

Reading グローバリゼーションと伝統文化 TRACK 7

1 グローバリゼーションは生活を便利にする反面、伝統文化が破壊されると嘆く声もあります。

This is the age of globalization. When you travel to developing countries in Southeast Asia, you can find mobile phones, Internet cafes, and fast-food chains everywhere. In Singapore, an average person has 1.45 mobile phones, and almost everyone has Internet access. Older travelers often say, "1 It's not the true Asia anymore; you should have visited 20 years ago."

5 Well, it is true that in large cities and towns, people don't wear traditional clothes. The main streets are full 2() international brand shops and people live in modern apartments. This way of living is not so very different 3() that in Japan.

However, some tribes in developing countries refuse 4() part of modern civilization. A few years ago, a new tribe was found deep in the Amazon rainforest when an airplane 10 flew over their land. They hunted for food with bows and arrows, and looked self-sufficient. But even they are influenced by the outside world. They use metal tools and exchange goods 5() other tribes. So, perhaps no people 6() the earth are completely isolated today.

As the population grows, civilized (or "globalized") people are moving into remote areas to cut down trees or start farms. So, we are coming into more contact with native peoples and 15 are influencing their lifestyle. 7 It can make their life more convenient, but we also give them illnesses or environmental problems. Change may be inevitable, but we should respect the decisions and lifestyle of such people.

Words and Expressions

- globalization [glɔʊb(ə)laɪz(ə)ʃ(ə)n] 世界(標準)化、グローバリゼーション
- everywhere [evri(h)wɛə] あらゆるところで
- traditional [trədiʃ(ə)n(ə)l] 伝統的な
- refuse [rɪfjuːz] ~を拒む
- rainforest [reɪn fɔːrɛst] 熱帯雨林
- self-sufficient [self səfɪʃ(ə)nt] 自給自足の
- exchange [ɪksʃeɪn(d)ʒ] ~を交換する
- remote [rɪməʊt] 辺境の
- native [néitiv] 先住民の
- environmental [ɪnvàɪ(ə)r(ə)nmént(ə)l] 環境の
- chain [tʃeɪn] チェーン(店)
- average [æv(ə)rɪdʒ] 平均的な
- brand [brænd] ブランド、銘柄
- civilization [sɪv(ə)ləz(ə)ʃ(ə)n] 文明
- hunt [hʌnt] 狩りをする
- (the) Amazon [æməz(ə)ʊn] アマゾン川
- bow [bəʊ] 弓
- metal [mɛt(ə)l] 金属
- arrow [ærou] 矢
- isolate [áɪsəleɪt] ~を孤立させる
- come into contact with ~ ~と出会う、接触する
- goods [gudz] 品物
- lifestyle [laɪfstáɪl] 生活様式
- inevitable [ɪnévɪtəb(ə)l] 避けられない

Reading	Listening	Grammar	Accent	Expression	合計
/31	/10	/39	/10	/10	/100

(1) 下線部①を訳しなさい。(5点)

(2) ②、③、⑤、⑥の()に入る適切な前置詞を選び、記号で答えなさい。(各3点)

- a with b of c to d from e on
- ② _____ ③ _____ ⑤ _____ ⑥ _____

(3) ④の()に入る適切な語句を選び、記号で答えなさい。(3点)

- a become b becoming c became d to become
- _____

(4) 下線部⑦を訳しなさい。その際、Itの表す内容を具体的に書くこと。(5点)

(5) 本文の内容に合うものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(各3点)

- a Travelers can see mobile phones and Internet cafes in Southeast Asia.
- b The way of living in Singapore is similar to that in Japan 20 years ago.
- c The new tribe found in the Amazon rainforest was not completely self-sufficient.
- d We should avoid contacting native peoples and influencing their lifestyle.
- _____

Listening センター試験第1問形式の問題③ TRACK 8-9

2 対話を聞き、答えとして最も適切なものを1つ選びなさい。(各5点)

(1) How much are the man and woman going to pay?

- a 20 dollars. b 28 dollars. c 32 dollars. d 40 dollars.
- _____

(2) How much will the man pay in total?

- a 60 dollars. b 150 dollars. c 180 dollars. d 210 dollars.
- _____

重要表現を確認しよう

- developing country
- Southeast Asia
- mobile phone
- fast-food
- traveler [træv(ə)lə]
- modern [m(ə)d(ə)m]
- tool [tu:l]
- influence [ɪnfluəns]
- convenient [kənvi:niənt]