
2. 偏差値偏重教育 _____
3. 大学入試 _____
4. 能力主義社会 _____
5. 教養人 _____

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 学歴とその後の収入の関係に関する肯定的な研究結果はどのようなものか。

2. 学歴とその後の収入の関係に関する否定的な研究結果はどのようなものか。

3. 仕事の満足度と学歴の関係については、どのような研究結果が出ているか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

 1 - 56

In the US, the sluggish economy and rising tuition fees have intensified questions about whether it is a good idea to attend an expensive and () college. Research by economists and sociologists suggests that graduates of elite colleges will make more money and get better graduate school placement, but it says nothing about future happiness. But these studies are more than 10 years old, and tuition fees have increased considerably during that period, especially for private education. One expert has said that people should view education as a long-term (), and that it is worth going into debt to pay for education at an elite college. Regarding (), research shows there is not much difference between students of comparable abilities attending selective and non-selective colleges. Other researchers found that job () decreases as college selectivity moves up, perhaps because graduates from elite colleges have higher expectations. Another expert says going to a prestige school can pay, but it is also expensive. He also says that if someone is looking to start a well-paying job immediately after college, studying a () subject at a large state university would be a good choice. Some guidance counselors advise that knowing how to take advantage of the academic opportunities a college offers may be more important than the prestige of the institution. They also say that the quality of courses may vary widely within the same institution.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 今日では必ずしも最も優秀な生徒がハーバードやイエールに進むわけではない。

It's not the case today that _____

2. 現在、ハーバード大学は年収6万ドルに満たない家庭の学生には3万5千ドルの授業料を免除する。

Harvard now waives its \$35,000 tuition for _____

3. とりわけ、アイビー・リーグに属する裕福な大学は全額給付の奨学金を提供することができるので、学生の質は20～30年前と比べて人種的にも経済的にもはるかに多様になっている。

Because they can offer full scholarships, the wealthier Ivy League schools in particular are _____

学歴の高度化

総務省統計局発表（公式HP）のデータによると、平成21年の大学・短期大学への進学率（浪人を含む）は56.3%（男性57.2% 女性55.3%）だった。昭和50年の38.4%（男性43.6% 女性32.9%）から、全体で約18%、女性に限れば約23%増加し、男女差がなくなった。

経済協力開発機構（OECD）の調査によると、学歴の高度化は世界的なトレンドである。OECDは加盟30カ国における世代間（25～34歳と55～64歳の二世代）の高等教育資格保有率の変化を2007年に示したが、それによると、ドイツ以外は軒並み上昇している。特に顕著な変化を示すのは日本、韓国、アイルランド、スペイン、フランスなどで、中でも韓国は5倍以上の差（10%→51%）である。

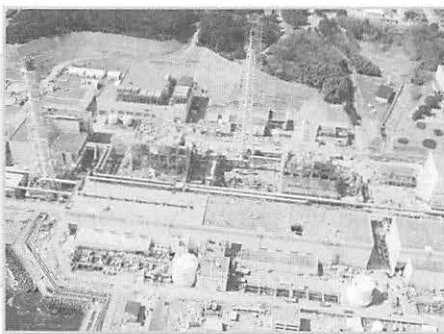
今や日本は「大学全入時代」とも言われる。大学の意味は時代とともに大きく変わっている。

Japan Nuclear Disaster Put on Par with Chernobyl

UNIT 10

見えぬ全体像：福島第一原子力発電所事故

福島第一原発事故の被害は、史上最悪と言われる旧ソ連チェルノブイリ原発事故に匹敵するとも言われる。しかし、その被害は容易に測り、比較できるものではなさそうだ。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

reactor	_____	evacuate	_____
containment	_____	aftershock	_____
radiation	_____	seismic	_____
magnitude	_____		

CD 2-01-05

CD TOKYO — Japan has decided to raise its assessment of the accident at the crippled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to the worst rating on an international scale, putting the disaster on par with the 1986 Chernobyl explosion,⁸¹ the Japanese nuclear regulatory agency⁸² said on Tuesday.

The decision to raise the alert level⁸³ to 7 from 5 on the scale amounts to an admission that the accident at the nuclear facility, brought on by the March 11 earthquake⁸⁴ and tsunami,⁸⁵ is likely to have substantial and long-lasting consequences for health and for the environment. Some in the nuclear industry have been saying for weeks that the accident released large amounts of radiation, but Japanese officials had played down this possibility.

The new estimates by Japanese authorities suggest that the total amount of radioactive materials released so far is equal to about 10 percent of that released in the Chernobyl accident, said Hidehiko Nishiyama, deputy director general of Japan's nuclear regulator, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency.


CD Mr. Nishiyama stressed that unlike at Chernobyl, where the reactor itself

exploded and fire fanned the release of radioactive material, the containments⁸⁶ at the four troubled reactors at Fukushima remained intact over all. But at a separate news conference, an official from the plant's operator, Tokyo Electric and Power, said, "The radiation leak has not stopped completely and our concern
20 is that it could eventually exceed Chernobyl."

On the International Nuclear Event Scale, a Level 7 nuclear accident involves "widespread health and environmental effects" and the "external release of a significant fraction of the reactor core inventory." Ⓐ The scale, which was developed by the International Atomic Energy Agency and countries that use
25 nuclear energy, leaves it to the nuclear agency of the country where the accident occurs to calculate a rating based on complicated criteria.


Japan's previous rating of 5 placed the Fukushima accident at the same level as the Three Mile Island⁸⁷ accident in Pennsylvania in 1979. Level 7 has been applied only to the disaster at Chernobyl, in the former Soviet Union.

30 "This is an admission by the Japanese government that the amount of radiation released into the environment has reached a new order of magnitude,"⁸⁸ said Tetsuo Iguchi, a professor in the department of quantum engineering at Nagoya University. "The fact that we have now confirmed the world's second-ever level 7 accident will have huge consequences for the global nuclear industry.
35 It shows that current safety standards are woefully inadequate."

 Mr. Nishiyama said "tens of thousands of terabecquerels"⁸⁹ of radiation per hour have been released from the plant. (The measurement refers to how much radioactive material was emitted, not the dose absorbed by living things.) The scale of the radiation leak has since dropped to under one terabecquerel per
40 hour, the Kyodo news agency said, citing government officials.

Ⓑ The announcement came as Japan was preparing to urge more residents around the crippled nuclear plant to evacuate, because of concerns over long-term exposure to radiation. Also on Monday, tens of thousands of people bowed their heads in silence at 2:46 p.m., exactly one month since the 9.0-magnitude
45 earthquake and ensuing tsunami brought widespread destruction to Japan's northeast coast.

The mourning was punctuated by another strong aftershock near Japan's Pacific coast, which briefly set off a tsunami warning, killed a 16-year-old girl and knocked out cooling at the severely damaged Fukushima Daiichi power
50 station for almost an hour, underscoring the vulnerability of the plant's reactors to continuing seismic activity.

 On Tuesday morning, there was another strong aftershock, which shook Tokyo. The authorities have already ordered people living within a 12-mile

radius of the plant to evacuate, and recommended that people remain indoors or avoid an area within a radius of 18 miles. The government's decision to expand the zone came in response to radiation readings that would be worrisome over months in certain communities beyond those areas, underscoring how difficult it has been to predict the ways radiation spreads from the damaged plant. 55

Unlike the previous definitions of the areas to be evacuated, this time the government designated specific communities that should be evacuated, instead of a radius expressed in miles. The radiation has not spread evenly from the reactors, but instead has been directed to some areas and not others by weather patterns and the terrain. Iitate, one of the communities told on Monday to prepare for evacuation, lies well beyond the 18-mile radius, but the winds over the last month have tended to blow northwest from the Fukushima plant toward Iitate, which may explain why high readings were detected there. 60 65

Yukio Edano, the government's chief cabinet secretary, said that the government would order Iitate and four other towns to prepare to evacuate. Officials are concerned that people in these communities are being exposed to radiation equivalent to at least 20 millisieverts⁹⁰ a year, he said, which could be harmful to human health over the long term. Evacuation orders will come within a month for Katsurao, Namie, Iitate and parts of Minamisoma and Kawamata, Mr. Edano said. 70

Ⓔ People in five other areas may also be told to evacuate if the conditions at the Fukushima Daiichi plant grow worse, Mr. Edano said. Those areas are Hirono, Naraha, Kawauchi, Tamura and other sections of Minamisoma. © "This measure is not an order for you to evacuate or take actions immediately," he said. "We arrived at this decision by taking into account the risks of remaining in the area in the long term." He appealed for calm and said that the chance of a large-scale radiation leak from the Fukushima Daiichi plant had, in fact, decreased. 75 80

Mr. Edano also said that pregnant women, children and hospital patients should stay out of the area within 19 miles of the reactors and that schools in that zone would remain closed. Until now, the Japanese government had refused to expand the evacuation zone, despite urging from the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United States and Australia have advised their citizens to stay at least 50 miles away from the plant. 85

The international agency, which is based in Vienna, said Sunday that its team measured radiation on Saturday of 0.4 to 3.7 microsieverts per hour at distances of 20 to 40 miles from the damaged plant — well outside the initial evacuation zone. At that rate of accumulation, it would take 225 days to 5.7 years to reach the Japanese government's threshold level for evacuations: radiation 90

accumulating at a rate of at least 20 millisieverts per year. In other words, only the areas with the highest readings would qualify for the new evacuation ordered by the government.

95 Masataka Shimizu, the president of Tokyo Electric, visited the tsunami-stricken⁹¹ area on Monday for the first time since the crisis began. He called on the governor of Fukushima Prefecture, Yuhei Sato, but was refused a meeting. He left his business card instead.

(1138 words) - April 11, 2011

NOTES

81. **the 1986 Chernobyl explosion** 1986年4月26日に旧ソ連ウクライナ州（現ウクライナ共和国）で起きた原子力発電所事故。史上最悪の原子力発電所事故と言われ、事故後20年以上経た現在でも影響は続いている。
82. **the Japanese nuclear regulatory agency** 経済産業省の一機関である原子力安全・保安院（Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency = NISA）のこと。
83. **the alert level** 原子力事故・故障の被害の尺度である国際原子力事象評価尺度（International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale = INES）のこと。被害の程度により、レベル7の「深刻な事故」（major accident）からレベル1の「逸脱」（anomaly）に分類される。なお、福島第一原発事故は暫定的にレベル7と判定された。INESでは、レベル4～7を「事故（accident）」、レベル3以下を「事象（incident）」と呼ぶ。
84. **earthquake** 最近では、特に巨大な地震を表す語として megaquake という新語が用いられる。
85. **tsunami** *Oxford English Dictionary*（第2版）によれば、“tsunami”の初例はラフカディオ・ハーン（Lafcadio Hearn 1850-1904）の『仏の畑の落穂（*Gleanings in the Buddha Fields*）』（1897）である。
86. **containments** 動詞 contain には「含む」の他に「（都合の悪いものを）封じ込める」の意味がある。かつて日本が経済大国となり米国の不動産を買い漁った1980年代に“Containing Japan”「日本封じ込め」というスローガンが現れた。
87. **the Three Mile Island** 米ペンシルバニア州スリーマイル島。INES leaflet 電子版（<http://www-news.iaea.org/news/whatsnew/ines.pdf>）によると、INES レベル5と判定された原発事故は、スリーマイル島原発事故以外に、英国ウィンドスケール（Windscale）原子炉事故（1957年）がある。
88. **magnitude** 地震についての記事であるため、地震の縁語を比喩的に用いている。
89. **terabecquerels** 放射線のSI単位 becquerel は、ベクレル線の発見者で1903年にノーベル物理学賞を受賞したフランスの物理学者 A. H. Becquerel（1852-1908）に由来する。様々な単位と結合する接頭辞 tera-, giga-, mega-, kilo- の語源はいずれもギリシア語で、それぞれ teras “monster”, gigas “giant”, megas “large”, khilioi “thousand” に由来する。
90. **millisieverts** 電離放射線の線量当量のSI単位 sievert は、スウェーデンの物理学者 R. M. Sievert（1896-1966）に由来する。接頭辞 milli- はラテン語 mille “thousand” に由来する。ちなみに同語源の mile は本来「1000歩分の距離」という意味である。
91. **stricken** stricken は動詞 strike の古い過去分詞形で、現代英語では前に poverty, famine, disease などが付く複合形で頻出する。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. 太陽光発電 | _____ | 4. エネルギー政策 | _____ |
| 2. 環境省 | _____ | 5. 省エネ | _____ |
| 3. 代替燃料 | _____ | | |

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. INESレベルを政府が5から7に上げた背景には、関係者のどのような認識の変化があるか。

2. 福島第一原発とチェルノブイリの事故の被害程度に関して、対立する見解が示されている。それぞれ誰のどのような見解か。

3. 避難区域の指示方法はどのような理由で、どのように変わったのか。

③ ニュース中の下線部④～⑥の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

④ _____

⑤ _____

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

CD 2 - 06

Japan has raised its assessment of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi () plant to the highest level of 7, equating it with the Chernobyl explosion in 1986. This means it is likely to have substantial and long-lasting health and environmental consequences. Experts say the amount of () released is a tenth of that at Chernobyl. But an official of the plant's operator, TEPCO, said that radiation is still leaking and there are concerns that it could eventually () Chernobyl. Japanese nuclear authorities say the accident will have a large effect on the global nuclear industry and shows that safety standards are inadequate. Japan's government has urged more people near the plant to evacuate because of concern about continuing radiation leaks. Instead of stating a (), the government is now designating specific communities, such as Iitate, because of the way the spread of radiation is affected by weather patterns. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary said, however, that the radiation leak from the Fukushima plant had decreased. Until this time, Japan had refused to extend the () zone despite urging from the International Atomic Energy Agency and countries such as the United States and Australia.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 原子力技術への依存度は1973年のオイルショック以降拡大した。

_____ expanded following the "oil shock" in 1973.

2. 近年地球温暖化が深刻な問題となる中で、原子力エネルギーは日本の二酸化炭素放出量削減対策のカギとなると考えられた。

Nuclear energy was supposed to be a key component for Japan to slash its carbon emissions _____

3. 原子力技術は戦争ではなく、あくまで平和目的で利用されるべきだ。

Physics Nobel Honors Work on Ultra-Thin Carbon

奇跡の素材、記録的な受賞：2010年ノーベル物理学賞

2010年のノーベル物理学賞はロシア生まれ英国在住の師弟に贈られた。研究内容に劣らず人間性や境遇も興味深い受賞者。その人物像にも迫ろう。




KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。


carbon	_____	laureate	_____
property	_____	immigration	_____
ultrathin	_____	quota	_____
application	_____		

 2 - 07 - 10

 A pair of Russian-born physicists⁹² working at the University of Manchester in England have won the Nobel Prize in Physics for investigating the remarkable properties of ultrathin carbon flakes known as graphene, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said Tuesday. The physicists are Andre Geim, 51, and Konstantin Novoselov, 36. They will split the prize of about \$1.4 million. 5

Graphene is a form of carbon in which the atoms are arranged in a flat hexagon lattice like microscopic chicken wire, a single atom thick. It is not only the thinnest material in the world, but also one of the strongest and hardest.

Among its other properties, graphene is able to conduct electricity as well as copper does and to conduct heat better than any other known material, and it is practically transparent. Physicists say that it could eventually rival silicon as a basis for computer chips, serve as a sensitive pollution-monitoring material, improve flat-screen televisions, and enable the creation of new materials and novel tests of quantum weirdness. In a statement, the Royal Academy said, “Carbon, the basis of all known life on earth, has surprised us once again.” 15

 Graphene is closely related to two other forms of carbon that have generated


intense interest in recent years: buckyballs, which are soccer-ball arrangements of carbon atoms, and nanotubes, which are rolled-up sheets of carbon atoms. It was long thought, however, that an essentially two-dimensional sheet of carbon atoms would be unstable and would warp or fold up. Dr. Geim and Dr. Novoselov first succeeded in creating flakes of graphene by peeling them off piles of graphite — the material that is in a pencil lead — using Scotch tape.

Dr. Geim, who was born in Sochi, Russia, and is now a Dutch citizen, studied at the Moscow Physical-Technical Institute and was awarded a Ph.D. at the Institute of Solid State Physics in Chernogolovka in 1987. **A** He led a wandering research life — “For me it’s very boring to work on the same thing year after year,” he explained in an interview posted on the Nobel Prize Web site — before he became a professor at the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands. It was at Nijmegen that he connected with Dr. Novoselov, who was born in Nizhny Tagil, and became Dr. Geim’s graduate student in the Netherlands. When Dr. Geim moved to Manchester, he took Dr. Novoselov with him; Dr. Novoselov is now a British and Russian citizen.

The graphene creation originated in what Dr. Geim and Dr. Novoselov call “Friday evening” experiments, crazy things that might or might not work out. In one of them, Dr. Geim managed to levitate a frog in a magnetic field, for which he won an Ig Nobel⁹³ — a parody award for “improbable research” — in 2000. On another occasion they produced a “gecko tape” that mimicked the way geckos and Spider-Man can walk on the ceiling. The work on graphene arose from the pair’s desire to investigate the electrical properties of graphite. To do that, they needed very thin pieces, which they first tried to produce by filing down graphite crystals, with no luck. Then a technician showed them how graphite was cleaned before being observed in a scanning tunneling microscope by peeling layers off with Scotch tape. The scientists placed a flake of graphite on some tape and then by folding the tape over it again and again, gradually cleaved it thinner and thinner until it was only one atom thick. The Scotch tape technique is still used, although the Manchester researchers have switched to a different tape. **B** Dr. Geim once described the process as “very nonboffinlike”⁹⁴ — using British slang for a research scientist — and an example of how you could do great experiments even if you did not have the resources of Harvard or Cambridge behind you. “You can still do something amazing,” he said.

CD The first two papers on graphene were published in *Science* and online in 2004. Three more appeared in 2005. Since then, the Swedish Academy said, “research in this area has literally exploded,” producing a growing number of papers about graphene, its amazing properties and its promise. If scaled up to

the thickness of plastic refrigerator wrap, a sheet of graphene stretched over a coffee cup could support the weight of a truck bearing down on a pencil point, according to tests conducted by two Columbia University researchers, Jeffrey Kysar and James Hone. Graphene also made it into popular culture, being featured in an episode of the CBS sitcom “The Big Bang Theory” last February. David Saltzberg, a physicist at the University of California, Los Angeles, who serves as the show’s scientific consultant, called graphene “the greatest thing since sliced pencil lead.” Joseph Stroschio of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, Md.,⁹⁵ said that he had been skeptical initially about the promise of graphene, but “each year I’m surprised to see all the new experiments showing new potential applications ranging from electronic devices and chemical sensors to composite materials.” He said the speed with which the prize was awarded to Dr. Geim and Dr. Novoselov was a reflection of the excitement about possible applications and the new physics experiments that could be performed with graphene. Because of the hexagonal structure, electrons moving through graphene do not act like the billiard balls of classic physics, bumping from atom to atom, but rather like massless waves obeying the laws of relativistic physics. As a result, Dr. Stroschio said, graphene has properties that could be seen before only in high-energy physics. “That’s what started the frenzy,” he said. Instead of needing a particle accelerator, “you can do relativistic experiments on a table top.”

 The new laureates both say they are in graphene for the physics, but it is getting crowded. Thousands of researchers are involved in graphene now, Dr. Geim said in the interview on the Nobel Web site, and he keeps looking for a new corner of the field to explore. “I’m very proud when I scoop someone, but I have been scooped myself.” He is the first scientist to win both a Nobel and an Ig Nobel. He said he was happy to have both because the Ig Nobel was given “for something that forces people to smile.” In his own remarks, Dr. Novoselov, one of the youngest scientists ever to win a Nobel, said he was trying not to think about what it would mean for his career. As the telephone rang in the background he said: “I had quite a bit of plans for today. It looks like they are all ruined now.”

This was the second Nobel Prize awarded this year for work in Britain. Robert Edwards won the medicine prize on Monday for in-vitro fertilization. © Martin Rees, president of the Royal Society, of whom all three are fellows, said the awards underscored the importance of supporting basic research in that country. He also warned that tighter immigration quotas recently introduced by the British government could have stopped people like Dr. Geim and Dr. Novoselov from entering the country.

NOTES

92. **physicists physician** 「(特に内科の) 医者」は同語源。physicは元来「自然科学・医術」を指していた。
93. **Ig Nobel** 同賞を運営する **Improbable Research** 社公式サイト (<http://improbable.com/>) によると、**Improbable Research** とは “research that makes people laugh and then think” であり、同賞の目的については、“Our goal is to make people laugh, then make them think. We also hope to spur people’s curiosity, and to raise the question: How do you decide what’s important and what’s not, and what’s real and what’s not – in science and everywhere else?” と述べられている。カラオケの開発者井上大佑氏(2004年平和賞)など日本人も受賞している。なお、**Improbable Research** 社公式サイトによれば、井上氏の受賞理由は “for inventing karaoke, thereby providing an entirely new way for people to learn to tolerate each other.” である。
94. **nonboffinlike** *Oxford English Dictionary* (第2版) によれば、boffinの原義は an ‘elderly’ naval officer である。その語源については不明だが、『リーダーズ英和辞典』には Charles Dickens の *Our Mutual Friend* 『われらの互いの友』または William Morris の *News from Nowhere* 『ユートピア便り』に登場する Mr. Boffin が示唆されている。
95. **Md.** Maryland の略号。新聞記事での米国の州名表記にはこのような略号がよく用いられる。州名が1語の場合には先頭2文字(例: Florida=FL, Michigan=MI) または先頭と末尾の1文字ずつ(例: Georgia=GA, Vermont=VT)、州名が2語の場合には、それぞれの要素の先頭の文字(例: New Jersey=NJ, West Virginia=WV) から成るのがほとんどである。

EXERCISES

① 以下の物理学賞以外のノーベル賞の各分野の名称を英語にしてください。

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. 文学 | _____ | 4. 医学・生理学 | _____ |
| 2. 平和 | _____ | 5. 経済学 | _____ |
| 3. 化学 | _____ | | |

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. grapheneにはどのような特性、応用可能性があるか。

2. Geim博士とNovoselov博士の受賞は政治的・社会的な側面からも注目されているが、それはなぜか。

3. Geim博士とNovoselov博士の今回の受賞はそれぞれ記録的なものだが、それはどのような点か。


B ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

A 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

 2 - 11

Two () Russian-born physicists won the 2010 Nobel Prize in Physics for investigating the properties of ultrathin carbon flakes known as graphene. It is the thinnest material in the world and also one of the strongest and hardest. It is also transparent, and is extremely efficient at conducting heat and electricity. Its many potential () include computer chips. The two scientists started by investigating the electrical properties of graphite, the material pencil leads are made of. They obtained thin layers by peeling off layers of pencil lead using Scotch tape. They eventually () it to the thickness of one atom. Since their first experiments in 2004, research in this area has exploded. Graphene is incredibly strong. If it expanded to the thickness of plastic refrigerator wrap and placed over a coffee cup, it could support the weight of a truck. Graphene has a () structure. This means that electrons move through it like massless waves, () the rules of relativistic physics, which makes it easier to do experiments. There are now thousands of researchers working in the field of graphene.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 日本人科学者の根岸英一氏と鈴木章氏は今週水曜日に2010年のノーベル化学賞を受賞した。

Japanese scientists Eiichi Negishi and Akira Suzuki _____

2. 米国籍の南部陽一郎氏を含め、計18人の日本人がこれまでにノーベル賞を受賞した。

In all, 18 Japanese have won Nobel Prizes, _____

3. ノーベル賞はスイスの実業家でダイナマイトの発明者でもあるアルフレッド・ノーベルにより設立され、彼の命日である12月10日に毎年授賞式が行われる。

_____ — the inventor of dynamite —
and are always handed out on Dec. 10, the anniversary of his death in 1896.

ノーベル賞

ノーベル賞は、スウェーデンの発明家アルフレッド・ノーベル（1833-1896）の遺言から始まった。ノーベルは、自らの遺産を運用し、毎年その利子を物理学、化学、生理学・医学、文学、平和の5つの分野で人類に最も貢献した人物に配分するよう書き遺した。遺言に指示がない経済学賞は、1968年にスウェーデン銀行が創立300周年を記念して創設したもので、正式名称を「アルフレッド・ノーベル記念スウェーデン銀行経済学賞」と言う。選考は物理学賞や化学賞と同様にスウェーデン王立科学アカデミーが行い、授与式もノーベル賞と同様に執り行われるが、厳密にはノーベル賞ではない。賞金もノーベル賞と同額であるが、ノーベル財団ではなく、スウェーデン銀行が負担する。

In a Space Probe's Journey, a Test for Japan

UNIT 12

割れる評価：はやぶさの帰還


幾多のトラブルを乗り越え帰還した小惑星探査機はやぶさ。アポロ13号を彷彿させる展開に日本は湧いた。アメリカの新聞はこれをどう論じているのか。




KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

probe	_____	communications	_____
asteroid	_____	launch	_____
solar system	_____	budget	_____
orbit	_____	atmosphere	_____
spacecraft	_____	heatproof	_____
satellite	_____	re-enter/re-entry	_____

 2 - 12 ~ 16

 TOKYO — The Japanese are calling it a miracle. The Hayabusa space probe returned last month from a seven-year, 382-million-mile round trip to an asteroid, giving a much-needed confidence boost to a country worried that its technological prowess might be waning.

But Japan is still holding its breath. Did the mission accomplish one of its main objectives? 5

Preliminary tests on a capsule retrieved from the probe have shown no signs of the precious samples of the 4.6-billion-year-old asteroid that the Hayabusa was supposed to retrieve — samples that scientists around the globe had hoped would hold new clues about the formation of the solar system. Last week, the 10
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, known as JAXA,⁹⁶ followed up with better news. Scientists had detected traces of vaporized material inside the container, some of it possibly from the asteroid, Itokawa,⁹⁷ which goes around the sun on an elliptical orbit that crosses the paths of both Earth and Mars. (A) “Hayabusa

15 capsule yields gas,” declared one newspaper headline. “Vapor gives us hope.”
read another. The June 13 return of the Hayabusa, which drew heavily on
Japanese industrial expertise, has fanned hopes that this nation has not lost
its edge in technology and manufacturing. The American journal *Science* has
called Hayabusa — the first spacecraft to visit an asteroid and return to Earth,
20 as well as the longest round-trip mission to outer space — a “trailblazer.”⁹⁸

☞ Japanese companies hope the mission can translate to sales in the steadily
expanding market for space technology. According to the nonprofit Space
Foundation, based in Colorado, the commercial and governmental global market
for satellites⁹⁹ and other space infrastructure grew to \$261 billion in 2009,
25 up 7 percent from 2008 and 40 percent over the last five years. But Japanese
companies so far have failed to gain much traction as prime contractors in the
global satellite communications market. NEC, which built the probe’s advanced
ion engines, wants to sell its technology in the United States, to NASA as well as
to commercial customers through a joint venture with the American aerospace
30 firm Aerojet-General. Ion engines use electric fields, instead of chemical reactions,
to propel rockets and satellites. They are less powerful but more efficient than
conventional chemical engines and can last for years before running out of fuel.

The information technology behemoth¹⁰⁰ Fujitsu, meanwhile, is aggressively
marketing its communications systems, which are credited with guiding the
35 Hayabusa spacecraft back to Earth.

And IHI, which developed the probe’s heat-resistance technology, says it
hopes to build on the mission’s publicity to double the revenue from its space-
related business. An expert panel was appointed earlier this year to advise the
government on ways to help double Japanese companies’ earnings from their
40 space businesses to at least 14 trillion yen (\$158 billion). “Achieving big goals
is always accompanied with adversity, but where there’s a strong will, there’s a
way,” NEC’s president, Nobuhiro Endo, said at a shareholders’ meeting on June
22, showing off a scaled model of the Hayabusa.

☞ ⓑ Japan, the fourth country after the United States, France and the former
45 Soviet Union to put a satellite into orbit, in 1977, has since launched a string of
successful rockets and has been intent on being a space power. But its aspirations
have more recently been usurped by China, which put a man in space — a feat
Japan has not yet managed on its own — and it has also incurred a series of
setbacks, including a Mars probe launched in 1998 that failed to reach orbit
50 around that planet. And the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency — known as
JAXA — with a budget of about 230 billion yen for 2010 (\$2.6 billion), is still
relatively tiny compared with the United States’ NASA and its \$18.7 billion

budget.

Launched on a Japanese rocket in May 2003, the Hayabusa (translation: peregrine falcon) had a benighted journey. After the probe landed in 2005 on the Itokawa asteroid, which is about a third of a mile long and shaped like a potato, its sample-capture mechanism went awry. To the public's dismay, JAXA officials said they were not sure whether any samples had been collected. Next, the probe's robotic rover, meant to take photos and temperature readings on the asteroid, inexplicably floated off into space and was never heard from again. Worse yet, after Hayabusa took off from the asteroid, all four of NEC's ion engines shut down. So did all 12 of the chemical-fueled rocket engines made by another space industry giant,¹⁰¹ Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. The probe was left drifting in space.

Then, for more than seven weeks, for reasons still not clear, there were no communication signals from the probe. Public dismay quickly turned to derision and, eventually, indifference. On the 49th day of radio silence, the Hayabusa control room finally made contact with the probe, Junichiro Kawaguchi, the mission's leader, recalled in an interview. But scientists intent on remotely reviving the failed engines succeeded only in getting the undamaged half of one ion engine to work with the undamaged portion of a second engine. With the Hayabusa limping along, JAXA had to drastically alter its original plan, which had called for the probe to approach Earth, eject its capsule of samples back into the atmosphere and then remain in orbit awaiting orders for a new mission.

Ⓜ But the equivalent of only one full engine made it impossible for the probe to muster the propulsion to escape Earth's gravitational pull. The probe itself would have to re-enter the atmosphere in a ball of fire, with only the heatproof¹⁰² sample capsule surviving. "I could see the sparks as the probe disintegrated," Mr. Kawaguchi said of the June 13 re-entry. "It was a miraculous return, yet I had very mixed emotions." Still, the Hayabusa's fiery return, three years later than the originally scheduled capsule drop, has generally been hailed as a national triumph. Fans flocked to public viewings, some decked out in handmade costumes meant to resemble the probe.

Now, though, as JAXA continues to slowly open and examine the capsule, officials say it will take months to determine whether it contains any asteroid samples. Some Japanese space experts choose to see the glass as more than half full. "What Hayabusa has shown is the reliability of Japan's technology," said Hiroaki Akiyama, a specialist in planet geology at Wakayama University in western Japan. "Traveling to the asteroid, making a landing and then returning to Earth is in itself a near miracle," he said. "The return of the probe has proven

that Japan's space program might not be big, but it is one of the most advanced in the world.”

But the fear lingers that after its million-mile errand of retrieval, the Hayabusa falcon has returned with empty talons. If there are no meaningful asteroid samples, space enthusiasts fear that public disappointment could lead the government to slash spending on basic space exploration programs. © Most directly at stake, as Tokyo tries to rein in public spending, is a second Hayabusa mission planned for around 2014 to journey to another asteroid — this time in a search for water or organic matter — looking for clues not just to the Earth's beginnings but to the origins of life itself.

Ⓒ The Democratic government, which took office in September and is now led by a new prime minister, Naoto Kan, is talking a fiscal hard line. The Democrats had threatened to scale back this year's approximately \$1.9 billion budget for the Hayabusa 2 program to less than \$565,000, although Mr. Kan has recently said he will consider reviving financing for the next Hayabusa project.

And while initial polls after the Hayabusa's return showed renewed public support for increased space spending, doubts are already surfacing in the news media. “Apart from making it back to Earth, there aren't any results to show,” the influential *Nikkei Industrial Journal* said in an editorial on Monday. “With three out of four engines breaking down, there is no proof that the technology is reliable. And it's extremely suspect that any sand from the asteroid was collected — the goal of the mission.”

But Mr. Kawaguchi, the Hayabusa project leader, and other space industry insiders say the real failure will come if Japan gives up so easily.

“Yes, there were problems, but we learned how to overcome those — that's the whole point,” he said. “We've sent a message out to the world that Japanese technology still leads.” (1388 words) - July 1, 2010

NOTES

96. **the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency, known as JAXA** 「独立行政法人宇宙航空研究開発機構」。宇宙科学研究所 (ISAS)、航空宇宙技術研究所 (NAL)、宇宙開発事業団 (NASDA) の三組織が統合され、2003年10月に設立された。
97. **Itokawa** 日本のロケット開発の先駆者である故糸川英夫博士に因む名前。
98. **trailblazer** 2005年11月のはやぶさのイトカワ着陸 (タッチダウン) 後に出版された *Science* vol. 312 (2006) 所収の記事 ‘The Falcon Has Landed’ (電子版) に “The Japanese Hayabusa mission is the trailblazer.” とある。
99. **satellites** 人類初の人工衛星は旧ソ連が1957年10月4日に打ち上げた Sputnik で、この語が一般的な「人工衛星」の意味で用いられることもある。Sputnik の打ち上げが西側諸国に与えた衝撃は Sputnik crisis 「スプートニク・ショック」と呼ばれる。
100. **behemoth** 旧約聖書ヨブ記に現れる巨獣。巨大で力のある人や物の比喩に用いられる。ここでは巨大企業の意。本記事ではギリシア神話由来の giant も用いられている。なお、同種の聖書由来の比喩には、旧約聖書サムエル記に現れる Goliath がある。また、特定業

界の大物を指す語としては、magnate や日本語からの借入語である tycoon 「大君」が、railway magnate 「鉄道王」、media tycoon 「メディア王」のような形でよく用いられる。

101. **giant** 前註参照。

102. **heatproof** proof は、**water (-)proof** 「耐水性の」、**fire (-)proof** 「耐火性の」、**quake (-)proof** 「耐震性の」など「耐～」、「防～」の意で様々な複合語を形成する。resistant も、**water-resistant** 「耐水性の」のように同様に用いられる。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

1. 国際宇宙ステーション _____
2. アメリカ航空宇宙局 _____
3. 宇宙物理学 _____
4. 宇宙工学 _____
5. 宇宙開発 _____

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. はやぶさの成功を受けて、日本企業はどのようなことを目論んでいるか。

2. はやぶさの帰還に関しては、国内でも対照的な見方がある。それぞれ指摘しなさい。

3. はやぶさの成功はどのような政治的意味を持ったのか。

③ ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

- ① _____

- ② _____

4 下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

2 - 17

Japan's Hayabusa space () returned from a seven-year, 382-million-mile round trip to an asteroid. However, there are no signs of samples of the 4.6-billion-year-old asteroid it was supposed to bring back. But JAXA said it had detected signs of vaporized material, possibly from the asteroid Itokawa, inside the container. Japanese companies such as NEC, Fujitsu and IHI hope the mission can () sales for their space technology, a rapidly expanding market. So far, however, they have not been as successful as they wished. Japan is intent on becoming a space power, but it has suffered setbacks. China has succeeded in putting a man in space () Japan has not, and Japan's Mars probe failed to reach orbit around the planet. Hayabusa also had problems. Its sample-capture mechanism went wrong, its robotic rover floated off into space, and its engines shut down after it took off from the asteroid. It () to transmit communication signals for seven weeks and it burned up on re-entering the earth's atmosphere, with only the heatproof sample capsule surviving. Space enthusiasts fear that if no samples of the asteroid are discovered, the government will cut spending on space exploration programs. Though there is public support for space spending, the influential *Nikkei Industrial Journal* was ().

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 探査機はやぶさは2003年に鹿児島県から打ち上げられた。

2. 探査機はやぶさは7年がかりで小惑星イトカワへの往復に成功した。

The Hayabusa probe made _____

3. カプセルにイトカワの物質が含まれていれば、科学者にとって太陽系の起源と進化の解明につながる極めて有益な資料となるだろう。

If the capsule contains material from Itokawa, _____

Facebook Wins Relatively Few Friends in Japan

日本でブレイクできないFacebook

世界中で登録者数が6億を超え、国民の8割超が登録する国もあるFacebook。しかし、日本での浸透度はいまひとつ。その理由はどこにあるのだろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

wired	_____	start-up	_____
oversharing	_____	anonymity	_____
hypothetical	_____	fad	_____
pseudonym	_____		


CD 2 - 18 ~ 22

CD TOKYO — Mark Zuckerberg.¹⁰³ Who? Mr. Zuckerberg, the 26-year-old Facebook chief executive and co-founder, may be the man of the moment in the United States and much of the rest of the online world. But here in Japan, one of the globe's most wired nations,¹⁰⁴ few people have heard of him. And relatively few Japanese use Facebook, the global social-networking phenomenon based in Palo Alto, Calif., that recently added its 583 millionth member worldwide. Facebook users in Japan number fewer than two million, or less than 2 percent of the country's online population. That is in sharp contrast to the United States, where 60 percent of Internet users are on Facebook, according to the analytics site Socialbakers. Ⓐ So even as Goldman Sachs¹⁰⁵ pours \$450 million into the company, Japan, with a large and growing online advertising market, is a big hole in Facebook's global fabric.

Japanese, until now, have flocked to various well-entrenched social networking sites and game portals — like Mixi, Gree and Mobage-town. Each has more than 20 million users, and each offers its own approach to connecting people

online. One trait those sites have in common is crucial to Japan's fiercely private Internet users. The Japanese sites let members mask their identities, in distinct contrast to the real-name, oversharing¹⁰⁶ hypothetical user on which Facebook's business model is based. Japanese Web users, even popular bloggers, typically
20 hide behind pseudonyms or nicknames.

"Facebook does face a challenge in Japan," said Shigenori Suzuki, a Tokyo-based analyst at Nielsen/NetRatings. "There are powerful rivals, and then there's the question of Japanese Web culture." Taro Kodama, Facebook's manager for Japan, referred questions to the United States, where a spokeswoman, Kumiko
25 Hidaka, did not respond to requests for comment.

 One key to the growth that might help justify the \$50 billion valuation that Goldman's planned investment placed on Facebook would be to expand its presence in Japan. The overall online advertising market in the country had sales of 706.9 billion yen (\$8.5 billion) in 2009. (Someday China could present
30 another big growth opportunity. But, for now, government censors there block access to Facebook.)

Mr. Zuckerberg has promised to address the Japan gap. But it will not be easy. To begin with, each of Japan's own social networking sites, though no longer growing at the breakneck pace of the past few years, has at least 10 times
35 as many users as Facebook, which was introduced in Japanese in mid-2008. Most similar to Facebook is Mixi, started in 2004. Users post photographs, share comments and links, and interact on community pages that have become huge forums based on themes as diverse as recipe-sharing and Michael Jackson. Mixi has more than 21.6 million members. Fast-growing Gree, which overtook Mixi
40 this year with nearly 22.5 million registered users, has expanded by buttressing a popular game platform for mobile phones that offers free games, which users play with manga-style avatars; fancy outfits or tools for games are available for a fee. Mobage-town, which has almost 21.7 million users, offers a similar combination of avatars, games and accessories. It also lets users earn virtual
45 gaming money by clicking on advertisers' Web sites. Now, all three sites are starting to incorporate elements of Facebook — like allowing third-party developers to make apps for the sites — giving Japanese users little reason to switch. Mixi, meanwhile, has been adapting some techniques of other popular Silicon Valley¹⁰⁷ start-ups. Since late 2009, for example, Mixi users have been
50 able to send short, real-time messages with a maximum of 150 characters, akin to Twitter, the popular microblogging¹⁰⁸ service.

Such flourishes have not kept many Japanese consumers from taking to Twitter, which is catching on here at a speed Facebook may envy. A partnership

with Digital Garage, a local Internet and mobile services company, has touched off a surge in Twitter users, who numbered about 10 million in Japan in July, according to Nielsen Online NetView. But Twitter does not require users to reveal their identities. 55

Facebook and Mr. Zuckerberg are about to get a blast of publicity in Japan, although perhaps not of the most positive sort. “The Social Network,” the movie that presents a less-than-flattering portrayal of Mr. Zuckerberg, opens in Japan this week. Facebook has stepped up efforts to tailor its service to Japan. A Japanese version of the site, translated free by volunteers, was introduced a few years ago, but the company opened a Tokyo office in February to customize the site for Japan. (Facebook’s Japanese site, for example, allows users to display their blood types, considered an important personality trait here.) 60 65

Some users complain that Facebook’s Japanese-language site is awkward to use. People like Maiko Ueda, 26, a Mixi devotee, see little reason to switch. Ms. Ueda, who works at a stationer based in Osaka, logs into Mixi at least once a day to read other users’ “diaries,” which resemble status updates on Facebook, albeit in longer form. She uploads pictures of her American shorthair cat, and sometimes writes about her day in her own posts. But most people on Mixi do not know her real name, nor have they seen what she looks like. In her five years on Mixi, she has never uploaded a photo of herself. She has heard of Facebook but says she is suspicious of “how open it seems.” “I don’t want to give it my real name,” Ms. Ueda said. “What if strangers find out who you are? Or someone from your company?” She spoke on the condition that her Mixi user name would not be revealed. 70 75

In a survey of 2,130 Japanese mobile Web users by the Tokyo-based MMD Laboratory, 89 percent of respondents said they were reluctant to disclose their real names on the Web. Specialists say that while Facebook users in the United States tend to recreate real-life social relationships online, many Japanese use Web anonymity to express themselves, free from the pressures to fit into a conformist workplace. 80

In a 2010 survey by Microsoft of social network use among 3,000 people in 11 Asia-Pacific countries and regions, respondents on average said that only about one-quarter of their friends on social networking sites were close friends. In Japan, more than half of all respondents said that not one of their acquaintances on social networks was a close friend. 85

Mixi has grown by letting users sign up with pseudonyms, and gives its subscribers fine-tune controls over who sees posts and other uploads. Mixi also lets users closely monitor who has viewed their profiles with a function known 90

as “footprints.” In contrast, Facebook has insisted that Japanese users adhere to its real-name policy. “Facebook values real-life connections,” warns a message that pops up when a Japanese user withholds information, like the traditional characters used in names. “Please use your real name,” it reads. “I think there has to be an event, a celebrity signing up for Facebook, or something else that teaches Japanese users that identifying themselves online isn’t scary and can be useful,” said Toshihiko Michibata, an e-commerce and social media consultant in Japan.

Japan could be an extreme case of the privacy issues that Facebook is tackling elsewhere. Facebook introduced stronger privacy controls in May after groups complained that it shared too much personal data. “The dangers of too little privacy may be lost in the global Facebook fad, but it’s likely to become a growing problem elsewhere,” said a popular blogger known online as Akky Akimoto, who does not reveal his real name and refuses to be photographed in public. “I’d hate it if people on the street recognize me, without me knowing.”

Still, Facebook may have a powerful force on its side: Japanese consumers’ penchant for all things new. With Mixi in its seventh year, it is starting “to feel old,” said Mitsuyo Nakata, a Web designer. Its growth has slowed, as have advertising revenue and investor confidence. Profits have fallen at Mixi for three of the last four quarters, and its stock price has slumped 70 percent since its initial public offering in 2006.

In an interview with the Nippon Television Network in November, Mr. Kodama, the Facebook manager for Japan, said he was confident that users would start warming to Facebook’s real-name policy once they discovered the usefulness of finding old classmates online. “The Internet in Japan has not been so closely connected with real society,” he said. “Those other community sites can keep offering the joys of staying remote from real life.”

(1401 words) - January 9, 2011

NOTES

103. **Mark Zuckerberg** 1984年生まれのアメリカのプログラマー・実業家。Facebookは、Zuckerbergらがハーバード大学在籍時の2004年に開設した学生交流サイトThe Facebookから発展した。Zuckerbergは、米経済誌*Forbes*が発表した2010年度世界長者番付(*The World's Billionaires*)で52位(推定資産135億ドル)に入った。Zuckerberg以外にも、Facebook関係者が3人同番付にランクインした。なお、2010年度第1位は、メキシコの実業家Carlos Slim Helú氏で、推定総資産は740億ドルであった。詳細は、*Forbes*公式サイト(<http://www.forbes.com/>)を参照。
104. **one of the globe's most wired nations** 総務省(<http://www.soumu.go.jp>)によると、平成22年末で93.8%の日本の世帯がインターネットを利用している。10年前の平成12年末には、わずか34%であった。
105. **Goldman Sachs** 1869年創業の米国の金融機関。日本にも支社がある。
106. **oversharing** 過度に個人情報共有した
107. **Silicon Valley** 米カリフォルニア州のIT関連企業の本拠地が集まる地域の通称。アップル、インテル、グーグル、ヒューレッドパッカードなどが本社を置く。



下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。

Compared to other countries, relatively few people in Japan use Facebook. In the US, over 60 percent of Internet users are on Facebook, () in Japan the figure is just 2 percent. Japanese sites such as Mixi, Gree and Mobage have more than 20 million users each. These sites are more suitable for Japanese users because they allow people to () their real identity, which is a feature of Japanese Web culture. Facebook insists that users give their real names. Although the three most popular Japanese sites are different from Facebook, they have now begun to () elements of Facebook, giving Japanese users little reason to switch. Twitter is catching on in Japan much more rapidly than Facebook. Japanese users have criticisms of Facebook. They say Facebook's Japanese-language site is hard to use and they do not like to use their real names for reasons of privacy. Very few Japanese users have close friends as () on social networks. Facebook has been criticized in other countries for sharing too much private information and has introduced privacy controls. Facebook could get more users in Japan because Japanese consumers love new things and they may become tired of the Japanese social networks, and they may be attracted to Facebook because it can help () old classmates online.



ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 報道によれば、最近のチュニジア独裁政権崩壊はFacebook利用者が引き金の一つであった。

The recent collapse of Tunisia's authoritarian government _____

2. Mixiのようなライバルのソーシャルネットワーキングサービスとは対照的に、Facebookは実名使用がもたらす利益を強調するだろう。

In contrast to rival social networking services, including Mixi, _____

3. 昨年6月の講演で、マーク・ザッカーバーグはFacebookが主要なソーシャルネットワーキングサービスではない国は日本、ロシア、中国、韓国のわずか4カ国だと述べた。

In a lecture last June, Mark Zuckerberg said _____

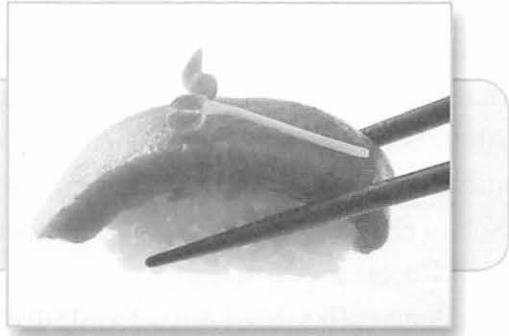
_____—Japan, Russia, China and South Korea.

UNIT 14

For Sushi Chain, Conveyor Belts Carry Profit

回転寿司チェーンの発展戦略：くら寿司

フライドチキンやハンバーガーのチェーン店と並んで、回転寿司もどこにでも見られるようになった。不況の時代に店舗数を増やし続けている秘訣は何だろうか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

eatery	_____	siphon off	_____
exorbitant	_____	undercut	_____
afloat	_____	deft	_____
liabilities	_____		

CD 2 - 24 ~ 30

CD SAYAMA, Japan — The Kura “revolving sushi” restaurant chain has no Michelin stars, but it has succeeded where many of Japan’s more celebrated eateries fall short: turning a profit in a punishing economy.

① Efficiency is paramount at Kura: absent are the traditional sushi chefs and their painstaking attention to detail. In their place are sushi-making robots and an emphasis on efficiency. Absent, too, are flocks of waiters. They have been largely replaced by conveyor belts that carry sushi to diners and remote managers who monitor Kura’s 262 restaurants from three control centers across Japan. (“We see gaps of over a meter between your sushi plates — please fix,” a manager said recently by telephone to a Kura restaurant 10 miles away.)


Absent, too, are the exorbitant prices of conventional sushi restaurants. At a Kura, a sushi plate goes for 100 yen, or about \$1.22. Such measures are helping Kura stay afloat even though the country’s once-profligate diners have tightened their belts¹⁰⁹ in response to two decades of little economic growth and stagnant wages.

CD Many other restaurants and dining businesses in Japan have not fared so

well. After peaking at 29.7 trillion yen in 1997, the country's restaurant sector has shrunk almost every year as a weak economy has driven businesses into price wars — or worse, sent them belly-up.¹¹⁰ In 2009, restaurant revenue, including from fast-food stores, fell 2.3 percent, to 23.9 trillion yen — 20 percent below the peak, according to the Foodservice Industry Research Institute, a research firm in Tokyo.


Bankruptcies have been rampant: in 2009, 674 dining businesses with liabilities of over 10 million yen went under, the highest number in the last five years, according to Teikoku Data Bank, a credit research company. In November 2009, Soho's Hospitality, the company behind celebrity restaurants like Nobu and Roy's,¹¹¹ filed for bankruptcy. Roy's is now run by another company, while Nobu's chef, Nobu Matsuhisa, has opened a new restaurant elsewhere in Tokyo with Robert De Niro.¹¹²

Along with other low-cost restaurant chains, Kura has bucked¹¹³ the dining-out slump with low prices and a dogged¹¹⁴ pursuit of efficiency. In the company's most recent fiscal year, which ended on Oct. 31, net profit jumped 20 percent from the same period a year earlier, to 2.8 billion yen.

 In the last two months alone, Kura has added seven stores. "If you look at the restaurant business, consumers are still holding back because of employment fears and falling incomes, and there's no signs that will change," said Kunihiro Tanaka, Kura's chief executive, who opened Kura's first sushi restaurant in 1995. "Amid these worsening conditions, our company feels that consumer sentiment matches, or is even a tail wind"¹¹⁵ to the Kura business, he told shareholders earlier this year.

The travails of Japan's restaurant industry, and the changes in Japanese dining habits, may be among most visible manifestations of how Japan's "bubble economy" excesses in the 1980s have given way to frugal times since the bubble burst in 1990.

With wages weak — average annual private sector pay has fallen 12 percent in the last decade, to 4.05 million yen, or about \$49,300, in 2009 — the Japanese now spend less on eating out. An average single-person household spent 163,000 yen on dining in 2009, 27 percent less than in 2000, according to detailed budget surveys compiled by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In a survey by Citizen Holdings, the watchmaker, of 400 men in their 20s to 50s, the average time spent at cafes and restaurants plunged from 7 hours and 52 minutes a week in 1990 to 2 hours and 25 minutes in 2010.

 An aging population¹¹⁶ is also depressing restaurant sales. More than one-fifth of Japan's population is already over 65, and surveys indicate that older

people tend to eat out less. The population is also shrinking, reducing the restaurants' potential customer base. 55

Meanwhile, Japanese companies have cut back sharply on their entertainment expenses, further hurting restaurant sales. Total corporate spending on dining and entertainment has halved from a peak of 9.5 trillion yen in 1991 to 4.8 trillion yen in 2008, according to data from the National Tax Agency. "The restaurant industry here is so linked to the state of the economy, and that's why we're seeing this decline," said Munenori Hotta, a food service industry expert at Miyagi University in Japan. "In this climate, even top restaurants are having to moderate their prices to keep attracting customers," he said. 60

Japan's dining-out boom had its roots in the 1970s and 1980s, as incomes grew and rural populations flocked to big cities. So-called family restaurants brought cheap, Western-style food to the masses flourished in that era. So did American fast-food chains, which were considered novel at the time. Kentucky Fried Chicken opened its first restaurant here in 1970, followed by McDonald's in 1971. 65 70

At the other end of the price range, a new generation of wealthy Japanese savored imported French wines at lavish restaurants. By 1986, there were 503,088 restaurants across Japan, according to records from the Internal Affairs Ministry. That was nearly double the number from 15 years earlier — and was more restaurants than now operate in the United States, which has more than twice the population of Japan. 75


After the bubble burst in 1990, new low-cost restaurant chains that offered pizzas for as little as 400 yen, or \$4.86, started to spread across Japan, and restaurateurs spoke with alarm of ready-made, convenience-store meals that were siphoning off sales. 80

In the depths of the slump, in 1995, Mr. Tanaka started a company based on serving quality sushi on the cheap. His idea of using conveyor belts to offer diners a steady stream of sushi on small plates was not a new one; an Osaka-based entrepreneur invented such a system in the late 1950s. But Mr. Tanaka set out to undercut his rivals with deft automation, an investment in information technology, some creativity and an almost extreme devotion to cost-efficiency. In Japan, where labor costs are high, that meant running his restaurants with as few workers as possible. Instead of placing supervisors at each restaurant, Kura set up central control centers with video links to the stores. At these centers, a small group of managers watch for everything from wayward tuna slices to outdated posters on restaurant walls. 85 90

Each Kura store is also highly automated. Diners use a touch panel to order

soup and other side dishes, which are delivered to tables on special express conveyor belts. In the kitchen, a robot busily makes the rice morsels for a server
95 to top with cuts of fish that have been shipped from a central processing plant, where workers are trained to slice tuna and mackerel accurately down to the gram.

Diners are asked to slide finished plates into a tableside bay,¹¹⁷ where they are automatically counted to calculate the bill, doused in cleaning fluid and
100 flushed back to the kitchen on a stream of water. © Matrix codes on the backs of plates keep track of how long a sushi portion has been circulating on conveyor belts; a small robotic arm disposes of any that have been out too long.

 Kura spends 10 million yen to fit each new restaurant with the latest automation systems, an investment it says pays off in labor cost savings. In all,
105 just six servers and a minimal kitchen staff can service a restaurant seating 196 people, said a company spokesman, Takeshi Hattori. “Its not just about efficiency,” Mr. Hattori said. “Diners love it too. For example, women say they like clearing finished plates right away, so others can’t see how much they’ve eaten.”

110 Traditional sushi chefs have not fared so well, however. While the overall market for belt-conveyor sushi restaurants jumped 42 percent, to 428 billion yen, in 2009 compared with 2003, higher-end sushi restaurants are on the decline, according to Fuji-Keizai, a market research firm. “It’s such a bargain at 100 yen,” said Toshiyuki Arai, a delivery company worker dining at a Kura
115 restaurant with his sister and her 3-year-old son. “A real sushi restaurant?” he said. “I hardly go anymore.” (1408 words) - December 30, 2010

NOTES

109. **tightened their belts** “tighten one’s belt” とは、緩いズボンのベルトを締めることから「空腹を我慢する」、そして比喩的に「節約をする」の意味で用いられる。ここでは食事についての文であるので、両義に掛けてある。
110. **belly-up** (魚などが死んで、腹を上に乗っていることから)「死んで・くたばって・破産して」。前段の afloat「浮かんで・漂って」と関係すると見れば、船や魚に関連する語を寿司(ネタは魚介類がほとんど)の縁語として使っていると考えられる。この記事で他にどのような「船舶・航海」「魚介」関係の語句が用いられているだろうか。
111. **Nobu and Roy’s** 「Nobu 東京」は松下信幸氏が、1998 年に六本木通り沿いの南青山 6 丁目に開いたレストランで、2006 年に廃業。2007 年にロバート・デニーロ氏との共同出資で、「ノブ・トーキョー in 虎ノ門」を開店した。「ロイズ東京 バー&グリル」は六本木ヒルズ ウェストウオーク 5 階、ロイ・ヤマグチ氏の個性的なパシフィック・リム(環太平洋)料理で人気。
112. **Robert De Niro** ロバート・デニーロは『タクシードライバー』『ゴッドファーザー Part II』で主演したイタリア系のアメリカ人俳優。
113. **bucked** 動詞 buck「反抗する・逆を行く」は、“buck the trend”「(最近の不況の傾向に従わずに)儲かっている・成功している」という形で、しばしば使われる。
114. **dogged** 名詞 dog やその品詞転用形の比喩義は軽蔑の意味合いを持つものがほとんどである

が、形容詞（過去分詞）の *dogged* は、*bulldog* などの連想から「信念を曲げない・粘り強い」という良い意味で用いられることに注意（“*dogged determination*”）。

115. **tail wind** 「追い風に乗って」。反対は **head wind** 「向かい風・逆風」。

116. **aging population** 「高齢化社会」。gray も「高齢の」の意で **gray households** 「高齢者世帯」、**Japan is becoming increasingly gray.** 「日本はますます高齢化が進んでいる」などの表現も参考。

117. **tableside bay** 「皿ポケット」と呼ばれている。

EXERCISES

① 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. キハダマグロ | _____ | 4. ほたて | _____ |
| 2. メバチマグロ | _____ | 5. いか | _____ |
| 3. はまち | _____ | | |

② ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 外食産業が発展した時期の日本の社会の状況を説明しなさい。

2. くら寿司のコスト削減策の中心は何か。

3. 食べ終わった皿をテーブルの端の穴に入れて片付けるシステムの利点を挙げなさい。

③ ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

① _____

Ⓑ

Ⓒ



下の空欄を埋めてニュースの要約文を完成させなさい。



2 - 31

The Kura chain of sushi restaurants has managed to make a profit in a harsh economy by emphasizing (). They use robots instead of chefs, conveyor belts instead of waiters, and remote managers who monitor 262 restaurants from three control centers. The food is also much cheaper than in regular sushi restaurants. In recent years in Japan, the restaurant sector has shrunk, with many restaurants going (). Kura, however, is increasing its profits and opening new stores. In a tough economy, Japanese are now spending less on eating out. Japan is also an () society, and older people eat out less, and companies have cut back on entertainment expenses. Kunihiko Tanaka, Kura's chief executive, opened the first branch in 1995, after the collapse of Japan's bubble economy. His priorities were using () technology and cost-efficiency. Stores are highly automated, with diners using a touch panel to order side dishes. Efficiently cut fish is shipped to the restaurants from a central processing plant. Diners put finished plates into a tableside bay, where they are automatically () to determine the bill, cleaned and returned to the kitchen. Computer technology also automatically disposes of plates that have been out too long. Some diners say they hardly go to regular sushi shops any more.



ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 政府の白書によれば、日本はすでに完全な高齢化社会になった。
A government white paper (on the graying of the population) says _____

2. 明治時代の文明開化政策によって西洋の食べ物が取り入れられて、日本人はそれまでの習慣であった食べ物とは異なる食事をするようになっていった。
Meiji Era politics labored for the acceptance of Western food, and the policies of "civilization and enlightenment" worked for _____

3. 記録的な夏の暑さは秋刀魚にも悪影響を及ぼした。普通ならば日本では秋の食卓の定番として並ぶ秋刀魚は、その暑さのための不漁で、値段が高騰している。
The long, record-breaking hot summer hasn't been good for *sanma*, or Pacific saury. _____

UNIT 15

Leading in 3-D TV, Breaking Japan's Glass Ceiling

女性リーダーが開発先導

裸眼で見る3Dテレビを東芝が発売した。この製品の開発をリードした女性社員は、どのようにして仕事と家庭生活を両立させることができたのか。



KEYWORDS

重要語句の意味を確認しておこう。

clunky	_____	replenish	_____
glass ceiling	_____	setback	_____
maternity leave	_____		

CD 2 - 32 - 37

CD TOKYO — It is the Achilles' heel of 3-D television: the clunky glasses that viewers must wear to see images pop out in 3-D. But Rieko Fukushima, a researcher at Toshiba, developed a way to do away with the glasses — and at the same time is helping to crack Japan's glass ceiling for women.¹¹⁸

"I'd be lying if I said it wasn't tough as a woman," said Mrs. Fukushima, 39, who led Toshiba's effort to develop the world's first "naked eye" 3-D TV. The project began nine years ago, when she had just returned from maternity leave. "Sometimes, I'd see it in my colleagues' expressions," she said " 'What? A woman? This age? In charge?' "

It is too early to know whether Toshiba can create a big consumer market for its new 3-D TVs, which it introduced in Japan in October and demonstrated this month at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas. **(A)** But Mrs. Fukushima's breakthrough is a rare example of a company that has successfully tapped what some economists call Japan's most underused¹¹⁹ resource: women.

CD According to a 2009 government survey, women made up 8 percent of managerial jobs in Japan; in the United States, women hold 43 percent of supervisory positions, according to Catalyst, a nonprofit in New York.

Only 65 percent of college-educated Japanese women are employed, many

of them in low-paid temp jobs, compared with about 80 percent in the United States—“a significant lost economic opportunity for the nation,” Goldman Sachs said in a report in October. **B** Over two-thirds of Japanese women leave the work force¹²⁰ after their first child compared with just one-third of American women, the report said, often because of corporate and societal norms, as well as insufficient child care.

25 If Japan’s 60 percent female employment rate in 2009 could match the 80 percent rate among men, the country would have 8.2 million more workers to replenish its rapidly aging population and raise its gross domestic product by as much as 15 percent, said the report, by Kathy Matsui, a managing director at Goldman Sachs Japan. Mrs. Fukushima’s success has therefore been welcomed as an inspirational tale of what can happen when things fall into place:¹²¹ a driven woman, a supportive family, and a company trying to diversify its work force.

CB “As a researcher, her ideas are cutting edge,”¹²² said Yuzo Hirayama, the head researcher at Toshiba’s TV research unit. “Her communication and networking skills also never cease to astound me.”

It was in 2002 that Mrs. Fukushima, after maternity leave for her first child, helped set up a new research and development team to explore the possibilities of 3-D displays. At the time, there was skepticism at Toshiba over whether 3-D technology could be commercialized. Still, Mrs. Fukushima saw the potential in an early prototype. From the start, she was convinced that the viewing glasses that accompanied most 3-D technology would have to go.

In conventional 3-D TV technology that uses glasses, images for each eye are rapidly displayed one after the other. Filters in dedicated glasses flash on and off in sync with the TV, so that the right eye sees one image, then the left eye sees the next image, creating the illusion of 3-D. But Mrs. Fukushima proposed a new approach: developing an algorithm that draws on a Toshiba imaging processor called the Cell to display nine images for each frame. A sheet on the screen angles each image so that the right eye sees only images meant for the right eye, while the left eye sees only images meant for the left eye.

CB The biggest challenge was making a TV that displays 3-D images even when viewed from wider angles. Toshiba has not entirely solved that problem: its TVs work best when viewed from within a 40-degree zone. Designing a mass-production setup to keep costs down also posed difficulties, something Mrs. Fukushima tackled by building a network of experts from around the company. But pressure mounted as the project progressed.

“When I was just a researcher, a setback would only reflect badly on myself.

But now that I was leading a team, I had to make sure nobody lost faith," she said. "I needed to think things through harder than anyone else," she said. "I often felt overcome with worry, but I tried not to show that at meetings."

A big break¹²³ for the project came at a companywide technology fair in May, when an advanced prototype caught the eye of Norio Sasaki, Toshiba's president. After that came an effort involving hundreds of engineers that pushed production schedules forward as much as two years. "2010 was supposed to be the year of the 3-D glasses," she said. "We beat our rivals by going glasses-less."¹²⁴

Ⓢ In Japan, a 20-inch model sells for 240,000 yen, or \$2,880. Developing models in bigger sizes would be crucial in marketing the TVs globally, analysts say.

Mrs. Fukushima credits Toshiba with creating a hospitable environment for women. When she was on maternity leave, her supervisor e-mailed her with updates on the latest research and to assure her she "had a place to come back to," she said. © Toshiba introduced measures in 2004 to help women balance work responsibilities with those at home, including more flexible working hours and a career track with a reduced workload. Now, the majority of women who take maternity leave return to their jobs, officials say.

Women have made more inroads into research positions than in other company divisions: though women number only 12 percent of Toshiba's 113,500 workers, they make up 20 percent of its main research and development staff. Toshiba still has a way to go in promoting them to advanced positions, however: just 360 of the company's 21,011 managers are women.

Ⓢ Meanwhile, Mrs. Fukushima's husband, whom she met in college, has been an important supporter. He encouraged Mrs. Fukushima, a chemistry major, to pursue a master's degree. Now they share household chores, with her husband, a university lecturer, in charge of making breakfast and sending their daughter to school, while Mrs. Fukushima handles dinner and bedtime. On a typical workday, Mrs. Fukushima works from about 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

It has not always gone smoothly for her. When she began looking for work in 1994, after the collapse of Japan's economic bubble, many companies told her they were not hiring women, she recalled. Others said they had no experience in hiring women with master's degrees. But a Toshiba recruiter¹²⁵ encouraged her to call, and after a short interview, she was hired along with another woman from the same university. "There were companies that weren't even giving women interviews, but Toshiba hired two," Mrs. Fukushima said. "I was elated."

Now, she is held up as an example of a woman climbing Japan's corporate ladder. *Nikkei Woman*, a monthly magazine for businesswomen, named Mrs. Fukushima its Woman of the Year last month.

95 Amid her newfound fame, Mrs. Fukushima says she considers her 9-year-old daughter her biggest fan. "She gets so excited to see me on TV," Mrs. Fukushima said. The girl talks of being a researcher herself one day. "It makes me happy," Mrs. Fukushima said. "But these days I am careful to remind her that Daddy has an important job, too."

(1286 words) - January 17, 2011

NOTES

- 118. この第1段落の文章の作りの面白さはどこにあるか。
- 119. **underused** **unused** と **underused** には、**undeveloped** 「未開発の」と **underdeveloped** 「低開発の」、**unemployed** 「失業者」と **underemployed** 「正規社員ではない(パート・派遣など)」の意味の差があることに注意。
- 120. **work force** **labor force** とともに国などについては「就労人口」の意味で、会社などについては「従業員(数)」の意味で頻用される。名詞 **force** は「軍勢力・軍隊」の意味からあらゆる集団に拡張して用いられるようになり、**athletic force** 「選手団」、**academic force** 「教授陣」などのように使われる。
- 121. **fall into place** "fall in(to) place" 「あるべき所に収まる・うまくいく」
- 122. **edge** 「最先端の」の意味で **forefront** とともに頻出する。
- 123. **break**= breakthrough
- 124. **glasses-less** ここの **glasses-less** はもちろん「専用メガネなしの」の意味であるが、この前後に男女の雇用上の差別を東芝が改善して来たことが述べられているために、「ガラスの天井のない(会社)」の意味までうかがえる。
- 125. **recruiter** (人事) 新規採用担当者・面接官

EXERCISES

1 次の意味の英語表現を調べなさい。

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. 忌引き _____ | 4. 性差別 _____ |
| 2. 転勤 _____ | 5. 生涯雇用 _____ |
| 3. (会社の) 広報課 _____ | |

2 ニュースを読んで以下の内容に答えなさい。

1. 子供が出来て会社を辞める女性の割合は、日本とアメリカでどちらが多いだろうか。

2. 東芝の3Dテレビ開発においてはどのような難問があったのか。

3. 女性がリーダーとして働き、成功した陰にはどのような支えがあったか。

3 ニュース中の下線部①～③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

①

②

③

男女雇用機会均等法

元々は1972年「勤労婦人福祉法」として施行されて、その後、女子差別撤廃条約に批准、1985年に「雇用の分野における男女の均等な機会及び待遇の確保等女子労働者の福祉の増進に関する法律」として改正され1986年4月より施行。1997年「雇用の分野における男女の均等な機会及び待遇の確保等女性労働者の福祉の増進に関する法律」となり、同年、また「雇用の分野における男女の均等な機会及び待遇の確保等に関する法律」となった。

この法律は逆に、男性への考慮が無く「効力をなしていない」として批判されていたが、2007年の法改正により男性差別が初めて禁じられるようになる。

Rieko Fukushima, a researcher at Toshiba Corporation, has achieved two breakthroughs: helping to develop a 3-D TV that does not need (), and helping to crack Japan's glass ceiling for women. In Japan, women made up only 8 percent of () jobs, whereas the figure in the US is 43 percent. Goldman Sachs describes the underemployment of women in Japan as "a significant lost opportunity for the nation." Over two-thirds of Japanese women leave the workforce after having their first child. If Japan's 60-percent female employment rate were the same as America's 80 percent, Japan would have an additional 8.2 million workers, which could raise () by 15 percent. Mrs. Fukushima is praised for her ideas as well as her communication and networking skills. After returning to her job after taking () leave, she saw the potential in 3-D TV, and helped develop a new type of technology that eliminated the need to wear glasses while viewing it. Mrs. Fukushima praises Toshiba for creating an () in which women can balance work and family commitments. There are many women in research positions, but still relatively few in management jobs. Last month, *Nikkei Woman*, a magazine for businesswomen, named her Woman of the Year.

5 ニュースの英文を参考にして、下の日本語が意味する内容の英文を書きなさい。

1. 政治の世界や会社での管理職に女性がどれほど進出しているかの話になると、日本は他の先進国に遅れをとっている。

Japan still lags behind other industrialized countries _____

2. 「ガラスの天井」によって従来、女子社員は管理職になりにくかったのであるが、このことで日本の会社は有望な社員になり得る人材を失っているともいえる。

The glass ceiling has kept some women from becoming managers,

3. 日本では職を持つ既婚女性の夫が転勤になった場合、彼女が仕事を続けるかどうかは厳しい問題となる。たいていは自分の仕事を辞めて夫の任地へ一緒に行くことになる。

Among the many problems facing married working women in Japan, whether to continue working when their husbands are transferred is a tough one. In many cases, _____

本テキストに現れる時事英語重要語句

表中の「回数」は本テキストでの出現回数を表す

チェック	重要語	回数
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. grade	33
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. probe	17
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. plant	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. radiation	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. species	13
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. asteroid	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. dispute	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. measure	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. population	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. remain	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. policy	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. council	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. transcript	9
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. G.P.A.	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. reactor	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. carbon	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. median	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. commission	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. evacuate	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	20. consumer	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	21. ban	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	22. graduate school	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	23. monitor	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	24. negotiations	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	25. treaty	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	26. selective	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	27. earnings	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	28. compromise	6

チェック	重要語	回数
<input type="checkbox"/>	29. admission	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	30. evacuation	6
<input type="checkbox"/>	31. fishery	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	32. forces	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	33. property	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	34. stocks	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	35. inflation	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	36. institution	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	37. budget	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	38. quota	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	39. convention	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	40. investment	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	41. orbit	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	42. prestigious	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	43. potential	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	44. consensus	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	45. radius	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	46. delegate	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	47. executive	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	48. satellite	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	49. maternity leave	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	50. alumni	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	51. annual	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	52. ceiling	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	53. challenge	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	54. consequences	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	55. conservation	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	56. controversial	3

チェック	重要語	回数
<input type="checkbox"/>	57. conventional	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	58. corporate	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	59. crippled	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	60. diplomatic	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	61. embargo	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	62. endangered	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	63. representative	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	64. habitat	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	65. minerals	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	66. moratorium	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	67. outdated	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	68. radioactive	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	69. revenue	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	70. statistics	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	71. threatened	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	72. veto	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	73. ambassador	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	74. setback	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	75. power plant	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	76. discipline	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	77. application	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	78. launch	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	79. widespread	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	80. abstention	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	81. affiliated	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	82. affluent	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	83. aftershock	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	84. antiwhaling	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	85. celebrity	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	86. counterpart	2

チェック	重要語	回数
<input type="checkbox"/>	87. critics	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	88. diplomats	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	89. dismay	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	90. equivalent	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	91. fiscal	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	92. household	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	93. indigenous	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	94. outcomes	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	95. pollution	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	96. pseudonym	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	97. recipients	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	98. shipments	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	99. standoff	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	100. substantial	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	101. undergraduate	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	102. United Nations Security Council	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	103. entrepreneur	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	104. creativity	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	105. alma mater	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	106. magnitude	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	107. re-enter/re-entry	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	108. spacecraft	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	109. communications	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	110. atmosphere	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	111. glass ceiling	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	112. start-up	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	113. auspices	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	114. endorsement	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	115. deployment	1

チェック	重要語	回数
<input type="checkbox"/>	116. artillery	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	117. bolstering	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	118. Pacifist constitution	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	119. snub	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	120. prosecutor	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	121. mediate	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	122. approval rating	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	123. electorate	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	124. toxic	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	125. byproduct	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	126. deplete	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	127. global warming	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	128. exempt	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	129. poaching	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	130. broker	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	131. loophole	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	132. ratification	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	133. linchpin	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	134. subsidy	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	135. subsistence	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	136. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	137. Confucianist	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	138. test-oriented	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	139. competency	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	140. rote learning	1

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<input type="checkbox"/>	141. innovator	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	142. scholarship	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	143. employer	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	144. rigor	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	145. tuition	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	146. recession	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	147. pedestrian	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	148. containment	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	149. seismic	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	150. laureate	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	151. ultrathin	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	152. immigration	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	153. heatproof	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	154. solar system	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	155. wired	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	156. anonymity	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	157. hypothetical	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	158. oversharing	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	159. fad	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	160. eatery	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	161. exorbitant	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	162. afloat	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	163. liabilities	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	164. siphon off	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	165. undercut	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	166. deft	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	167. clunky	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	168. replenish	1

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2枚組 5,000 円 (税別)

Reading the New York Times -Look at Japan, Look at the World- ニューヨークタイムズで知る日本と世界

2012年1月20日 初版発行
2012年3月20日 第2刷発行

編著者 渡辺 秀樹

小塚 良孝

発行者 佐野 英一郎

発行所 株式会社 成美堂

〒101-0052 東京都千代田区神田小川町3-22

TEL 03-3291-2261 FAX 03-3293-5490

<https://www.seibido.co.jp>

印刷・製本 倉敷印刷(株)

ISBN 978-4-7919-5090-4

Printed in Japan

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5090 ニューヨークタイムズで知る日本と世界

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定価 本体 2,000円(税別)

ISBN978-4-7919-5090-4

C1082 ¥2000E



9784791950904



1921082020009

