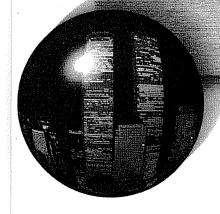




Scientific Approach (Current Topics)

Revised Edition

Yasuhiro Ichikawa



SANSHUSHA

世界で起こっている事柄は多かれ少なかれ科学と関連している。特に科学技術の上ではボーダーレスになりつつある。各専門分野を研究していく大学生にとって他の分野について多くのことを知っているという状況は少ない。にもかかわらず、社会にでると自分の専門分野以外の多くの知識を持ち、かつそれらについて世界共通言語である英語で理解しなければならないことが多い。本書の目的は現在世界で関心をもたれていることを通して様々な科学的な知識を修得し、同時に実際に使われている「生」の英語に触れ、様々な表現を理解し、身につけることである。

本書は Pre-reading Information、本文、Exercise、Vocabulary Expansionで構成されている。Pre-reading Informationではテーマに関連した図表から情報を読み取ったり、関連した単語を身につけるためのものである。本文は Popular Science という雑誌から興味をそそるような題材を厳選した。この雑誌は日常生活に身近な科学技術と、科学を応用したものを詳しく解説したものであり、その内容は家庭の居間から宇宙空間まで幅広いものである。また、日本ではあまり報道されない事柄もある。そして Exercise では本文の内容を簡潔にまとめる力と、そこで使われている表現を理解し、さらにVocabulary Expansionでは関連した専門的な用語を学べるように配慮した。特に理系の読み物は内容が理路整然としているものが多い。しっかりと内容が把握でき、まとめられることによって論理的に文章を構成する基礎的な力が身につくと著者は考える。

今回の改訂では新しい情報を加え、また内容をより視覚的にとらえられるように 工夫した。特にPre-reading Informationでは最近のTOEICなどでも出題されるような図表の読み取り力をつけられるようにした。

本文の題材はできる限り科学的で最新ものを選ぶようにしたため、単語や表現が 通常の用法ではなく特殊なものとして出てくる可能性がある。しかし、これらは各 専門ではよく使われるものであるので、専門外の学生は「知識」として身につけて もらいたい。さらにご使用下さる先生方にさらに関連する教材で使って、単語力や 表現力、応用力を磨いていただければ、幸いである。

最後にVocabulary ExpansionやExerciseで使われている英文については日本工業大学のNazar Habib 氏にすべてチェックをしていただいた。ここに感謝の意を表すものである。

2000年1月

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UNIT 1

No Fat, No Kidding

肥りすぎともおさらば!

Pre-reading Information

Vitamina

World's most complete one-a-day single tablet diet supplement

A special, complete, "one-a-day" vitamin and mineral supplement, Vitamina is the first food supplement to properly address complete vitamin and mineral one-tablet supplementation on a daily basis. It contains 600mg calcium, 100mg magnesium, 100IU vitamin E and 150mg vitamin C, together with all the other essential vitamins and minerals in a balanced vegetarian formula as recommended by an article in the world famous *Prevention Magazine*. It is made with over 50 good ingredients for your complete satisfaction.

Questions

- 1. この商品の服用の仕方は?
- 2. ミネラルの中で最も多く含まれている物は?
- 3. 含まれる成分の種類の数は?



Passage

Diet-conscious Americans will soon have a new weapon in their relentless struggle with fat: a zero-calorie fat substitute called Z-Trim. The powdered fiber could trim as many as 700 calories from a 3,500-calorie diet, says its inventor, George Inglett of the Agricultural Research Service in Peoria, Illinois.

Inglett made Z-Trim by grinding up agricultural byproducts, such as oat and soybean hulls, in an alkaline solution and then separating out plant pigments and other impurities. The resulting ultrafine powder is not only tasteless but totally free of calories. That makes it more attractive to dieters than other fat substitutes. "Most replace fat with carbohydrates," Inglett says, "which sometimes add back as many calories as what they are replacing."

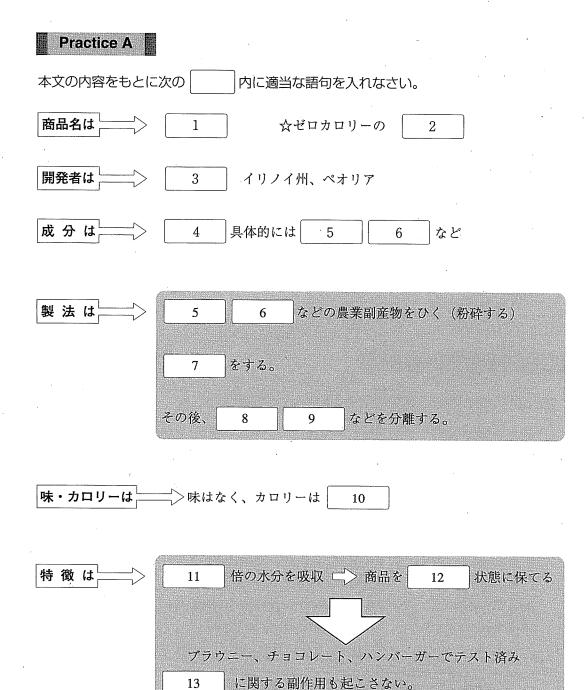
Z-Trim can absorb up to 24 times its weight in water, so it keeps foods such as baked goods moist. This property allows a little bit of fat in food to go a long way, Inglett says, whereas a totally fat-free muffin might be so dry as to be unpalatable. Z-Trim has been tested with good results in brownies, cheese, chocolate, and hamburgers. Unlike the fat substitute Olestra, Z-Trim does not induce embarrassing gastrointestinal side effects.

Inglett expects it to gain rapid FDA approval, since it is all-natural. Inglett also developed an earlier fat substitute called Oatrim. Z-Trim and Oatrim can work well together, Inglett says.

$\blacklozenge N \ o \ t \ e \ s \blacklozenge$

relentless
the Agricultural Research Service
carbohydrate
go a long way
unpalatable
brownie
gastrointestinal
FDA

容赦のない、きびしい 農業試験場 炭水化物 (少しで)足りる 口に合わない、まずい ブラウニー(ナッツ入りチョコレートケーキ) 胃腸の アメリカ食品医薬品局



◇申請中で、すぐに承認されると考えている。

の承認

14

Practice B

それぞれの日本文に合うように()内の英語を並べ換えなさい。

- 1. 彼らはトウモロコシをひいてあら粉を作る機械を購入した。 (a, meal, machine, corn, they, into, to, up, bought, grind)
- 彼女は独立のための戦いで死んだ。
 (a, for, in, independence, she, struggle, died)
- 3. 彼は1週間に5回も病院へ行っている。(a, five, as, as, to, he, week, hospital, times, often, going, is)

Vocabulary Expansion

最も適当な語を選び、また訳語として適当なものを選びなさい。

- 1. A material is () when you can see very clearly through it.
- 2. A material is () when you can't see through it.
- 3. A material is () when it is hard but breaks easily.
- 4. A material is () when it bends easily.
- 5. A material is () when it can easily be beaten into new shapes.
- 6. A material is () when it doesn't bend easily.
- 7. A material is () when it conducts electricity.
- 8. A material is () when it catches fire easily.
- 9. A liquid is () when it dissolves certain substances.
- 10. A substance is () when it dissolves in liquid.
 - a. conductive b. opaque c. brittle d. rigid e. transparent
 - f. soluble g. flexible h. solvent i. malleable j. flammable
 - **ア.** 溶解力のある **イ.** 溶けやすい **ウ.** 不透明な **エ.** 可燃性の
 - **オ.** 曲げやすい **カ.** 伝導性のある **キ.** 可鍛性の **ク.** 固い
 - **ケ.** もろい コ. 透明な

UNIT 2

Landfill of the Future

未来のごみ処理施設

Pre-reading Information

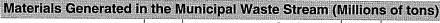
Municipal Waste

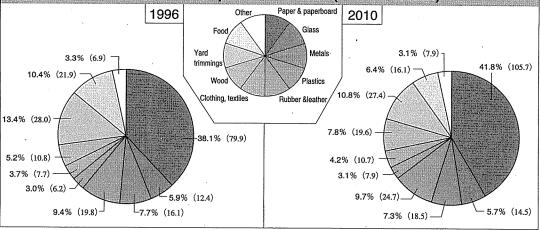
Municipal solid waste includes materials such as containers and packaging, food scraps, yard trimmings, and durable and nondurable goods (including appliances, automobile tires, and newspapers).

Generation of Municipal Solid Waste (Thousands of tons)

| Year | Total | Per capita* |
|------|---------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|
| 1960 | 88,120 | 2.68 | 1980 | 151,640 | 3.66 | 1994 | 214,700 | 4.51 | 2000 | 221,670 | 4.42 |
| 1970 | 121,060 | 3.25 | 1990 | 205,210 | 4.51 | 1996 | 209,660 | 4.33 | 2010 | 253,000 | 4.68 |

*Pounds per person per day.





Questions

- 1. 都市廃棄物にはどのようなものが入っていますか?
- 2. 1996年に都市廃棄物から生み出された原料のうち、2010年の予想で最も多くなるものは何ですか?
- 3. 都市廃棄物の1日、一人あたりの量が1960年の約65%増加していると考えられる年は何年ですか?

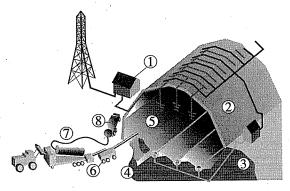
Passage

Over the past few decades, "garbologists" have claimed that very little material actually decomposes in landfills. A new study by Robert Ham, a civil engineering professor at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, says just the opposite.

- The key ingredient is water, says Ham. The microorganisms responsible for decay need water to thrive, but if too much water is added to a landfill, dangerous leachates can seep into groundwater. The solution, Ham suggests, is to collect leachates at the bottom of the landfill, and pump them back to the top so they can trickle down through the garbage.
- Waste Management of Oak Brook, Illinois, will break ground on a demonstration landfill this summer outside Milwaukee to test the idea. Before waste goes into the landfill, it will be moistened with sludge, a byproduct of municipal wastewater treatment. The wet waste will then be roughly chopped in a rotating hopper. Finally, the mixture will be shredded to expose the waste to oxygen before it is layered in the landfill.

Ham estimates that 30 percent, by weight, of waste treated this way will thoroughly decompose. The material left behind includes plastic, glass, and metal.

The new method is also expected to increase the amount of methane gas produced by landfills. The gas can be used to generate electricity.



$\blacklozenge N \ o \ t \ e \ s \blacklozenge$

garbologist ごみ学者 civil engineering 土木工学

leachate 浸出液

trickle down したたり落ちる

break ground 起工する、着手する

moisten & bj

wastewater 廃水、下水

hopper ホッパー (穀物・セメント・石炭

などを流下させる漏斗(じょうご)

状の装置)

- Gas collection manifold
- 2 Leachate distribution system
- 3 Liner
- 4 Leachate extraction system
- ⑤ Gas extraction units
- 6 Shredder
- Hopper
- 8 Sludge truck

Practice A

| 本文の内容をもとに次の 内に適当な語句を入れなさい。 |
|--|
| |
| 「生ゴミ学者」の主張は 1 では分解される 2 がほとんどない |
| |
| 新たな研究が反論 |
| 反論者は 3 の土木工学教授である |
| 氏 |
| |
| 反論の内容 鍵となる要素は 5 |
| 微生物が成長するためには必要 |
| |
| |
| 多すぎると 6 が地下水へ流れ込んでしまう |
| |
| 解決方法:ゴミ処理場の底部で 6 を汲み上げ、 |
| 上部からゴミにたらす。 |
| Waste Management社 7 を起工。 |
| ミルウォーキー郊外、来夏。 |
| 廃棄物を下水処理でできた 8 でぬらし、ホッパーで荒く切り刻む。 積み上げる前に、 9 にさらす ために、さらに細かく切り刻む。 |
| この新しい方法は 10 を増加させる |
| ことができるかもしれない。 |

| | ice | |
|--|-----|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| それぞれの日本文に合うように() 内の英語を並べ換え | ぬえなさい。 |
|----------------------------|--------|
|----------------------------|--------|

- 1. 私たちはあなたの家族の安全に対して責任があります。 (responsible, family, safety, we, your, for, are, your, to)
- わが社は昨年春に新しいゴミ処理場を起工した。
 (spring, ground, company, landfill, our, last, new, broke, a, on)
- 3. 環境保護主義者はほとんどすべてのゴミ処理場が2001年までに閉鎖するとみている。 (2001, landfills, environmentalists, that, down, of, by, will, estimate, close, most, the)

Vocabulary Expansion

最も適当な語(句)を選び、また訳語として適当なものを選びなさい。

- 1. Most scientists agree that the earth's surface is increasing in temperature as a result of changing atmospheric conditions, which is referred to as ().
- 2. The () in the atmosphere protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.
- 3. Most electricity still comes from burning () such as coal, oil and natural gas.
- 4. An () is a large furnace for burning rubbish. It spews out gases and produces millions of tons of toxic ash.
- 5. () is industrial and human waste released into rivers and the sea.
- 6. Materials that break down naturally when dumped without causing harm to the environment are ().
- 7. The place where waste material is put is a ().
 - a. ozone layer
 b. dump
 c. fossil fuels
 d. effluent
 e. toxic
 f. incinerator
 g. biodegradable
 h. global warming
 - ア. ごみ捨て場イ. オゾン層ウ. 地球温暖化エ. 生物分解性のオ. 焼却炉カ. 化石燃料キ. 廃液ク. 有毒な

UNIT3

The Mystery of the Knuckleball

ナックルボールの秘密

Pre-reading Information

| NATIONAL LEAGU | E EAST | | | | | | | - | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| TEAM | WON | LOST | PCT | GB | HOME | ROAD | EAST | CENT | WEST | STREAK |
| NY METS | 9 | 5 | .643 | - | 03-03 | 06-02 | 08-05 | 01-00 | 00-00 | WON 1 |
| ATLANTA | 8 | 5 | .615 | 1/2 | 04-03 | 04-02 | 04-02 | 00-00 | 04-03 | LOST 1 |
| PHILADELPHIA | 7 | 7 | .500 | 2 | 03-02 | 04-05 | 07-05 | 00-00 | 00-02 | LOST 2 |
| MONTREAL | 6 | 8 | .429 | 3 | 02-05 | 04-03 | 03-04 | 03-03 | 00-01 | LOST 1 |
| FLORIDA | 4 | 10 | .286 | 5 | 02-04 | 02-06 | 03-09 | 00-00 | 01-01 | WON 1 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE CENTRAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEAM | WON | LOST | PCT | GB | HOME | ROAD | EAST | CENT | WEST | STREAK |
| ST. LOUIS | 9 | 4. | .692 | - | 03-03 | 06-01 | 00-00 | 09-04 | 00-00 | WON 2 |
| PITTSBURGH | 8 · | 5 | .615 | 1 | 04-04 | 04-01 | 01-02 | 05-03 | 02-00 | WON 4 |
| HOUSTON | 7 | 6 | .538 | 2 | 04-05 | 03-01 | 00-00 | 05-05 | 02-01 | WON 2 |
| CHICAGO CUBS | 5 | 7 | .417 | 3 1/2 | 01-02 | 04-05 | 00-00 | 05-07 | 00-00 | LOST 1 |
| MILWAUKEE | 5 | 9 | .357 | 4 1/2 | 01-04 | 04-05 | 02-01 | 03-08 | 00-00 | LOST 3 |
| CINCINNATI | 4 | 8 | .333 | 4 1/2 | 01-06 | 03-02 | 00-01 | 04-04 | 00-03 | LOST 3 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEAM | WON | LOST | PCT | GB | HOME | ROAD | EAST | CENT | WEST | STREAK |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 9 | 6 | .600 | - | 05-04 | 04-02 | 01-01 | 04-02 | 04-03 | LOST 1 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 7 | .533 | 1 | 06-02 | 02-05 | 01-01 | 00-00 | 07-06 | WON 1 |
| ARIZONA | 8 | 7 | .533 | 1 | 07-02 | 01-05 | 03-02 | 00-00 | 05-05 | WON 3 |
| COLORADO | 5 | 6 | .455 | 2 | 03-02 | 02-04 | 02-01 | 00-00 | 03-05 | WON 1 |
| SAN DIEGO | 6 | 8 | .429 | 2 1/2 | 04-04 | 02-04 | 00-00 | 00-02 | 06-06 | LOST 2 |

Questions

- 1. ナショナルリーグのチームの中で最も勝率が高いチームは?
- 2. ホームでは強いがロードでは逆に弱いチームは?
- 3. 同一地区のチームとの対戦成績が最もよいチームは?

Passage

When thrown correctly, the knuckleball is a virtually "unhittable" pitch. So why are there so few knuckleball pitchers in the major leagues? Simply because it's so hard to throw, and because the results are unpredictable. According to Robert K. Adair, author of The Physics of Baseball (HarperCollins, 1990), 5 physicist and consultant to the National League from 1987 to 1989, and Sterling Professor Emeritus of Physics at Yale University, the knuckleball must be thrown between 55 and 75 miles per hour and have no more than half a revolution on its 60-foot, 6-inch trip to the plate. The trick lies in the positioning of the stitches. "What you're trying to do is throw the ball so the 10 stitches are on one side of the ball and the side facing the batter is smooth," says Adair. The air hitting the side stitches "trips a transition from one kind of aerodynamic flow to another, disrupting the airflow. The air around the ball curves toward the stitch so the ball rises slightly, but mostly, it moves side-toside," or flutters. The pitch is thrown off the tips of one, two, or three fingers, 15 with fingernails dug into the ball. Knowing how to throw the ball and get the desired result is harder than it seems - even for physicists. "If Einstein were interested in baseball, he would not have been able to formulate a principle for how a knuckleball breaks," says Adair. "With fluid dynamics in the turbulent region, you can write down the equations but the equations cannot be solved."

$\blacklozenge Notes \blacklozenge$

Professor Emeritus revolution stitch dig into break formulate fluid dynamics turbulent region equation

名誉教授 回転 縫い目 ~に突き立てる (ボールが) 曲がる 公式化する、定式化する 流体力学 乱流域 方程式

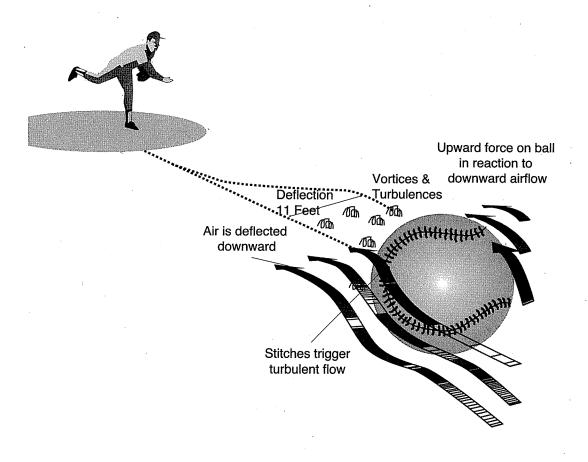
Practice A

本文の内容を参考にして、次の() 内に入る適当な語(句)を選びなさい。

The pitcher grips the ball with his (1) and throws it with as little (2) as possible.

If you throw the ball, you should throw it around (3) miles an hour.

The baseball's seams create a (4) wake, causing the ball to (5) laterally as much as 11 feet as it travels toward the batter.



a. upward

b. downward

C. fingernails

d. vortices

e. turbulent

f. nonsymmetrical

g. 65

h. 85

i. symmetrical j. fluctuate

k. deflection

I. rotation

Practice B

それぞれの日本文に合うように()内の英語を並べ換えなさい。

- 1. その村までわずか3キロなので、私たちは歩いていった。 (there, it, more, the, we, three kilometers, village, no, walked, to, because, was, than)
- 2. 実験で望み通りの結果を得ることは難しい。 (is, in, to, it, a, desired, difficult, experiment, get, result)
- 3. 家の設計図を書くことは思っているよりも難しい。 (it, house, more, planning, seems, difficult, a, is, than)

Vocabulary Expansion

下の各公式を読む場合、()内に入る最も適当な語を選びなさい。(同じものを何度も使ってよい)

$$X \equiv Y$$
 \longrightarrow $X \text{ is } (1) \text{ to } Y.$
 $X = Y$ \longrightarrow $X \text{ (2) } Y.$
 $X < Y$ \longrightarrow $X \text{ is } (3) (4) Y.$
 $X > Y$ \longrightarrow $X \text{ is } (5) (4) Y.$
 $X \pm Y$ \longrightarrow $X \text{ (6) or } (7) Y.$
 $X \times Y$ \longrightarrow $X \text{ (8) (9) } Y.$

a. by b. than c. minus d. less e. approximate f. identical g. much h. multiplied i. same j. more k. plus l. makes m. equals n. divided

> X (10)(9)Y.