センター試験 単語レベルチェック（2015 年 本試験より抜粋）

青色文字：Level 0，および基本語（冠詞・be 動詞・人称代名詞）
緑色文字：Level 1 ～ 6（本書に収録のした Level 7 ～ 8 のグループ語を含む）
紫色文字：Level 7 ～ 8

※赤小文字は本書に収録した語法・イディオムなど

6　次の文章を読み，下の問い（A・B）に答えよ。なお，文章の左にある (1) ～ (6) は段落の番号を表している。（配点 36）

Catching[1] Bees[4] and Counting[2] Fish[2]: How "Citizen[3] Science[1]" Works[1]

(1) It's a sunny[2] afternoon[2] here in Texas, and my wife[2] Barbara is at the park[2] again[1], counting[2] and recording[2] the number[1] of eggs[2] laid[2] by monarch butterflies[4]. After collecting[2] her data[3], she'll share[1] it with the professional[3] scientist[1] who recruited[6] her. In another state[1], our friend[1] Antonio listens[2] for frogs[2] by visiting[1] 12 different[1] sites[3], four times[1] a year[1]. He has[1] been submitting[5] his findings[1] to scientists[1] for almost[1] 20 years[1] now. And on the other side[2] of the country[1], our niece[7] Emily is catching[1] native[3] bees[4], putting[1] tiny[3] tags[8] on them, and handing[1] in weekly[4] reports[1] to the biology[5] department[2] at a local[2] university[3]. Nobody is paying[1] Barbara, Antonio, or Emily for their efforts[1], but all three consider[1] themselves lucky[2] to be "citizen[3] scientists[1]."

(2) When volunteers[2] participate[3] as[1] assistants[4] in activities[1] like[1] these, they are engaging[3] in citizen[3] science[1], a valuable[3] research[1] technique[3] that invites[2] the public[1] to assist[4] in gathering[3] information[1]. Some of them are science[1] teachers[1] or students[1], but most are simply[1] amateurs[7] who enjoy[1] spending[1] time[1] in nature[2]. They also[1] take[1] pride[4] in aiding[4] scientists[1] and indirectly[7] helping[1] to protect[2] the environment[1]. The movement[2] they are involved[1] in is not a new[1] one. In fact[1], its roots[3] go[1] back over a hundred[2] years[1]. One of the earliest projects[2] of this type[1] is the Christmas[3] Bird[2] Count[2], started[1] by the National[2] Audubon Society[1] in 1900. However[1], citizen[3] science[1] projects[2] are burgeoning more than ever: over 60 of them were mentioned[2] at a meeting[2] of the Ecological[6] Society[1] of America not long[1] ago.

(3) In formal[4] studies[1], professional[3] scientists[1] and other experts[3] need[1] to maintain[3] the highest[1] possible[1] standards[3]. For research[1] to be accepted[1] as[1] valid[6], it must not only[1] be thorough[6], but also[1] objective[5] and accurate[5]. Some might argue[2] that citizen[3] scientists[1] cannot maintain[3] the necessary[2] attention[1] to detail[3], or that amateurs[7] will misunderstand[5] the context[4] of the investigation[5] and make[1] mistakes[2] when[1] collecting[2] and organizing[3] information[1]. In other words[1], can citizen[3] science[1] be considered[1] truly[4] reliable[5]?

(4) Two recent[1] studies[1] show[1] that it can. The first focused[3] on volunteer[2] knowledge[2]

and skills[1]. In this study[1], a scientist[1] asked[1] (ask A to do) volunteers[2] to identify[3] types[1] of crabs[8] along the Atlantic[4] coast[4] of the US. He found[1] (find (that) S V) that almost[1] (almost all A) all adult[3] volunteers[2] could perform[3] (perform a task) the task[3] and even[1] third graders[8] in elementary[5] school[1] had[1] an 80% success[2] rate[2]. The second[1] study[1] compared[2] professional[3] and nonprofessional methods[3]. Following[1] a strict[5] traditional[2] procedure[6], a group[1] of 12 scuba divers identified[3] 106 species[3] of fish[2] in the Caribbean. Using[1] a procedure[6] designed[2] (be designed to do) by professionals[3] to be more relaxed[3] and enjoyable[5] for volunteers[2], a second[1] group[1] of 12 divers[8] spent[1] the same[1] amount[1] of (a large/small/... amount of A) time[1] in the same[1] waters[1]. Surprisingly[5], the second[1] method[3] was even[1] more successful[2]: this group[1] identified[3] a total[2] of 137 species[3]. Results[1] like[1] these suggest[1] (suggest (that) S V) that research[1] assisted[4] by amateurs[7] can be trusted[3] when[1] scientists[1] organize[3] it.

(5) The best citizen[3] science[1] projects[2] are win[2]-win[2] situations[1]. On the one hand[1] (on the one hand), the scientific[3] community[2] gains[3] access[3] (have) access to A to far[1] (far better/more) more data[3] than they would otherwise[3] have[1], while[1] spending[1] less money[1]. On the other hand[1] (on the other (hand)), citizen[3] science[1] is good[1] for the general[2] public[1]: it gets[1] people[1] out into the natural[1] world[1] and involved[1] (be) involve in B in scientific[3] processes[1]. Additionally[7], when[1] people take[1] part[1] (take part in A) in a well[1]-designed[2] study[1] that includes[1] training[2] to use[1] equipment[4], collect[2] data[3], and share[1] their findings[1], they have[1] the satisfaction[5] of learning[1] (learn of/about A) about new[1] ideas[1] and technologies[2].

(6) I find[1] (find A (to be) C) it encouraging[3] that the list[2] of scientific[3] studies[1] using[1] citizen[3] scientists[1] is quickly[1] getting[1] longer[1]. Still[1], we're just[1] beginning[2] (begin doing [to do]) to realize[1] the potential[3] of citizen[3] science[1]. More scientists[1] need[1] (need to do) to recognize[3] how much volunteers[2] can contribute[3] (contribute to A) to professional[3] research[1]. As[1] I see[1] it, it's time[1] for us to expand[3] the old[1], conservative[6] (a conservative view) view[1] of "science[1] *for* people[1]" to include[1] a more democratic[5] one of "science[1] *by* people[1]."