ECONOMICS

AND

LIFESTYLES

[経済と健康なライフスタイル]

S. Bernice Miwa Toshitake Kunoki || Taiko Shimamoto Seiichi Hashimoto || Tsuyoshi Chiba



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ECONOMICS and LIFESTYLES

経済と 健康なライフスタイル

三輪 S. バニース

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===== [ヒアリング॥リーディングの力がつく] ====

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はしがき

健康あっての経済活動なので、健康と経済は密接に結びついていると言える。そこで、本書ではこの2つのことに関連した題材を選んで編集してみた。健康に関する面からは、食生活の中心に位置している米やそれに関連したバイオ技術、遺伝子治療、栄養、ハーブ、森林浴、DHAなどを取り上げてみた。また経済からはマルチメディア、インターネット、半導体、パソコン、PL法、日本の経済戦略、パチンコなどを選択した。いずれも私たちの生活に密着しているもので、本書で英語を学ぼうとしている学習者の興味を満たすものと思う。

英語の技能は、聞く、話す、読む、書くの4つに分かれるが、本書は主として読解力に主眼を置いている。また重要な語彙、イディオム、構文などを英文の中に散りばめて、多様性に富んだ英文が学びとれるように配慮してある。練習問題の作成意図については、6ページの「練習問題の構成」を参照されたい。

注釈に関しては、大学教養課程以上の単語やわかりにくい慣用語句、専門用語を中心に説明を加えてある。従って、注釈にない語句や表現は、前後の文脈から類推して読み進めることをお勧めしたい。

本書を著わすに際して、南雲堂の奥富英之氏と岡崎まち子氏には、大変お世話になりました。ここに編者一同、心よりお礼を申し上げます。また各章のイラストを担当していただいた三輪美奈子氏にも深謝致します。

著者しるす

[3]

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練習問題の構成

Exercise 1: T-F Questions

Exercise 2: Useful Vocabulary

Exercise 3: Structure and Idiomatic Expressions

Exercise 4: Composition Exercise

練習問題 1 (T-F Questions)

正誤問題は本文の内容を十分に理解していれば分かるように工夫されている。

練習問題 2 (Useful Vocabulary)

読みにおける語彙の意味を類推することの重要性を考えて、派生語、言葉の定義、適語挿入問題、同義語および反意語についての問題を用意し、語彙の類推力が高まるように工夫されている。

練習問題 3 (Structure and Idiomatic Expressions)

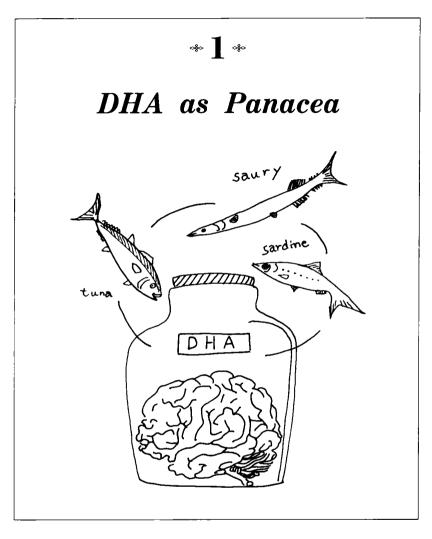
イディオムも単語と同じように、前後関係からの類推に よって理解されるはずとの考えに基づき、基本的で比較的 頻度の高いイディオムや単語を選んである。尚、答えが文 頭にくるものも小文字で表示してある。

練習問題 4 (Composition Exercise)

基本的な英作文と部分英訳の2種類の問題を用意したが、いずれも本文に既出の構文を応用すれば書けるように 工夫されている。

《日本語の表記》

本文中の日本語は普通の活字体(ローマ字体)のままで 表記してあるが、脚注にその説明をしてあるので参照され たい。



Recently, DHA has become a catchword as a panacea, a kind of magic potion thought to have the power to cure various illnesses of modern man. DHA is a fatty acid found abundantly in the oil of dark, oily fishes, including tuna, sardines, and king salmon. The 5

compound is produced naturally in their bodies from the essential nutrient alpha-linolenic acid. In humans also, it is found in the brain and in mother's milk. Interest in this compound has been intensified by studies claiming to show that DHA alleviated or prevented senile dementia.

Thus, many food manufacturers are rushing to add DHA to a wide variety of foods, ranging from miso to eggs, cakes, and even pet food. These manufacturers are quick to claim that anyone eating their products will become smarter, develop a better memory, and have increased resistance to allergies. The actual benefits of eating foods with DHA added are difficult to prove or disprove. However, the actual amounts which are added to each food product can be measured.

The Japan Consumer Information Center began investigating the truth in statements on product labels concerning the amount of DHA contained in the product and the effects of eating it. The center tested 15 food products with DHA content listed on the label and three products that did not claim to contain DHA. Four types of products were tested: dairy products, such as low-fat milk and yogurt; sausages, such as wieners, seafood sausage, and fresh sausage; eggs from several producers; and confectionery products, such as vitamin candies, DHA wafers, and chewing gum.

40

Many of the labels were found to be misleading. Sausages actually contained about 70 to 90 milligrams of DHA per 100 grams. The amount of DHA in dairy 35 products was relatively small, averaging between two and 13 milligrams per 100 grams; that in confectioneries ranged from six to 270 milligrams per 100 grams; and that in eggs varied from 160 to 450 milligrams per 100 grams.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan has set approximately three grams of DHA as the appropriate amount to take daily. Although it is difficult to meet that requirement from dairy and confectionery products alone, oily fish, the best source of DHA, 45 provides up to two grams of DHA per 100 grams. When the Consumer Information Center investigated effectiveness, it found that DHA did help prevent thrombus. The other claims, however, could not be verified. The benefits of DHA appear to accrue over 50 a number of years. So don't expect to get smart quick by eating sashimi for lunch.

DHA=docosahexaenoic acid「ドコサヘキサエン酸」 不飽和脂肪酸の一種 で,ガンや動脈硬化などを予防する物質として知られている。海産魚(マグロ・ ブリ・カツオ・サバ・サンマ・イワシなど)の脂肪に多く含まれている。富山 湾の深海魚ニギスの腸内の含有量が特に高い。 1 panacea 「万能薬;万病 薬」 4 fatty acid 「脂肪酸」 oily 「脂の乗った」 7 alpha-linolenic acid 「アルファ・リノレイン酸| 11 senile dementia「老人性痴呆症| 13 miso 「味噌」 22 The Japan Consumer Information Center 「日本消費者情報 センター」 28 dairy products「乳製品」 41 The Ministry of Health and Welfare 「厚生省」 44 meet「かなえる」 49 thrombus 「血栓」 50 over a number of years 「数年たってから」 52 sashimi「刺身」

♠ Exercise 1-1: T-F Questions ♣

次	の各	文が	本文の内容と合っていればTを,誤りならFを記入しなさい。
()	1.	A panacea is a medicine that is capable of curing certain illnesses.
()	2.	DHA is a kind of fatty acid naturally found only in oily fishes, such as tuna and salmon.
. ()	3.	Some dog and cat food manufacturers put DHA in their products to appeal to pet owners who wish to have smarter pets.
()	4.	The Japan Consumer Information Center was concerned that information on DHA content on product labels might not be true.
()	5.	Even though DHA is added to many foods, their DHA content does not exceed 450 milligrams per 100 grams.
()	6.	The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan suggests that a healthy diet include at least three milligrams of DHA every day.
()	7.	DHA is known to act rapidly, so it is a good idea to ingest it before taking an examination.

▼ Exercise 1-2: Useful Vocabulary **♦**

I. 次の英文の下線部とほぼ同じ意味を持つ単語を下のボックスから選

1. That store always offers a varied selection of candies.

2. They investigated various cities before buying a house.

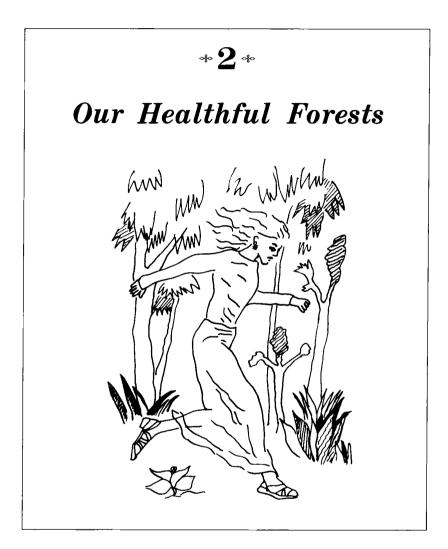
4. A long dress is usually appropriate for a formal wedding.

3. His alibi was verified by several witnesses.

びなさい。

(a) suitable (d) examined			(c)	divers
	(6) PI			
次の各文の下線部とほぼ 選びなさい。	ぎ反対の意味を	持つ単語を	下のボ	ックスか
Conservative politicia	ans often resi	st reform	plans.	(
You can find mushro	ooms most al	_ oundantly	aroui	nd here
the early autumn.	() _		-	
The strong wind see	ms to intens	ify the co	ld.	(
His novels never fail				
()				
People today spend	relatively les	s on food	l than	they d
two decades ago. (<u>-</u>			,
(a) exclude	(b) rarely	,	(c)	suppor
(d) diminish	(e) absolu	ıtelv		

	Exercise 1-3: Structure and Idiomatic Expressions
次	の各文の空欄にふさわしい語を,下のボックスから選びなさい。
	The scientist is () that he has discovered a cure for
	cancer.
2.	The prices of houses around here () from 500,000 to
	one million dollars.
3.	The police are anxious to receive any information (
	the suspect.
4.	The CD player you sold them was () to be broken.
5.	The potential uses of computers () to be increasing.
	(a) kept (b) claiming (c) coming
	(d) appear (e) range (f) concerning
	(g) related (h) found
	(g) related (ii) found
	◆ Exercise 1-4: Composition Exercise ▼
次	の各文の下線部を補い,英文を完成しなさい。
1.	DHA は血栓を予防したり, 記憶力を増す助けになると考えられてい
	る。
	DHA is and increase memory.
2.	乳製品に含まれる DHA の量は,菓子類のそれより少ないことが分
	かった。
	The amount of DHA in dairy products was
	confectioneries.
3.	DHA の最良の供給源はまぐろ、いわし、キングサーモンを含む油の
	乗った魚である。
	The best sources of DHA and king salmon.



On a typical Sunday afternoon in Germany, you will find the fields, hills, and parks crowded with people out for a stroll. People of all ages walk together through wooded areas, enjoying "forest bathing" with plenty of good fresh air and pleasant conversation. 5

What is it that makes a walk in the forest so relaxing, or that makes the air in the woods or in parks smell so fresh?

Everyone knows that trees accomplish one big job,
10 namely, producing oxygen and sugar from carbon
dioxide and water by means of photosynthesis. Trees
do much more, however, than just provide us with
oxygen. They also manufacture and give off many
kinds of essential oils called terpenes. Most terpenes
15 have a nice smell and are usually found in the oils of
many herbs and spices, such as geraniums and coriander. They perform an essential function for the plant
by protecting young leaves from bacteria. These substances are also called phytoncides, a word combining
20 the Greek word phyton, meaning plants, and the Latin
word cida, meaning to kill.

Thus, many of the same substances that give herbs their aromatic and medicinal properties are also released into the air by the trees in the forest. It is no wonder, then, that a leisurely walk in the healthful atmosphere of a forest or woods works miracles for relaxing the mind and body, reducing tension and stress, and restoring energy. There is also evidence that the environment of the forest is effective in activating the brain and helping increase concentration. For example, it has been said that many writers, philosophers, and composers have gotten their inspiration

while reading or meditating in a forest.

Japan is fortunate in that almost 70% of its land area is covered with forest. Even so, there is conflict 35 between those who want to preserve the natural environment and those who want to develop forested lands. This conflict is most intense in the world's rainforests, where cutting down trees for timber, mining, and farming is causing the loss of vast areas of 40 forest every year. If people do not make an effort to reforest logged lands or to prevent the loss of topsoil from farmed lands, areas that once were covered with green forests are in danger of becoming dry deserts.

Many people worry that deforestation of the rainfor- 45 ests will affect man's ability to sustain human life on the planet. We should all be aware of that danger and do everything we can to make sure that the forests and their products are always available for everyone to enjoy.

⁴ forest bathing「森林浴」 10 sugar「糖類」 11 photosynthesis「光合成」緑色植物が光のエネルギーを使って、二酸化炭素と水から炭水化物を合成する作用。 13 give off「放つ;出す」 14 terpenes「テルペン」植物精油中に含まれる芳香のある液体。 16 geraniums「ゼラニウム;テンジクアオイ」フウロソウ科の多年草。 coriander「コリアンダー;コエンドロ」実は香味料・消化剤に用いられる。 19 phytoncides「フィトンチッド」植物から得られる殺菌性物質。 26 works miracles「奇跡的な効果をあげている」 37 forested lands「樹木でおおわれた土地;山林地」 39 rainforests「熱帯雨林」現在、年間に日本の本州の 90%に相当する面積の熱帯雨林が地球上から伐採されている。 42 logged lands「木が伐採された土地」 topsoil 「表土」 45 deforestation「森林伐採」