Grand Tour

Seeing the World

Anthony Sellick James Bury Kaori Horiuchi

新たな時代への扉



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PREFACE

During the 17th and 18th centuries, wealthy young people took a trip around Europe in order to complete their education. This was called the Grand Tour. They visited famous historical sites, learned languages, and made friends with people in various countries. The Grand Tour helped prepare them for life as international citizens.

The Grand Tour series of books looks at a variety of important trends that are shaping the modern world. Each book examines issues that affect our lives, which will change our lives in the future, and which you will influence in the future.

The topics covered in the essays range widely and are grouped into four sections: the worlds of culture and society, science and technology, business and economics, and politics and international relations. Included are topics that encourage you to look at an everyday thing from a new perspective, topics that showcase the amazing progress and discoveries that are being made, and topics which focus on aspects of the world that need to be changed or which are changing too slowly.

We hope that you will find these topics interesting and thoughtprovoking, and that they encourage you to learn more about them. We sincerely hope you enjoy your Grand Tour.

Anthony Sellick, James Bury, and Kaori Horiuchi

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Chapter

I Don't Know What to Believe

Finding Truth Among Online Lies

Useful Words

Choose a word from the list below to complete each sentence.

1.	The typhoon was destroyed.		Every buil	ding in tow	n was d	amaged or
2.	A(n) when we saw the s		e saw a ghost a d on the television		ol. We we	re shocked
3.	You must go to!	the new r	amen restaurar	nt. Its Supe	er Spicy	Ramen is
4.	I left my phone on the station.	the train. Lu	ckily, a(n)	p	erson har	nded it in at
5.	My friend Shahida is	s a Muslim, k	out I'm not		at all.	
	religious trus	tworthy	devastating	hoaxer	extraord	inary

Reading



02 **ED**

The internet allows us to access more accurate information than at any other time in history. It also exposes us to more misinformation than at any other time in history. As well as the journalists who want to inform us and the educators who want to teach us, there are the politicians who want your vote, the foreign governments who want to control your vote, the religious who want you to believe as they do, the bigots who want you to hate as they do, the companies who want your data and your money, the criminals and scammers who want your data and your money, the satirists who want to make you laugh, the hoaxers

who want to trick you, the confused, and the mentally ill. How can we tell if something is a true story, propaganda, an advertisement, a con, a hoax, a joke, or the delusions of someone who is mentally ill? Fortunately, the philosophical tools of critical thinking, the methods of science, and the investigative tools of journalism can help us to find the truth in a post-truth world.

2 Philosophy provides us with the laws of ¹⁵ logic that allow us to analyze and appraise ideas. However, just because an idea is logical does not mean it is true. Fortunately, philosophy also gives us a useful definition of truth: the truth of a statement or an idea depends on how well it fits ²⁰ with reality. Science focuses on the study of reality and teaches us that we should disbelieve an idea until we have evidence that supports it. Furthermore, the amount of evidence we need to believe an idea depends on the claim that is ²⁵ being made. The cosmologist Carl Sagan summarized this very well when he said that "extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence." Like philosophy and science, journalism also teaches us that any idea or claim 30 should be guestioned, and that the sources of

any claim or idea must also be examined.



Fake news can be dangerous.

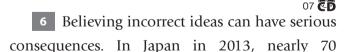
For example, if your friend tells you that they have a pet dog, should you believe them? Owning a pet dog is not uncommon, and if your friend is usually reliable or trustworthy, you probably do not need any more evidence than their word. Furthermore, you can ask your friend (and other friends) for details about the dog, and you can easily visit your friend to see the dog for yourself. As a result, you should probably believe your friend. However, if a stranger tells you that they also have a pet dog, and that their dog is invisible, can fly, and enjoys watching kabuki plays, you should demand a huge amount of evidence before you believe that they have such an amazing, world-changing dog. Let's consider some real-world examples.

Many people use social media to communicate with their friends. However, many people also form friendships that are wholly online. This can be very dangerous because fake social media profiles are very common. Between September 2018 and March 2019, Facebook alone deleted more than 3 billion fake profiles. Many criminals use fake social media profiles to contact people, which is known as catfishing. Financial criminals often use online dating profiles to begin a romance and then trick their victims into giving them money. In 2018, more than 20,000 people lost more than \$140 million in just the US. More disturbingly, sex criminals often target children and teenagers in order to obtain private pictures and videos which they then sell online. The emotional and psychological impact of being the victim of such crimes can be absolutely devastating. How much should we trust an online friend? Not much, because if

you have not met a person in real life, then you have no idea who that person

have watched videos online explaining that the world is not round but flat. What would it mean if it were true? First, it would mean that many of our ideas about history, geography, and science are wrong. Secondly, it would mean that hundreds of thousands of people, including pilots, sailors, politicians, military leaders, and scientists, are all lying to us. As a result, we should expect an enormous amount of high-quality evidence, and not just some YouTube videos and websites.

55 really is.





Some people think the world is flat. Could they be right?

percent of girls received the HPV vaccine, which can prevent a form of cancer that kills nearly 3,000 Japanese women every year. However, the proportion of girls getting the vaccine dropped to below 1 percent by 2015 because people opposed to vaccines spread false information about the safety of the HPV vaccine.

The examples above show us the dangers of being wrong. As a result, we should use the tools that philosophy, science, and journalism give us to investigate the claims and ideas we are exposed to every day. A good rule to follow is this: the more it will cost you to be wrong, the more you should do to ensure that you are right.

\mathbf{A}	ı _	4-	_
/W	n	TP	ıc

scammer 「詐欺師」 con 「ペテン、嘘」 a post-truth world 「ポスト真実の世界」ポスト真実とは、客観的な真実よりも感情的な訴えや個人的信条が世論や政治に影響を及ぼす状況を意味する。そのような風潮がみられる世界のこと。アメリカのトランプ政権発足やイギリスの EU 離脱をめぐる論争を反映した用語。 cosmologist 「宇宙科学者」 Carl Sagan 「カール・セーガン(1934-1996)」 アメリカの天文学者、作家。宇宙に関するドキュメンタリー番組を制作し、司会も務めた。 world-changing 「世界を変えるような」 catfishing 「キャットフィッシング、なりすまし」 catfish は元々「ナマズ」を意味する。インターネット上で個人情報を偽り、相手を騙す行為。 dating profiles 「出会い系プロフィール」 デートを目的として作られた人物紹介。 the HPV vaccine 「子宮頸がん予防ワクチン」 HPV(= human papillomavirus)は子宮頸がんの原因とされるヒトパピローマウイルスの略語。

Questions for Understanding

Look at the following statements about the passage. Write T if the statement is True, and F if it is False. Write the number of the paragraph where you find the answer in the parenthesis.

	paragraph where you lind the answer in the parenthesis.	
1)	According to the passage, it is not always easy to identify whether information is true or false.	online)
2)	The passage informs us that we should assume that an idea is true logical.	if it is
3)	We should think carefully before forming a friendship on social media. ()
4)	Thinking about what the world would be like if an idea was true can helpful way to uncover the truth.	be a
P	Look at the following questions about the passage. Check best answer for each.	k the
1)	Which word has the closest meaning to the word "appraise" in Paragraph 15)?	2 (line
	a. a estimate b. evaluate c. rate d. approve	



3		ake information	edia profile as a joke a profile for illegal ac on your social medi		
	HPV vaccination a. The HPV b. Some Jac. Boys will	on? Vaccine will grap panese women start to receive	regarding the spreadually become more will die unnecessari the HPV vaccine in come more expensive	y. Japan.	:he
(a.	to find useful are to study science ald never trust the gwhether inform	'	ion on the internet. burnalism online. beople spread misinformation verybody's responsibility.	
		nsequences curate	misinformation exposed	investigative bigots	
ca	aco	curate day the internet	exposed is our primary sour information about	· ·	er,
ca	accorn many of us too an rapidly find 1)	curate day the internet uge amount of	exposed is our primary sour information about	bigots ce of information. Using it, verification in the control of the control o	er, nd
ca th	acconnection and rapidly find 1) nere is also a hu	curate day the internet uge amount of The 4)	exposed is our primary sour information about a) of being	bigots ce of information. Using it, very nearly any subject. Howevery	er, nd ue
th 3)	account or many of us too an rapidly find 1) here is also a hu	curate day the internet uge amount of The 4) can be very s	exposed is our primary sour information about 2) of being terious, and potentia	bigots ce of information. Using it, venerally any subject. However, from satirists, criminals, a fooled and accepting untri	rer, nd rue ike
th 3) int	or many of us too an rapidly find 1) here is also a hu formation as true ure that the infor	curate day the internet uge amount of The 4) can be very somation we are	exposed is our primary sour information about of being erious, and potentians	bigots ce of information. Using it, we nearly any subject. However from satirists, criminals, a fooled and accepting untrally deadly. How can we man	rer, nd tue tke the
th 3) int su	account of us too an rapidly find 1) nere is also a hunger of the formation as true aditional 6)	curate day the internet uge amount of The 4) can be very so mation we are tech	exposed is our primary sour information about of being erious, and potentians	bigots ce of information. Using it, we nearly any subject. However from satirists, criminals, a fooled and accepting untrally deadly. How can we make to is correct? Fortunately, they philosophers, scientists, a	rer, nd rue ike the

Over to You

Choose ONE of the statements below. Prepare a short response giving your opinion.

 Social media companies should check whether information is true or not. Newspapers and magazines are more reliable than the internet.