

Scan Reading 2

Practice 2

Before you answer the following questions, decide which kind of answer, or which words from the question, you are looking for. Then answer the questions. You have 2 minutes.

1. Give two examples of cities which have no sewerage.
2. Where is half of household income spent on water ?
3. What must Lagos inhabitants do on 'sanitation day' ?
4. Where do more than 60% of Third World people live ?
5. In the 1970s, how many people had no proper means of waste disposal ?

Meanwhile, people in the Third World can only envy the levels of health risk faced by those of us who can turn on a tap or flush a toilet. Most cities in Africa and many in Asia – Dakar, Kinshasa and Chittagong, for example, have no sewerage of any kind. Streams, gullies and ditches are where most human excrement and household waste end up.

People draw their drinking water from a standpipe which only operates for a few hours each day. Women still wash clothes and bathe their children in a muddy stream. In Nairobi, Jakarta, Bangkok and elsewhere, families are forced to purchase water from a vendor, paying ten times the rate charged to houses with mains connections (in Khartoum it is 18 times more expensive). In some parts of Sudan, half of household income is spent on water.

As city populations rapidly expand, water and sanitation services are put under pressures unimaginable to those who build them. But at least fear of epidemic – repeating the terrible ravages of cholera in nineteenth-century Europe – encourages action in city halls. Lagos, for example, used to be a watchword for urban filth. Now there is a monthly 'sanitation day' on which moving around the city is banned: everyone must pick up a shovel and clean their neighbourhood.

But until very recently, the sanitary environment inhabited by more than 60 per cent of Third World people – the countryside – was left to take care of itself. The woman carrying her container to the well, washing her laundry in the stream, leaving her toddlers to squat in the compound, had never seen a pipeline nor a drain; no faucet graced her village square, let alone her own backyard. At the end of the 1970s, 1.2 billion people in the Third World were without a safe supply of drinking water and 1.6 billion without any proper means of waste disposal.

(D. Hopkins and M. Nettle, *Passport to IELTS*, p.28 よし)

Scan Reading の **Practice 2** を終えてから参照して下さい。先に見ると Scan reading の練習効果が半減します。

この文章は多くの学生諸君には語句がやや難しいレベルで、“従来の読み方”？では辞書なしで“読んだ気”にはなれない筈です。しかし、“求める情報を得る”だけなら（つまり、スキャンリーディングして1～5の質問に答えるだけなら）多少語句の意味が不明でもクリアできますね。下の語句の意味がわからなくてはいけないのは、“翻訳”でもするときぐらいです。この場合はそんなことは求められていません。

Notes:

turn on a tap = 水道の蛇口をひねる、 cf. tap water 水道水、 flush a toilet = トイレの水を流す cf. 国際線の機内トイレ使用後に“流す”とき、“flush”の文字が見えたらそのボタンを“push”しましょう。 sewerage = 下水(排水)施設、 excrement and household waste = 排泄物や生活排水、 gullies < gully = 深い溝、小水路、 vendor = 物売り、行商、 cf. vending machine = 自動販売機、 standpipe = 給水栓、 houses with mains connections = 水道が引かれている家庭、 epidemic = 伝染病、 ravages = 禍、損害、 watchword = 標語、スローガン、 filth = 不潔、汚物、 Lagos = ラゴス(ナイジェリアの首都)、 toddler = よちよち歩きの幼児、 squat in the compound = その区画内に座らせる、 drain = 排水路、 faucet = 蛇口、 let alone ~ = ~は言うまでもなく、 waste disposal = 排泄物処理