

Global Perspectives

Reading & Writing

Book 2

by

Noriko Nakanishi

Nicholas Musty

Shoko Otake

Tam Shuet Ying

Mary Ellis

 **SEIBIDO**

はしがき

自動翻訳技術の発達のおかげで、自分で英文を読んだり書いたりしなくても、大まかな内容ならば日本語に翻訳されたものを読み、日本語で書いた文を英語に自動翻訳できる時代になりました。しかし、単に概要を把握したり伝えたりするだけでなく、相手の真意を読み取り、分かりやすく伝えるためには、文のニュアンスを読み取って論点を整理し、相手の文化や考え方の背景を尊重しながら自分の考えを自分の言葉で順序よく伝える必要があります。

さらに、同じ内容を伝えようとする英文であっても、Eメール文、ブログ、チャット、張り紙、パンフレットのように日常的に目にする英文にはそれぞれ特徴的な書き方がありますし、学術的なエッセイや論文には、決まったスタイルがあります。インターネットの発達により、日本国内にいても、英文を読み、自分が伝えたいことを発信する環境はすでに整っています。一方、英文を機械翻訳で和訳したものを読み、日本語で作文したものを機械翻訳で英訳していると、途中どこかのプロセスで誤訳や場面にふさわしくない表現が紛れ込む危険性がつきまといまいます。文脈を考えて相手の真意を読み取る力や、場面や状況に応じて文章を書き分けるコミュニケーション力が、今後の社会では一層求められます。

本書のねらいは、学習者が大学入学までに培ってきた以下の「三つの柱（文部科学省、2018年3月公示）」を引き継ぎ、さらに発展させることです。

- (1) 何を理解しているか、何ができるか（知識・技能）
- (2) 理解していること・できることをどう使うか（思考力・判断力・表現力）
- (3) どのように社会・世界と関わり、よりよい人生を送るか（学びに向かう力・人間性）

本書のBook 1では大学生が日常的に経験する「大学生活」「心と体の健康」のようなトピック、Book 2では「学術研究」「科学とは」のような、大学生にふさわしい学際的なトピックを扱います。ユニットごとのトピックに関連するパッセージを読んでリーディング力を養うだけでなく、情報を整理し、多様な角度から検討した上で、論理的・客観的に自分の意見を述べるための批判的思考力をつけることを目的としています。近年の社会情勢を反映させた話題や、賛否が分かれることがらを取り上げたパッセージを読んだうえで、自分の意見を整理して英語で述べるためのライティングアウトラインの作成へとつなげます。本書を通して、学習者が英語のリーディング力やライティング力を伸ばすだけでなく、思考力・判断力・表現力や積極性・人間性を養うきっかけとなることを願っています。

最後に、本書の出版にあたり、趣旨をご理解くださり、きめ細やかなアドバイスでサポートくださった（株）成美堂編集部の中澤ひろ子氏に、心から感謝を申し上げます。

2023年11月

筆者一同

本書の構成 / 使い方

① Warm-up

各ユニットに関連したトピックについて4つの選択肢の中から自分の知識や考えに近いものを選び、ウォーミングアップをしましょう。時間に余裕があれば、なぜその選択肢を選んだか説明し、クラスメイトと意見交換しましょう。

② Words in Focus

各ユニットに関連した用語を予め確認しましょう。単に英単語を和訳するのではなく、用語をネット検索して、トピックと関連する背景知識を身につけておきましょう。

③ Casual Reading

ホームページやメール、ブログ、チャット、張り紙、パンフレットのような日常的に目にする短いパッセージを読みましょう。パッセージ内の3か所は穴埋め問題になっています。前後の文脈を読み取ってふさわしい語句を選択しましょう。続いて、内容確認問題が3問あります。そのうちの1つは、パッセージに加えて、スマホ画面やシンボル、広告、図表のような情報も参考にして回答する問題です。TOEIC Part 7ダブルパッセージ問題の練習としても活用することができます。

④ Reading Tips

上記の短いパッセージの要点をまとめた穴埋め問題に回答し、パッセージを読む際のコツをつかみましょう。以下は、各ユニットで紹介されるリーディングのコツです。

Unit	コツ	Unit	コツ
1	Main idea and details (1)	7	Sequencing
2	Dealing with unknown words	8	Comparison and contrast
3	Cause and effect	9	Main idea and details (2)
4	Understanding timelines	10	Inference (1)
5	Similarities and differences	11	Inference (2)
6	Categorization	12	Paraphrasing

5 Academic Reading

Book 1 は 280~400 語前後、Book 2 では 320~470 語前後のまとまったパッセージを読みましょう。パッセージの長さは、Unit 1 から 12 にかけて少しずつ長くなるよう調整されています。初めて読む際には、時間を測りながら全体の内容を把握する練習をしてください。ページの下には、wpm (word per minute、1 分間あたりに読める単語数) を計算するための式が表示されています。ある程度の内容を理解しながら読むことができる速さの記録をとりましょう。隣のページには、パッセージ中、太字で示されているキーワードの意味を確認する問題や、内容を確認する問題があります。内容確認問題は、基本的に 1 パラグラフにつき 1 題ずつ出題されています。読んだ内容を把握できているか確認しましょう。

6 Writing Tips

上記のパッセージのパラグラフ構成を理解するための穴埋め問題に回答し、英文ライティングのコツをつかみましょう。以下は、各ユニットで紹介されるライティングのコツです。

Unit	コツ	Unit	コツ
1	What is a paragraph?	7	Narrative essay
2	APA (1) Making a references page	8	Persuasive essay
3	Formal vs. informal writing	9	APA (2) In-text citations
4	Different types of transitions you can use	10	What is a good thesis statement?
5	Descriptive essay	11	Self-reflective writing
6	Written vs. spoken English	12	APA (3) When you paraphrase/don't paraphrase

7 Writing Outline

各ユニットに関連したトピックについて、自分の考えを書くためのアウトラインをまとめましょう。アウトラインは、基本的に「Introduction (導入)」と「Conclusion (結論)」の間に「Body (本論)」を挟み込む構成になっています。Writing Tips で学んだライティングのコツも参考にしながら、書きたい内容の枠組みを決めましょう。

CONTENTS

Unit	Topic	Casual Reading	Reading Tips
1	Academic Research 学術的な研究について考えよう	How do you "cheque" your spelling?	Main idea and details (1)
2	Social Issues in Japan 日本の社会について考えよう	Provide easy-to-use apps for everyone!	Dealing with unknown words
3	Personal Safety 身の回りの安全について考えよう	How do you protect yourself on campus?	Cause and effect
4	Gender 社会的性差について考えよう	Evolution of the LGBTQ+ movement	Understanding timelines
5	Religion 世界の宗教について考えよう	Happy holidays...Holiday greetings!	Similarities and differences
6	Business 国際ビジネスについて考えよう	Is the three-sector economy model no longer valid?	Categorizing
7	Career キャリア形成について考えよう	What does an English CV look like?	Sequencing
8	Japanese Culture 日本の文化について考えよう	You need to get used to it!	Comparison and contrast
9	Law and Peace 法と平和について考えよう	Should the JSDF join UN PKO?	Main idea and details (2)
10	Ethnicity 民族性について考えよう	What kinds of words can be sensitive?	Inference (1)
11	Science and Scientists 科学について考えよう	Scientists wanted!	Inference (2)
12	Styles of Writing 書きことばの形式について考えよう	What is an appropriate way of writing?	Paraphrasing

Academic Reading	Writing Tips	Writing Outline	Page
What's the difference between APA and MLA?	What is a paragraph?	Main idea and details (1)	
How can we reduce population imbalances?	APA (1) Making a reference list	Problem and solution	
Wait a minute. Is it really clean?	Formal vs.informal writing	Cause and effect	
Are you given equal opportunities?	Different types of transitions you can use	Following timelines	
Different beliefs, different foods	Descriptive essay	Similarities and differences	
Marketing and social media	Written vs. spoken English	Categorizing	
What matters is more than just "proficiency in English"	Narrative essay	Sequencing	
Is <i>omotenashi</i> the same thing as hospitality?	Persuasive essay	Giving reasons	
Who protects your human rights?	APA (2) In-text citations	Main idea and details (2)	
Words can hurt people.	What is a good thesis statement?	Inference (1)	
What is scientific?	Self-reflective writing	Inference (2)	
How you write is as important as what you write.	APA (3) When you paraphrase/ don't paraphrase	Citing sources	

Academic Research

学術的な研究について考えよう



Warm-up: *Share your ideas.*

Which of the following is most difficult for you when learning English?

- a. Vocabulary.
- b. Grammar.
- c. Pronunciation.
- d. Spelling.

I chose answer _____, because

.....

.....

.....

Words in Focus: *Search the internet for words and phrases.*



- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> APA | <input type="checkbox"/> literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> couch | <input type="checkbox"/> MLA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> error | <input type="checkbox"/> publication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> humanities | <input type="checkbox"/> social science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in-text citation | <input type="checkbox"/> spell-checker |

The Global Times May 25

Are spell-checkers foolproof? The case of funny spelling mistakes

When you write in English, there are many things you need to be careful about. However, some people don't worry about spelling. They say it is because spell-checkers can correct errors for them. But is that really true?

First of all, let's look at a type of spelling error which involves just one letter. For example, in one class, a student was writing an essay for the topic “The person I admire the most.” He wanted to explain how much he admired his “coach,” but he wrote “**1**” instead. We must say that the “couch” is a nice piece of furniture, but not a person to be admired. However, the spell-checker didn't catch this mistake, because both “coach” and “couch” are real words.

Let's look at another example. This is the type of spelling error that sounds the same as the intended word. The sign below says “No Smoking Aloud.” Of course, nobody can smoke **2**, because it is very difficult to speak while smoking at the same time. People who made the sign must have wanted to say, “No Smoking Allowed!” Again, spell-checkers cannot catch this type of error because both “aloud” and “allowed” are existing English words.

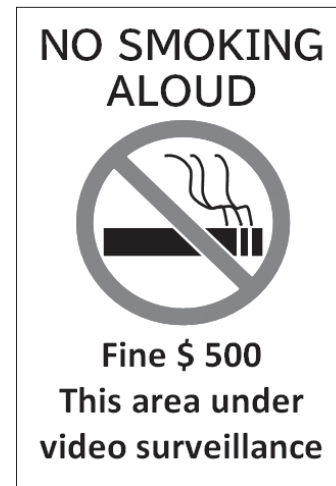
Finally, if spell-checkers can fail, what should we do? The solution is straightforward: use a **3** when you write. It can be a web-based or paper dictionary, but it would help you increase your vocabulary and spot the errors we discussed here.

1. Choose the best answer to complete the missing words in the passage.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. (A) coach | 2. (A) aloud | 3. (A) computer |
| (B) couch | (B) loudly | (B) dictionary |
| (C) poach | (C) louder | (C) paper |
| (D) touch | (D) loudest | (D) spell-checker |

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

- Why don't some people pay attention to spelling?
 - Because they write about many things.
 - Because they worry about other things when they write.
 - Because they have few chances to write in English.
 - Because spell-checkers can correct them.
- Why did the student write "couch" instead of "coach"?
 - The pronunciation of the two words is the same.
 - The meaning of the two words is similar.
 - They both have similar letters.
 - They both have the same meaning.
- Look at the sign. Which of the following is true?
 - It is fine to smoke here.
 - Smoking is harmful to your health.
 - Video recording is prohibited here.
 - The sign has a spelling error.



Reading Tips: Main idea and details (1)

読者にとって読みやすい英文の多くは、1つずつの段落 (paragraph) 内で議論する内容がはっきりと topic sentence として示され、それを説明するための詳細が述べられています。前ページの4つの段落それぞれの topic sentence を以下に書き出しましょう。

Paragraph	Topic sentence
1	They say it is because _____ - _____ _____. But _____ ?
2	First of all, let's look at _____ _____.
3	Let's _____.
4	Finally, if _____ - _____, _____ _____ ?

Comparing APA and MLA

Have you heard of “APA” and “MLA”? They are different styles of **citing** information. When you **cite** something in a paper, it shows the origin of your information. This allows you to support the ideas presented in your paper. APA and MLA are two different ways of doing the same thing. This essay will discuss their similarities and differences.

5

First, let us look at the specific similarities of the two styles. For both styles, you have two steps to **cite** information. In the first step, you need to add an in-text citation next to the sentence (or after the paragraph) where you used an idea from a **source**. In the second step, you add a list of all **references** at the end of your paper. Both APA and MLA styles need to

10 include an author, publication year, and title.

Second, what are the significant differences between the two styles? APA stands for “American Psychological Association.” This style is used often in **psychology**, education, and the social sciences. Conversely, MLA stands for “Modern Language Association.” It’s also a

15 style of **citing** information, but is used for the **humanities**, such as literature, cultural studies, and history.

Third, let us look at the finer differences between the two styles. For example, when doing in-text citations, you need the publication year for APA style. This is because in

20 scientific writing, talking about recent publications is very important, as well as knowing which year a certain idea originated from. On the other hand, in MLA in-text citations, including the page number is important because it’s often used to **cite** ideas in literature. In APA style citations, page numbers are used only if you include a direct quote in your paper.

25 In conclusion, APA and MLA are different ways to **cite** information. What is important is that whatever style you choose, you must follow their rules to correctly show the direct **source** of your information.

Table 1. In-text citations and list of references in APA and MLA styles.

Style	In-text citations	List of references
APA	(Bennett, 2009, p.45)	Bennett, K. (2009). English academic style manuals: A survey. <i>Journal of English for Academic Purposes</i> , 8(1), 43–54.
MLA	(Bennett 45)	Bennett, Karen. “English Academic Style Manuals: A Survey.” <i>Journal of English for Academic Purposes</i> , vol. 8, no. 1, 2009, pp. 43–54.

Your Reading Speed: **323** words ÷ _____ seconds × 60 = _____ wpm

1. Choose the phrase that is related to each word / phrase.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---|
| 1. cite | () | (a) description of works mentioned in a paper |
| 2. source | () | (b) the study of human culture |
| 3. reference | () | (c) the study of the human mind |
| 4. psychology | () | (d) to refer to someone's ideas |
| 5. humanities | () | (e) where you got your information from |

2. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

- What are APA and MLA?
 - The names of newspaper companies.
 - Locations where academic conferences are held.
 - Techniques for delivering oral presentations.
 - Styles for indicating the source of your information.
- Which one is NOT mentioned as a similarity between APA and MLA styles?
 - They both require two steps.
 - They both show how long a paper is.
 - They both require a list of the sources.
 - They both show how to cite information.
- In what field would a student be likely to write a paper in MLA style?
 - Education.
 - Literature.
 - Psychology.
 - Social sciences.
- Which is more likely to apply to a student studying literature?
 - The publication year is necessary.
 - Recent publications are preferred.
 - Scientific logic is important.
 - The page number is always required.
- What is the author's conclusion about APA and MLA?
 - APA is better than MLA.
 - You should use both styles.
 - MLA is better than APA.
 - You should follow their rules.

Writing Tips: *What is a paragraph?*

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are related to a single topic. The passage on page 4 has five paragraphs. For the fourth paragraph of this passage, separate each sentence according to the structure below. Can you see how each paragraph is structured so the writer can easily compare/contrast APA and MLA?

Topic sentence	Third, let us look at the _____ _____.
Body (APA)	For example, when _____ - _____, _____ _____ for APA style.
Body (MLA)	_____, in MLA in-text citations, _____ is important because it's often used to _____.

Writing Outline: *Main idea and details (1)*



There are many different types of source for academic research besides web pages. Choose one source from (A) books, (B) academic journals, (C) official databases, or (D) mass media, and describe it in detail.

Introduction	I recommend using [source type] for academic research. This means [what]. It is [why]. Students should [how].
Detail 1: "What"	To explain in detail, [source type] is....
Detail 2: "Why"	The reason that I recommend using [source type] is....
Detail 3: "How"	Students who use [source type] should remember to....
Summary	As you can see, [source type] is useful for academic research because [why]. Be sure to [how].