

第18講 文章を速く読む



テーマ ■ スキミングとスキヤニングを駆使する

試験は往々にして時間との戦いになるため、読解問題では効率的に英文を読むことが求められる。読解問題で問われるのは、大意や要旨、または具体的な個々の情報である。そのため、文章を速く読むには、大意把握のための「スキミング」と、個別の情報を探すための「スキヤニング」を駆使することが重要になる。

「スキミング」とは、最初や最後の段落、各段落の第1文と最終文など大意把握に必要な個所を重点的に読むこと、「スキヤニング」とは、キーワードを手がかりに具体的な情報を探しながら読むことである。先に設問文に目を通し、把握すべき情報を念頭に置いた読み方をしよう。

例題 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。

Man-made climate change and its *implications for the future of humanity have long been causes for concern. In the past two decades, governments, companies, and other groups such as universities and non-governmental organizations, have worked to combat climate change. However, increasingly, there is concern about whether or not humanity is doing enough fast enough. Some experts believe we are reaching a point of no return where it may become impossible for us to reverse the ill effects of climate change no matter what we do. While it is possible for humanity to reach a point of no return, there is optimism that we will solve the problem of climate change for several reasons.

First, environmentally friendly technology, services, and goods are good for the economy and benefit both companies and consumers. For example, electric vehicles (EVs) already have numerous advantages over traditional gas-engine cars. Besides being cleaner, they are faster, quieter, and have better AI technology that allows them to almost drive themselves.

Second, the younger generation is growing up in a world where an environmentally friendly lifestyle is the *norm. Younger people are more likely to buy EVs or own no car at all and use public transit. Many of them are vegetarians or at least make efforts to eat less meat or to eat more sustainable foods. And finally, younger people are much more concerned about their future and their children's as they will be here after the older generation passes.

There is no (A) that humanity will succeed in reversing climate change. However, the (B), along with a change in the values and (C) of the younger generation, will give us a chance for humankind to live in a more environmentally friendly way that will not destroy the Earth for (D).

(注) implication : 影響, 結果, 言外の意味 norm : 標準, 日常的なこと

(1) What does the author say about electric vehicles?

ア. Their disadvantages outweigh their advantages.

イ. They need to be cleaner, faster and quieter.

ウ. They are superior to traditional cars in many ways.

エ. They are the only kind of cars that use AI technology. ()

(2) What does the author say about the eating habits of younger people?

ア. They have more knowledge about the nutrition.

イ. They eat fewer vegetables compared with other generations.

ウ. They tend to consume food that is less harmful to the environment.

エ. They are not familiar with vegetarian menus. ()

(3) A～Dの()に入る適切な語句を、ア～エの中から1つずつ選びなさい。それぞれ1回しか使えません。

ア. economic benefits イ. guarantee ウ. future generations エ. lifestyle
(A) () (B) () (C) () (D) ()

英語長文の読み方 文章を速く読む

① 「スキミング」とは skim 「すくい取る」に由来する語であり、その目的は文章の大意や段落の要旨を素早く把握することである。

- ・文章の大意は最初や最後の段落
- ・各段落の要旨は第1文と最終文

で述べられることが多いので、それらの個所を重点的に読む。

② 「スキヤニング」とは scan 「ざっと目を通す」に由来する語で、その目的は求められている具体的な情報を本文中から探し出すことである。本文を読む前に設問文を読んでキーワードを確認し、本文を読む際は関連する情報が書かれている個所をチェックしておく。そして、問題を解く際にチェックしておいた参照個所を詳しく読んで解答する。

●スキヤニングの手順

- ・設問文を読んでキーワードをチェック
- ・本文を読みながら、キーワードに関連する情報が書かれている個所をチェック
- ・チェックした個所を参照しながら設問に答える

▶例題の解法

- (1) まず設問文に目を通すと、What does the author say about electric vehicles? とある。electric vehicles がキーワードで、その具体的な内容が問われていることから、本文をスキヤニングしていく。本文を見ていくと第2段落第2文以降にキーワードである electric vehicles が出てくる。このあとを注意して読むと、For example, **electric vehicles (EVs) already have numerous advantages over traditional gas-engine cars.** とある。続けて Besides being cleaner, they are faster, quieter, and have better AI technology that allows them to almost drive themselves. と electric vehicles の特徴が述べられている。
- (2) 設問文に目を通すと、What does the author say about the eating habits of younger people? とあり、the eating habits of younger people がキーワードだとわかる。具体的な内容が問われていることから、本文をスキヤニングしていくと、第3段落で younger people に言及している。特に第3文 Many of them are **vegetarians** or at least make efforts to **eat less meat** or to **eat more sustainable foods.** が食事に関する話になっている。
- (3) 最終段落は全体のまとめになっているので、各段落の要旨に着目して本文をスキミングしていく。There is no (A) that humanity will succeed in reversing climate change. は reversing climate change については、導入部分である第1段落に関係する。However, the (B), along with a change in the values and (C) of the younger generation, will give us a chance for humankind to live in a more environmentally friendly way that will not destroy the Earth for (D). は、具体的な理由を説明している第2、3段落に関係する。

重要語句

- man-made : 人工の climate change : 気候変動 humanity : 人間(性)
 concern : 懸念, 関心事 decade : 10年間 expert : 専門家
 point of no return : 元に戻せなくなる点 reverse ~ : ~を逆にする optimism : 楽観論
 consumer : 消費者 electric vehicle : 電気自動車 numerous : 多数の
 public transit : 公共交通機関 vegetarian : 菜食主義者 sustainable : 持続可能な

演習問題

次の文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(目安時間 12 分)

Puppies and kittens are *adorable and it is hard for many of us to resist their charms when we see them at the pet store. However, many people these days are moving away from buying dogs and cats in pet stores. Increasingly, there is an objection to stores that get their puppies from so-called “*puppy mills” where adult dogs are kept in small cages and only live to produce puppies to be sold in stores. In some places, it is no longer allowed to sell dogs in pet stores. Instead, puppies come from dog breeders who raise and care for dogs in dog-friendly spaces where the animals are well-treated. As more people get their puppies and kittens from places like these or from rescue shelters, the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores may soon disappear completely.

The pet store as we know it started in the 1840s and mostly sold birds. The large country-wide chain pet stores began in the 1960s. Today, besides dogs and other animals, pet stores offer a wide variety of animal supplies and services including *grooming and even training. And while ① fewer and fewer places are selling dogs and cats, pet stores still have many other kinds of animals. For example, the world’s largest pet store, in Germany, has more than 250,000 animals of over 3,000 species, more than many zoos.

Despite the popularity of pet stores, there are several issues with the sale of dogs and cats. ② As mentioned above, many of the puppies sold in pet stores come from puppy mills. Puppy mills (and also kitten mills) exist only to create puppies for sale. Each year more than 2.5 million puppies are born in these mills in the US alone. The problem is that the dogs are kept in dirty little cages, given low quality food, and provided almost no *veterinary care.

③ Another issue with pet stores is that in many places there are few laws *governing how the animals should be treated. Many countries do not have national laws protecting animals from neglect or bad treatment. However, this is changing in some places. In the US, states such as California no longer allow the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores. In Ontario, Canada, pet stores and other places that sell animals may be examined to make sure the animals are being well-treated. Other places are passing laws that ensure dogs and cats get the necessary veterinary care.

Even though dogs and cats continue to be sold in pet stores, many people are choosing to buy them from other sources such as animal shelters or individual breeders. As more people realize that many pet stores get their puppies and kittens from mills, more places will require these places to treat the animals well or not allow them to sell dogs and cats in the first place. Pet stores will either change the way they do business or no longer be able to participate in the business of selling puppies and kittens. (約 490 語)

(注) adorable : かわいらしい puppy mill : パピーミル(子犬を量産している工場やブリーダー)
grooming : 毛づくろい veterinary : 獣医の govern ~ : ~を管理する, 統治する

- (1) 下線部①の意味に最も近いものを、ア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。
- ア. The number of dogs and cats sold at pet stores is increasing.
 - イ. The number of stores that have dogs and cats to sell is decreasing.
 - ウ. There are more and more places that sell dogs and cats.
 - エ. There are fewer and fewer people who sell dogs and cats to stores.

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(2) 下線部②を和訳しなさい。

(3) 下線部③は具体的にはどういう問題か。句読点を含め 30～35 字の日本語で答えなさい。

(4) 次の各問いの答えとして適切なものを、ア～エの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

(A) Which statement is true of puppy mills?

- ア. They specialize in producing items for kittens and puppies.
- イ. They accept abandoned dogs and cats all year around.
- ウ. They instruct pet stores how to treat pet animals well.
- エ. They do not much care about the animals' well-being.

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(B) What does the article imply about pet stores in the US?

- ア. Some states ban the sale of dogs and cats.
- イ. California is the only state that allows the sale of animals.
- ウ. All pet stores are required by law to treat animals well.
- エ. Pet animals can receive veterinary care for free.

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(C) Which would be the best title for this article?

- ア. Pet Stores: The Modern-Day Zoo
- イ. The End of Selling Dogs and Cats in Pet Stores
- ウ. A New Law Banning the Sale of Dogs and Cats
- エ. Improving Conditions at Puppy Mills

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(5) 本文に関する説明として適切なものを、ア～エの中から1つ選びなさい。

- ア. 筆者は、パピーミルには反対だが、ペットショップには同情的である。
- イ. 筆者は、パピーミルの事業形態について一定の理解を示している。
- ウ. 本文は、パピーミルやペットショップに対する警告的な内容になっている。
- エ. 本文は、ペットショップの将来を案じつつも、楽観的な内容になっている。

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重要語句

- puppy : 子犬 kitten : 子ネコ resist ~ : ~に抵抗する charm : 魅力
- objection : 反対 so-called : いわゆる no longer ~ : もはや~ない
- dog breeder : 犬のブリーダー (繁殖する人) raise ~ : ~を育てる
- care for ~ : ~の世話をする well-treated : よく扱われて rescue shelter : 保護施設
- ~ as we know it : 私たちが知っている~ training : 訓練 species : (動植物の)種
- despite ~ : ~にもかかわらず as mentioned above : 上述の通り exist : 存在する
- neglect : 無視, 怠慢 examine ~ : ~を調べる ensure ~ : ~ということを保証する
- source : 源, ソース require ~ to do : ~が...することを必要とする
- in the first place : そもそも participate in ~ : ~に参加する