はじめに

本書は大学生が米英のクオリティペーパー(高級紙)記事を通して質の高い英語に触れ、一つ上のレベルの読解力を養い、さらにはさまざまなトピックについて自分の意見を表現することを目的として作成したものです。

リーディングの活動には、読む前のスキーマ(背景知識)活性化や準備、文章を読む作業、読後の理解度確認の3段階があります。本書は、各段階にじっくり取り組むための多彩な練習問題を掲載しており、難易度の高い英文記事を読み解くリーディング力を着実に身に付けられる構成になっています。また、本文を読み終えた後、記事のテーマについての多種多様な意見の例を参考に、最終的には自分の意見を書く、といった発信する力を伸ばす練習を備えていることも本書の特徴です。

全体を構成する6つの動詞カテゴリー(COMMUNICATE / WORK / DIVERSIFY / SURVIVE / SUSTAIN / INNOVATE)は、記事が扱うテーマが今現在も「動いている、変化している」事象であることを象徴しています。そして、この躍動する世界で起こる一つ一つの出来事や問題の奥には、関わる人々が織りなす無数の「ストーリー(物語)」が存在しています。本書はそのような個人の経験や視点から書かれた記事を多く選定することで、読み手が同じ人間として共感し、扱われている普遍的なテーマを身近な問題として考えやすくなることを目指しました。本書を読むことが、学生の皆さんにとって英語学習の枠を超えて、世界の問題を自分事として捉え深く考えるきっかけになることを願っております。

最後になりましたが、本書の刊行にあたってご尽力いただいた四條雪菜氏、長島吉成 氏、蔦原美智氏をはじめ、金星堂の皆様に心より感謝の意を表します。

著者一同

導入文—

記事のテーマに関連する設問に答える形で本文に入る準備をします。読 む前に既に持っている知識や意見をクラスメートと話し合うのもよいで しょう。この時点で具体的にどのような内容がこれから読む記事に含ま れるかを予測すること(Prediction)も大切です。

No Phones, No Apps, No Likes

Vocabulary Sorting-

読解のカギとなる単語や表現を4つのカテゴリー(関連語や同義語)に分 類します。単語や表現の意味を調べる際は英英辞書を活用して語句のニュ アンスを理解することもよいでしょう。ペアで話し合う際には、意味を 調べるだけでなく、発音も確認し互いに声に出して言ってみましょう。

scroll	devout	frown on	50
post	bond	consumed	rio ha
burn out	app	distress	
addicted	tear apart	classist	
Social media	Attachment / Connection	Critical reaction	(m
			١.

Words in Context-

Vocabulary Sortingの語句を文中で使う練習です。この短いパッセージ はこれから読む本文に関連する内容のため、調べた単語が実際にどのよ うな文脈で使われるのか予測しやすくなります。語句を入れ終えたら、 CD音声で解答とともに発音を確認し、全体を一度音読するのもよいで しょう。

WContsin 日本語のヒントを参考に、上の語句から適切な表 文に合うように彩を変えて空棚に記入しましょう。

Most people appreciate their smartphones. They can watch insp favorite influencers, or 1 ______ with friends by 2 ____ online. However, some people are so 1. _____ ___ and this can cause 5.____ notion that companies and governments may be monitor users need to consider both the c

Reading the Article-

本文は1,000語前後の記事です。長文読解のポイントとしては、はじめに 大まかなトピックや全体の流れを把握するために一読します。その際に 分からない語句があっても逐一辞書で調べず、文脈から推測しながら読 み進めます。全体像がつかめたら、今度は詳細を理解するために必要で あれば単語などを調べながら2回目、3回目と精読します。特に、本書 で取り上げるようなノンフィクションの内容については、登場人物同士 の関係性を整理しながら読むことも大切です。また、Notesに挙げた記事 の背景知識や追加情報も参考にして理解を深めましょう。



Reading the Article

'Luddite' teens don't want your likes

school group that promotes a lifestyle of self-liberation from social

As the dozen teens headed into Prospect Park, they hid away their As the dozen teens headed into Prospect Park, they hid away their case of the most devout members, their flip phones.

They marched up a hill toward their usual spot, a dirt moun-park's crowds. Among them was Odille Zexter-Kaiser, a senior at Ed School in Midwood. "It's a little frowned on if someone doesn't "We're here every Sunday, rain or shine, even snow. We don't kee other, so you have to show up."

True or False-

問題文が本文の内容に一致しているか否かを判断します。同じ内容が別 の言葉で表現されているか、似て非なる内容になっているか、ありそう で書いていないかなどを判断するために本文に戻ってじっくり読み直す ことが必要です。

Trusco 英文を読んで、本文と合致する場合はTを、合致しない ましょう。

- without touching their phones or thinking about social
- Logan Lane got tired of social media because she could not stop and had to act as if she had a different character.
- 3. Logan's parents praised and fully accepted her new wa
- 4. The club welcomes students who have not yet given up carrying their
- 5. Logan plans to get the most out of the Luddite ways while in high lern way of life as soon as she gradua

Question & Answer-

本文に関する設間に文章で答えます。そのまま抜き出せる短い答えもあ りますが、長い文になる場合は自分の言葉で簡潔にまとめるなどしてパ ラフレーズすることも心がけましょう。

Q_Acction & 次の質問に英文で答えましょう。

- 3. How does Logan's father explain the parents' perspectives of the

Correction & Listening-

要約文に含まれている文法上の誤りを見つけ訂正します。単数/複数、 時制、品詞など細かい部分の間違いを見落とさないように、一文一文の 構造を丁寧に見ていきましょう。終わったらCD音声で解答の確認をし ますが、正しい答えを聞き取れないと答え合わせにならないので同時に リスニング練習にもなります。CD音声を聞きながら、要約文を声に出 して読み上げ、本文の主旨を頭に入れましょう。

Constitute 以下は5箇所の文法上の誤りを含んだ記事の要約文で しましょう。その後、正しい音声を聞いて答えを確認

note a lifestyle free from social media and technology. They gath their iPhones behind, and engage in activities like drawing, painting, was founded by Logan Lane, which became disillusioned with social live out it. She recruited members and spread the club's message in l faces critically for being classist, but members believe in the benefits fo echnology. Logan's parents worried at first, but now appreciate her t

Reflecting on the Whole Article **Group Work**

英文読解は単語や文章の意味を正確に理解することが重視されがちです が、記事全体の構成を知り、全体像をつかむことも同じくらい大切です。 各段落グループのキーとなる英文を読んで、感じたことをペアまたはグ ループで話し合い、設問に答えながら内容を振り返りましょう。

Reflecting on the Whole Article 字の様子など、インタビュー中の情景が記事の中で細かく描写されており わうことができる。 **G**wo 以下は記事全体の流れと、キーとなる英文です。ペアまこれらの英文を読んで感じたことをシェアしましょう。 で分担して次の質問について考え、答えを発表し合いま ブルックリンの高校生たちが始めた「ラッダイト・クラブ」 1 - 5 "It's a little frowned on if someone doesn't show up" (Odile Zester-Ki | 割設者ローガン(17歳)の話~SNS依存からスマホを手致

Discussing the Issues-**Posting Your Comment**

英文記事を読みっぱなしにするのではなく、自分の意見をアウトプット する練習です。オンライン記事へのコメント投稿を模した例には色々な 視点や立場の人の考えが述べられています。自分がどの意見に賛成、反 対、共感するか、または全く違う意見を持つのかなど、できるだけ説得 力のある理由や例で自分の意見を文章にまとめます。各コメントを参考 に、クラスメートとディスカッションできることを目指しましょう。

Discussing the Issues

今や生活必需品のスマホを捨てた若者たちに対しては、いろい の記事に寄せられたコメントである。

Posting Your 次のコメントを参考に、あなた自身の意見を書いて

Instagram addict, 4 hours ago
I read somewhere that most people tend to grab their cell phone
waking up every morning. It's true for me, and I really need to st
phone for at least an hour like these kids do.

Geronimo, 15 minutes ago Logan's father also has a point. Tech giants (they're definitely get everything done with smartphones or digital devices, n convenient or not. Shouldn't there be a more moderate opti

Window to Further Research-

記事を読んでテーマに興味を持ち、より深く知りたいと思った人のため の参考図書リストです。同じテーマについて他の著者の視点や文章を読 むことで、さらに視野を広げることができるでしょう。



Table of Contents

はじめに 本書の使い方

IC	COMMUN	NICATE		
10	Chapter 1	No Phones, No Apps, No Likes スマホを捨てた若者たち	The New York Times	Social Media Gen Z
18	Chapter 2	Disappearing Languages "絶滅危惧言語"を救え!	National Geographic	Language Tradition
26	Chapter 3	Can We Communicate with Anima AIで動物と会話できる日がやってくる!?	ls? The New Yorker	Animals Al
II Y	WORK			
36	Chapter 4	Escape from Burnout "男性らしさ"の呪縛からの解放	The New York Times	Mental Health Gender
44	Chapter 5	Bringing Middle Eastern Beer to N 中東の女性がつくるビールがヒットするまで	ew York The Washington Post	Business Start-up
\blacksquare	DIVERSI	FY		
54	Chapter 6	The Runner Who Took a Stand 人種差別に抗った黒人ランナーの半生	The Guardian	Racism Sports
62	Chapter 7	Reshaping the Values of Beauty コスメ広告から「美の概念」の変貌を考える	The Guardian	Gender Beauty Media
70	Chapter 8	A Social Media Minefield: Hijab Rein School SNSの悲劇――小学校で起きたヒジャブ騒動が全米に拡大	emoval Case The Washington Post	Religion Social Media

IV :	SURVIV	E		
80	Chapter 9	A Boy's Selfless Wish 難病の少年の願い―ホームレスに食事を	The Washington Post	Inspiring Story
88	Chapter 10	In Search of Freedom ウクライナ侵攻を批判したロシア人亡命者が辿った苦難	The New York Times	Asylum Seekers
VS	SUSTAIN	N		
98	Chapter 11	Global Warming Solutions from the 砂漠で育てる――温暖化で注目される先住民族の伝統農法	Past The Washington Post	Climate Action Agriculture
106	Chapter 12	Hidden Network Inside the Forests 「マザーツリー」を守る――森の生態系を発見した女性科学者	The Washington Post	Environment Nature
114	Chapter 13	The True Cost of Fast Fashion サステナブルファッションを拒むのは産業構造と私たちの意識	The Guardian	Climate Impact Fashion
VI	INNOVA	TE		
124	Chapter 14	Should A.I. Contend for Art Prizes? Al作品が絵画賞を受賞――その後の波紋	The New York Times	AI Art Ethics
132	Chapter 15	Challenges to "Forever Chemicals" もう「永遠」じゃない!?——PFASの除去に成功	The New York Times	Chemicals Environment

96 番外編 ① The New Yorker

122 番外編 ② National Geographic

Column

Stories of Leading Newspapers *34* • *The Washington Post*

78 **3** The Guardian

2 The New York Times

52



The Runner Who Took a Stand

The Guardian

Have you ever made a stand? Perhaps you have disagreed strongly with your classmates, or even taken part in a demonstration. If you haven't, then why haven't you?

次の語句をカテゴリーに分類しましょう。未知語はペアで意味を確認しま

civil rights march	win bronze	get chills	pivotal moment
in the eye of the storm	under the radar	boycott	assassination
Olympic podium	sharecropper	boo	regarded as traitors
hold 11 records concurrently	followed suit	shun	sporting potential

African American experience	Sport	Negative action / emotion	Metaphor
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

日本語のヒントを参考に、上の語句から適切な表現を選び、必要な場合は 文に合うように形を変えて空欄に記入しましょう。 O CD2-02

Martin Luther King was a key	figure in the 1.
8 7	公民権デモ行進
of the 1960s. A 2.	occurred when a black woman
	とても重要な瞬間
named Rosa Parks refused to give u	p her seat for a white woman, and many others soon
Black n	conta ware outraged and bagen a beyeatt of the buses
	eople were outraged and began a boycott of the buses,
which they ^{4.}	_ in large numbers. As a prominent figure in the civil
避け7	
rights movement, King was always 5.	Some people
ξ ,	渦中に
still 6 when they	remember King's tragic 7
ぞっとする	暗殺



Reading the Article



'People shunned me like hot lava': the runner who raised his fist and risked his life

- 1 Tommie Smith still gets chills when he hears the opening bars of The Star Spangled Banner. It takes him right back to that night in October 1968 when he stood on the Olympic podium in Mexico City, wearing his gold medal, and made the raised-fist salute that has defined his life. In the months leading up to the Olympics, he had been receiving death threats. Two weeks before, Mexican police had fired into a crowd of student protesters, killing as many as 300 people. Martin Luther King had been assassinated just six months earlier. So there was a real possibility that somebody in the stadium might try to shoot him or his team-mate John Carlos, who was making the salute beside him after winning bronze.
 - 2 Sports and politics are once more in the eye of the storm, but Smith's life shows how

inseparable the two have always been, especially for a Black man who grew up in the U.S. after the second world war. For Smith, the two were fused together permanently one weekend in March 1965. At an athletics meet on a Saturday, Smith broke his first world records — for the 200m and 220 yards (simultaneously as the track had two finish lines). He then went to join, part-way along, his first civil rights march, a 45-mile walk from San Jose to San Francisco calling for equal educational opportunities. It was a pivotal moment for him. "We were one of the first student marches for a good cause in the history of the United States," he says. "We were booed by the cars passing. Things were thrown at us." They arrived in San Francisco, Smith having walked 30 miles, on Sunday evening.

O CD2-04

- 3 Smith credits his hard childhood for his athletic ability. In effect, his training began as soon as he could walk, and work. He was the seventh of 14 siblings, two of whom died, in a poor family in rural Texas. As with most Black families in the area, they were sharecroppers working land owned by white people, who took most of the profits. In the Jim Crow south, Smith barely ever saw any white people, he says, or any other people at all; the nearest neighbours were several miles away. The whole family worked in the cotton fields and lived in a leaky wooden house.
- 4 At high school, Smith's sporting potential shone through that earned him a scholarship to San Jose State University, where he studied sociology. Smith was learning African American history, even as the civil rights movement was writing a new chapter of it. This was the era of the March on Washington; Martin Luther King's Birmingham protests; the Alabama church bombings, in which four young Black girls were killed by the Ku Klux Klan; the assassination of Malcolm X. African Americans were standing up, and being beaten down. Smith felt he needed to act. "I read sociology, but I didn't do sociology," he says. "I realised that reading was not good enough. You got to lay that book down and apply to the system what you learned in the book that the system wrote. And a lot of time it wasn't Black folks that wrote it; it was other cultures that wrote it."
- At the same time, Smith was going from strength to strength on the track: the Usain Bolt of his day. Tall, rangy and well trained, he dominated men's sprinting. In 1968, he held 11 world records concurrently, across 200m and 400m. There was little question he would be on the U.S. Olympics team for Mexico 1968.

(CD2-05)

6 The year before, African American athletes had discussed boycotting the Olympics. In October 1967, the activist and academic Harry Edwards formed what became the Olympic

Project for Human Rights (OPHR), along with Smith, Carlos and the 400m runner Lee Evans (all four were at San Jose State). The goal was human rights, Smith stresses, not Black power. The OPHR had a set of demands: that apartheid South Africa and Rhodesia be excluded; that Muhammad Ali's world heavyweight boxing title, removed as punishment for his stance against the Vietnam war, be reinstated; and that more African American coaches be hired.

- On the podium, Smith and Carlos' clothes carried important symbolism. They only had one pair of gloves between them; Smith and Carlos' right hand signified "the power within Black America," he told reporters at the time, while Carlos's left hand stood for "Black unity." The black scarf around Smith's neck stood for Black pride. They wore black socks without shoes to symbolise "Black poverty in racist America." Carlos's bead necklace was for the lynchings of Black Americans. In addition, Smith, Carlos and the silver medallist, the Australian Peter Norman, all wore OPHR badges.
 - Most of (white) America regarded them as traitors. "When I came back to California, people shunned me like I was hot lava," Smith says. "I had a young son and a wife and I had to work, but the only jobs I could find were, like, washing cars. Had I been a white guy who held 11 world records, I believe no matter what I would have done in Mexico City or in the Olympic Games, I would have had some backing."

O CD2-06

- **9** During the 70s, Smith went under the radar. He finished his final year of college, then played football for the Cincinnati Bengals for a couple of seasons, before moving into teaching and athletics coaching, first at Oberlin College, near Cleveland, then in Santa Monica. Over the decades, his moral stand came to be recognised and celebrated. The image of Smith and Carlos on the podium is now part of civil rights history reproduced on T-shirts and posters, recreated in music videos, commemorated in statues and murals, chronicled in documentaries.
- 10 In 2016, by way of a belated apology, they were invited to be Olympic ambassadors for the U.S. team in Rio. After the games, President Obama honoured them at the White House. "Their powerful silent protest in the 1968 Games was controversial, but it woke folks up and created greater opportunity for those that followed," he said.
 - 11 Perhaps Smith's greatest vindication is that he set a powerful example for other sportspeople to use their platforms. The obvious parallel is Colin Kaepernick, whose

decision to kneel during the national anthem in 2016 to highlight police racism caused similar controversy, and fed into the momentous Black Lives Matter movement. Other leading sportspeople have followed suit: Serena Williams, Lewis Hamilton, LeBron James and Naomi Osaka, not to mention England's national football team.

12 "Sports and politics, in my terminology of moving forward and the truth, have always been a part of each other," Smith continues. "I didn't wear red, white and blue because they're my favourite colours. You don't sing the national anthem because it has a cool beat."

1.133 words

1,133 Words

By Steve Rose, Oct. 14, 2021, The Guardian

Notes

ℓ.1 The Star Spangled Banner「星条旗(アメリカ国歌)」:

言わずとしれたアメリカ国歌で、スポーツの国際大会など大きなイベントでよく斉唱されるが、作詞をした詩人・弁護士のフランシス・スコット・キーは奴隷制度を奨励したことでも知られ、歌詞の中にも奴隷を侮蔑したような表現があるとして、近年(特にBLM 運動後)はこれを国歌とするのを問題視する動きが出ている。

ℓ.24 Jim Crow (laws)「ジム・クロウ法」:

アメリカ南部における黒人差別の法体系。ジム・クロウとは1828年に上演され流行したミュージカルの黒人登場人物の名が由来で、その後黒人の蔑称となった。この法により公共施設や教育機関での人種隔離・投票権の実質的な剥奪といった黒人の不当な扱いが合法とされてきた。この法の撤廃は1960年代の公民権運動時代まで待たねばならなかった。

ℓ.30 the March on Washington 「ワシントン大行進」:

公民権運動が盛り上がりを見せる中、1963年8月28日にアメリカ・ワシントン D.C. で25万人以上の平和的デモ隊が人種差別撤廃を求めて大行進を行った。キング牧師が「I Have a Dream」の演説を行ったことでも有名。

ℓ.30 Martin Luther King's Birmingham protests 「バーミングハム運動におけるキング牧師の抗議」: キング牧師と南部キリスト教指導者会議による公民権運動の一つで、アフリカ系アメリカ人に対する不平等な法律を変える圧力となった。

ℓ.32 Ku Klux Klan 「クー・クラックス・クラン」:

プロテスタントのアングロサクソン系白人を神に選ばれし民とする選民思想を持ち、主に黒人、 アジア、ヒスパニック系の人種に対し強い差別意識を持つ白人至上主義団体。

ℓ.42 the Olympic Project for Human Rights (OPHR)「人権を求めるオリンピック・プロジェクト」: 社会学者ハリー・エドワーズのほか、トミー・スミスやジョン・カルロスなどの有名選手によって設立されたスポーツにおける人種差別に抗議する組織。

ℓ.55 Peter Norman 「ピーター・ノーマン」:

1968年メキシコオリンピック男子200mの銀メダリスト。男子短距離走でのメダル獲得は母国のオーストラリアにとって史上初の快挙だった。しかし、同氏の表彰式での行動は白豪主義思想が色濃く残る母国で大きく非難され、その後の選手生命は事実上絶たれることとなる。

True or alse 英文を読んで、本文と合致する場合は T を、合致しない場合は F を記入しましょう。

- 1. The Mexican police once fired into the crowd at an athletics event that Smith attended.
- **2.** Smith became athletic by regularly walking 30 miles an evening.
- **3.** Smith lived in Jim Crow's household far from any neighbors.
- **4.** Smith founded the Olympic Project for Human Rights after the Mexico Olympics.
- **5.** Movements such as Black Lives Matter were indirectly influenced by Tommie Smith.



次の質問に英文で答えましょう。

- 1. How did Smith's family make a living in Texas?
- **2.** According to Smith, how might responses to what he did at the Olympics have been different if he were a white athlete?
- **3.** What influence has Smith's action had on today's leading sportspeople?



以下は5箇所の文法上の誤りを含んだ記事の要約文です。誤りを正しく直 しましょう。その後、正しい音声を聞いて答えを確認しましょう。

(CD2-07

1

Tommie Smith took a stand for racism when he made a raised-fist salute on the winners' podium in Mexico City. He was very bravery to do this in a dangerous political climate. Smith had grown up in poverty, but he managed to win a scholarship to a university. After great succeed at the 1968 Olympics, people shunned him because to his political stance. He then played football and went into academia. His image in the podium is now a part of civil rights history and he is a respected role model.

Reflecting on the Whole Article

本章の記事ではトミー・スミス氏の個人的体験が当時の歴史的背景の中で語られることで、問題の中身をより鮮明に浮かび上がらせる効果を生んでいる。スミス氏の体験や発言の背景にどんな問題や意図があったのかを考えながら読むと、より理解を深めることができる。



以下は記事全体の流れと、キーとなる英文です。ペアまたはグループを作り、 これらの英文を読んで感じたことをシェアしましょう。その後、各メンバー で分担して次の質問について考え、答えを発表し合いましょう。

Paragraphs 1 - 2

スミス氏がオリンピック表彰台に立った夜の回想、スポーツと政治の問題

Tommie Smith still gets chills when he hears the opening bars of The Star Spangled Banner.

Why does the sound of The Star Spangled Banner still give Tommie Smith chills?

Paragraphs 3 - 5

スミス氏の半生――幼少時代、アスリートの才能開花、公民権運動の時代に 大学で学んだこと

"I read sociology, but I didn't do sociology" (Tommie Smith)

What does Smith mean by this?

Paragraphs 6 - 8

OPHRの設立、命をかけたオリンピックでの抗議活動

On the podium, Smith and Carlos' clothes carried important symbolism.

Smith and Carlos place great importance on symbolism. Explain why Smith felt the need to display symbolism.

Paragraphs 9 - 12

時を経て認められたスミス氏の功績、後世のアスリート達への影響

"Their powerful silent protest in the 1968 Games was controversial, but it woke folks up and created greater opportunity for those that followed" (President Obama)

Q What opportunities do you think President Obama was referring to?

Discussing the Issues

近年、スポーツ界における人種差別への闘いについての議論が再燃している。以下は本章の記事に 寄せられたコメントである。

Posting Your omment

次のコメントを参考に、あなた自身の意見を書いてみましょう。

TY, 9 hours ago

As a track athlete who is studying at university, I have great admiration for Tommie Smith. I think students should follow his example and take a stand also. I personally admire Colin Kaepernick protesting by refusing to stand when singing the national anthem before the big game.

tonystoke, 4 hours ago

I agree that it is important to take a stand against racism, but I also believe sport should be kept out of politics. I'm not sure if displaying messages of protest in sports matches, like Naomi Osaka does with her tennis wear, is a good thing to do.

You, now			



Window to Further Research

2020年にアフリカ系アメリカ人の男性ジョージ・フロイドさんが白人警官に拘束され亡くなった事件に象徴されるように、黒人差別の社会的・構造的な問題はいまだに根強く残る。差別の根底にある思想や近年のブラック・ライブズ・マター運動の流れを知るのに、以下の文献がおすすめである。

The Origin of Others

by Toni Morrison, Harvard University Press, 2017

人には帰属意識があり、自分のグループに属さない人を「アウトサイダー」として排斥しがちある。トニ・モリソンは、そのような心理的傾向と歴史的背景、白人崇拝思想といった観点から、なぜアメリカが肌の色に執着するのか、その原因と結果について考察する。

世界を動かす変革の力

――ブラック・ライブズ・マター共同代表 からのメッセージ』

アリシア・ガーザ著、明石書店、2021年 ブラック・ライブズ・マター運動共同創始者の著書。 公民権運動の歴史を礎に、これからは女性や多様 な背景を持つ人々の視点を含んだ「分散型リーダー シップ」の力で人種的マイノリティの力を輝かせる時 代であると説く。