



2023 年 12 月第 1 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. prohibit | 禁止する(=ban) |
| 2. ingredient | 材料・原料 |
| 3. distribution | 販売・流通 |
| 4. possession | 所有 |
| 5. complain | 不平を言う |
| 6. refrain from ~ing | ~するのを控える |
| 7. quantity | 量 |
| 8. restriction | 制限(を定めること)・規制 |
| 9. alternative | 代替りの |
| 10. anxious | 不安な |
| 11. edible | 食べられる・食用の |
| 12. appetite | 食欲 |

★大麻の英語名 : cannabis, marijuana, weed, ganja など

★slung (俗語) : pot, weed(白人, メキシコ系), dope(黒人), 4/20, Hash, Grass, Mary Jane
洋楽・ドラマ・映画などで使われます

Japan prohibits “cannabis gummy” ingredient HHCH

1 After several people fell ill by eating ①“cannabis gummy candies,” Japan’s Health Labor and Welfare Ministry decided to ban possession, use and distribution of products containing HHCH (hexahydrocannabishexol), a synthetic compound that mimics the effects of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), a substance in marijuana. HHCH is very similar to THC. Both substances cause hallucinations and memory impairment. THC has been on a “designated drug” list, but HHCH was not on the list. The ban will start from December 2nd.

2 On November 21st, the Health Ministry designated HHCH as a dangerous drug under the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Law(*). Violators of the law will face penalties such as imprisonment for maximum of three years, a fine of up to 3 million yen, or a combination of both.
(*)医薬品医療機器法

3 Since October, a number of people ranging in age from their teens to their 50s in Tokyo and Osaka have complained of feeling ill after eating cannabis gummies. In Tokyo, some ate gummies at a festival or on trains, and 11 people were transported to hospitals by ambulance. In Osaka, more than 10 people who ate cannabis gummies have been taken to hospitals after complaining of nausea and other symptoms.

4 The gummies are produced by WWE Corporation, a company located in Osaka City. One packet that contains ten gummies sells for 7000 yen in a store in Shibuya. The company says, “We have warned customers of the risks. For those with low tolerance, one gummy is enough to cause harm. We recommend customers to eat a little at a time.” The packaging states that the gummies use the HHCH.

synthetic 合成の compound 化合物 mimic 真似る substance 物質 designate 指定する
consume 消費する violator 違反者 fine 罰金 range 広がる ambulance 救急車 nausea 吐き気
symptom 症状 warn 警告する tolerance 耐性 hallucination 幻覚 memory impairment 記憶障害

Q1 下線①には、(1)何という成分が含まれ、(2)それは何に効能が似ていますか。(3)その効能を説明しましょう。

Q2 What will Japan Health Ministry ban from December 2nd?

Q3 If we violate the law and consume the banned drug, what penalties will we receive?

Q4 Which age groups complained of feeling ill by eating cannabis gummies?

Q5 In Osaka, why were more than 10 people taken to the hospitals?

Q6 Who produced the cannabis gummies? Where is the company located?

Q7 How much is one packet? Do you think it a reasonable price?

Q8 大麻グミを作った会社は、大麻グミを食べる人たちに、どんな注意事項を伝えましたか。説明しましょう。



参考動画: Japan to ban cannabinoid HHCH after weed candies make many ill
【Nippon TV News 24 Japan】

5 On November 17th, ministry officials and Welfare's Narcotics Control Department(*) conducted on-site inspections at five stores that manufacture and sell cannabis gummies in Tokyo and Osaka Prefecture. As a result of an examination of the ingredients, ②they ordered the Osaka company to suspend selling the products until an analysis of its components is completed. (*)麻薬取締部

6 The president of WWE Corporation Daisuke Matsumoto told reporters on November 17th that gummies containing HHCH were not illegal. He said that the company began selling the products this April on the Internet and in stores. "The gummies make customers feel excited or relaxed," he says.

7 When asked about incidents in which the gummies made some customers sick, Matsumoto said: "It's regrettable. They probably ate them incorrectly or in wrong quantities." Regarding the possible regulation of HHCH by the Health Ministry, he says that other dangerous products using alternative substances may appear again, adding that the ministry "does not understand the risks of restrictions."

8 Professor Akihito Iida, an expert in criminal psychology at Hokusho University in Hokkaido, says, "Those who want to experiment with cannabis snacks are feeling anxious. Instead of condemning them for consuming such drugs, officials should consider how to safely guide them to medical institutions."

9 "Edible cannabis" in the form of gummies, cookies and chocolates, have been smuggled through social media in Japan in recent years. Last year, four men in their teens and 20s were arrested on charges of making and selling cookies that contain cannabis grown in their apartment in Saitama. There have been a series of arrests of university students who belong to sports clubs on suspicion of possessing marijuana and stimulants.

on-site inspection	現地調査	manufacture	製造する	suspend	停止する	analysis	分析
incident	出来事・事故	regrettable	残念な	incorrectly	間違った方法で	regarding	= about(～について)
regulation	規制	condemn	糾弾する	smuggle	密輸入する	stimulant	覚醒剤

Q9 下線②を the Osaka company を主語にし、受動態を使って書き換えましょう。

Q10 When did the company start selling the products?

Q11 How does the company sell the products?

Q12 According to the president of the company, what are the good effects of the gummies?

Q13 「グミで体調不良になった人がいる」と聞いて、松本社長はどんな感想を述べ、原因をどう分析しましたか。

Q14 「厚生労働省が HHCH を禁止する可能性がある」と聞いて、松本社長は、どのような意見を述べましたか。

Q15 北翔大学の飯田昭人教授は、

(1)何の専門家ですか。

(2)彼は、大麻グミを食べる人たちの心理状態を、どのように分析しましたか。

(3)彼は、大麻グミを食べる人たちのために、何をしてあげるべきだと述べましたか。

Q16 ここ最近、若者による大麻関連の犯罪が増えています。その具体例を2つ、9段落を参考に説明しましょう。

Cannabis in the world

1 There are two types of cannabis : Cannabis for medical use and recreational use. Medical cannabis can reduce nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy, improve appetite in people with HIV/AIDS, reduce chronic pain and muscle spasms, and treat severe epilepsy. Regarding recreational cannabis, when they consume it, some feel chilled out, relaxed and happy. Others feel anxious or paranoid, and have panic attacks and hallucinations. The effects are different from person to person.

2 Cannabis has been illegal in Japan since 1948. Use and possession are punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine. Meanwhile, this year on November 11th, Japan's Lower House passed a bill to legalize medical products made from cannabis. What about other countries?

3 So far, more than 20 countries have legalized cannabis for medical use. Some people need cannabis as medicine. In 2012, Uruguay became the first country in the world to legalize both medical and recreational cannabis use. In 2018, Canada followed suit. In the US, this November, Ohio became the 24th state to legalize recreational use. In the U.S, 38 states have legalized medical use. In the Netherlands, you can buy cannabis in coffee shops, but sale and cultivation of cannabis outside of coffee shops remain illegal. Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium are on their way to cannabis legalization.

vomit 吐く chemotherapy 化学療法 chronic 慢性的な spasm 痙攣(けいれん) epilepsy 癲癇(てんかん)
recreational 娯楽の chilled out = relaxed paranoid 偏執症の・疑い深い Lower House 衆議院
legalize 合法化する follow suit 後に続く・同様の措置をとる cultivation 栽培 ★()

Q1 大麻には大きく分けて、2つの使い道があります。その2つについて、説明しましょう。

Q2 1948 年以降、日本の法律では、大麻を使用または所有していた場合、どのような刑罰が課されましたか。

Q3 今年 11 月 11 日、衆議院で、大麻に関して、どのような法案が可決しましたか。

Q4 How many countries have legalized cannabis for medical use? Do you think the number is big?

Q5 各国の大麻の法制化について、まとめましょう。

ウルグアイ	
カナダ	
アメリカ	
オランダ	
ドイツ・スイス・ベルギー	



Dutch cannabis cafes see rise in business during COVID-19 pandemic【EURO News】
コロナウィルスの大流行が始まってから、「家で何もすることがないから」という理由により、コーヒーショップで大麻を買う人が増えた、というオランダのニュースです。

4 Uruguay decided to legalize cannabis in order to stop the cannabis trade by crime groups in black markets. Some people say, “Banning illegal drugs strictly is not always effective, because people will continue to use them secretly and there will be huge black markets. It is hard for the authorities to control the black markets and crack down on all the crimes.” Others say, “Tobacco smokes and alcohol are harmful. People know the fact. But both are not banned. ③Cannabis can be the same. The government doesn’t have to ban cannabis.”

5 Here is a famous example that shows ④restrictions are not always effective. Between 1920 and 1933, alcohol was banned in the U.S, but the prohibition didn’t work at all. Even after alcohol became illegal, people continued drinking secretly, and crime groups started to smuggle alcohol.

the authorities 当局 crack down on～:～を取り締まる prohibition 禁止(令) ★()

Q6 ウルグアイが大麻を合法化した理由を説明しましょう。

Q7 下線③「大麻も同じで良い」という意見がありますが、具体的にどのような意味ですか。4段落を参考に説明しましょう。

Q8 下線④の具体例を、5段落を参考に説明しましょう。

Q9 次のメールは、2020年9月に著者が友人にメールでインタビューして、返ってきた返事です。

これらのメールを読んで、感想を書きましょう。

1) 香港で生まれ、オーストラリアの中学高校とイギリスの大学を卒業した香港人

When I was a high school student in Australia, more than half of my classmates were smoking weed, of course it’s illegal. Some of them were too much addicted and couldn’t graduate from school.

2) スイス在住スイス人

Strictly spoken, it is also illegal in Switzerland to smoke hash and cannabis. However, I think nowadays, the authorities are not so strict about it anymore. They often “overlook” people smoking if not disturbing others. I am not sure, but I think the possession of a small quantity is even legal. Also yes, it is used for medicine and if you have the prescription you can legally consume it and it is said to be very healthy for some illness to relax nerves and so on.

3) 香港で生まれ、ボストンの高校と大学を卒業し、現在はニューヨーク在住の香港人

It’s very normal for people here to smoke weed very legal. You see food trucks selling cookies or brownies made from weed too. Look into CBD oil, it’s from cannabis and is an approved ingredient for cosmetics or skin care too! I have received CBD oil tea and I slept soooo well after drinking it.

4) アメリカのオレゴン州立大学を卒業した日本人の友人

頻度は違いますが、クラスメートの6割は吸っていました。吸わない人も、吸う人を非難したり、大麻の害を議論するわけでもなく、「吸いたければ、自身の責任でどうぞ」的な、アメリカが標榜する個人主義が滲み出ていました。

★参考動画



Billy Caldwell's mother: ‘Medical cannabis keeps my epileptic son alive’【The Guardian】
イギリス人のビリー・コールドウェルくんは、重度のてんかん症状で苦しんでいましたが、大麻オイル使用により普通の生活を送れるようになって感謝していると、お母さんが語ります。

Q10 【Opinion】Do you think that Japan should consider allowing recreational cannabis?

★次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. Japan will ban possession, use and distribution of products containing HHCH, a synthetic compound that mimics the effects of THC, a substance in marijuana.
2. Since October, a number of people ranging in age from their teens to their 50s have complained of feeling ill after eating cannabis gummies.
3. Those who want to experiment with cannabis snacks are feeling anxious.
4. One packet that contains ten gummies sells for 7000 yen in a store in Shibuya.
5. Banning illegal drugs strictly is not always effective, because people will continue to use them secretly and there will be huge black markets.

(和訳)

1. 日本では、HHCH(マリファナの成分 THC の効能によく似せた合成化合物)を含む製品の所有・使用・販売を禁じる予定である。
2. 10月から、数名の10代から50代の人々が、大麻グミを食べた後で気分が悪くなったと訴えている。
3. 大麻のお菓子をために食べてみたがる人たちは、不安を感じている。
★“those who …”で「～の人々」という意味になります。
★experiment with ～: ～で実験してみる、試してみる
4. 10粒のグミを含む1袋が、渋谷のお店で7,000円で売られている。
★この文の“sell”は自動詞です。「売る」でなく「売れる」と訳します。
他動詞 The store sells cakes.
自動詞 Cakes sell well in December.
5. 「違法ドラッグを厳しく禁じることは、必ずしも効果的とは限りません。なぜなら、人々は違法ドラッグを使い続けるでしょうし、巨大な闇取引市場が存在し続けるからです。」
★“not always”: 「必ずしも～とは限らない」(部分否定)