

2023 TOEFL iBT **Refine your English**

2023 TOEFL iBT で強化する教養英語

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Narration :

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表紙 :

著者の母校でもあるシドニー大学のメインビル中庭。中央部右寄りに「南半球の桜」とも称される紫色のジャカランダの花が咲き誇る。中央の塔のある部分奥から直角に伸びる棟は **Great Hall** と呼ばれ、卒業式が執り行われる大講堂である。卒業生たちは伝統的に、式の後このジャカランダの木の下で記念撮影を行う。下の写真は、著者が卒業式の日と同じ場所で友人と撮影したもの。(1997 年 10 月撮影)



裏表紙 :

2015 年夏に、著者が英語教員向けのアイルランド国費留学プログラムで同国滞在中に撮影したアイルランドの古城。上から時計回りに「ロックオブキャッセル」、「ロス城」、「キラーニー城」、そして最後が、著者が通った University College Cork があるコーク市近郊にある「ブラーニー城」。この城の最上階廊下に、仰向けに寝てキスをすると雄弁になれるという伝説が伝わる「ブラーニーストーン」が壁にはめ込まれている。壁の手前は床がくり抜かれていて危ないため、観光客が仰向けになる際に体を支えてくれる職員が常駐している。

はじめに

TOEFL iBT は前回からわずか 4 年後の 2023 年に改訂されたため、前書である「TOEFL iBT (2019) で強化する教養英語」を最新形式に合わせ刷新しました。特に変わったのがライティングで、以前の「独立型」エッセイに代わって Academic Discussion task が新設されました。前書同様、出題分野・設問形式・記事や講義の長さ・英文レベルは本試験とほぼ同じです。とは言え本書はむしろ大多数の、TOEFL 受験予定のない学生のために書きました。英語力判定よりも教養英語強化を狙ったので、学ぶべきは記事や講義内容そのものです。そのため TOEFL のように絞られた話題ではなく、分野毎の語彙・背景・概観を重視しました。絞らざるを得ない話題は、日本人に馴染みの薄い事柄を優先しました。文化紹介コラムもあります。表面的な舞台はアメリカの大学ですが、日本に関するエピソードも随所に入れました。本試験でも出題される、情報技術・温暖化対策・考古学発掘などの最新の知見も満載です。

本書の特徴

- TOEFL iBT 最新版の Academic Discussion task 形式で訓練できます。
- リーディングとリスニングのインプット系を 1 回の授業で、スピーキングとライティングのアウトプット系は翌週履修して 2 週間で 4 技能が一巡します。設問や選択肢は英語力判定ではなく理解確認用です。
- リーディングとリスニング直前に発音記号付き語彙欄を設けました。
- スピーキングでは入門編から始め、同じ設問形式に分野を変えて複数回挑戦できるようにしました。セクション全体としては、冒頭で概要を伝えるイントロ重視です。
- ライティングは数を絞り例題で対策を十分理解してから実戦問題に挑戦します。統合型では段階毎にピアレビューで校正し、最後はプレゼンまたは提出できます。
- 記事や講義理解のため、写真やイラストを豊富に入れました。裏表紙を含め、写真や図版の多くは筆者が撮影・作成したものです。
- 付録として TOEFL 概要紹介と英語論文の体裁を含めました。

執筆にあたっては各分野の膨大な資料を読み、語数が許す限り多くを盛り込みました。実在名称・数値・具体例も特盛です。筆者自身も学生に扮して吹込みを一部担当しました。本書を通じて皆さんが教養と発信力を楽しみながら強化できることを願っています。

最後に本企画を取り上げ、私の面倒臭い要求に全て応じてくれた英宝社の佐々木・佐藤両氏、音声録音チーム、その他協力メンバーに御礼を申し上げます。

2024 年 10 月

成田 修司

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Unit 1

Reading Section

Listening Section

Speaking Section

Writing Section

Anthropology

最初のトピックは人類学です。人類学は TOEFL で再頻出トピックの一つですが、このユニットでは特定の人々の研究そのものではなく、その下地となる理論を見ていきます。人類学とはどのような学問で、どの様にして生まれて発展して、現在の状況はどのようなのかという全体の流れを大まかに把握しましょう。LGBT やソーシャルメディア等の最先端の研究にも触れています。最初なので軽く力試しとして、本文記事が 550 語に設問 6 問と短めになっています。

Vocabulary Builder

unravel v. 解明する

derive v. 得る

discipline n. [dɪsəplɪn] 修業、修養

encompass v. [ɪnˈkʌmpəs] 包括する

missionary n. 宣教師、伝道師

patchy a. つぎはぎの (不完全な寄せ集め)

presumption n. [prɪzʌmpʃən] 思い込み

supremacy n. [sʊprɪməsi] 優位性

criterion n. [kraɪtɪ(ə)rɪən] 基準 pl. criteria

savage n. [sævɪdʒ] 野蛮人

barbarian n. [bɑːbəriən] 未開人 (本文では savage より一段階文明的という意味で使用)

Euro-centered a. 欧州中心主義の

Inuit n. [ɪn(j)uɪt] イヌイト族 (カナダ・アラスカ・グリーンランド等に住む先住民族)

relativism n. 相対主義

evolutionism n. 進化論

structuralism n. 構造主義

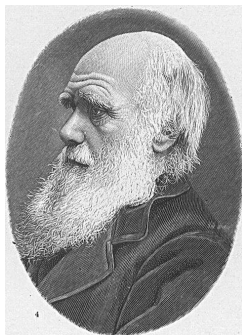
stereotype n. [stɛrɪətaɪp] 固定観念

kinship n. 親族

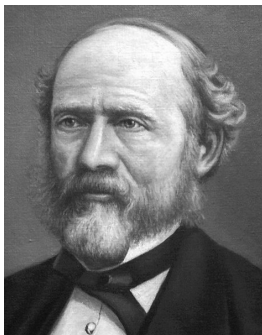
participant observation n. 参与観察 (研究対象とする社会に住み、その一員として観察する)

indigenous a. [ɪndɪdʒənəs] 土着の

LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender



Charles Darwin



Henry Morgan



Claude Lévi-Strauss



Edward Said

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Anthropology and Its Theories

1 Anthropology is a comparative science, seeking to unravel the variety and complexity of human life. The word anthropology was originally derived from Greek words *ánthrōpos* meaning “human”, and *logos* “study”. It is a broad discipline encompassing diverse concerns stretching under other fields. In the United States, anthropology is usually divided into four branches: sociocultural anthropology, biological anthropology, archaeology, and linguistics. However, in Britain, archaeology is more often categorized under history, and linguistics under language.

2 Anthropology appeared as a distinct science only in the second half of the nineteenth century, about the same time as other social sciences. In its earliest days, anthropology studied “primitive” cultures, in contrast to the “advanced” cultures of Europe. Anthropologists then were “armchair anthropologists”, analyzing “second-hand” materials collected by missionaries, traders, and travelers. These provided precious data, but are nevertheless a “patchy” collection of accounts from a biased western point of view. In other words, the analyses were based upon a European presumption of superiority.

3 The first theory of anthropology, evolutionism was proposed in mid-1800s by an American anthropologist Henry Morgan. Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory was becoming known at this time. Morgan claimed that all societies too, would evolve from a primitive stage to eventually civilized ones, like those in the West. Evolutionists used technology, kinship, religion, and marriage practices as some criteria to allocate a particular spot on the evolutionary path. Morgan divided this path into three stages: savagery, barbarianism, and finally, civilization.

4 However, in the early twentieth century, the evolutionists' Euro-centered view was challenged by cultural relativism. This was proposed by Franz Boas, and it regards all cultures as unique and cannot be judged by European standards, and should be comprehended relative to their own terms. To put it differently, there is no universal truth, and nothing is wrong as long as its culture justifies it. Boas insisted that anthropological pursuits must be “participant observation,” living among the indigenous peoples to learn their customs and beliefs. He lived with the Inuit in Canada and the natives of the Pacific Northwest.

5 Then, in order to better categorize social systems, structuralism was proposed by a French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss. He argued that cultures can be analyzed as patterns of social systems, or “structures”. He was inspired by works of Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss structural linguist. Saussure’s concept of “signifier” (what refers) and “signified” (what is referred to) claimed a culture’s vocabulary reflects its structure. Later, structuralism was criticized for ignoring individual elements. Post-structuralism builds upon structuralism, but argues cultural elements to be dynamic rather than universal and predictable. A Palestinian American academic Edward Said also had a post-structural approach and criticized the West’s contemptuous stereotype of the East in his *Orientalism*. Both structural and post-structural approaches are still of theoretical influence today.

6 Traditionally, anthropologists have been fascinated by societies that are very different from their own, and have tended to study isolated communities. **A** While this is still common, today many are increasingly turning toward communities inter-related with others. **B** While the definition of participant-observation can vary in these studies, modern information technology revolutionized the methodologies and created a new term, digital anthropology. **C** Those who are unconnected in real life form a certain social group only on the Internet, which may be of social significance. **D**

Directions Answer the questions

1. According to paragraph 2, armchair anthropologists usually would
- (A) analyze materials in a second-hand armchair
 - (B) make use of someone else’s data rather than go out on field work
 - (C) study cultures as missionaries, traders, and travelers to collect data
 - (D) provide a precious but patchy collection of accounts from a biased western point of view

2. According to the passage, what aspects of evolutionism were criticized by cultural relativism? **Choose two choices.**

- [A] That it claimed cultures should not be judged by the European standards
- [B] That it had a sense of superiority
- [C] That it has no universal truth, and its culture justifies every practice
- [D] That any society would follow the exactly the same pattern of transition

3. The word **contemptuous** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:

- (A) disdainful
- (B) contemptible
- (C) sumptuous
- (D) contentious

4. Which of the following is NOT a distinctive feature of structuralism and post-structuralism?

- (A) It was built on the theories of Lévi-Strauss and Saussure.
- (B) It proposed to analyze cultures in terms of social system patterns.
- (C) It asserts that a culture's vocabulary reflects its structure.
- (D) It is critical of the Western stereotype of the East.

5. What can be inferred from paragraph 5 to be the most important concept of post-structuralism in comparison to structuralism?

- (A) the attitude which condemns Western superiority
- (B) the tendency to ignore individual elements when social structures are analyzed
- (C) the notion that a culture should be analyzed individually, instead of applying a set of existing patterns
- (D) the approaches that are still of theoretical influence today

6. There is a missing sentence in paragraph 6. The paragraph shows four squares (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

Some, for example, may examine a task force in a corporation, or some LGBT community on social media.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Conversation

TOEFL の会話リスニングには大学職員との会話である service encounters と、教授との会話である office hours の二種類があります。設問数はいずれの場合でも 5 問です。最初に挑戦するのは service encounter である大学職員との会話です。内容は筆者がアイルランド留学時に体験した事が基になっています。

Listen to a conversation between a student and a university employee.



Questions



1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - (A) What kind of facilities this sports complex has
 - (B) How to pay for the membership fee and for a class
 - (C) Inquiry about memberships and lessons
 - (D) Registration to work as a swimming instructor
2. Why doesn't the woman need a pen to register?
 - (A) The university employee has one to lend her.
 - (B) Registration will not involve writing with a pen.
 - (C) She will use the keyboard to write.
 - (D) She has decided not to register.
3. Why does the man laugh at the woman's question?
 - (A) The woman showed him something funny.
 - (B) The woman was too miserable and hopeless to take the lesson.
 - (C) The woman humorously exaggerated her ability.
 - (D) The woman pretended to be swimming.

4. What would be the most economical membership to choose for a student using the complex about 15 times a semester?
- (A) pay-as-you-go membership
 - (B) semesterly membership
 - (C) yearly membership
 - (D) break membership
5. What will the student likely do now?
- (A) take a swimming test to see her level
 - (B) finish the registration and pay the membership fee
 - (C) wait for a swimming instructor
 - (D) look around the complex



筆者が University College Cork (アイルランド) 留学時に利用した大学付属スポーツコンプレックス。ちょうど新築したところだった。(筆者撮影)