



Hirosaki University
English Lounge

Get ready to study abroad!

Reading Training:
US and Germany in Comparison
2nd. Extended Edition

Sanae Katagiri Joshua Lee Solomon Reik Jagno

Get ready to study abroad!

Reading Training:

US and Germany in Comparison

Extended Version

Sanae Katagiri Joshua Lee Solomon Reik Jagno



Follow the QR code for the audio files and digital version of this textbook.

QRコードを読み取って、この教科書の音声ファイルおよび、デジタル版をご覧ください。

<https://home.hirosaki-u.ac.jp/salc/>

| | |
|---|------------|
| Introduction | 3 |
| Unit 1: Cultural Diversity | 5 |
| US: Immigration Nation..... | 9 |
| Germany: A Common European Culture?..... | 15 |
| Unit 2: College/Education | 19 |
| US: College Education | 23 |
| Germany: Education in Germany..... | 29 |
| Unit 3: Shopping | 33 |
| US: Changing Consumer Culture in the US..... | 37 |
| Germany: Stinginess is Cool..... | 43 |
| Unit 4: Transportation | 47 |
| US: Trains, Planes, and Automobiles..... | 51 |
| Germany: Transportation in the country of cars..... | 57 |
| Unit 5: Safety/Security..... | 61 |
| US: Safety and Security in the United States..... | 65 |
| Germany: Some Thoughts on Safety and Security in Germany | 71 |
| Unit 6: Medical System..... | 75 |
| US: The US Medical System..... | 79 |
| Germany: German Healthcare | 85 |
| Unit 7: Taboo..... | 89 |
| US: "No Politics or Religion at the Dinner Table!" | 93 |
| Germany: Behavioural Guidelines in Germany, Knigge-Etiquette and its Strange History | 99 |
| Unit 8: Leisure | 103 |
| US: A Nation of Couch Potatoes? | 107 |
| Germany: Sunday rest: Exploring its meaning for Germans | 113 |
| Solutions | 117 |

Introduction

この教科書は、日本人学生が欧米へ留学するための準備として知っておきたいトピックを厳選し、パッセージの読解と、その内容を学びながら、楽しく表現を身につけられるようにデザインしました。弘前大学教育推進機構で英語教育を担当しているアメリカ出身、ドイツ出身の2人の教員に、それぞれの視点から、『文化の多様性』、『教育制度』、『買い物』、『移動手段』、『安心・安全』、『医療制度』、『タブー』、『娯楽』の8つのトピックについてオリジナル原稿を書いていただきました。それぞれの個人的視点からユニークでバラエティーに富んだ内容となっています。この教科書で学んだことを出発点に、それぞれトピックについてさらに深く知るきっかけとなればと思います。

本書の特徴

この教科書は、学習者の皆さんが能動的に Reading 活動ができるようにデザインされています。読んで理解するだけでなく、表現を繰り返し練習し、習得することを目指します。また、その表現を使って自分の意見を言う練習を行えるようになっています。

Reading Passage:

本書は、学習者の皆さんが辞書なしで本文を読めるようデザインしています。音声を聴きながら、本文を一度読んでみましょう。

Chunking Practice:

チャンクと呼ばれる意味のまとまりを、与えられた語数をヒントに、本文から探しながら読解を進めましょう。また、そのチャンクを覚えるよう、ペアで声に出して練習しましょう。ヒントを出し合っても構いません。覚えるまで繰り返し行いましょう。

Vocabulary Practice:

語彙の確認は、後にあります。語（句）をみながら、本文のどこに出てきたか、文脈を思い出し、定義を選びましょう。こちらもペアで練習できるようになっています。

Commenting Practice:

本文を読んで考えたことを自分の言葉で理由づけする練習をしましょう。覚えたチャンクを使ってみるようにしましょう。

Interview Practice:

書くユニットの都切符について、インタビューを行ってみましょう。海外からの留学生でも、日本人の学生でも構いません。理解したことを、トピックについて考えたことをもとに質問を考え、インタビュー活動をしてみましょう。

Unit 1:

Cultural Diversity

Cultural Diversity

文化的多様性とは、文化的背景、信念、習慣、生活様式などの点で人々の間に存在する違いを指します。社会の本質的な特徴であり、さまざまな要因によって形成されます。

多くの人が米国を、さまざまな文化的背景を持つ人々が暮らす多様な社会だと考えているでしょう。米国では、文化的多様性は、建国以来、この国の特徴となっています。この国には、さまざまな民族的・文化的背景を持つ人々が暮らしています。しかし、米国の歴史には人種的不平等と差別の遺産も含まれており、それが今日も多くの有色人種の経験を形成しています。

ドイツでは、文化的多様性の問題は、植民地支配の遺産を含むこの国の複雑な歴史によって形成されています。第二次世界大戦後、ドイツは東西に分断されていました。また現在、ドイツには多くの移民が住んでおり、中でもトルコやポーランドからの移民は大きな割合を占めています。

以下の文章は、移民が母国の多様性についてどのように考えているかを説明するもので、社会の複雑で興味深い部分を見ることができます。異文化理解と尊重を促進することで、各国は多様な社会の恩恵を受け、より包括的で公平なコミュニティを作ることができるのです。.

US: Cultural Diversity

米国は文化的多様性が有名ですが、このユニットの内容を把握するために、米国は「移民国家」だということを理解しなければなりません。建国前よりすでにヨーロッパ各国から、そしてとくに20世紀に入ってから、東海岸にヨーロッパ人が集中的に移民してきました。そこで入国管理局として機能していたエリス島とそばに立っている自由の女神が移民の黄金時代の象徴となりました。

移民国家であるため、たくさんの国の文化が交えていますが、やはり歴史的に同じ出身国のものが様々な理由で同じ地域に集中したことがあります。そこで、地域ごとの特有の言葉、食文化、宗教的文化などが今まで存在し続けています。このテキストの中では主にユダヤ系とイタリア系のコミュニティについて語られます。

最後に米国の回避できない暗黒な歴史、すなわち人種差別や奴隷制度の余波について言及しています。特に「強制的な移民」だった奴隷貿易が残酷なものでした。そのため米国につれられたアフリカ人のほとんど自分の祖国や先祖の文化を知ることが出来ず、ゆえに真新しい文化創生をせざるを得ないことになりました。さて、単一民族国家と言われている日本と、移民の国とされている米国と、どのような違いがあるのでしょうか。

US: Immigration Nation Listening Text

The United States is a "country of immigrants." People have been moving there for hundreds of years. An important part of modern American cultural identity comes from the immigration Europeans. They came to Ellis Island, a customs and immigration station outside of New York City near the Statue of Liberty.

5 One important group of immigrants in New York City are Jewish people. Actually, more Jews live in New York than in Israel! New York has a higher percentage of Jews than anywhere else in the country. You can find Jewish culture all around New York city. New York is famous for Jewish bread like bagels, challah, rye bread, and Jewish sweets. Jewish culture also includes their language. Common words include chutzpah (a rude attitude),
10 shekels (money), and klutzy (clumsy).

 Another big group of immigrants in New York and neighboring New Jersey are the Italians. Maybe you have seen Italian Americans criminals in movies like The Godfather or TV shows like The Sopranos. However, Italian Americans are just like everyone else. They like family, food, music, and traditions. New York pizza is famous Italian American food.
15 These "tomato pies" are usually about 35.5 cm big and cut into 10 slices. You can buy a \$1 slice on the street, any time of day or night. Italian Americans also have some unique words, like "agita," meaning "stress."

 The history of diversity in the US is not always happy. There has always been racism and hatred against new immigrants. Worse still, America had 200 years of legal slavery.
20 Countless black men and women were forced from Africa to work and die in America. Slavery officially ended in 1863. However, racist laws and culture held black Americans back for over 100 years after. Furthermore, slaves were taken from their homes and split from their families. This means that few black Americans today know their family roots. Instead, they were forced to create new cultures, language, and traditions in America. Black
25 Americans as a group have never been treated well in America. But today, people are starting to recognize how much they have added to American culture and life.

US: Immigration Nation

The United States is a “country of immigrants.” Of course, Native Americans lived there long before any Europeans, Africans, or Asians immigrated to the continent. However, people have been moving there from around the world ever since Europeans discovered it. Much of the modern American myth has been built around the immigration of poor Europeans who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to seek a better life. They were processed at Ellis Island, a kind of customs and immigration station outside of New York City and under the watchful eyes of the Statue of Liberty. At the statue’s feet is engraved a poem by Emma Lazarus (1880) beginning with the famous words “Give me your tired, your poor.” America was the land of dreams and opportunity for many people across Europe.

One group of immigrants that became an important community in New York City is made up of people of Jewish ancestry. About 9% of the city’s population is Jewish—more Jews live in New York than in Israel!¹ Compared to the 3.5% of the national population that has Jewish background, New York is certainly an exception.² This does not mean that there is a Jewish Temple on every block of the city, but it does mean that Jewish culture is present in many corners of New York life. This includes food: New York is famous for bagels, as well as the bagel-like bialy, challah and rye bread, and other Jewish baked goods. It also includes their Yiddish language: on the street, you might hear a frustrated cry of “oy vey!” or complaints about the chutzpah (nerve) of a rude person, someone counting their shekels (money), or laughing at a klutz (clumsy person) tripping over their own feet.

Another group of immigrants whose communities still color New York and neighboring New Jersey are the Italians. Italian Americans have a bad reputation as mafiosos—organized crime families—an image cemented by the Francis Ford Coppola *Godfather* films. However, contrary to the movies, Italian Americans are just like any other community with their own food, music, and traditions. Pizza is popular around the world and throughout the US. However, New York pizza is different from Chicago pizza (which is thick and eaten with a knife and fork) and California pizza (which is thin and crispy like a cracker). New York pizzas, or “tomato pies,” are usually about 14 inches (35.5 cm) in diameter, and cut into 10 slices. In the city, it is common to buy a \$1 slice on the street, any time of day or night. Italian Americans also have some unique words, like “agita.” Agita comes from the word “agitate,” and literally means “heartburn,” but figuratively refers to “annoyance or

¹ 7 things to know about the Jews of New York for Tuesday’s primary, <https://www.jta.org/2016/04/18/politics/7-things-to-know-about-the-jews-of-new-york-for-tuesdays-primary>, 18.04.2016.

² JEWISH AMERICANS IN 2020, JEWISH AMERICANS IN 2020 Pew Research Center, <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2021/05/11/the-size-of-the-u-s-jewish-population/>, 11.05.2021.

stress." Few Americans outside of New York and New Jersey may know these words—that is, unless they are "paesano" (fellow countrymen).

35 The history of diversity in the US is not always a happy tale. Once immigrants become "Americans," they often resist any newcomers. This has happened throughout history, and continues today with prejudice against Latin American and Muslim immigrants in particular. America also has a shameful history of about 200 years of legal slavery. This "forced immigration" brought countless black men and women from Africa against their will. It is so foundational to America that some people now argue that the country was not founded in 1776 like most history books say, but in 1619, when the very first black slaves were brought
40 to the continent. While slavery theoretically ended in 1863 with the beginning of the Civil War, the effects of slavery—and racist laws and culture that continued for over 100 years after—prevented black Americans as a group from making substantial economic, educational, or cultural gains in society. Furthermore, as slaves were treated as chattel—simple property to be bought and sold—they were ripped from their homes and intentionally
45 split from their families and loved ones. This means that few black Americans today are able to trace their family histories back to a specific country or culture overseas. Instead, they were forced to create new cultures, language, and traditions in America. While the treatment of black Americans throughout American history has usually ranged from inexcusable to inhumane, advocates and activists have also long fought to have their great
50 contributions to American life recognized and appreciated on a national scale.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | 移民の国（３） | |
| 2. | ヨーロッパ人がこの地を発見してから（５） | |
| 3. | より良い生活を求めて（５） | |
| 4. | 自由の女神が見守る中（９） | |
| 5. | 夢とチャンスの国（６） | |
| 6. | ～で構成される（４） | |
| 7. | ニューヨークは実に例外的な存在（６） | |
| 8. | ～で有名（３） | |
| 9. | 悪いイメージがある（４） | |
| 10. | 組織的犯罪集団（３） | |
| 11. | 映画とは裏腹に（４） | |
| 12. | 直径約１４インチ（５） | |
| 13. | 昼夜を問わず（６） | |
| 14. | アメリカの多様性の歴史（７） | |
| 15. | いつも幸せな話ばかりではない（６） | |
| 16. | しばしば新しく入ってくる人達に抵抗する（４） | |
| 17. | ２００年にわたる合法的な奴隷制度（５） | |
| 18. | 彼らの意思に反して（３） | |
| 19. | 南北戦争の始まりと共に（７） | |
| 20. | 売買される単なる財産であった（７） | |
| 21. | 家族の歴史をさかのぼる（５） | |
| 22. | 許しがたいものから非人道的なものまで様々であった（５） | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| immigrated | engraved | complaints | agitate |
| resist | substantial | ripped | contribution |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | to remove something quickly, without being careful | |
| 2. | to make someone become nervous because of worry or fear | |
| 3. | to come to live in a different country | |
| 4. | something that you do to help achieve something together with other people | |
| 5. | to fight against something | |
| 6. | to cut words, pictures, or patterns into the surface of metal, stone, etc. | |
| 7. | a statement that something is wrong or not satisfactory | |
| 8. | large in size, value, or importance | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | I would like to live in a different country. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Japan is a country that anybody can enjoy living in. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Japan should accept more foreign people. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | The US is an open country for immigrants. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Protecting the border is important. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Cultural Diversity

プロイセン Preußen

プロイセンは中央ヨーロッパにあった王国であり、ドイツの歴史において重要な役割を果たしています。17 世紀に建国され、18 世紀から 19 世紀にかけてヨーロッパで圧倒的な力を持つようになりました。1871 年のドイツ統一は、プロイセン首相オットー・フォン・ビスマルクの主導により成し遂げられました。

西ドイツ Bundesrepublik Deutschland (BRD)

第二次世界大戦後、ドイツは連合国によって 4 つの占領区に分割されました。西側の 3 つの地帯は最終的にドイツ連邦共和国（西ドイツ）となり、東側は共産主義国家であるドイツ民主共和国（German Democratic Republic）となりました。

1949 年に成立した西ドイツは、アメリカの影響を強く受けた民主主義国家です。アメリカは、冷戦時代にソビエト諸国との国境として重要な役割を果たした西ドイツを、経済的に豊かな国として必要としていました。

ドイツ民主共和国 Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR)

ドイツ民主共和国 (German Democratic Republic, GDR) は、ソビエト連邦の影響を強く受けた社会主義国家です。計画経済、一党独裁、国民に対する厳格な管理体制が特徴でした。教育や医療などの分野で大きな発展を遂げた一方、経済の停滞、検閲、政治的自由の欠如に人々は悩まされました。

1989 年、ベルリンの壁が崩壊しドイツ民主共和国に終わりが訪れ、1990 年にドイツは一つの国として再統一されました。

Germany: A Common European Culture? Listening Text

When talking about different cultures living together in Germany, there's a term that's very German and doesn't have a perfect translation: "Leitkultur." It means something like 'guiding culture' or 'common culture'. This idea was first introduced by a sociologist named Bassam Tibi in 1998. He talked about a European Leitkultur based on modern values.

5 Later, the discussion shifted to a German Leitkultur, with the idea that everyone in Germany should follow the same values.

This debate is still happening today, often led by politicians who focus on nationalism. They believe that each country should have one culture, made up of people who are all similar in ethnicity and culture. This idea isn't new and has been used to force
10 people to assimilate throughout European history.

But Germany is a mix of different cultures. There are about 11.4 million people in Germany from different countries, speaking different languages, and following different values and beliefs. And Germany itself is a mix of ideas from different regions, like the 'German virtues' which actually originated from Prussia. Migration has always been a normal
15 part of German history. Even in the past, people moved to and from German territories for various reasons. For example, after World War II, Germany experienced an economic boom partly because of guest workers from Turkey and other countries. And historically, many Germans also migrated to other countries, like the USA.

Today, about 26 percent of Germans have a migration background. But living
20 together with different cultures hasn't always been easy. During the economic boom, guest workers were seen as temporary and weren't actively encouraged to integrate. This led to some communities feeling isolated, and there was a divide between 'us' and 'them'. Even in East Germany, where guest workers were also recruited, there was a sense of separation from the local population. This led to a lack of understanding about migrants' needs.

25 Nowadays, there's more awareness about these issues. Many people and politicians don't support the idea of one guiding culture anymore. With the arrival of refugees in recent years, there's been a focus on integration and inclusion. The government supports migrants, and there are volunteers helping them all over Germany. Schools teach diversity as a normal part of life, and efforts are made to ensure that everyone understands and accepts it.

30 This is not just happening in Germany but throughout Europe. Embracing multiculturalism is seen as essential for the future of Europe, moving away from the idea of one guiding culture towards a more inclusive society.

Germany: A Common European Culture?

When dealing with the issue of multiculturalism in Germany, there is no getting around a term that is so German that there is no suitable translation for it. "Leitkultur" is a German concept, which can be translated as 'guiding culture' or 'common culture'.¹ The term was first introduced in 1998 by the German-Arab sociologist Bassam Tibi and from 2000 onwards took a prominent place in the national political debate on national identity and immigration. Tibi argued for a European Leitkultur, a consensus of values based on the values² of "cultural modernity". A short time later the discourse about a German Leitkultur and a consensus of values to which every migrant in Germany should conform emerged. This political debate still takes place today, carried by more nationalistic politicians and based on the idea that different nations must consist of ethnically and culturally homogeneous groups.

This idea is not new and provided the pretext for forced assimilation programs of all kinds, for discrimination, disenfranchisement, expulsion, and ethnic cleansing throughout European history. Yet most European countries are multicultural societies and countries of migration. There are about 11.4 million people living in Germany who come from different countries, speak different languages, and are guided by different values, norms and religious beliefs. But you don't have to look at these 11 million people alone. What is Germany? Germany in its present form was founded in 1871 and ended hundreds of years of small states. The concept of Germany is thereby a jumbled mass of ideas from different regions, especially often influenced by the domination of local rulers, such as the 'German virtues,' which are actually Prussian in origin. The German population consists of various subgroups, many of which differ more from each other than from members of the same subgroup in another country.

Historically, migration to and from German territories has been a normal occurrence. Routes in Europe are short enough to facilitate migration, migrant and seasonal workers, refugees, and transients: all of these are not elements of globalization but can be documented as early as the 17th century with the entry of Huguenots as religious refugees into Prussia. The "West German economic miracle" after WW2 was fueled not least by guest workers from Turkey and other countries, while German emigrants to the USA made up the largest group of immigrants in the period from 1850 to 1890. With around 21 million Germans, 26 percent of the population, have a migration background. However, the

¹ Similar to the German Leitmotiv - leitmotiv,

A fragment which 'retains its identity' and can be clearly identified on subsequent appearances.

² such as democracy, pluralism, tolerance and reason from religious revelation

multicultural society has never functioned particularly well. During the time of the economic miracle, people spoke of guest workers, i.e. workers who were only tolerated and were not supposed to stay in the country for a long time. For many West Germans, the people from
35 Turkey seemed the most "foreign". They left their mark on entire neighborhoods in large cities. What critics depreciated as "ghettoization" made it easier for new arrivals to find their way around. While spontaneous integration began among some sections of the immigrants, it was not actively promoted either by politics or by the population. One reaction of many foreigners was to retreat into the private sphere and a vicious circle developed, which can
40 still be felt today and left an "us against them" principle in people's minds.

At the same time, however, the GDR, the East German state, should not be forgotten. There, guest workers were recruited for 5 years from countries like Mozambique, Cuba, Vietnam and Poland, but were more strictly separated from the population. Despite the important role of these guest workers, the feeling developed that hardly any migrants were
45 needed, and to this day this is reflected in an imbalance between the number of migrants in East Germany and West Germany and a latent lack of understanding about the needs and wants of foreigners in the eastern regions of the country.

Today, the problem has been recognized and large parts of the population and politics reject the "Leitkulturprinzip" and especially with the influx of refugees in recent years,
50 there have been far-reaching efforts to strengthen integration and inclusion. Migrants receive support from the state and there are volunteers throughout Germany who try to help. In kindergartens and schools, diversity is taught as normal part of life and everything possible is done to ensure that children understand and embrace this principle. This development is also necessary and underway throughout Europe in order to further
55 develop and strengthen the EU. "Leitkultur" is Europe's past, multiculturalism is the present and future.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | 言葉では言い表せない(7) | |
| 2. | 適切な訳語がない(3) | |
| 3. | 重要な地位を占める(4) | |
| 4. | しばらくすると(4) | 、 |
| 5. | ドイツに移住する全ての人が合意していなくてはならない共通の価値観(11) | |
| 6. | 口実となってしまった(4) | |
| 7. | 異なる価値観によって導かれる(4) | |
| 8. | ごちゃまぜの思想(5) | |
| 9. | (そのサブグループのうちの)多くは互いに異なる(8) | |
| 10. | ヨーロッパにおける経路は十分に短く(9) | |
| 11. | 第二次世界大戦後の「西ドイツの経済奇跡」はさらに出稼ぎ労働者によって促進された(14) | |
| 12. | 彼らは爪痕を残した(4) | |
| 13. | それもまた積極的に推進されることはなかった(5) | |
| 14. | 同時に(4) | |
| 15. | 移民はほとんど必要とされていないという感情が高まった(9) | |
| 16. | 無理解(3) | |
| 17. | 広範囲な取り組みがなされている(5) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| pluralism | homogeneous | virtue | refugee |
| emigrant | function | strictly | integration |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | to work or operate | |
| 2. | a good moral quality in person | |
| 3. | a person who leaves a country permanently to live in another one | |
| 4. | the existence of people of different races, religious beliefs, and cultures within the same society | |
| 5. | exactly or correctly | |
| 6. | the action of successfully joining or mixing with a different group of people | |
| 7. | consisting of people that are similar to each other | |
| 8. | a person who escape from their own country for political, religious, or economical reasons | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Japan is a homogeneous country. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Immigrants should assimilate into the new country. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Immigrants should keep their own identity. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Japan should accept more immigrants. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Japan has tolerance toward people from other countries. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 2:

College/Education

College Education

教育は、国の発展にとって重要な要素であり、国民の未来を形成する上で重要な役割を担っています。しかし、国によって教育へのアプローチは異なり、その結果、教育の質や成果に大きな差が生じることがあります。

次の章では、米国、およびドイツにおける教育システムのさまざまな側面を取り上げており、教育に対するさまざまなアプローチの違いに驚かされるかもしれません。高校を卒業するだけでも、アメリカ、日本、ドイツでは全く異なる意味を持ちます。その違いを考慮することは、あなたの留學生活とその国に対する一般的な理解を向上させるでしょうし、今受けている自分の教育の恩恵を最大化することにもつながるでしょう。

US: College Education

大学教育は文化によって大幅に異なることがあります。というのは教育内容のみならず、教育の過程など様々な局面を含みます。そこで、このユニットのリーディングは米国の大学制度及び大学の文化（よく「大学生活」と言われるもの）を紹介します。

おそらく日本と大きな一つの違いは、米国では教育が非常に資本主義的に作られていることです。つまり学生を「学習者」とすると同時に「お客さん」としてとらえるところが多いのです。そのため、多くの大学の提供するサービス、施設、アメニティなどが日本の大学と異なります。これは諸刃の剣でもあります。

米国の大学文化の自由さや楽しさもありますが、経済的な要素を無視してはいけません。これも日本と違って、学費や大学の生活費が全国的な討論となり、学費ローンの負担により家を建てられなくなった世代が生まれてきました。実際、死ぬまで借金を払い続ける例も少なくありません。この多面的な教育制度を日本と比較して、どちらが望ましいでしょうか。

US: College Education Listening Text

College is important for many young people becoming adults. It is the first time living away from home, often in a different state. It is similar to the experience of college in Japan. However, there are also many differences.

5 In college in the US, students belong to the college, not a department. They can then take any classes they want. Most bachelor's degrees are completed in four years. Masters' degrees usually take two years, and doctorates can take between five to ten years.

10 One of the biggest differences is that American colleges spend much more money on things outside of the classroom. College is a business and students are customers, good facilities are good advertisements. Often, this means spending money on college sports teams. Most colleges and universities also have fitness clubs, and many also have cafeterias with many kinds of food. Schools also sell t-shirts, pens, folders, thermoses, and an endless list of other goods in the university gift shop.

15 Housing is very different from Japan. According to JASSO, in 2018 less than 7% of Japanese students lived in a dormitory. About 45% of American students 2017 were living in school housing. Many student houses are new and expensive. Staff clean the hallways and bathrooms, and the rooms have good furniture. Students who live on campus sometimes go to morning class in their pajamas! They can also use their student IDs to pay at the cafeteria.

20 Although that may sound like a lot of fun, there are downsides as well. Critics say that US college students are not learning necessary life skills like cooking, cleaning, and managing money. They say that students party all the time. About 40 percent of 18- to 24-year-old Americans are enrolled in college. However, fewer than half are expected to graduate. There are many reasons for the high rate of failure. Partying, drinking, and drug use on American college campuses may be one.

25 Another major cause of student failure is the cost. In 2021, the average cost for private universities was \$38,185 per year. Public universities averaged \$10,338. Private universities are usually more famous, so students will take out large loans to go to them. Both universities and the US government support students in need, but most still graduate in debt. Some students try to save money by going to community college first. Students in
30 community college pay for each class they take, and can take those credits to a four-year college later. One good thing is that student scholarships in the US are like gifts—unlike Japan, there is no need to pay the money back, ever.

US: College Education

College is an important step on many young peoples' road to becoming an adult. For many Americans, it is the first time living away from their parents, often in a completely
35 different state. In many ways, it is quite similar to the experience of college in Japan. However, there are also many institutional and cultural differences.

Colleges and universities tend to use a liberal arts system. This means that students matriculate into the college itself, not into a particular department. They can then take any classes they want, as long as they fulfill the requirements of their program to graduate. An
40 associate's degree can be earned in two years, and most bachelor's degrees are completed in four years. For graduate study (called "postgraduate" in Europe), masters' degrees usually take about two years, and doctorates can take between five to ten years of additional study.

One of the biggest cultural differences between Japanese and American colleges is that the latter invests much more heavily in the extra-curricular aspects of the experience. In
45 many ways, college is a business and students are customers, so having the best amenities is an effective way to advertise. Often, this means supporting college sports teams by building expensive training and competition facilities. Most colleges and universities also have fitness clubs to support student health, and many also boast multiple cafeterias with a wide selection of foods. Many colleges become brands: most have a logo, school colors,
50 and a team mascot...all are available for purchase on t-shirts, fancy pens, folders, thermoses, and an endless list of other goods in the university gift shop. Room and board is one area that is often quite different from Japan. According to an analysis of data from the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), in 2018 less than 7% of all Japanese college students lived in a dormitory.¹ By contrast, about 45% of American students in a 2017 survey
55 were living in school housing on or off campus.² Student housing is a big industry, and while many campus dorms are legacy buildings—some built over 100 years ago—many are newly constructed, sometimes in a luxurious style, in order to make as much money as possible. Staff regularly clean the hallways and bathrooms, and the rooms come stocked with good-quality, durable furniture. When students live on campus, they are so close to the school
60 that some will roll out of bed and go right to morning class still in their pajamas! Students can also get meal plans, so they can use their student IDs to pay at the cafeteria. Most

¹ 大学生が一人暮らしする割合は実家暮らしとどちらが多い？一人暮らしにかかる費用も解説, <https://www.athome.co.jp/contents/students/livingexpenses/percentage/>, 02.05.2022.

² Anderson, Bendix, Fall 2018 School Year Starts Strong for the Student Housing Sector, <https://www.wealthmanagement.com/student-housing/fall-2018-school-year-starts-strong-student-housing-sector>, 08.10.2018.

universities have at least one buffet-style restaurant, so students can sit for long hours eating and drinking whatever they want, often while doing homework or socializing with friends.

Although the above may sound like a lot of fun and games, there are some
65 downsides. In fact, critics suggest that US college students are being coddled, and those
living in dorms are not learning necessary life skills like cooking, cleaning, and managing a
budget. Others worry that students see college as an opportunity to party all the time,
without parental oversight. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, 40
percent of 18- to 24-year-old Americans had enrolled in college.³ However, the same source
70 reports that only 64% of students who started a bachelor's degree in 2014 had completed
their program within 6 years.⁴ While there are many reasons for the high rate of failure,
widespread cultures of partying, drinking, and drug use on American college campuses
certainly contribute to it.

Another difficulty in attending college in the US and a major cause of student failure
75 is the cost. In 2021, the average tuition for private universities was \$38,185 per year—not
including room and board. On the other hand, public universities averaged \$10,338 for
students who live in the same state.⁵ Private universities tend to be more prestigious, and
students will take out tens of thousands of dollars in loans to be able to attend them. Both
universities and the US government provide financial support for students in need, but many
80 graduate heavily in debt. Some students try to save money by attending a two-year
community college first. Students in community college pay for each credit they take and
can transfer those credits to a four-year college to complete a bachelor's degree. One
saving grace, however, is that student scholarships in the US are like gifts—unlike Japan,
there is no requirement to pay the money back, ever.

³ College Enrollment Rates, <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/cpb>, 05.2022.

⁴ Undergraduate Retention and Graduation Rates, <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/ctr/undergrad-retention-graduation>, 05.2022.

⁵ Kerr, Emma; Wood, Sarah, See the Average College Tuition in 2022-2023 <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-colleges/paying-for-college/articles/paying-for-college-infographic>, 12.09.2022.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | 彼らの親元を離れて暮らす (5) | |
| 2. | 大学そのものに入学する (5) | |
| 3. | 彼らが必要な条件を満たしている限り (7) | |
| 4. | 課外活動 (6) | |
| 5. | 効果的な宣伝方法のひとつ (5) | |
| 6. | 豊富な食材を取りそろえた複数のカフェテリアを誇っている (9) | |
| 7. | 数えきれないほどの商品 (5) | |
| 8. | キャンパス内外の学生寮 (6) | |
| 9. | 良質で耐久性のある家具が備え付けの (5) | |
| 10. | ベッドから起き上がり (4) | |
| 11. | 友人と交流する (3) | |
| 12. | 甘やかされる (3) | |
| 13. | 生活に必要なスキル (3) | |
| 14. | 予算を管理すること (3) | |
| 15. | 親の監視なしに (3) | |
| 16. | 私立大学の平均授業料 (6) | |
| 17. | より権威がある傾向がある (5) | |
| 18. | 助けが必要な学生 (3) | |
| 19. | 多額の借金を背負った卒業生 (5) | |
| 20. | たった一つの救い (3) | |
| 21. | 返済の必要のない (7) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------|
| matriculate | additional | facility | purchase |
| socialize | downside | critic | contribute |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | a place, socially including buildings, where a particular activity happens | |
| 2. | to spend time people in order to enjoy yourself | |
| 3. | to be formally admitted to study at a university or college | |
| 4. | someone who give their opinion about something | |
| 5. | to buy something | |
| 6. | to be one of the reasons why something happens | |
| 7. | more than was first mentioned; extra | |
| 8. | the disadvantaged or less positive aspects of something | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | It is very meaningful to go to university. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Extra-curricular activities are important for university students. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | It is good to loan money for tuition. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Students can earn enough money by working part-time. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Financial situation affect a lot on education in Japan. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: College Education

ドイツでは、教育制度が他国とは異なる構造になっており、中等教育機関は主に 3 種類あります。ハウプトシューレ、レアルシューレ、ギムナジウムです。

ハウプトシューレ(Hauptschule)は、中等教育学校の最下層に位置する学校です。ハウプトシューレは、実用的で職業的なスキルに重点を置き、大学での教育を必要としない職業に就くための準備として設計されています。ハウプトシューレでは、ドイツ語、数学、社会科、体育などの科目で基礎教育を受けます。

レアルシューレ (Realschule) は、中等教育学校の間レベルです。レアルシューレでは、職業や技術的なキャリア、さらに学問を学ぶための準備に重点を置いています。英語、自然科学、経済学など、より広範な教育を受けることができます。

ギムナジウム (Gymnasium) は、中等教育機関の最高レベルです。ギムナジウムは、大学レベルの学習やより高度な教育を必要とする職業に就くための準備に重点を置いています。ギムナジウムの生徒は、総合的な教育を受けることができます。

Germany: Education in Germany Listening Text

In Germany, there's been a lot of talk about something called "Akademisierungswahn," which means a strong push towards everyone going to university. Over the past 20 years, the number of students graduating from Gymnasium, which is like college preparatory school, has almost doubled. Some people wonder if this trend should
5 continue and if university should become the norm for everyone, like it is in other European countries. Critics worry that because more students are going to Gymnasium and university, the quality of education is dropping. This means that more students are entering the job market with higher education, while jobs that used to be for students from other types of schools are being overlooked. This can make it harder for students from those schools to
10 find work.

But let's go back to the beginning of the problem: the primary school recommendation. This is a big decision for many kids because it can affect their future for a long time. In Germany, after primary school, students have to choose which type of secondary school to attend. There are three main types: Hauptschule, Realschule, and
15 Gymnasium. Hauptschule is more practical and prepares students for vocational training. Realschule is also for vocational training but at a higher academic level. Gymnasium is the highest level and prepares students for university. Parents have to decide which school is best for their child around the fourth grade. More and more are choosing Gymnasium because they think it gives their child the best chance for a good job in the future. Some
20 people think there should be a mandatory recommendation from primary schools to help parents decide. In the past, this was common practice. Teachers would look at a student's grades, abilities, and character to decide which school they should go to next.

But this method isn't perfect. Parents often want what's best for their child and may not agree with the teacher's recommendation. Critics say this is one reason why more
25 students are going to Gymnasium now. However, teachers can't be completely objective either. They only see a student for a short time and might not know about their home life or have biases. So, what's the solution? It's hard to say. But one idea is to give parents better advice so they can make informed decisions. Another important thing is to show parents the different options available and how students can switch between schools if needed. This
30 brings us back to the bigger issue of everyone going to university. Critics worry about the quality of education dropping and more students dropping out. But instead of limiting the number of students, maybe we should focus on providing better support and guidance to help all students succeed, no matter which path they choose.

Germany: Education in Germany

"Akademisierungswahn" ("academisation mania") is the catchword that has been used in Germany for decades to discuss the current school system in a highly controversial way. The number of Gymnasium, or college preparatory school, graduates has almost doubled in the last 20 years. Should university studies be the norm in the future, as in other European countries? Critics claim that the standard at schools and universities is falling dramatically due to the higher numbers of pupils and students. As a result, more students graduate Gymnasium, Germany's highest school track, and are entering the job training market previously dominated by Hauptschule and Realschule; higher education and universities are overflowing, while pupils with lower education have a harder time finding employment. No judgement shall be made here about the accuracy of these theses. To survey the entire discourse would easily go beyond the scope of this text, but a look at the earliest aspect of the problem should be interesting. After all, for many children the "primary school recommendation" represents the first major break in their lives, which in some cases influences them for a long time.

So, what is this primary school recommendation? For this purpose, let's take a brief look at the education system, which in Germany is a matter for the federal states and usually includes free education. After pre-school facilities such as kindergartens, German pupils attend primary school (grades 1-4). Compulsory schooling begins at the age of six. After grade 4, the child switches to one of three types of education. The types of school in Germany vary from state to state, but the core build the Hauptschul-, Realschul- and Gymnasium strands of education. The Hauptschule is the most practical route and prepares pupils for vocational training. After finishing school, after the 9th or 10th grade, pupils are expected to visit a vocational school. This next type of school is the Realschule. This is also intended for vocational training after 10th grade and teaches at a higher academic level than the Hauptschule. The highest form of school is a Gymnasium, which prepares students for higher education. After 12 years, students earn the Abitur (similar to A-levels in GB) by passing an oral and written examination. Every student with an Abitur from a Gymnasium must be admitted to a German university, but there is no guarantee of a course of study.

So where should a child go after primary school? At the beginning of the fourth school year, parents have to decide. More and more are opting for the Gymnasium, not least because some believe that children have to take the Abitur to have good chances on the job market. For this reason, the reintroduction of a binding primary school recommendation has been discussed in some federal states for years. Here, the primary schools determine which secondary schools the fourth graders attend. Until about 20 years

35 ago, this was the standard. The teachers looked at the pupils' aptitude, grades and character
and determined their further path in life. But how fair is this method? As parents presumably
only want the best for their children and view them more positively than the reality, they
have the reputation to override non-binding recommendations. This is a reason that critics
see non-binding recommendations as a core reason for the increasing number of high
40 school graduates. On the other hand, it is not as if teachers can be 100% objective. They
only see a pupil for a limited time, know nothing about the learning conditions at home and
may have prejudices, although of course this should not happen.

The pressure to perform and the stress of pupils increases if teachers are the sole
deciders. So, what to do? There will never be a fair solution that makes all sides happy.
45 Academisation is a development that will proceed, as many apprenticeship professions also
require a higher level of education. The best solution seems twofold. On the one hand,
parents must be well advised so that they can make a good decision in the interest of their
children. On the other hand, even more important is to educate them about the methods
that the state has created to guarantee an increased permeability between the schools. Only
50 like that, schools can cover alternative development paths.

This brings us full circle to the debate on academisation. If the drop-out rates at
universities and the declining quality of education are criticized, the counter-question arises
as to why this has to be synonymous with more students? Dropout rates also exist in
apprenticeships, and it is the task of the education providers to prevent a decline in the
55 quality of education. Rather, as with the primary school recommendation, counselling offers
should be promoted, and the opportunity grasped to obtain interested and motivated
students who would have fallen through the cracks in the old ways.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | おおいに議論されて（５） | |
| 2. | ここ２０年でほぼ倍増し（８） | |
| 3. | 当たり前になる（３） | |
| 4. | ここでは判断しない（６） | |
| 5. | 人生における最初の分岐点（７） | |
| 6. | 連邦政府の管轄（６） | |
| 7. | ６歳で始まる義務教育（８） | |
| 8. | 職業訓練に備える（４） | |
| 9. | ドイツの大学に入学することが許可される（６） | |
| 10. | 保障されない（４） | |
| 11. | Gymnasium を選ぶ人がどんどん増える（８） | |
| 12. | 生徒の適正、成績、性格（６） | |
| 13. | 現実よりも肯定的に見ている（５） | |
| 14. | 拘束力にない推薦を覆す（３） | |
| 15. | より高いレベルの教育を必要とする（６） | |
| 16. | 良い決断をする（４） | |
| 17. | 学校間の編入を容易にしたこと（６） | |
| 18. | 代替的な進路を提供する（４） | |
| 19. | 隙間からこぼれ落ちてしまうであろう（６） | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| compulsory | vocational | aptitude | objective |
| prejudice | sole | apprentice | synonymous |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | providing knowledge and skills that prepare someone for a particular job | |
| 2. | based on real facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings | |
| 3. | an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially because of lack of thought or knowledge | |
| 4. | mandatory; something you must do it because of a rule or law | |
| 5. | someone who works for a skilled person for a particular period of time, in order to learn that person's skills | |
| 6. | having the same meaning | |
| 7. | a natural ability or skill | |
| 8. | being one only; single | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Young children can make a right decision for their future. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Elementary school teachers can make a better choices for their pupils. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Parents should involve into children's decision making. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | People should be able change their educational path freely. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | More people should get higher education today. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 3:

Shopping

Shopping

ショッピングと消費主義は、現代社会において重要な役割を果たし、経済だけでなく文化や社会関係にも影響を及ぼしています。消費主義とは、財やサービスを獲得し消費することが、幸福や社会的地位を得るための重要な要素であると考えられます。買い物をするという行為は、個人と社会全体に影響を与える文化現象となっています。

消費主義は、しばしば資本主義経済と関連しており、そこでは、商品やサービスを販売することが企業の主要な目的となっています。このような経済では、広告やマーケティングが、しばしば消費者の欲望や感情を操作して、商品を購入するように説得する上で重要な役割を果たします。例えば、広告キャンペーンでは、説得力のある言葉やイメージを用いて切迫感を演出し、実際に必要な以上の商品を購入するよう促すことがあります。

ある社会におけるショッピングや消費主義の役割を研究する留学生は、その社会の文化や価値観について貴重な知見を得ることができます。消費主義は普遍的な現象ですが、その現れ方や影響は文化的、経済的、歴史的な背景によって様々です。留学生は、研究を通じて、消費主義がどのように異なる社会を形成し、人々のアイデンティティ、社会関係、価値観にどのような影響を与えるかを理解することができます。

US: Shopping

このユニットで米国における買い物文化を歴史的な観点から紹介します。無論、短文では詳細に記す余裕がありませんが、大まかな流れを描写しています。歴史的な物語なので、70年代から少しずつ現在まで、段落毎に追っていく構成になっています。

いいかどうかは別にして、米国も日本も消費者社会になっています。たった80年か100年を遡ると両方の消費文化の要素が全く違っていました。ことさら田舎では「消費者」という自己認識がおそらく全くなかったでしょう。ということで、今回の文章は消費者社会における買い物に限定していることを予め理解する必要があります。

そして消費者社会においても、時代とともに消費習慣が変化していきます。消費者の好みもあれば、企業の企画もあります。この二項対立の中で、娯楽としてのお買い物と企業の利益を最大化する戦略が常に引っ張り合いをしています。その観点から読んでいくと、誰が引っ張り合いで勝っているか、誰のために文化が変化しているのか、考察するとよいでしょう。

US: Changing Consumer Culture in the US Listening Text

Shopping is an important part of US culture. Shopping is often a social activity, entertainment, and a way of creating your identity. A lot has changed over the past 40 years in how, where, and why Americans shop.

5 In the 1970s and '80s, small stores called "boutiques" were popular. However, in the 1990s, large companies started building "big box stores." These stores sold one type of product, like electronics or sporting goods. They had low prices, and drove many small shops out of business. Now, online shopping is hurting the big box stores.

Online shopping is not very new. Shopping by mail has a long history. The Sears Catalog, which sold everything by mail, was very popular. Online shopping started in the 10 1990s, and has grown since. 2022 was the first year when consumers spent more than \$1,000,000,000 online.

One type of store that is still popular is the large discount retailer. They are like super-sized big box stores. Instead of selling one category of product, they sell everything. They focus on selling lots of cheap things. They get customers to buy everything they need all in 15 one place. You can buy things for your car, baby clothes, computers, and toys all in the same store. They even sell food. It is hard for small businesses to compete. When small stores close, more and more people must shop at these discount stores.

Convenience and saving money are constant themes in US shopping. In a "car culture" like the USA, people often buy 1-2 weeks of food at once. Americans also buy "value 20 packs," buying large-sized items. If you have storage room, you can usually get a cheaper price by buying lots at the same time. This combines convenience and savings. Additionally, Americans use credit cards and debit cards a lot. It more convenient and safer than walking around with lots of money.

On the other hand, the pursuit of value and convenience has some problems. First, 25 many people spend too much money with credit cards. In fact, scientists say that people spend less money when seeing dollar bills leave their hand than when using a credit card. Also, the US economy is relies on cheap products from other countries. American companies often cannot compete with foreign companies who pay workers very little. That means that a lot of American dollars go to other countries. Often, the money goes to 30 companies which do not pay their workers well or keep them safe. Finally, the rise of online shopping has also increased the amount of cardboard and other packaging waste. Simply, convenience always comes with a cost.

US: Changing Consumer Culture in the US

Shopping has been an important part of culture in the US for a very long time, especially for young people. In a consumer society, shopping is often a social activity, a form of entertainment, and a method of creating one's identity. A lot has changed over the past 40 years in how, where, and why Americans shop, and there may be some interesting differences from Japan.

There are some interesting historical shopping trends. In the 1970s and '80s, small specialty stores called "boutiques" were popular. However, in the 1990s, large corporations started building "big box stores." These were giant stores selling one type of product, like electronics or sporting goods. These stores had lower prices and more inventory than the boutiques, and drove many out of business. Now, online shopping has begun to put many big box stores out of business. Online shopping is not a very new concept. Shopping by mail has a long history. In fact, flipping through the huge Sears Catalog, which seemed to sell everything, used to be a national pastime, especially before Christmas.¹ Online shopping first began in the mid-1990s, and has grown exponentially since: according to the National Retailer's Federation, 2022 will be the first year when consumers spend more than \$1,000,000,000 online.² This means that fewer and fewer people shop as a public, social activity. In fact, so many giant shopping malls have been left empty that some adventurous photographers have started exploring the creepy, empty spaces.³ One type of physical store seems like it is here to stay: large discount retailers. Several such chains exist in the US, and they are like super-powered big box stores. Instead of specializing in a single category of goods, they sell everything. They focus on selling a high volume of cheap goods, and do so by getting customers to buy everything they need all in one place. You can buy car accessories, baby clothes, hardware, electronics, and toys all in the same store. They even sell food. They make it very difficult for small businesses to compete, and so many people dislike using them. At the same time, however, less competition means that more and more people are shopping at these discount stores.

The history of shopping in the US seems to continually pursue convenience and cost-effectiveness. For example, instead of traveling to four different boutique electronics stores to compare products, with big box stores you could compare all of the electronics in one place. Now, with discount retailers, you can buy electronics in the same store as gardening

¹ For an example, see: The Internet Archive, Sears 1970, https://archive.org/details/1970-sears-christmas-wish-book_202208.

² U.S. consumers to spend record \$1 trillion online in 2022 – report, <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-consumers-spend-record-1-trillion-online-2022-report-2022-03-15/>, 16.03.2023.

³ Cattle, Alice, In pictures: America's eeriest abandoned shopping malls, <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/in-pictures-america-s-eeriest-abandoned-shopping-malls/ss-AA113uzb>, 25.08.2022.

equipment, school supplies, and groceries. Otherwise, you might just buy everything from an online discount retailer and save yourself the trip. Convenience and savings are a through-line of the history of US consumerism. Of course, this is an over-generalization, but in a “car culture” like the US, it is often easier to shop for 1-2 weeks worth of food or other items than to go out every other day. Americans also tend to buy “value packs”—that means buying in bulk. If you have room to store extra dry goods—items that won’t go bad—you can usually get a cheaper price by buying lots at the same time. This combines convenience and savings. Additionally, Americans use credit cards and debit cards for almost all purchases. It more convenient and safer than walking around with lots of cash, and many credit cards offer rewards like a percentage of “cash back” or airline miles. If you plan well, a credit card can actually provide a lot of value.

On the other hand, the pursuit of value and convenience has a darker side. First of all, many people overspend with credit cards and end up in debt. In fact, there is psychological evidence that people feel more “pain of paying” when they see dollar bills leaving their wallet than when invisibly transferring money from a plastic credit card.⁴ This makes it much easier to spend money you shouldn’t. Also, the US economy is heavily reliant on importing cheap goods from other countries. American companies often cannot compete with low-wage foreign competition. That means that discount retailers send a lot of American dollars overseas, often to companies which do not pay their workers a decent wage or provide for their safety. Finally, the rise of online shopping has also dramatically increased the amount of cardboard and other packaging waste. In a word, convenience always comes with a cost.

⁴ Dholakia, Utpal , Does It Matter Whether You Pay With Cash Or A Credit Card?, <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-science-behind-behavior/201607/does-it-matter-whether-you-pay-cash-or-credit-card>, 11.07.2016.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | 重要な文化の一部（５） | |
| 2. | 消費社会では（４） | |
| 3. | 娯楽のひとつである（４） | |
| 4. | 自分のアイデンティティをつくる方法（６） | |
| 5. | 大型量販店（３） | |
| 6. | より低価格でより在庫がおおい（５） | |
| 7. | それら（大型店）を廃業に追い込んだ（５） | |
| 8. | 国民的娯楽であった（６） | |
| 9. | 飛躍的に成長した（３） | |
| 10. | 空のままになっている（４） | |
| 11. | それ（物理的な店舗）がこれからも存在する（５） | |
| 12. | 一つの商品カテゴリーに特化するのではなく（９） | |
| 13. | 利便性とコストパフォーマンスを追求し続ける（５） | |
| 14. | 全てを一か所で比較することができる（６*） | |
| 15. | 店まで足を運ぶ手間を省く（４） | |
| 16. | 歴史の中に貫かれている（５） | |
| 17. | １～２週間分の食料を買い込む（７） | |
| 18. | まとめ買い（３） | |
| 19. | 便利さと節約を兼ね備える（４） | |
| 20. | 多くのクレジットカードは特典を提供する（５） | |
| 21. | 借金を負ってしまう（４） | |
| 22. | より「支払いの痛み」を感じる（５） | |
| 23. | 労働者に適切な賃金を支払う（６） | |
| 24. | 段ボールやその他の梱包材の廃棄物量（８） | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。。

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|--------------------|
| boutique | retailer | convenience | cost-effectiveness |
| save | pursuit | transfer | wage |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | the action of trying to get something | |
| 2. | the quality of being useful, easy, or suitable | |
| 3. | a person or business that sells goods to the public | |
| 4. | a small business that sells a particular product or service | |
| 5. | to avoid using or spending | |
| 6. | good value for the amount of money paid | |
| 7. | to move from one place or place to another | |
| 8. | a fixed regular payment earned for work or service | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | I like shopping in the physical shops. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I prefer to pay cash. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | I keep a record the money of I spend. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | I think the minimum wage is reasonable. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | College students should work part time | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Shopping

ディスカウント・グロサー（格安食料品店） Lebensmitteldiscounter

ディスカウント・グロサーは、従来のスーパーマーケットよりも低価格で商品を提供する食料品店の一種です。通常、生鮮食品、肉、乳製品などの基本的な必需品を中心に、限られた品揃えで販売しています。また、プライベートブランドやストアブランド商品を扱うことが多く、一般的に有名ブランド商品よりも安価です。

ディスカウント・グロッカーは、広告、店舗のレイアウトやデザイン、顧客サービスなどの間接費を削減することで、従来のスーパーマーケットよりも低価格で販売できるため、食料品代を節約した消費者に人気です。

ルースグッズ（量り売り） Lose Ware

ルースグッズとは、包装や梱包をせずに販売される商品のことを指します。これらの商品は、通常、購入時にお客様ごとに重さを量ったり、計量したりします。例えば、野菜や果物などの生鮮食品、ナッツや穀物など。さらに、注文を受けてからスライスやカットをする肉やチーズなどがこれにあたります。

Germany: Stinginess is Cool Listening Text

"Stinginess is cool" was a popular slogan on German TV screens at the start of the 2000s. It was created as an ad campaign for the electronics store Saturn and really sums up how German shopping has changed.

One of the earliest examples of this change can be seen with Aldi, a discount grocer. 5 It started as a small corner store in Essen in 1913. But things changed when the Albrecht brothers took over. They started offering basic supplies at low prices, with a small selection and fewer staff. People loved the cheap prices, and Aldi grew fast.

While other stores focused on being friendly and helpful, the discount model took off in Germany. Discounters offered fewer products, kept things simple, and sold items 10 straight from shipping boxes. Cashiers had to be quick, and if they weren't needed at the register, they had to help out in the store. This efficiency meant lower prices for customers, especially appealing to those with less money.

With the Euro introduced in 2002, prices rose, and the "Stinginess is cool" mentality got even stronger. People saw saving money as a fun challenge, not just a necessity. 15 Bargains and low prices became normal, and saving money became a national hobby.

People went to great lengths for discounts. Price wars led to lower prices in Germany compared to other countries. Customers paid as little as 49 cents for a liter of milk. But this hurt traditional retailers, and many stores closed as people shifted to shopping online.

The rise of the internet changed everything. Why go to stores when you can get 20 things cheaper online? Even big stores like Saturn and Media Markt suffered. People would check out items in person, then buy them online to save a few euros. This meant less business for city center stores, and many closed down. Downtown areas suffered, affecting tourism and restaurants.

In the 2010s, cities had to come up with new plans for downtown areas. They had to 25 show people the downsides of being too stingy and try to save the local economy. But with the pandemic, many plans were put on hold, and we'll have to wait to see how things turn out.

Germany: Stinginess is Cool

"Geiz ist geil" ("Stinginess is cool") sounded thousands of times from Germany's TV sets at the beginning of the millennium. Developed as a simple advertising campaign for the electronics discounter Saturn, no slogan better describes the development of German shopping culture than this one.

5 One of the earliest origins can be found in the discount grocer Aldi, which has its origins in a small grocery store in Essen and today split into two globally operating companies, separated by region. Founded in 1913 as corner store, i.e. a store with a service counter and loose goods. This represents the typical German supermarket concept before the second world war. Its significance changed when the brothers Karl and Theo Albrecht
10 took over the business. In the context of food shortages in the post-war period, they developed a concept of stores with basic supplies at low prices. Small selection and reduced number of employees allowed cheap prices for customers, who were only too happy to accept this and allowed rapid expansion.

 While other stores emphasized customer friendliness and service, the discounter
15 principle developed at breakneck speed in Germany. Discounter means in this case the renouncement of a broad assortment as well as easily perishable goods. The stores were kept very simple, and the goods are offered directly from the shipping cartons. Cashiers had to have prices in their heads and be able to enter them quickly into the register to reduce waiting time. If the cash register was not needed, the employee had to take care of
20 the store. Idle time is not appreciated in this concept. "Time is money", a fact which you can see in a race which developed between cashiers entering merchandise and the customer bagging the scanned items to make room. The price advantages were passed on to the customer and this concept was particularly popular with the poorer sections of the population, so that many stores adopted these ideas and principles or adapted them to
25 their concept.

 But let's finally get to the "Stinginess is cool" mentality. As described, stores like Aldi laid the breeding ground for discounters and accustomed the German population to this concept. With the introduction of the Euro in 2002 came the accompanying perceived and real inflation and Saturn's new slogan, and it would fundamentally change business. Who
30 needs service and contact with people when you can get something cheaper? The decade of bargains, permanent low prices and exclusive offers began. Saving was not only a survival strategy for the poorer parts of the population, but all of Germany began to see "stinginess" as a popular sport.

People went to great lengths for a few euros discount. Price comparisons led to an
35 incomparable price war, which can be seen from the fact that Germany paid far less for
groceries than other European countries for a long time. The resulting price war was good
for customers, who paid for example as little as 49 cents (60 yen) for a liter of milk. Chains
flooded the city centers and the established retail trade could no longer hold on. One city
center began to resemble another; the flair was lost. What no one expected at the time was
40 the blossoming of the Internet.

The Internet changed many things. Why go to stores when everything is cheaper on
the Internet? Saturn and Media Markt, two of the biggest proponents of the "cheap at all
costs principle", were also its first victims. The customers moved on. Looking at the desired
object once in person is one thing, but afterwards you can still save a few euros online.
45 Suddenly, discounters in the city centers had to cut back and many stores closed. Outside
of larger city shopping centers, many downtowns slowly died and even the larger shopping
centers are not doing well. Now you might ask where is the problem in this development?
The death of downtowns is taking a toll on tourist numbers, restaurant business, and many
other areas. Accordingly, in the 2010s, the cities were forced to develop new concepts for
50 the city centers, to explain the disadvantages of stinginess mentality to the population and
to save the economy in the cities. No one can say today whether this would have succeeded,
because Corona stopped many plans and only in a few years will the development be seen.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | 節約はクールだ(3) | |
| 2. | 2000年代初頭(6) | |
| 3. | 格安食料品店(2) | |
| 4. | ばら売り商品(2) | |
| 5. | 事業を引き継いだ(4) | |
| 6. | 基本的生活用品を低価格で(5) | |
| 7. | 大変好評で(6) | |
| 8. | 急速な(事業)拡大を可能にした (3) | |
| 9. | 猛烈な勢いで(3) | |
| 10. | 傷みやすい商品(3) | |
| 11. | 待ち時間を減らすために(3) | |
| 12. | 無駄な時間は許されない(5) | |
| 13. | お客様に還元される(6) | |
| 14. | 格安店の温床となった(6) | |
| 15. | 中心街にはチェーンが乱立し(5) | |
| 16. | 既存の小売店(4) | |
| 17. | 立ちいかなかった(5) | |
| 18. | “安かろう悪かろう”(5) | |
| 19. | 実際に(2) | |
| 20. | 数ユーロ節約する(4) | |
| 21. | 縮小を余儀なくされる(4) | |
| 22. | 観光客数に悪影響を与える(6) | |
| 23. | けちけち精神の負の影響(5) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| stinginess | expansion | renouncement | merchandise |
| accustomed | resemble | proponent | principle |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | giving up something formally | |
| 2. | the increase of something in size, number, or importance | |
| 3. | a person who speaks publicly in support of a particular idea or plan of action | |
| 4. | unwillingness to spend money | |
| 5. | a basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works | |
| 6. | goods that are bought and sold | |
| 7. | to look like or be like someone or something | |
| 8. | familiar with something | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | I like shopping in the discount shops. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I like shopping in the second-hand shops. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | I often use online shopping. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | I like shopping in the small local shops. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | A big shopping mall should be in the city center. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 4:

Transportation

Transportation Introduction

交通は現代社会の基盤であり、その歴史、変遷を知ること、文化や価値観について多くのことを明らかにすることができます。

ある文化圏の交通システムを知ること、その社会が何に最も価値を置いているか、優先順位を明らかにすることができます。例えば、公共交通機関が発達している都市では、個人で車を所有することよりも、アクセスの良さや持続可能性を優先しているかもしれません。一方、高速道路や自動車インフラに多額の投資を行う文化圏では、個人の自由や利便性を優先する可能性があります。

さらには、社会構造を反映することもあるでしょう。ある文化では、所有する車は地位や富の象徴とみなされます。一方、公共交通機関は、異なる経済的背景を持つ人々が街中を同じように快適に移動できるよう、社会的公平性を促進する手段であると考えられている文化圏もある。

交通手段の選択のしかたで、その文化の環境に対する考え方も見えてきますし、将来的にどのような都市計画をするか、その国の戦略を反映することもあります。

留学生にとって、交通機関を知ることが、新しい文化に接ついて多くの情報をもたらしてくれます。

US: Transportation

米国はよく車社会だといわれています。車社会だからこそ出来上がった文化習慣があります。ところが、このユニットでは、車というよりも電車と飛行機を中心に書いてあります。日本もヨーロッパも、電車が綺麗で効率的で経済的だというイメージが固まっているのですが、米国の電車はいかがでしょうか。イメージがないかもしれません。あるとすれば、おそらく否定的なイメージでしょう。しかし米国における電車文化は大切な役割を果たしており、また歴史的に優雅な時代もありました。

電車に加えてまた飛行機を取り上げます。米国の国土の広さから、飛行機が旅行や出張に不可欠だと考える人が少なくありません。これは日本と大きな違いでしょう。しかし近年、飛行機に乗るまでの手間が増加する一方であり、大変時間を要します。

最後に、忘れがちな最も重要な移動方法、つまり日常的な車以外の方法に触れます。自転車、そして地下鉄や他の交通運輸制度が特に都会の中で人々の生活に大きな影響を与えます。といってもやはり車のイメージがまだ強いかもしれません。車社会をどう評価するのでしょうか。

US: Trains, Planes, and Automobiles Listening Text

America is often called a car society. 76% of Americans went to work by car in 2021. Going out for a drive on the weekend with no goal in mind used to be popular, too. Americans also like "road trips," driving across whole country with family or friends. These can be planned, or they can be free. Traveling by car gives the freedom to your schedule easily. Still, cars are not the only way people travel.

Trains have been important in many countries around the world. After coming to the US in the early 1800s, they became the main way to transport things between cities. Trains continue transporting everything today. Of course, trains also carry people. Historically, trains had a very special image. The Oriental Express was a famous fancy train. In 1867, George M. Pullman tried to copy it in the US. He made the famous "pullman cars," which were like hotels and had electric lights and beds. Although pullman cars ended in 1969 because of car culture, they are still an important part of US transportation history.

When people think about travel today, they probably think of airplanes. They are expensive and uncomfortable. Still, considering time, money, and bags, airplanes are often the best way to travel far. This is important, because the United States is a big country. Your destination might be more than 10 or 20 hours away by car.

The airline industry has changed recently because of security concerns. Getting on an airplane used to be very easy. After the attacks on September 11, 2001, airports started using machines to check bags and people for weapons. Soon after 9/11, the "shoe bomber" hid weapons in his shoes. As a result, you now have to take off your shoes before going on an airplane. The government also started putting police on flights. This has scared some people and annoyed lots of others. Actually, a 2015 report found that airport security missed 95% of the weapons and explosives during tests. On the other hand, 3,200 guns were taken by airport security in 2020, so maybe it is working.

Of course, Americans walk and ride bicycles, too. This saves money and is good exercise. Public transportation is also important. People go to work every day on buses, subways, and light rail. Buses are a cheap option in every city. Chicago has the "L," a train raised above the city streets. Other cities have modern rail systems that are cheap, fast, and reliable.

US: Trains, Planes, and Automobiles

America is often said to be an automobile society: Americans drive for both work and pleasure. A whopping 76% of Americans in 2021 commuted to work by car—down almost ten points from 2019, before the Coronavirus pandemic.¹ On the other hand, the practice of a “Sunday drive”—going out for a leisurely drive on the weekend with no particular destination in mind—used to be so popular that there is a Wikipedia entry about it. Another popular diversion is the “road trip,” taken across multiple states or the whole country, either with family or friends. These can take a lot of planning, but many people just like to “wing it” and figure out the details on the way. Traveling by car offers the freedom to change one’s destination and schedule on a whim. That said, cars are far from the only way people move around the country.

Trains have been important for modernization in many countries around the world. Within 50 years of their introduction to the US in the early 1800s, they replaced rivers and canals—artificial rivers—as the main method of transporting goods between cities.² Trains continue transporting everything from consumer goods to oil today. Of course, trains also carry people. While Americans today often think of lumbering freight cars or the cheap and spartan, quasi-publicly owned Amtrak, historically, trains had a very different image. The Oriental Express is famous for its luxurious amenities; in 1867, George M. Pullman attempted to replicate the experience stateside. He did so by designing his famous pullman cars, which were like five-star hotels on wheels, including electric lights and sleeping accommodations. Although his company had to discontinue the pullman car in 1969 due to the rise of the automobile, the mark it left on American history and travel culture cannot be ignored.³

When people think about long-distance travel today, they are more likely to picture an airplane than a train. Airplanes can be expensive, and flying economy class is usually not very comfortable, especially for people with long legs. Still, considering time, money, and luggage, it is often the most realistic way to travel long distances. This is important, because the United States is a huge country, and one’s destination—be it a business meeting, family gathering, or vacation destination—could very well be more than 10 or 20 hours away by car.

The airline industry has changed dramatically over the past few decades due to security concerns. While getting on an airplane used to be (almost) as easy as walking

¹ Richter, Felix, Cars Still Dominate the American Commute, <https://www.statista.com/chart/18208/means-of-transportation-used-by-us-commuters/>, 12.05.2022.

² Britannica, canals and inland waterways, <https://www.britannica.com/technology/canal-waterway/United-States>, last checked 10.03.2023.

³ NPS, The Pullman Car Shops, <https://www.nps.gov/pull/learn/historyculture/the-pullman-car-shops.htm>, last checked 10.03.2023.

through a metal detector, security measures grew after the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. For example, airports started using sophisticated machines to check luggage and deploying millimeter wave advanced imaging technology to check inside of passengers' clothing. Soon after 9/11, the infamous "shoe bomber" tried to blow up an airplane with explosives hidden in his shoes. As a result, airline passengers must now remove their shoes for scanning before passing through security. The Federal Air Marshall Service also began sending armed security guards on flights. These developments have alarmed privacy and civil rights advocates and annoyed countless passengers, causing some to ask if it is all worth it.⁴ A damaging report in 2015 found that airport security missed 95% of the weapons and explosives carried by undercover inspectors, suggesting that all of the inconveniences are mere "security theater"—systems to make people feel safer, regardless of their actual effectiveness. On the other hand, defenders point to statistics like the 3,200 guns seized by airport security in 2020 to prove that it is working.⁵

Of course, Americans use many other modes of transportation as well. When the weather is fair, many people will opt to walk or ride a bicycle. This saves money and is a good source of exercise. For those who live too far from work or school but do not drive, public transportation is essential. People commute every day on buses, subways, and light rail. Buses are present in every city and offer cheap and flexible transportation. The Chicago "L" (from the "el" in "elevated") is a train system that travels in a "loop" around the main city. Instead of being underground like the New York subway system, the L is raised above the city streets. Some cities, like Seattle, Washington, have state-of-the-art light rail systems that are cheap, fast, and reliable.

⁴ ACLU AIRPORT SECURITY: INCREASED SAFETY NEED NOT COME AT THE EXPENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, <https://www.aclu.org/other/airport-security/increased-safety-need-not-come-expense-civil-liberties>, last checked 10.03.2023.

⁵ Koenig, David, How 9/11 changed air travel: more security, less privacy, <https://apnews.com/article/how-sept-11-changed-flying-1ce4dc4282fb47a34c0b61ae09a024f4>, 06.09.2021.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | なんと 76%のアメリカ人 (5) | |
| 2. | 10 ポイント近く減少 (4) | |
| 3. | コロナウィルスの大流行 (3) | |
| 4. | 目的地も決めずに (6) | |
| 5. | もう一つの人気の高い気晴らし (3) | |
| 6. | 気まぐれに、自由に (3) | |
| 7. | 消費財から石油まであらゆるもの (6) | |
| 8. | 準公営の (2) | |
| 9. | アメリカでもその経験を再現しようと試みた (6) | |
| 10. | 車輪のついた 5 つ星ホテル (4) | |
| 11. | 列車よりも飛行機を思い描くだろう (9) | |
| 12. | ビジネスミーティングであれ、 家族の集まり、旅行であれ (10) | |
| 13. | 安全保障上の問題から (2) | |
| 14. | セキュリティ対策が強化された (3) | |
| 15. | セキュリティを通過する前に (4) | |
| 16. | これらの (セキュリティ対策) の発展 (2) | |
| 17. | (一方に)不利な報告書 (2) | |
| 18. | 武器や爆発物の 95%を見逃した (7) | |
| 19. | その実効性はともかく (5) | |
| 20. | 天気が良ければ (5) | |
| 21. | 多くの人々は歩くことや、自転車に乗るこ とを選択する (10) | |
| 22. | 公共交通機関は欠かせない存在 である (4) | |
| 23. | 最新鋭のライトレースシステム (4) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| stateside | accommodation | sophisticated | deploy |
| advocate | inconvenience | fair | reliable |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | 1. able to trust or believed | |
| 2. | 2. someone who encourage others to support an idea | |
| 3. | 3. a place where travelers can stay | |
| 4. | 4. in the US | |
| 5. | 5. sunny and not raining | |
| 6. | 6. trouble or problem | |
| 7. | 7. knowledgeable and well-educated about the world, culture, etc. | |
| 8. | 8. to put something into use | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | I like to ride a bicycle. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I like to travel by train. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | We should use electric cars instead of gasoline cars. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | We should have stronger security measures for Shinkansen trains. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Hirosaki city has convenient public transportation system. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Transportation

アウトバーン, Autobahn

アウトバーンとは、ドイツ語で、同国の連邦高速道路システムを表す言葉です。ドイツ全土に張り巡らされた高速道路網で、主要都市や地域間を迅速かつ効率的に移動することができます。アウトバーンは 1920 年代から 1930 年代にかけて開発され、当初は国の交通インフラを近代化・合理化する方法として考案された。現在、アウトバーンはドイツの交通システムの重要な一部であり、一部の区間では速度制限がないことでも知られています。アウトバーンのほとんどの区間には速度制限が設けられていますが、それでもドライバーが好きなだけ走ることができる区間があります。そのため、アウトバーンは自動車愛好家にとって高速の遊び場であるとの評判がある。

ドライジーネ, Draisine

ドライジーネ は、ダンディホースやランニングマシンとも呼ばれ、19 世紀初頭に発明された初期の自転車である。ペダルやモーターを使わず、足を地面につけて歩く、あるいは走るという動作で推進するように設計されている。

Germany: Transportation in the country of cars Listening Text

Germany is known for its sausage, beer, and cars, but it's not just the famous car brands like BMW, Porsche, Volkswagen, and Mercedes that stand out. The autobahn, a highway system, is respected worldwide. Here, you can drive as fast as you want in sections with no speed limit. However, there's a guideline speed of 130 km/h on all motorways, which serves as a recommendation, not a rule. About 20,000 km of the motorway in Germany have no speed limit, making up about 70 percent of the whole network.

But do Germans only drive cars? No, they also have a well-developed train network. Fast trains like the ICE (Intercity Express) and IC (Inter City) travel quickly between distant places, while regional trains stop at smaller towns. However, there are sometimes delays. A train is considered on time if it arrives no more than six minutes late for passengers or 16 minutes late for freight. This might not be acceptable in Japan, but it's how things are in Germany.

Despite some issues, many countries envy Germany's railway network. Students often travel cheaply, and a recent trial of a 9-euro train ticket showed that people are willing to use trains if the prices are good and there's a nearby station.

Another important means of transport for Germans is the bicycle. While Germany isn't as bike-friendly as neighboring countries like Holland and Denmark, more people are switching to cycling. Cycling is faster, healthier, and cheaper than driving. The history of the bicycle in Germany dates back to 1817 when Karl Drais introduced his running machine in Mannheim. Today, there are around 90 million bicycles in Germany, with 5 million added in 2020 alone, 40% of which are e-bikes. The Covid-19 pandemic also encouraged more people to cycle to avoid public transport.

However, cycling in Germany isn't always straightforward. There are rules about using cycle paths, but it can be complicated. Roads are managed by different regions, so each has its own designations for cycle paths. Some argue about whether cyclists should use footpaths or roads when there's no cycle path. There are also debates about wearing helmets, although they're not compulsory for adults in Germany. To improve cycling, the government plans to invest around 1.5 billion euros by 2023 to double cycling in the country. Until then, cycling remains a healthy and enjoyable way to get around in Germany.

Germany: Transportation in the country of cars

Germany: land of sausage, beer and of course cars. But it is not only the German car brands like BMW, Porsche, Volkswagen and Mercedes that are famous. The autobahn is a term used with respect all over the world. Here you can drive as fast as you like - at least in sections where no speed limit is imposed. On all motorways in Germany, the so-called guideline speed of 130 km/h applies. It serves as a recommendation, but not as an obligation, which is why exceeding the guideline speed is not punished. There is no speed limit on approximately 20,000 km of motorway in Germany. That makes up about 70 percent of the entire motorway network.

So, do Germans only drive cars? No, a highly developed train network makes travelling from point A to point B comfortable. Fast trains, like the ICE - Intercity Express and IC - Inter City, travel quickly between far-flung places; and regional trains also stop at smaller towns. Of course, not all that glitters is gold. "A stop is considered punctual if the scheduled arrival time is exceeded by less than six minutes in passenger traffic or by less than 16 minutes in freight traffic."¹ Such statements would probably not be possible in Japan without risking an uprising among users. But the difference in punctuality is easily explained. Even if it had cost more in the beginning, the Shinkansen in Japan was built on its own tracks from the start, whereas in Germany the supposedly more efficient option of integrating high-speed rail into an existing network was often chosen. If a train is delayed, this causes a series of other delays, and repairs are also more difficult to carry out. But this is complaining at a high level. Many countries would be happy with the German railway network. Students can often travel cheaply, and a recent trial of a 9-euro train ticket showed that many people are willing to switch from driving a car to the train if the prices are good and you have a station close by

However, one of the most important means of transport for Germans has still not been mentioned here. The bicycle. Yes, compared to neighboring countries like Holland and Denmark, Germany is not yet a real cycling country, but more and more people are switching to cycling. After all, cycling is not only faster, but also healthier and cheaper than driving. The history of the bicycle began early in Germany. In 1817, Karl Drais presented his running machine (later known as the draisine) in Mannheim. On this running wheel, speeds of about 15 km per hour could be reached and compared to previous running wheels, this draisine allowed steering. In the 1850s, the draisine was further developed with crank drives in Germany, America, and France, before the first prototypes of today's bicycle were seen

¹ Unsere Ziele, <https://ir.deutschebahn.com/de/db-konzern/nachhaltigkeit/unsere-ziele>, last check 14.09.2022.

in the 1880s. Today there are around 90 million in Germany. In 2020 alone, 5 million bikes were added, 40% of them e-bikes.² No wonder, since Covid-19 made normal travel impossible and the risk of contagion on a bike was far lower than on public transport.

But as always in Germany, nothing is as simple as it could be. There must be order, especially in Germany with its Prussian virtues. A classic example is the compulsory use of cycle paths. Put simply, if there is a cycle path, it must be used by cyclists of a certain age. However, it would be too simple to call it a cycle lane. There are cycle streets, approved footpaths, cycle lanes, cycle fast lanes and hard shoulders (American English: breakdown lane), just to name a few. Roads are a matter for the federal states and accordingly each region has its own designations. If there is no cycle lane, the road should be used. Should? Yes, should, because no cyclist should be forced to put themselves in danger by following this rule, and accordingly it is a matter of interpretation whether you are rightfully riding on the footpath or not. There are similar discussions about bicycle helmets. While in some European countries helmets are compulsory for children or even adults, this is not yet the case in Germany. Officially, however, the rumor exists and persists. To solve these problems, the government has decided to promote cycling even more. With the "Cycling Plan 3.0",³ around 1.5 billion euros are to be used to expand the infrastructure by 2023. The goal is to double cycling in the country. But even until then, it is important to use the bicycle. It is healthy, and in a country where cities were developed around the mobility pillars of public transport, walking and cycling, the latter is simply fun and practical.

² ZIV: deutscher Fahrrad-Verkauf 2020 knackt 5-Millionen-Marke, <https://radmarkt.de/ziv-deutscher-fahrrad-verkauf-2020-knackt-5-millionen-marke>. 11.03.2021.

³ BMVD, <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Artikel/StV/Radverkehr/nationaler-radverkehrsplan-3-0.html>, last check 14.09.2022.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | 尊敬の念をもって使われる表現 (5) | |
| 2. | 速度制限のない(5) | |
| 3. | 推奨であり、義務ではない(9) | |
| 4. | 約2万 km の高速道路に(4) | |
| 5. | A～B 地点への移動(7) | |
| 6. | 輝くものが全て金ではない(6) | |
| 7. | 時間通りと見なされる(3) | |
| 8. | 利用者の反乱(4) | |
| 9. | より効率的と思われる方法(3) | |
| 10. | 高い不満(5) | |
| 11. | さらに開発されて(3) | |
| 12. | 現在の自転車の原型(6) | |
| 13. | 感染のリスク(4) | |
| 14. | 何事も簡単には行かない(8) | |
| 15. | 典型的な例(3) | |
| 16. | 数えればきりが無い(5) | |
| 17. | 噂は存在し、なかなか消えない (5) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|--------|------------|------------|-------------|
| apply | punish | far-flung | punctuality |
| switch | compulsory | rightfully | expand |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | used to refer to places that are great distance away | |
| 2. | the act of arriving, doing something correct time and not late | |
| 3. | in a morally or legally correct way | |
| 4. | to exchange by replacing one thing with another | |
| 5. | to make use of something for a particular purpose | |
| 6. | so cause someone who has done something wrong to suffer | |
| 7. | to increase in size, number, or importance | |
| 8. | of something that must be done; necessary by law or a rule | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Japan is a cyclist friendly country. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | Hirosaki has sufficient facility for cyclists. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Japanese high way is too expensive. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | I prefer driving a car to riding a bicycle. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Japanese train system is very punctual. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 5:

Safety/Security

Safety/Security Introduction

留学生として、他国で学際には、安全・安心を最優先すべきです。新しい国に住む外国人として、潜在的な安全リスクを認識し、自分の身を守るための対策を講じることが重要です。夜間の一人歩きは特に慎重に、治安の悪い場所は避ける、現地の習慣や法律に気を配るなどです。

他国の安全や防犯に関する懸念を理解することは、現地の文化や習慣をより深く理解することにつながります。現地の安全基準や規範を理解することで、現地の文化に敬意を表し、現地の人々とより強い関係を築くことができます。

US: Safety/Security

どの国でも犯罪や危険がある程度存在するため、その社会の中で暮らすうえで考慮すべきことだと考えられます。このユニットで取り上げられる米国の二つの代表的な社会問題は麻薬と拳銃です。これらは全国的で非常に大きな課題ですが、全国民が日常的に直面している課題だとは限りません。ただし、一般教養として把握すれば、直接的に遭遇しなくても周りの人々に話が通じるようになるはずです。

米国における麻薬のイメージを理解するには、古くからプロテスタントのキリスト教が、どれほど文化を形成していたかを認識する必要があります。その影響のため、プロテスタントの信者ではなくても、文化的に禁酒・自製の価値観が広く浸透しています。近代化につれて、徐々にアメリカ人が宗教から離れつつあり、価値観も変わってきたので、今となっては多くの人々にとって「麻薬」が「罪」ではなく、「娯楽」の一種として見られるようになっていきます。ただし、その反面、管理されていない違法な麻薬がまだまだたくさんの人生を奪っています。この文章で道徳とは関係なく、公衆衛生上の危機として描かれています。

最後に拳銃を文化と歴史の文脈において描写します。アメリカ人は嫌でも、文化的な知識として意図せずに拳銃の知識を得ることがあります。そのため、一般教養として拳銃にまつわる文化をある程度知っておくべきだと思われます。また、その銃文化がもたらした数々の問題のうち、最もニュースに取り上げられているのは大量銃殺事件でしょう。

US: Safety and Security in the United States Listening Text

It is difficult to talk about safety and security in the United States. They are related to the population and economy, both of which vary across the country. Furthermore, when talking about safety and security, it is easy to become scared of crime everywhere. If you focus on it too much, you may feel like nowhere is safe. Therefore, while I will talk about two
5 scary topics, they are not a part of every life everywhere in the US. On the other hand, opioids and mass shootings have taken many lives and caused great harm.

Peoples' opinions of drugs have been changing. For a long time most drugs were both illegal and considered bad or evil. Recently, more and more people agree with drugs for medicine and for fun. In 1996, California made medical marijuana legal. In 2012,
10 Colorado and Washington were the first states to make marijuana legal for fun. More states soon followed. Many Americans now see marijuana the same as alcohol.

Marijuana is not the only legal drug that has spread. Opioids have been spreading, too. Opioids are a group of drugs including morphine. Morphine has been used as medicine for pain for more than 100 years. In the 1990s, doctors began giving patients lots
15 of oxycodone (an opioid pill). This led to opioid addiction and overdose deaths. Deaths from opioid overdoses in 2019 were more than four times the deaths twenty years earlier. In 2020 they increased another 30%. Much of this happens after patients run out of medicine and they start taking illegal drugs.

Another major safety problem in the US is guns. Gun culture is a big part of the US.
20 Without guns, the first Americans would not have been able to fight to free their country. The right to own weapons is in the constitution. Gun laws are very different in different states. Some allow "open carry." This means that guns may be carried openly in public. "Concealed carry" means that they must be hidden under clothing. Unfortunately, there is little stopping someone from buying a weapon in one state and bringing it into another.

25 About 40% of US families own a gun, and there are more guns than people in the country. One effect of having so many guns is that crime is more deadly. Mass shootings have become more common over the past twenty years. These include shootings at elementary schools. Children in the US now practice "active shooter drills," and some have bulletproof backpacks. Half of the population thinks that the solution is a stronger gun
30 culture, so it seems that there will be no national agreement anytime soon.

US: Safety and Security in the United States

It is difficult to characterize the state of security in the United States in a simple way. Safety and security are related to population density and economic stability, both of which vary widely across different regions. Furthermore, when discussing safety and security, it is easy to succumb to paranoia about crime; in other words, if one focuses on it too much, it may seem like there is danger around every corner. Therefore, while this essay introduces two potentially scary topics, they should not distort the overall image of everyday life in the US. However, it cannot be denied that these two issues—opioids and mass shootings—have claimed countless lives and caused irreparable harm.

There has been an ongoing cultural shift when it comes to drugs. While for many years all manner of drugs (besides nicotine and alcohol) have been not only illegal, but also highly stigmatized in the US, a growing portion of the population now approves of medical and recreational drug use. In 1996, California became the first state to legalize medical marijuana, and in 2009 the Obama administration formally requested the federal government to not prosecute medical marijuana drug dispensaries (even though marijuana was still against federal law). In 2012, Colorado and Washington became the first states to legalize recreational marijuana, and more and more states have followed suit. Many Americans now view marijuana as little different from alcohol.

Marijuana is not the only legal drug that has spread in recent years. Over the past 20 years there has been an explosion in opioid use and related overdoses. Opioids are a family of drugs which include opium, morphine, and heroin. Morphine has been widely used as pain medication for over a century, and beginning in the 1990s, doctors began prescribing vast amounts of oxycodone (a pill-form opioid) to patients for managing serious pain. This led to an increase in opioid addiction and multiple waves of overdose deaths: what the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has dubbed the ongoing Opioid Overdose Epidemic. Death rates from opioid overdoses in 2019 were more than four times those of twenty years earlier, and in 2020 they increased another 30%.¹ Many of these deaths occur after patients' prescriptions run out and they turn to heroin or other illegal opioids to feed their addiction. This is a human-made crisis, with money at its core: both drug manufacturers and many doctors have profited wildly from it.

Another major safety issue in the US is guns. Gun culture is deeply embedded in the country, with proponents pointing to the Revolutionary War (1776-1783) to argue for its importance. Without guns in the hands of American farmers, they say, Americans would not

¹ CDC, Understanding the Opioid Overdose Epidemic, <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/basics/epidemic.html>, last checked 10.03.2023.

have been able to fight against the British colonial army and create an independent nation. The right to “bear arms” (own weapons) is therefore enshrined in the constitution. Gun laws vary widely from state to state, regulating everything from mandatory waiting periods for purchasing firearms, criminal history and background checks, what kinds of guns may be sold, and open and concealed carry. “Open carry” means that guns may be carried openly in public; “concealed carry” means that they must be hidden under one’s clothing. In general, rural states have laxer gun laws than states with larger cities, but there is nothing stopping a dangerous person from buying a weapon in one state and bringing it into another one.

About 40% of US households own a gun, and there are more guns than people in the country. One of the consequences of a society with such an excess of guns is increasingly deadly violent crime. While there is no standard definition for “mass shooting,” shootings in which four or more people perish have grown in frequency over the past twenty years.² These include school shootings, such as shootings in Sandy Hook Elementary School in 2012 and Robb Elementary School in Uvalde Texas in 2022. Children in the US now have “active shooter drills” alongside traditional fire drills, and some carry bulletproof backpacks. But when half of the population seems to think that what the country needs is even more guns and a stronger gun culture, it seems that a national resolution of the problem is a long way off.

² Berkowitz, Bonnie; Alcantara, Chris, The terrible numbers that grow with each mass shooting, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/national/mass-shootings-in-america/>, 12.05.2021

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 1. | 安心・安全 (3) | |
| 2. | 至る所に危険がある (6) | |
| 3. | 日常生活の全体像 (6) | |
| 4. | 今まさに起こっている文化の変化 (4) | |
| 5. | あらゆる種類の薬物 (4) | |
| 6. | 医療用や娯楽用の薬物使用 (5) | |
| 7. | 連邦法違反 (3) | |
| 8. | 追隨している (3) | |
| 9. | オピオイドの使用が激増した (5) | |
| 10. | オピオイド中毒の増加 (5) | |
| 11. | 中毒症状を満たすために (4) | |
| 12. | この国に深く根ざしている (6) | |
| 13. | 武器を持つ権利 (5) | |
| 14. | 州によって大きく異なる (6) | |
| 15. | 銃乱射事件に定まった定義はないが (6) | |
| 16. | 従来の火災訓練と並んで (4) | |
| 17. | この問題の国家的解決 (6) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| density | irreparable | legalize | prosecute |
| prescribe | proponent | enshrined | perish |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | to keep something as if in a holy place | |
| 2. | (of a doctor) to say what medical treatment someone should have | |
| 3. | to allow something by law | |
| 4. | a person who speaks publicly in support of a particular idea | |
| 5. | the number of people or things in a place when compared with the size of the place | |
| 6. | impossible to repair or make right again | |
| 7. | to die, especially in an accident | |
| 8. | to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a law court | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Guns are an effective way to protect your family. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | The Japanese government should allow people to own a gun. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Illegal drug use in Japan is a significant social problem. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | We should ban smoking and drinking by law. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | It should be illegal for parents to let children play outside unattended. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Safety/Security

ファンプロジェクト Fanprojekt

ドイツでは、プロサッカークラブのサポーターの間で、ポジティブで責任あるファン文化を促進することを目的としたイニシアティブをファンプロジェクトと呼んでいます。ファンプロジェクトは通常、ドイツ政府から資金援助を受けており、サッカークラブ、ファン、地域団体と密接に協力し、すべてのファンにとって安全で包括的な環境を作り出しています。ファンプロジェクトの主な目的は、サッカークラブを応援することの社会的・文化的なメリットを広めつつ、ファンの間での暴力やその他のネガティブな行動を防止することです。これには、イベントやワークショップなど、ファンを集め、コミュニティと帰属意識を育む活動の企画も含まれます。また、ファンプロジェクトは、失業、教育、難民や移民の統合など、ファンに関連する社会問題の解決に取り組んでいます。また、個人的な問題に悩むファンに対してカウンセリングやサポートを提供し、若いファンにとっては最初に相談する場所となることも多い。

カッサー ディビジョン, Fußballliga

サッカーでは、通常、ディビジョンとは、その国のプロまたはセミプロのサッカーリーグ制度内のレベルを指します。各ディビジョンには一定のチーム数があり、チームはシーズン中に一連の試合で互いに競い合います。ディビジョンの数やリーグシステムの構造は、国によって異なることがあります。例えば、ドイツでは、1～3 部リーグがプロサッカーを代表し、4 部以降はセミプロやアマチュアの地域リーグが多数存在する。

Germany: Some Thoughts on Safety and Security in Germany

Listening Text

When we talk about staying safe and secure, many people in Europe might think about the United States first. They often see stories about shooting sports, gangs, and crime in America on their TVs. But what's the situation like in Germany? Well, every country has its share of violence and crime, especially when alcohol is allowed for people as young as 16 and stronger drinks at 18. Alcohol can make people do things they wouldn't normally do, leading to accidents. While there are some gangs in certain German cities, it's not as widespread as in the US. In fact, Germany is considered one of the safest countries globally.

The number of crimes in Germany has actually gone down in recent years, reaching the lowest level in a while by 2020. And more crimes are getting solved than ever before. In rankings like the Global Peace Index, Germany ranks pretty high for peacefulness and security.

Most of the crimes in Germany are minor, like pickpocketing, although there are occasional cases of more serious violence. It's important to be cautious, especially in crowded places like festivals where there's a lot of alcohol and relaxed vibes. But speaking of festivals, Germans really love them! Events like Oktoberfest and Wacken are famous not just in Germany, but around the world. However, after a tragic incident at the Love Parade in 2010 where people got hurt, Germany made sure to tighten safety measures for large events.

Besides festivals, football games are a big deal in Germany. Millions of fans go to stadiums every weekend to support their teams. Surprisingly, despite what you might read online, football matches aren't as dangerous as some other events. How come? Well, a big reason is the work done with fans. Football fans come from all walks of life, and there are programs in place to support them and address any issues they might face.

These programs, called fan projects, are like youth and social support centers. They offer a safe place for young people to hang out and deal with problems. They even help connect young people with other groups in the stadium, creating a sense of community and support. So, while football matches might seem rowdy, they actually play a part in keeping people connected and safe.

Germany: Some Thoughts on Safety and Security in Germany

Safety and security: when thinking of such topics, a reader from Europe would probably first think of the United States. Shooting sports, gang violence and crime in America can be seen anywhere on European television. But how does the situation actually look in Germany? Naturally, violence and crime exist in every country, especially if, as in Germany, the consumption of alcohol is permitted from 16, and of stronger drinks from 18. Alcohol lowers inhibitions, so accidents will inevitably happen at any given time. There are equally gangs existing in some cities, but never at the level reported in the US. No, on the contrary, Germany is one of the safest countries in the world. The number of criminal offences fell by around one million in 2020 compared to 2016, to around 5.3 million.¹This is the lowest level in years, while the proportion of crimes solved reached an all-time high. In the Global Peace Index, Germany ranked 22nd in peacefulness and 20th in security.

Mostly Germany deals with cases of petty crime, with pickpocketing being the most common offense, although there are also rare cases of violent crime. It is critical to always stay safe and cautious in crowds and festivals, especially the big ones with their mix of big crowds, lots of alcohol and relaxed atmosphere. These are common places for crime, and one should be careful. But back to massive events. Germans love them and events like Oktoberfest, Wacken or even the Love Parade are also well-known and popular abroad. It was the Love Parade that forced Germany to thoroughly revise its concepts and lift safety measures to a new level. It was a techno parade that took place annually in Berlin from 1989 to 2003, and from 2007 onwards in various locations. An accident occurred during the Love Parade 2010, where there were injuries and deaths in a mass stampede. A lack of official regulations for the planning and approval of events was the cause. Since this event, safety at large events has once again increased, and the first federal states have set up laws to regulate them.

Now, such events only happen once a year, but Germany has another category of important events. The biggest event in the country is the hosting of the national football leagues. In the first division alone, around 13,000,000 spectators travel to the stadiums of the republic every weekend to support their teams. Not only home games, but also away games are popular, and it can happen that even teams in the second division arrive with 10,000 fans. Frequently you read on foreign websites to avoid stadiums and football fans,

¹Zahl der Straftaten in Deutschland sinkt auf Tiefstand, <https://www.n-tv.de/panorama/Zahl-der-Straftaten-in-Deutschland-sinkt-auf-Tiefstand-article23487708.html>, last checked 28.02.2023

but in relation to the number of fans attending, football matches are no more, and actually rather less dangerous than other events. How did Germany manage that?

35 Fan work plays a large part in this. Football fans come from the most diverse milieus, from the unemployed to lawyers, every social group can be found in the stadium and support "their club" together. Fan work sees itself as a contact for all fans in order to support the interests of each group. Football is one of the rallying points for young people and a place where they can be supported while growing up and their problems are taken seriously. In 1993, the "National Concept for Sport and Security" therefore formulated that fan projects should be set up in the first three leagues and in the leagues below if a certain number of
40 football fans regularly attend matches.

Fan projects represent a significant form of youth and social work. They are an independent youth welfare institution and are thus networked in the municipal youth welfare structures. They are characterized by close and socio-pedagogical access to the active fan scenes. They provide young people with a meeting point in their free time, but
45 also aid them to cope with problems or refer them to specialized agencies and contact persons. They thus make it possible to reach groups who would otherwise be unable to seek help and have a precautionary effect on the fan scene. This effect can be undoubtedly seen in the stadiums of the Republic, where the major prevailing "crime" is the firing of fireworks in support of the team, which breaks the rules but is supported by large crowds in
50 the stadium. What's more, it links young people with other groups in the stadium, educates participants and forms a safety net for young people who might otherwise have gone astray. Even if the media likes to portray football as dangerous, the ability of sport to integrate people represents one piece in the big puzzle of security in Germany. All things considered, Germany is not safer or more dangerous than other countries but utilizes good strategies to
55 combat common problems.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 1. | 酒を「飲む」ことが許されている(6) | |
| 2. | 必然的に事故は起こりうる(4) | |
| 3. | 刑法犯の数(5) | |
| 4. | 犯罪の解決割合(5) | |
| 5. | 過去最高を記録した(4) | |
| 6. | 軽犯罪の事案(4) | |
| 7. | 人混みでは常に安全かつ慎重に(6) | |
| 8. | 構想を徹底的に見直し(5) | |
| 9. | 安全性を新たな次元に引き上げた(7) | |
| 10. | 集団パニックで(4) | |
| 11. | 公的な規制がなかったこと(5) | |
| 12. | むしろ危険性が低い(3) | |
| 13. | 大きく関わっている(4) | |
| 14. | 重要な形態である(4) | |
| 15. | 問題に対処するため(4) | |
| 16. | 予防措置的效果がある(5) | |
| 17. | 花火を打ち上げること(4) | |
| 18. | 優れた戦略を活用する(3) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|---------------|
| inhibition | inevitably | offence | pickpocketing |
| spectator | milieus | aid | astray |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | an illegal act; a crime | |
| 2. | a person who watches an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part | |
| 3. | the act of stopping or slowing down process | |
| 4. | away from the correct path or correct way of doing something | |
| 5. | in a way that cannot be avoided | |
| 6. | to help or support | |
| 7. | the crime of stealing things out of people's pockets or bags, especially in a crowd | |
| 8. | the people, physical, and social conditions and events that provide the environment in which someone acts or lives | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | People do not have to worry about the safety in a crowd in Japan. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | More security cameras should be installed on the streets. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Japanese police have better strategies to control massive events. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Sports events are good opportunity for different generations to interact. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | Stricter security check needs to be installed for massive events. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 6:

Medical System

Medical System Introduction

ドイツと米国は、歴史的、文化的、経済的要因によって形成された独自の制度を発展させ、国民に異なる結果と経験をもたらしてきた。

ドイツは、公的保険制度と民間保険制度の両方を組み合わせた包括的な医療制度で有名である。ドイツの制度を支えているのは連帯の概念であり、質の高い医療サービスへの普遍的なアクセスを確保するために、個人が所得に応じて拠出する仕組みになっている。一方、米国は主に民間医療保険モデルを採用しており、医療へのアクセスは雇用や個人の購買力に縛られることが多い。米国には国民皆保険制度がないため、医療へのアクセスやアウトカムに格差が生じ、何百万人もの米国人が手ごろな医療を受けるという困難に直面している。

両方の制度について読むことで、世界の医療制度についてより広い視野を持つことができる。

US: Medical System

このユニットのリーディングは、米国の医療制度について日本の医療制度との違いが分かるように紹介します。残念ながら、難解でしかもつまらない内容がたくさん詰まっています。なぜなら、病院通いのアメリカ人の「苦」は身体的な苦痛だけではなく、むしろ金銭的な苦と、保険会社の制度との闘いから生じる苦を含むからです。すごく簡単な具体例をあげると、日本では必要な診療科に直接行くことが出来るのに対して、米国では専門家に診てもらうためにまず主治医から紹介状をもらわなければなりません。

このような制度的な問題の上に医療費が重なり、大変な社会問題となっています。文章で説くように、アメリカの世帯の2割近くは医療費による借金を常に負っているのです。国民保険がなく、数々の医療保険会社が質の悪い製品を国民に売りつけているので、借金問題がさらに悪化しています。また、医療保険の用語や使い方が複雑で、多くの人たち、特に若者はよくわからないで、ただ安いものだけを求めています。その結果、アメリカ人は病院をできるだけ避けて、小さな病が無視できないほど深刻になるまで我慢する傾向が見られます。あるいは、比較的安く済ませる新宗教的なヒーリングを求める人もいます。あなただったら、どうするでしょうか。

The US Medical System Listening Text

The US medical system is a strange mix between public and private healthcare. Many people argue that this system allows the country to produce the best medical science in the world. But there are some important things to know about how the system works and how it is paid for.

5 In the US, patients usually first visit their family doctor, or "GP." GPs have two main jobs. First, they treat all kinds of illnesses. Second, they can send their patients to the correct specialist. A GP must introduce you in order to see a specialist. The same is true for an orthodontist, or "family dentist." When the dentist finds a big problem, like cancer, they may introduce their patient to a specialist.

10 Getting introduced to a specialist is not all you need. After you see the doctor, you have to pay for the visit. This is the worst part of the US medical system. Most people spend about \$11,500 on medical care each year. In 2021, 9.2% of the country had no insurance, and less than 40% had public insurance. The goal of private insurance companies is to make money. Many people either cannot buy good insurance. Many also choose cheap insurance.

15 Cheap insurance is dangerous, because while the monthly cost is low, the amount of money you must pay when you use it is very high. The average ambulance ride in the US costs \$1,200, so just one accident can cost a lot of money. Cheap insurance also limits how much it will pay. Hospitals are also businesses, so they will try to charge as much as possible. As a result of this system, 19% of US homes in 2021 had medical debt. Black families, families

20 without college degrees, families with young children, and families in the South were more likely to be in debt.

 How do people deal with this situation? Some use charity or government money. Some help themselves and their communities. Some look for answers in alternative medicine. Alternative medicine is a huge business in the US. Americans have been spending

25 more and more money on crystals, magnets, spiritual objects, and more. They spent 21 billion dollars on it in 2021. There are also religious groups and others who just pray for health. This is not surprising in a country that is so religious, while also being hurt by this expensive, money-focused medical system.

US: The US Medical System

No bones about it: the US medical system is a strange hybrid between public and private healthcare that is quite different from anything you might find in Europe or Japan. Many people argue that this unique system, while certainly flawed, allows the country to produce some of the most cutting-edge medical science in the world. But when it comes to the experience of most patients in the US, there are some important things to know about how care is administered and how it is paid for. Also, the way Americans deal with this system may be surprising.

In Japan, a patient may go directly to the doctor they think is best suited to treating them. If one has an eye problem, they go to the optometrist; with a skin problem, they go to the dermatologist. However, in the US, patients usually must first go through their “GP,” short for “general practitioner.” They are comparable to internists in Japan, but they have two primary functions: first, to be an entry point for treating all manner of illnesses and diseases; and second, to identify the need for and provide referral to a specialist. A letter of referral is often necessary to gain access to specialized treatment; thus, the GP acts like a kind of gatekeeper. The same can be said of the orthodontist—colloquially referred to as the “family dentist.” When an orthodontist identifies a major problem, such as signs of cancer or a need for surgical intervention, they may provide a referral to a specialist.

Gaining access to healthcare in the USA is not as simple as scraping up the proper referrals: once you receive treatment, you have to pay for it. This is certainly the most contentious aspect of the US medical system. According to a study by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) conducted in 2019, the average per-capita national expenditure on healthcare was just over \$11,500.¹ The National Center for Health Statistics reported that in 2021, 9.2% of the population was uninsured, and just under 40% were covered by public insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, or other programs).² While the goal of government insurance is to make healthcare affordable, the goal of private insurance is to make money. This means that many people either cannot afford high-quality insurance or choose a cheap plan because they think they won’t need it. Cheap insurance is dangerous, because while it usually has low premiums—monthly charges—it often has extremely high deductibles—the amount of money you must pay in medical expenses each year before the insurance company will start serving benefits. For example, the minimum deductible for a “high deductible health plan” is \$1,400, meaning that the patient must pay \$1,400 each year

¹ <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hsr/2020-2021/HExpGDP.pdf>

² <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/insur202205.pdf>

before getting any help from insurance.³ Most cheap plans will have a much higher deductible than that, in exchange for lower premiums. That may not seem too extreme, but when the average ambulance ride costs \$1,200, it becomes apparent how one accident can
35 become a major financial disaster.⁴ To make matters worse, cheap insurance plans will have extremely high “maximum out-of-pocket costs,” meaning that even once the deductible is spent, the patient will still potentially be responsible for thousands of dollars in medical expenses. Hospitals are businesses out to make a profit, too, so they will often carry out extra tests and procedures to inflate the bill. On top of that, doctors will only accept insurance
40 from certain private companies. As a result, a whopping 19% of US households in 2021 carried medical debt. According to census data, black families, families without college degrees, families with children under 5 years old, and families in the South were all at higher risk of carrying medical debt.⁵

How do people deal with this situation? Some rely on charity and government support.
45 Some—especially those who live in rural areas with no local doctors or hospitals—rely on themselves and their communities. Some look for answers in alternative medicine. Like hospitals and insurance agencies, alternative medicine is a huge business in the US. Americans have been spending ever-increasing sums on crystals, homeopathy, magnets, spiritual tchotchkes, and more: all to the tune of about 21 billion USD in 2021.⁶ There are
50 also faith-healing groups and others who simply pray for health. Perhaps this is all unsurprising in a country so culturally religious, while also being ravaged by an unaffordable corporate medical system.

³ <https://www.healthcare.gov/high-deductible-health-plan/>

⁴ <https://eliteamb.com/how-much-does-an-ambulance-ride-cost/>

⁵ <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/04/who-had-medical-debt-in-united-states.html>

⁶ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/203972/alternative-medicine-revenue-growth/>

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり（数字は語数を表す）を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | 奇妙なハイブリッド（3） | |
| 2. | 全く異なる（4） | |
| 3. | 欠陥があるものの（3） | |
| 4. | 最先端の医学（5） | |
| 5. | 医療がいかに実施されているか （4） | |
| 6. | ～への入り口（4） | |
| 7. | あらゆる種類の病気や疾患（6） | |
| 8. | 紹介状（4） | |
| 9. | 一般的に言う（3） | |
| 10. | 外科的な介入（処置）の必要性 （5） | |
| 11. | 医療を受ける（たどり着く）こと （4） | |
| 12. | 国民一人当たり平均（4） | |
| 13. | 医療費支出（3） | |
| 14. | 9.2%の国民が無保険で（6） | |
| 15. | 高い質の保険を買えない（4） | |
| 16. | 低い保険料（2） | |
| 17. | 最低控除額（3） | |
| 18. | 自己負担限度額（3） | |
| 19. | 請求額を膨らませる（4） | |
| 20. | ～のリスクがより高い（4） | |
| 21. | 代替医療（2） | |
| 22. | どんどんお金をかけている（5） | |
| 23. | 高額な企業医療制度（4） | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| patient | optometrist | dermatologist | internist |
| orthodontist | contentious | benefits | potentially |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | a person whose job is to correct the position of the teeth | |
| 2. | a doctor who specializes in identifying and treating diseases | |
| 3. | a doctor who studies and treat skin diseases | |
| 4. | a person whose job is examining people's eyes and selling glasses or contact lenses to correct vision problems | |
| 5. | a person who is receiving medical care | |
| 6. | "benefits" means "money the insurance company pays for medical care" | |
| 7. | involving or likely to cause disagreement and argument | |
| 8. | possibly | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | All medical care should be free. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I like OTC medicine. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Ambulance should be free. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Medical benefits should be equal for everyone. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | We all have equal medical access in Japan. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Medical System

ドイツの医療制度には、主に 2 種類、公的健康保険（gesetzliche Krankenkasse）と私的健康保険（private Krankenkasse）の健康保険があります。

ゲゼツリック・クランケンカッセ, Gesetzliche Krankenkasse

公的健康保険は強制的な健康保険制度で、一定の所得基準以下の従業員、退職者、その他の特定のグループを含む国民の大多数が加入しています。保険料は通常、従業員と雇用主がの折半で負担します。公的医療保険は、医師の診察、入院、処方薬、予防医療など、必要不可欠な医療サービスを包括的にカバーしています。すべての加入者が手頃な価格で利用できるよう、政府が定めた厳格な規制の下で運営されています。

プリバテ・ランケンカッセ. (Private Krankenkasse)

一方、民間健康保険は、主に自営業者、高所得者、公務員、その他公的保険制度ではカバーされない特定のグループが利用できる代替オプションです。民間の医療保険は、個人のニーズに合わせて保険プランをカスタマイズできます。民間保険の保険料は公的保険と比べて高くなる場合がありますが、保険契約者は多くの場合、より幅の広い医師や病院へのアクセス、受診の待ち時間の短縮、入院中のアメニティの充実などの付加的なメリットを享受することができます。民間保険は政府の規制から独立して運営されており、保険会社は独自の保険料と補償条件を設定していますが、それでも一定の法的基準と消費者保護を遵守しなければなりません。

Germany: German Healthcare Listening Text

When we look at different healthcare systems, we often wonder if others might be better than our own. For instance, on July 1, 2019, NBC asked, "Could the German health system be a model for the USA?" Germany has the oldest healthcare system globally, and according to many, it's doing quite well. This is just one of many stories praising the German
5 healthcare system. But how does it work, and should other countries adopt it?

The German healthcare system is known for having two main types of insurance: public health insurance (Gesetzliche Krankenkassen) and private health insurance (Private Krankenkassen). Public health insurance is the main part of the German healthcare system. It's based on the idea of solidarity, meaning everyone chips in based on their income to
10 help cover medical costs. These funds are managed by private companies, acting like non-profit organizations. Almost everyone in Germany is required to have this insurance, regardless of their health or income. This ensures that even those with low incomes or health issues can access basic medical services. Unemployed individuals get healthcare for free, and kids can be covered under their parents' insurance until they're adults. This system
15 spreads out the cost of healthcare fairly and ensures everyone gets the care they need. Private health insurance, on the other hand, is available to people with higher incomes or who are self-employed. They can choose from different plans that suit their needs and preferences. Private insurance often comes with perks like private rooms in hospitals or better dental care. It also typically means faster access to medical services, but it can be
20 more expensive. This can create inequality in the healthcare system since not everyone can afford private insurance.

Deciding between public and private insurance can be tricky. Once you switch to private insurance, it's hard to switch back to public, especially if your income drops. Private insurance costs can go up as you age or if your health declines. While there are some ways
25 to switch back to public insurance, it's not always easy. Overall, the German healthcare system is seen as fair and effective by Germans, but it's hard to copy it to other countries without changes, as it is based on the specific needs of German citizens

Germany: German Healthcare

When looking at one's own medical system, we tend to think that the grass is usually greener on the other side. On 1 July 2019, for example, NBC ran the headline "Is the German health system a model for the USA? Germany has the oldest health care system in the world. And it's working."¹ This report is one of a long list of news stories about the health system in Germany. But how does the German health system work, and should other countries adapt it? The German health care system is known for its dualistic structure. This is reflected in different insurance models, offering citizens the choice between public health insurance (Gesetzliche Krankenkassen) and private health insurance (Private Krankenkassen).

Statutory health insurance funds are the backbone of the German health system. They are public insurance schemes based on the principle of solidarity and are compulsory for most of the population. They are financed by social security contributions from employees and employers, with contributions depending on income. They are run by private companies who basically work as NPOs and compete against each other for customers. Every citizen has the right and duty to membership, regardless of age, health status, or income. This ensures that even people with low incomes or existing health problems have access to basic medical services. While people with good incomes have to pay more to support the low-income members, unemployed receive health care for free. Moreso, children and dependents have the right to participate in their parents or partners health insurance without additional costs. In the case of children, the age of coverage ends generally at 18, but can be extended up to 25 in case they are still undergoing primary education.²

Healthy insured persons finance health care for sick or elderly people with their contributions. This principle of risk pooling enables a fair distribution of health care costs and ensures adequate care for all insured persons. In addition, the legislature sets minimum standards for services that must be offered by the statutory health insurance funds to ensure that certain medical services are accessible to all the people in the system. While in the past most of the health insurance providers were chosen based on job backgrounds, recently laws ensured that people can choose health insurance now, so insurance companies must compete for customers by extending coverage and offering new services.

¹ <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/health-news/germany-s-health-care-system-model-u-s-n1024491>

² Primary education includes job training or university education up to a master's degree.

Private health insurance in Germany is available to those who exceed certain income limits or are self-employed. Such companies are private insurance providers competing in the market. Insured persons can choose from different tariffs and benefit packages that meet their individual needs and preferences. This allows the insured to receive additional
35 benefits such as single room accommodation in hospital, better dental care, or alternative healing methods. Another advantage of private health insurance is the often faster availability of medical services. Privately insured persons can usually expect shorter waiting times and treatments as they usually pay for the visits in advance and are reimbursed later. Membership in a private health insurance scheme is income-dependent and may depend
40 on individual health conditions. People with low incomes or existing health problems may not be able to join a private health insurance scheme or may have to pay high premiums. This leads to social inequality in the health system. On the other hand, members of SHIs have to deal with limited resources and high demand for medical care which can lead to longer waiting times, especially for specialists or for non-life-threatening conditions.

45 Now, one can ask the legitimate question why one should stay in a state health insurance at all? This question is easily answered by costs. Once you make the decision to switch to private insurance, it can be difficult to return to the public system, especially if your income decreases and falls below the threshold. When you join a private health insurance plan, your premiums are often based on your age and health status at the time of enrollment.
50 As you age or if your health deteriorates, the premiums may increase significantly. Now, returning to the public health insurance system from private health insurance is generally possible only under specific circumstances, such as becoming an employee with income below the insurance obligation limit or losing your private health insurance eligibility due to unemployment, but the process of re-entering the public system can be complicated.

55 Overall, the German health system is a fair and efficient system to ensure adequate health care for all citizens. That said, it is based on the specific needs of German citizens, who are generally willing to support the social system of their country.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | 奇妙なハイブリッド (3) | |
| 2. | 全く異なる (4) | |
| 3. | 欠陥があるものの (3) | |
| 4. | 最先端の医学 (5) | |
| 5. | 医療がいかに実施されているか (4) | |
| 6. | ～への入り口 (4) | |
| 7. | あらゆる種類の病気や疾患 (6) | |
| 8. | 紹介状 (4) | |
| 9. | 一般的に言うと (3) | |
| 10. | 外科的な介入(処置)の必要性 (5) | |
| 11. | 医療を受ける(たどり着く) こと (4) | |
| 12. | 国民一人当たり平均 (4) | |
| 13. | 医療費支出 (3) | |
| 14. | 9.2%の国民が無保険で (6) | |
| 15. | 高い質の保険を買えない (4) | |
| 16. | 低い保険料 (2) | |
| 17. | 最低控除額 (3) | |
| 18. | 自己負担限度額 (3) | |
| 19. | 請求額を膨らませる (4) | |
| 20. | ～のリスクがより高い (4) | |
| 21. | 代替医療 (2) | |
| 22. | どんどんお金をかけている (5) | |
| 23. | 高額な企業医療制度 (4) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| patient | optometrist | dermatologist | internist |
| orthodontist | contentious | benefits | potentially |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | a person whose job is to correct the position of the teeth | |
| 2. | a doctor who specializes in identifying and treating diseases | |
| 3. | a doctor who studies and treat skin diseases | |
| 4. | a person whose job is examining people's eyes and selling glasses or contact lenses to correct vision problems | |
| 5. | a person who is receiving medical care | |
| 6. | "benefits" means "money the insurance company pays for medical care" | |
| 7. | involving or likely to cause disagreement and argument | |
| 8. | possibly | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | All medical care should be free. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I like OTC medicine. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Ambulance should be free. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Medical benefits should be equal for everyone. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | We all have equal medical access in Japan. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 7:

Taboo

Taboo Introduction

社会規範や文化的慣習が織りなす複雑なタペストリーの中で、タブーは人間の行動や交流の形成に大きな役割を果たしている。この章では、「食卓では政治も宗教も禁止！」というアメリカの伝統と、「ドイツにおける行動指針」というドイツの伝統について説明しながら、タブーの探求に乗り出す：クニッゲ・エチケットとその奇妙な歴史"。

アメリカでは、「食卓では政治も宗教も禁止！」という格言が社会的エチケットの特徴として定着しており、対人関係における調和と礼節を守ることを目的とした、深く根付いた文化的規範を反映している。尊敬、寛容、相互理解の原則に根ざしたこのタブーは、政治や宗教のような極論的な話題について、共同生活の食事中に議論することを禁じている。争いの種になるような話題を避けることで、アメリカ人は和気あいあいとした団結の雰囲気醸成しようとし、分裂を招くような議論や意見の相違よりも、家族の絆や共有する経験を優先する。

一方、ドイツではクニッゲ・エチケットの伝統があり、礼儀正しさ、礼儀正しさ、社会的結束を育むことを目的とした複雑な行動指針を体現している。エチケットに関する著作が広く普及した18世紀の作家アドルフ・フライヘル・クニッゲにちなんで名づけられたクニッゲには、ドイツ社会における社交を支配する文化的規範や習慣の豊かなタペストリーが凝縮されている。テーブルマナーやドレスコードから挨拶や感謝の表現に至るまで、クニッゲは複雑な社会的エチケットを優雅に乗り越えるための道しるべを提供してくれる。

しかし、クニッゲ・エチケットの歴史は、社会規範や価値観の時代的変遷を反映し、特異性や逆説に満ちている。もともとは貴族や貴族のための手引書であったクニッゲは、社会力学の変化や社会の民主化に応じて変容を遂げた。今日、クニッゲは、ビジネス会議や公式行事から公共空間での日常的な出会いに至るまで、ドイツ生活のさまざまな領域で影響力を発揮し続けている。

US: Taboo

「食卓には宗教と政治の話題はふさわしくない」、という有名な言葉があります。つまりなごやかな空間において意見の衝突が生じるような話題がタブーだということです。では、米国の文化では宗教の話はどうしてダメなのか、と思う人がいます。多くの米国人にとって宗教は深く人生に関わるものであり、異なる宗派は、ただ意見が異なるどころか、間違っている、神様に対して不敬を表すことになるからでしょう。

但し、米国人にとって宗教そのものがタブーなだけではなく、聖書（聖典）の教えによってたくさんの物事がタブーとされています。さらに、現代の人たちはタブーが宗教に由来していることを忘れ、タブーのみが存続することが多いです。これらのタブーによって多くのメディアや文化生産、個々の言葉までが制限されてきました。

その反面、タブーが根本的に社会から生まれた思想だからこそ、社会が進化するにつれてタブーも変化していきます。近年、宗教がかつてのような、米国の文化を左右する力が薄れてきています。そのため、ひと昔の文化を見るとびっくりするほど保守的に感じる場合があります。海外に行って日本にないタブーに出会ったらどう反応すると思いますか。あるいは、日本ではタブーなのに海外で禁止されていない風習に遭遇したらどうするでしょうか。

US: “No Politics or Religion at the Dinner Table!” Listening Text

Have you ever heard “No politics or religion at the dinner table”? In the USA, people often avoid these two topics. This rule is to protect people’s feelings and avoid stress. For example, talking about religion can start an argument about LGBT rights. If you never talk about politics or religion, you can avoid arguments.

5 However, taboos change all the time. Also, what is not taboo in one place may still be taboo somewhere else. There is a famous book about this, Purity and Danger. It says that taboos are created to maintain order. However, people today are becoming more open about sharing their personal beliefs.

10 Some examples of changing taboos include drugs, sex, and bad language. They were all controlled by the law in the past. For example, the comic book industry once tried to keep all of them out of comics. These taboos come from religion and its influence on US culture for a long time. For example, religion has tried to stop people from drinking alcohol. As a result, in 1920 the government banned all alcohol in the country. Of course, people still drank alcohol in secret. While today there is not much taboo against alcohol, other drugs
15 become taboo.

 Taboos against sex in the US are different from European points of view. Descriptions of sex are controlled in both places. However, the definition of “sex” is different. US culture is influenced by the Bible. In the story of Adam and Eve, they are embarrassed of being naked and make clothing from leaves. In the US, people think that this means humans
20 must wear clothing to stop sexual desire. As a result, most nudity in the US is thought of as sexual. While same-sex nudity used to be considered okay, recently even that kind of nudity is treated by many as sexual.

 Taboos against bad language have changed, too. Bad language usually means words that are anti-religion or related to body functions. Actually, these are called “curse
25 words,” words with evil magic power. We still say this, even though religion is playing a smaller part in American life. As culture changes, “bad” words can be seen and heard more and more, especially in media and on the internet. The government still controls some language on television, and will block some words by “beeping” them out. But as culture moves onto the internet, we see and hear more language, and the taboos grow weaker.

US: “No Politics or Religion at the Dinner Table!”

Have you ever heard the phrase, “No politics or religion at the dinner table”? In the USA, it is commonly believed that these two topics are off-limits for polite conversation—despite the fact that they are central to the lives of so many Americans. This rule of etiquette was established to protect people’s feelings and avoid creating tension. If you talk about religion, you might start an argument about LGBT rights. If you talk about politics, you might start a debate about the rights of protestors versus the police. But if you never talk about politics or religion, there will be little danger of contention.

However, what society considers taboo is constantly changing. Furthermore, what is no longer considered taboo in one place may still be off-limits elsewhere. Anthropologist Mary Douglas wrote a famous book about this, *Purity and Danger*.¹ Her overall argument is that taboos are created to maintain social order. Ironically, some of her specific examples feel quaint today—precisely because of how society changes. Similarly, as people are becoming more open about sharing their personal convictions, the idea of keeping politics and religion to ourselves seems almost bizarre.

Some examples of changing taboos in American life include drugs, sex, and foul language. Each of these taboos were once regulated by law and in industry. For example, in 1954 the comic book industry formed the notorious Comic Book Code Authority to famously purge these topics from all comics.² These taboos can be connected to religion—mostly Protestantism—and the broad control it has exerted on culture in the US since before the country’s founding. For example, the Protestants connected alcohol to a variety of sins and sought to curtail its consumption in various ways. As a result, in 1920 the US federal government banned all alcohol in the country, beginning the “Prohibition Era,” which lasted until 1933. Of course, illicit alcohol was consumed in great quantities throughout the period, and by pushing production underground, Prohibition actually resulted in a flood of poisonous drinks containing ethyl alcohol. While little taboo against alcohol remains today, harder drugs have risen to take its place...although again, many of these drugs are entering the mainstream now, too.

Taboos against sex are ancient, although they also represent a significant difference between American and European culture today. Depictions of sex are regulated

¹ Mary Douglas, *Purity and Danger: An Analysis of the Concepts of Pollution and Taboo*, Ark Paperbacks: London, 1966.

² <https://www.vox.com/2014/12/15/7326605/comic-book-censorship>

30 in most modern contexts; however, the definition of what constitutes "sex" is subject to interpretation. The overwhelming influence of Christian culture throughout the history of the United States has injected society with the morals of the Bible. In the story of Adam and Eve, when the titular characters eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, the first thing they do is feel ashamed of their nakedness and fashion clothing out of fig leaves. One interpretation
35 of this story is that a fundamental difference between humans and animals is that humans have self-awareness and can feel ashamed by their nakedness. Another interpretation is that humans wear clothing to guard against sexual urges. As a result of this belief, nearly all nudity in the US is treated as sexual. Furthermore, while same-sex nudity, such as in locker rooms or saunas, used to be considered unproblematic, with the increasing acceptance and
40 visibility of LGBT people throughout society, even nudity in same-sex contexts is often treated by many as sexual in nature.

Taboos against foul language have shifted over time as well. Foul language typically refers to words that are blasphemous (anti-religion) or crude (related to bodily functions). Indeed, so-called "bad words" are often called "curse words"—words with an evil
45 magical or religious power. Although the cultural influence of Protestantism in the US is profound, formal religion is playing a smaller and smaller overt role in American life. This may be one reason why self-censoring blasphemous language, such as saying "Gosh darn it!," feels so out of date today. Additionally, as people's view on language changes, crude language can also be seen and heard more and more in public places, especially in media
50 and on the internet. The government still regulates certain kinds of language on television, for instance, and will censor some words by "bleeping" them out. But as consumer culture shifts its attentions to the internet, we are exposed to more and more language, and the taboos grow steadily weaker.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | 礼儀正しい会話としては禁じられている (4) | |
| 2. | 事実であるにもかかわらず(3) | |
| 3. | このエチケットのルールは確立された (6) | |
| 4. | 緊張を避けるため(3) | |
| 5. | 社会秩序を維持するため(4) | |
| 6. | 今日では古めかしく感じられる(3) | |
| 7. | まさに社会がどのように変化してきたかという理由によって(6) | |
| 8. | 個人的な信条をオープンに(共有)する (4) | |
| 9. | ほとんど奇妙なものに思える(3) | |
| 10. | プロテスタントはアルコールを様々な罪と結びつけた(7) | |
| 11. | 「禁酒法時代」の始まり(4) | |
| 12. | 生産を地下に追いやること(4) | |
| 13. | 大きな違いを象徴する(4) | |
| 14. | は解釈の余地がある(4) | |
| 15. | 社会に聖書のモラルを注入してきた(9) | |
| 16. | 裸であることを恥ずかしく感じる(5) | |
| 17. | 人間には自己認識がある(3) | |
| 18. | 性的衝動から身を守るために(5) | |
| 19. | 同性間のヌードでさえ(5) | |
| 20. | 時代とともに変化してきた(4) | |
| 21. | あからさまな役割はどんどん小さくなっている(8) | |
| 22. | 時代遅れに感じられる(5) | |
| 23. | ピーという音を出して検閲する(3) | |
| 24. | タブーは着実に弱くなっている(5) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| etiquette | quaint | purge | illicit |
| constitute | fashion | acceptance | curse |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | to remove people from an organization, because their opinions or activities are unacceptable to the people in power | |
| 2. | to make or shape something, especially with your hands to make or shape something, especially with your hands | |
| 3. | to make up the parts of something | |
| 4. | the formal rules of correct or polite behavior in society | |
| 5. | not allowed by the law | |
| 6. | not rejecting something or allowing it to become part of society | |
| 7. | attractive in an unusual or old-fashioned way, often considered out of date | |
| 8. | a rude or offensive word or phrase that some people use when they are very angry | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | It is difficult to discuss political issue with other University Students. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I do not mind openly share my convictions. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Japanese people tend to have closed-mind on "sex" images. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Young people use more foul language than older generation. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | It is important follow social etiquette to interact various kinds of people. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Taboo

アドルフ・フリードリヒ・ルートヴィヒ・クニッゲ- Adolf Friedrich Ludwig Knigge - (通称アドルフ・フライヘア・クニッゲ) は、ドイツの作家、フリーメーソン、社会哲学者であり、1788 年に出版された代表作『Über den Umgang mit Menschen 人間交際術』で最もよく知られています。クニッゲの著書は、社交上のエチケット、マナー、対人関係についての包括的なガイドであり、さまざまな社交の場を優雅に、機転を利かせて切り抜けるための実践的なアドバイスを提供しています。『人間交際術』は、若い貴族に宛てた一連の手紙として構成されており、会話のエチケットやテーブルマナーから、ドレスコードや求婚の際の正しい振る舞いまで、実にさまざまなトピックについて複雑な社会生活を送る読者を助ける知恵を授けています。クニッゲの、社会と人間行動に関する観察に基づき、個人的・職業的な交流において調和、相互尊重、礼節を重んじる姿勢は、当時の読者の共感を呼びました。18 世紀後半から 19 世紀初頭にかけて、この道徳的な原則と実践的なアドバイスがヨーロッパ全土の社会規範や文化的慣習を形成し、現代社会でも評価され続けています。

Germany: Behavioural Guidelines in Germany, Knigge-Etiquette and its Strange History Listening Text

In Germany, tipping at restaurants or hotels isn't mandatory, but it's a good idea to do so if you've received good service. Normally, people give around five to ten percent of the bill, depending on how much they spent and how well they were looked after. At the very least, it's common to round up the bill to the next euro. This tipping tradition is widely known in Germany, but where did it come from? Did it evolve naturally, or was it influenced by the economy like in the US? Well, if you ask anyone in Germany, they'd likely say, "Check the Knigge."

"Knigge" refers to the book *Über den Umgang mit Menschen* (On Human Relations) written by the German author Adolph Freiherr von Knigge. This book outlines good manners for various situations and has been updated over time, remaining relevant today. Knigge emphasized the importance of adapting to people's personalities and situations without being fake or flattery. Knigge had his reasons for writing this book. After causing trouble as a court squire, he found himself compelled to marry a lady-in-waiting he had teased. His discontent with meaningless rules at court led to this humorous but consequential event. Published in 1788, Knigge's work is not just about etiquette but about how to communicate based on Enlightenment ideals, emphasizing morality and worldly wisdom. Despite being attributed to Knigge, later authors added etiquette rules to the book, making it a bestseller with new editions adding more rules.

In 2004, Moritz Freiherr Knigge, a descendant, published *"Spielregeln - wie wir miteinander umgehen sollten"* (Rules of the Game - How We Should Treat Each Other), a modern update of the classic. This cemented Knigge's status as the go-to reference for etiquette in Germany. However, whether one finds these tips useful or not is subjective. German society seeks guidelines, and Knigge provides them, especially in professional settings. Yet, some rules seem outdated and contentious today. Ultimately, whether one follows these rules or not, polite and respectful behavior towards others remains timeless and crucial, especially in Germany, where people are known for their directness and honesty.

Germany: Behavioural Guidelines in Germany, Knigge-Etiquette and its Strange History

In Germany, tipping in a restaurant or hotel is not a must, but you should still tip if the service is good. When you go to a restaurant, you generally give five to ten per cent, depending on the amount of the bill and service received. The minimum you should do is to round the bill to the next Euro. Everyone in Germany knows this rule, but why? Who
5 decided this and why? Did the rule just develop naturally from experience? Did the economy have influence like it is the case in the US? In Germany anyone would give a similar answer: "Look it up in the Knigge."

"Knigge" is the name of the work *Über den Umgang mit Menschen* - On Human Relations, by the German writer Adolph Freiherr von Knigge. The book sets out good
10 manners in all conceivable situations. Knigge has been constantly updated since it was written and is thus still of great importance today. By human Relations' he means the art of "conforming to people's temperaments, insights and inclinations without being false; of being able to tune oneself unceremoniously into the tone of any company without losing either peculiarity of character or condescending to low flattery" ¹.

Knigge had good reasons for writing this book. After completing his studies, he
15 was hired as a court squire, but was thrown out as a troublemaker. In 1773 he had to marry a lady-in-waiting after playing a trick on her. Henriette von Baumbach used to secretly take off her tight shoes under the table. Annoyed by the meaningless behavior rules of the local court, Knigge had stolen one of these shoes and served it on a silver platter. The lady found
20 this public exposure of herself so unamusing that she forced Knigge into marriage.

In 1788, Knigge published his most famous work, "On Human Relations". Contrary to popular belief today, the book is by no means a book on etiquette; rather, a collection of "rules of manners" on how to communicate influenced by the ideals of the Enlightenment, which Knigge defines as follows:

¹ die Kunst des Umgangs mit Menschen – eine Kunst, die oft der schwache Kopf, ohne darauf zu studieren, viel besser erlauert als der verständige, weise, witzreiche; die Kunst, sich bemerkbar, geltend, geachtet zu machen, ohne beneidet zu werden; sich nach den Temperamenten, Einsichten und Neigungen der Menschen zu richten, ohne falsch zu sein; sich ungezwungen in den Ton jeder Gesellschaft stimmen zu können, ohne weder Eigentümlichkeit des Charakters zu verlieren, noch sich zu niedriger Schmeichelei herabzulassen. Adolph Freiherr Knigge, *Über den Umgang mit Menschen*. Dritte Auflage,

25 "If the rules of manners are not to be mere prescriptions of a conventional
politeness, or even of a dangerous policy, they must be founded on the doctrines of the
duties which we owe to all kinds of men and may in turn demand from them. - That is to say,
a system, whose cornerstones are morality and worldly wisdom, must underlie it." Today,
Knigge is regarded in Germany as the herald of fine table manners, but actually other
30 authors added such rules of etiquette to the book, which was already popular at the time.
The work became a bestseller and new rules were added to every edition. In 2004, Moritz
Freiherr Knigge, a descendant of Knigge, published "Spielregeln - wie wir miteinander
umgehen sollten" (Rules of the Game - How We Should Treat Each Other), a modern version
of the classic which cemented the title of Knigge as the most important reference work on
35 etiquette.

How relevant and useful one considers these tips is something everyone must
decide for themselves. Nonetheless, German society is looking for guidelines and Knigge
makes this possible. Especially in a professional context, it is certainly useful to have a code
of generally acceptable behavior to which one can adhere. However, times change quickly.
40 Many rules today seem very outdated and quite controversial. The extent to which one
wants to follow the rules of etiquette in other areas of life should therefore be determined
by each individual. For example, according to the new etiquette suggested by Knigge,
"Gesundheit" (Bless you!) was supposed to be replaced, as it put too much attention on the
person who sneezed, and the new rule expected a quiet apology from the sneezer. The
45 intention behind the change made sense but German society didn't accept the changes and
just came back to the old ways. In the end, however, one thing is certain. Regardless of
whether one follows the "experts" or only one's own feelings, polite and respectful behavior
towards one another is timeless and important. Moreso in Germany, where people not only
will be upset about your behavior and talk behind your back, but will tell you their thoughts
50 directly to your face.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | 礼儀正しい会話としては禁じられている (4) | |
| 2. | 事実であるにもかかわらず(3) | |
| 3. | このエチケットのルールは確立された (6) | |
| 4. | 緊張を避けるため(3) | |
| 5. | 社会秩序を維持するため(4) | |
| 6. | 今日では古めかしく感じられる(3) | |
| 7. | まさに社会がどのように変化してきたかという理由によって(6) | |
| 8. | 個人的な信条をオープンに(共有)する (4) | |
| 9. | ほとんど奇妙なものに思える(3) | |
| 10. | プロテスタントはアルコールを様々な罪と結びつけた(7) | |
| 11. | 「禁酒法時代」の始まり(4) | |
| 12. | 生産を地下に追いやること(4) | |
| 13. | 大きな違いを象徴する(4) | |
| 14. | は解釈の余地がある(4) | |
| 15. | 社会に聖書のモラルを注入してきた(9) | |
| 16. | 裸であることを恥ずかしく感じる(5) | |
| 17. | 人間には自己認識がある(3) | |
| 18. | 性的衝動から身を守るために(5) | |
| 19. | 同性間のヌードでさえ(5) | |
| 20. | 時代とともに変化してきた(4) | |
| 21. | あからさまな役割はどんどん小さくなっている(8) | |
| 22. | 時代遅れに感じられる(5) | |
| 23. | ピーという音を出して検閲する(3) | |
| 24. | タブーは着実に弱くなっている(5) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| etiquette | quaint | purge | illicit |
| constitute | fashion | acceptance | curse |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | to remove people from an organization, because their opinions or activities are unacceptable to the people in power | |
| 2. | to make or shape something, especially with your hands to make or shape something, especially with your hands | |
| 3. | to make up the parts of something | |
| 4. | the formal rules of correct or polite behavior in society | |
| 5. | not allowed by the law | |
| 6. | not rejecting something or allowing it to become part of society | |
| 7. | attractive in an unusual or old-fashioned way, often considered out of date | |
| 8. | a rude or offensive word or phrase that some people use when they are very angry | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | It is difficult to discuss political issue with other University Students. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I do not mind openly share my convictions. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Japanese people tend to have closed-mind on "sex" images. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | Young people use more foul language than older generation. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | It is important follow social etiquette to interact various kinds of people. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Unit 8:

Leisure

Leisure Introduction

レジャーやレクリエーションの文化的な態度や習慣は、独特の社会的価値観、歴史的遺産、現代のライフスタイルを反映して、大きく異なります。この章では、"カウチポテトの国?"というアメリカ人の認識と、"日曜の休息"というドイツの伝統を対比させながら、レジャーについての興味深い探求します。

米国を"カウチポテトの国"という概念は、過剰なスクリーンタイム、受動的な娯楽、制限された身体活動の特徴とする、ソファーに長時間座りっぱなしのライフスタイルを象徴するものとなっています。デジタル技術の普及と現代生活の要求が相まって、多くのアメリカ人は、テレビ番組を夢中で見たり、ソーシャルメディアのフィードをスクロールしたり、ビデオゲームにふけるなど、余暇の追求にますます依存するようになっていきます。座りがちな行動の蔓延は、身体的健康、精神的幸福、社会とのつながりに悪影響を及ぼすという懸念を引き起こし、活動的なライフスタイルとバランスの取れた余暇習慣を促進するための意識と行動の向上を促しています。

他方、ドイツには「日曜日の休息」という概念があり、何世紀にもわたる伝統と宗教的行事に根ざした深い文化的意義があります。日曜日（Sonntag ゾンターク）は、集団的な休息と内省の日であり、のんびりとした楽しみ、家族団らん、地域活動の特徴しています。

「日曜の休息」という考え方の中心にあるのは、居心地の良さ、満足感、和やかさを体現する「ゲミュートリヒカイト-Gemütlichkeit」という概念です。結局のところ、ゲミュートリヒカイトは説明するのが難しく、その人自身によって定義が異なります。自然の中を散歩したり、愛する人と手料理を楽しんだり、文化的なイベントに参加したりといったのんびりとした活動を通して、人とのつながりや帰属意識、内面的な充足感を育むのです。この伝統は法的規制にも表れており、商業活動を制限する法律や、従業員が家族や地域社会とのつながりを取り戻し、充電するための休暇を提供するよう雇用主に奨励する法律がある。

US: Leisure

どの国でも「娯楽」を一つのカテゴリーで説明することは出来ません。アメリカ人もスポーツ、音楽、美術、映画など、様々な娯楽があります。その中で、このユニットは「テレビ」を一つの事例として紹介します。無論、日本にもテレビ業界が盛んですが、米国はテレビの歴史が深く、誕生から最近までのいろいろな変化をたどってみると、学べる事があります。具体的には、監督やシナリオライターが作りたいテレビ番組がそのままできたわけではなく、常に業界の制度や技術の進歩との対話でテレビが成長してきました。今回のリーディングでこういった社会的な観点からテレビの歴史を語ります。

米国のテレビ文化のいろいろな変遷により、日本の現在のテレビ文化との違いが分かります。例えば、米国のテレビの黄金時代ではワイドショーが大変人気でしたが、ある技術的な束縛から解放されると一転、「ドラマ」が主流となりました。また、道徳や規制解除主義などといった社会全体の文化もテレビ産業に大きく影響していました。例えばレーガン大統領が80年代に法律を変えたため、子供番組内のCM時間が増え、テレビ番組そのものもCMのようにおもちゃを売るために作られるようになりました。日本のNHKよりは自由かもしれませんが、この番組は社会にとって肯定的な存在なのか、自分で考察する必要があるでしょう。

US: A Nation of Couch Potatoes? Listening Text

Americans relax by watching TV, playing computer and video games, socializing, thinking, sports and exercise, reading, and other activities. In 2020, adults spent about 5.5 hours a day relaxing. And what did they do the most? They watched television. TV watching has changed a lot the 1950s. TVs then were black and white, had round glass screens, and
5 were made of wood. Of course, the technology is not the only thing that has changed.

In the Golden Age of television (1948-59), most shows were made live. There were a lot of music and sports shows. These were cheaper to make than scripted television. "Variety shows" with singers, comedians, and dancers, were popular.

Later, videotape made it possible to record shows in advance. This helped the TV
10 industry make a lot of money. At the same time, the government had to make laws about what could be on TV. This included stopping violence, sex, drugs, and other things from being shown. This was supposed to protect children from seeing inappropriate content.

These laws were weakened in the 1980s by President Ronald Reagan. One of the results was that children saw much more advertising on TV. People who grew up in the
15 1980s saw many cartoons whose main purpose was to sell toys.

Of course, the story does not end in the 1980s. In the early 2000s, there started to be more television dramas made like movies. They told complex stories. This was partly because big-screen TVs made watching TV at home like going to the movie theatre. After this came highspeed internet and streaming videos. In 2021, movie and TV streaming
20 websites made up 26% of all viewing in the US. Now, several streaming companies create their own TV shows and movies. Most of these shows will never be on regular TV or in a movie theatre. Being able to watch whatever you want, whenever you want, is more convenient than traditional TV.

Digital streaming has changed how people watch TV in important ways. Everyone
25 used to watch the same few shows. Even with lots of channels on cable and satellite TV, television events could still get 50 to 100 million viewers. Now, there are streaming services for documentaries, horror films, art films, anime, and more. Everyone is watching something different, and people share fewer national TV experiences. Also, with media on the internet, people now can watch months of a TV show in just a few days. Shows are now made with
30 those people in mind. Audiences are expected to sit through several episodes at a time to get the best experience.

US: A Nation of Couch Potatoes?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics divides US leisure time into categories of watching TV, playing computer and video games, socializing, relaxing and thinking, sports and exercise, reading, and other activities. In 2020, adults spent an average of about 5.5 hours a day doing leisure activities. And what did Americans do more than anything else to relax?

5 They watched television—up to three hours a day, on average.¹ TV watching habits have changed dramatically since the “boob tube” first started to be found in American homes in the 1950s.² TVs back then were black and white, had rounded glass screens, and were housed in large wooden cabinets. Of course, the physical television set was not the only thing that was different about TV back then.

10 In the Golden Age of television (1948–59), most shows were broadcast live, and there were a lot of music and sports programs, as well as religious and educational lectures.³ These were much cheaper and easier to produce than scripted television. Many channels would also stop broadcasting late at night. Either way, the “variety show,” in which a host would introduce singers, comedians, dancers, and other acts, became very popular.
15 Although variety shows have regained some popularity around the world in the form of talent shows, they will never become mainstream like they once were.

Once videotape made it possible to record complex shows in advance, it began to become a very profitable industry. At the same time, it has been necessary for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to regulate interstate transmissions. Many aspects of
20 TV have been regulated, including censoring graphic violence, nudity and sex, drug use, and other anti-social issues. The regulations are supposed to protect the vulnerable—like children—from seeing inappropriate or dangerous messaging.

FCC regulation was throttled in the 1980s by a man by the name of Ronald Reagan. President Reagan ran a crusade against “big government” and “red tape.”⁴ One of the
25 consequences of this deregulation was reducing advertising restrictions during children’s programming. As a result, people who grew up in the 1980s were hit by a barrage of cartoon shows whose primary purpose was to sell toys. This change still reverberates today: media

¹ <https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2021/time-spent-in-leisure-and-sports-activities-increased-by-32-minutes-per-day-in-2020.htm>

² Old televisions used a cathode tube (ブラウン管) to make the pictures. People also thought that watching too much TV would make you stupid, or a “boob.” Thus, the colorful nickname, “boob tube.”

³ <https://www.britannica.com/art/television-in-the-United-States>

⁴ <https://open.lib.umn.edu/mediaandculture/chapter/15-2-government-regulation-of-media/>

companies now regularly pander to young adults by remaking the TV shows and movies of their childhoods.

30 Of course, the story does not end in the 1980s. In the early 2000s, there was a surge
in cinematic television telling complex stories over multiple seasons. This was partly due to
the invention of widescreen televisions, which made home viewing more comparable to
going to a movie theatre. This trend set the stage for what would come with the advent of
highspeed internet: streaming videos. In 2021, movie and TV streaming services accounted
35 for 26% of all viewing in the US.⁵ Now, several streaming companies develop their own TV
shows and movies—most of which will never be broadcast on TV or in a movie theatre. But
the benefits of streaming seem to outweigh the drawbacks: being able to watch whatever
you want, whenever you want, is much more convenient than waiting for your program to
come on the TV.

40 The shift to digital streaming has changed viewing habits in significant ways. People
used to just watch the one show that all of their neighbors were. The introduction of a
surplus of channels on cable and satellite TV already introduced diversity, but television
events could still attract upwards of 50 to 100 million viewers. Now, with a streaming service
for every niche interest—from documentaries, to horror films, to independent media, to
45 *anime*, etc.—everyone is watching something different, and television broadcasts are
becoming less and less shared national experiences. In addition, with media on demand,
people now “binge” entire seasons, or even years’ worth of shows, in just a few long sittings.
Some shows are even designed with binge-watchers in mind, expecting audiences to sit
through multiple episodes at a time to get the best experience.

⁵ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bradadgate/2021/06/17/nielsen-streaming-video-audience-share-is-higher-than-broadcast-tv/?sh=3078a0272c0e>

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | アメリカの余暇時間を分類している(6) | |
| 2. | 成人は1日平均約5.5時間を余暇活動に費やしている(10) | |
| 3. | テレビ視聴の習慣が劇的に変化した(4) | |
| 4. | 大きな木製キャビネットに収められていた(6) | |
| 5. | はるかに安く、簡単に制作された(6) | |
| 6. | 世界的に人気を取り戻した(7) | |
| 7. | それらは主流になることはないだろう(5) | |
| 8. | 非常に収益性の高い産業になる(5) | |
| 9. | 州をまたぐ放送を規制する(3) | |
| 10. | 弱い立場の人々を守る(3) | |
| 11. | 規制が減速した(3) | |
| 12. | 聖戦を展開した(4) | |
| 13. | アニメの嵐に打たれた(6) | |
| 14. | この変化は今日でも反響を呼んでいる(5) | |
| 15. | 若者に迎合する(4) | |
| 16. | 物語は80年代で終わらない(8) | |
| 17. | 複雑なストーリーを語る映画的なテレビ(5) | |
| 18. | 映画館に行くことに匹敵する(7) | |
| 19. | 高速インターネットの出現(4) | |
| 20. | ストリーミングの利点は欠点を上回っているようだ(9) | |
| 21. | 視聴の習慣を変えた(3) | |
| 22. | 余剰のチャンネル(3) | |
| 23. | あらゆるニッチな興味に対して(4) | |
| 24. | 国民共有の体験ではなくなりつつある(7) | |
| 25. | ほんの数回の長時間(座って)視聴すること(6) | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| broadcast | censor | inappropriate | restriction |
| surge | invention | significant | binge |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | examine officially and suppress unacceptable parts of it | |
| 2. | a limiting condition or measure, especially a legal one | |
| 3. | indulge in an activity, especially eating or drinking | |
| 4. | to send out programs on television or radio | |
| 5. | sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention | |
| 6. | not suitable in the circumstances | |
| 7. | the action of inventing something, typically a process or device | |
| 8. | a sudden powerful forward or upward movement | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | I have friends whom I can enjoy the same hobby together. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | I have online friends whom I can regularly spend the leisure time. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | Club activities are important to find life-long friends. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | I regularly watch shows on streaming. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | I prepare to spend time alone. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Germany: Leisure

日曜日の休息 (Sonntagsruhe)は、しばしば安息日と呼ばれ、世界中の様々な文化や宗教において深い意味を持っています。聖書の伝統に根ざした日曜日の休息は、通常、精神的な内省くつろぎ、再生のために確保された日を意味する。キリスト教では、日曜日は神が世界を創造した後、7日目に休んだという聖書の物語をもとに、休息と礼拝の日として認識されています。多くのキリスト教徒にとって、日曜日を休息日として守ることは、宗教的な礼拝に出席したり、家族や愛する人と過ごしたり、仕事やその他の世俗的な活動を控えたりすることになります。日常生活の喧騒から切り離され、肉体的、精神的、そして精神的な充電をする機会でもある。

宗教的な意味合いだけでなく、日曜日の休息という概念は生活上の慣習や社会規範にも影響を与えています。多くの国では、日曜日は法律で定められた休息日とされ、企業や政府機関は休業し、労働者がくつろいだり、家族と過ごしたりできるように定められています。この伝統は、労働条件の改善やワーク・ライフ・バランスの促進を目指した労働運動や社会改革に歴史的なルーツがあります。日曜日の休息という概念は、余暇、コミュニティへの参加、個人の幸福の重要性を強調し、個人が心に栄養を与え、他者や周囲の世界とのつながる感覚を育む活動を優先する必要性を強調しています。

Germany: Sunday rest: Exploring its meaning for Germans

Listening Text

At the core of German culture lies a concept known as Sonntagsruhe, or "Sunday rest," which holds significant meaning for many Germans. It represents not only a day of relaxation but also a deep respect for tradition and community values. However, opinions about Sunday rest vary, with some cherishing it while others wish to abolish it altogether.

5 The origins of Sunday rest can be traced back to Germany's religious heritage, particularly in Christianity, where Sunday is revered as a day of worship and rest, mirroring the biblical concept of God resting after creating the world. This religious tradition has merged with social norms over time, forming the foundation of Sunday rest in Germany. Article 139 of the German constitution safeguards Sunday and recognized holidays as days
10 of relaxation from labor and spiritual growth, a concept echoed in other countries like the United States, Canada, Austria, Norway, and Poland. In the past, strict laws regulated Sunday activities, with shops closed and non-essential activities prohibited. Although these regulations have softened over time, certain rules still apply, such as designated rest periods, typically from 10 pm to 6 or 7 am on weekdays and all day on Sundays. Activities that disrupt
15 peace, like loud music or lawn mowing, are discouraged, and neighbors may report excessive noise to the police.

Even with evolving rules, the essence of Sunday rest remains influential in modern German society. It serves as a sanctuary for relaxation and leisure, fostering family gatherings, outdoor activities, and cultural events. This shared experience strengthens
20 bonds within families and communities and embodies the concept of Gemütlichkeit, emphasizing comfort, cosiness, and belonging. Additionally, Sunday rest offers a reprieve from consumerism, promoting experiences over material possessions. However, debates persist about the necessity of maintaining strict Sunday regulations in a globalized and technologically advanced world. Some advocate for flexibility, allowing limited exceptions
25 for essential services, while others emphasize the importance of preserving the sanctity of Sunday rest to promote mindfulness and intentional living.

Despite these debates, various factors, including cultural traditions and positive associations with family time, continue to uphold Sunday rest in German society. Even cultural events like football matches benefit from the allure of limited Sunday activities,
30 enhancing their appeal to the population. Thus, while the discussion about Sunday rest evolves, its cultural significance remains deeply ingrained in German society.

Germany: Sunday rest: Exploring its meaning for Germans

At the heart of German culture lies a concept that embodies not only a day of rest, but also a deep-rooted reverence for tradition and community. Sonntagsruhe - "Sunday rest" - holds a special place in the hearts and minds of many Germans, symbolising a balance between work, leisure, and family life; while others would do anything to end it once and for all.

The roots of Sunday rest can be traced back to Germany's religious heritage. In Christianity, which has been a fundamental aspect of German culture and influenced its history through the centuries, Sunday is seen as a day of worship and rest. This tradition has its origins in the biblical notion of a day of rest to commemorate the day on which God rested after the creation of the world. Over time, this religious practice became interwoven with social norms and formed the basis for today's Sunday rest. "Sunday and holidays recognized by the state will be safeguarded by law as days of relaxation from labor and of spiritual growth," says Article 139 of the German constitution. Germany isn't the only country with such laws. In some areas of the United States and Canada as well as in European countries, such as Austria, Norway, and Poland similar laws are in place.

In the past, there were strict laws and regulations to ensure the sanctity of Sunday. Shops were closed and activities that were not considered necessary were prohibited, but in some areas the situation is slowly evolving. Now, of course, the question arises as to which activities fall under such rules? The applicable activities are regulated by the so-called rest periods as declared in the constitution. The generally agreed-upon rest period in Germany is from 10 pm to 6 or 7 am on weekdays and all day on Sundays. Saturdays were historically limited to 2 pm, but this has changed in recent years to standard weekday rest times. People are especially protected from noise from neighbours on Sundays because everyone should enjoy their day off. On Sundays, you should keep the volume of your music and all kinds of noises to a minimum. This includes activities such as vacuuming or mowing the grass. Even throwing glass into the communal trash boxes is forbidden during the rest periods. The volume should not exceed reasonable volume; otherwise, an overzealous neighbour may call the police for Ruhestörung, "noise nuisance".

Even though the strictness of the earlier rules has evolved, the essence of Sunday rest continues to influence modern German society. In an age marked by technological progress and a constant quest for productivity, Sunday rest serves as a sanctuary for rest and recuperation. Sunday rest is not just about staying away from work; it also includes a range of leisure activities. Families often get together to share meals, especially for coffee

and cake, engage in outdoor activities or visit museums and cultural events. These shared
35 experiences help strengthen family and community bonds and reinforce the sense of
belonging. Sunday rest is therefore more than a mere day of rest. It represents a
commitment to preserving traditions and creating space for meaningful human
relationships. This commitment is closely linked to the concept of "Gemütlichkeit", which
embraces the idea of comfort, cosiness and a sense of belonging. In addition, Sunday rest
40 serves as a counterbalance to the pressures of a consumerist society. In a world where
consumerism often dominates, this day of rest promotes a mentality that values experiences
over material possessions. On the other hand, the rise of the globalised economy and the
proliferation of 24/7 online connectivity have led to debates about the advisability of
maintaining strict regulations on Sunday trading and business operations. This debate is
45 really about how to strike a balance between preserving tradition and the conveniences of
modern life. Some Germans argue for a more flexible approach that respects the sanctity of
Sunday while allowing limited exceptions, especially in sectors that provide essential
services. Others argue that preserving the spirit of Sunday rest requires a re-evaluation of
societal attitudes towards work and consumption, and emphasise the need for mindfulness
50 and intentional living.

Despite the possible assumption of an progression towards the disappearance of
Sunday rest, various factors work against a change in culture. In particular, the culture of
linking Sunday rest with positive memories of family time or outdoor tours act as an obstacle
to efforts to abolish rest altogether. Even cultural events, such as football matches,
55 experience a particular enhancement through the retention of Sunday rest, as the limited
number of events during this time has an increased appeal for the general population.

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり(数字は語数を表す)を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | 概念がある（３） | |
| 2. | 深く根差した尊敬（３） | |
| 3. | 人々の心に特別な位置を占める（９） | |
| 4. | さかのぼることができる（４） | |
| 5. | 基本的な側面（３） | |
| 6. | 聖書の概念に起源を持つ（７） | |
| 7. | 国に定められた休日（５） | |
| 8. | 同様の法律が制定されている（５） | |
| 9. | 神聖さを確保する（４） | |
| 10. | 不要不急の活動（６） | |
| 11. | 状況は徐々に変化している（５） | |
| 12. | 疑問が生じる（３） | |
| 13. | 適用される活動は規制されている（５） | |
| 14. | 憲法で宣言されている（４） | |
| 15. | 妥当な音量を超えないこと（４） | |
| 16. | 行き過ぎた隣人は警察を呼ぶかもしれない（７） | |
| 17. | 休息と療養のための聖域としての役割（８） | |
| 18. | 家族や地域の絆を深める（５） | |
| 19. | 帰属意識の強化（５） | |
| 20. | 有意義な人間関係（３） | |
| 21. | 消費社会の圧力（６） | |
| 22. | 伝統を守ることと便利さのバランスを保つ（１０） | |
| 23. | 精神の維持（３） | |
| 24. | Sunday rest を維持することで、特別な充実感を味わうことができる（１０） | |
| 25. | 圧力に屈することなく（６） | |

Vocabulary Practice

定義に当てはまる語を下の語群から選んで書きましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら定義を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する単語を答えましょう。

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| symbolising | roots | safeguarded | applicable |
| mowing | overzealous | commitment | sanctity |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | to represent something | |
| 2. | the source of something | |
| 3. | to protect something | |
| 4. | reflecting or affecting something | |
| 5. | to cut the grass | |
| 6. | too enthusiastic and eager | |
| 7. | a promise to provide something | |
| 8. | the quality of being very important and deserving respect | |

Commenting Practice

下の意見について、下のように1～5で選びましょう。

1: Absolutely no, 2: No, 3: Not sure, 4: Yes, 5: Absolutely yes.

Aさんは表を見ながら1つずつ意見を音読し、Bさんは何も見ずにそれに対して自分の意見とその理由を述べましょう。

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | In Japan, Sundays are the time for family, friends, and community to enjoy together. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 2. | It is getting more difficult to maintaining the balance between work and leisure in Japan. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 3. | The internet helps people to work 24/7. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 4. | People should learn strategies to have well-being in their daily lives. | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| 5. | People in my county are generally happy. | 1 2 3 4 5 |

Solutions

US: Immigration Nation

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | 移民の国（３） | country of immigrants |
| 2. | ヨーロッパ人がこの地を発見してから（５） | ever since Europeans discovered it |
| 3. | より良い生活を求めて（５） | to seek a better life |
| 4. | 自由の女神が見守る中（９） | under the watchful eyes of the Statue of Liberty |
| 5. | 夢とチャンスの国（６） | the land of dreams and opportunity |
| 6. | ～で構成される（４） | is made up of |
| 7. | ニューヨークは実に例外的な存在（６） | New York is certainly an exception |
| 8. | ～で有名（３） | be famous for |
| 9. | 悪いイメージがある（４） | have a bad reputation |
| 10. | 組織的犯罪集団（３） | organized crime families |
| 11. | 映画とは裏腹に（４） | contrary to the movie |
| 12. | 直径約１４インチ（５） | 14 inches in diameter |
| 13. | 昼夜を問わず（６） | any time of day or night |
| 14. | アメリカの多様性の歴史（７） | the history of diversity in the US |
| 15. | いつも幸せな話ばかりではない（６） | is not always a happy tale |
| 16. | しばしば新しく入ってくる人達に抵抗する（４） | often resist any new comers |
| 17. | ２００年にわたる合法的な奴隷制度（５） | 200 years of legal slavery |
| 18. | 彼らの意思に反して（３） | against their will |
| 19. | 南北戦争の始まりと共に（７） | with the beginning of the Civil War |
| 20. | 売買される単なる財産であった（７） | property to be bought and sold |
| 21. | 家族の歴史をさかのぼる（５） | to trace their family histories |
| 22. | 許しがたいものから非人道的なものまで様々であった（５） | ranged from inexcusable to inhumane |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | to remove something quickly, without being careful | rip |
| 2. | to make someone become nervous because of worry or fear | agitate |
| 3. | to come to live in a different country | immigrate |
| 4. | something that you do to help achieve something together with other people | contribute |
| 5. | to fight against something | resist |
| 6. | to cut words, pictures, or patterns into the surface of metal, stone, etc. | engrave |
| 7. | a statement that something is wrong or not satisfactory | complaint |
| 8. | large in size, value, or importance | substantial |

Germany: A Common European Culture?

Chunking Practice

次の日本語に相当する表現のかたまり（数字は語数を表す）を、本文から抜き出しましょう。

Aさんは表を見ながら日本語を言い、Bさんは何も見ずに該当する英語の表現を言いましょう。

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | 言葉では言い表せない（7） | there is no getting around a term |
| 2. | 適切な訳語がない（3） | no suitable translation |
| 3. | 重要な地位を占める（4） | took a prominent place |
| 4. | しばらくすると（4） | A short time later |
| 5. | ドイツに移住する全ての人が合意していなくてはならない共通の価値観（11） | consensus of values to which every migrant in Germany should conform |
| 6. | 口実となってしまった（4） | provided the pretext for |
| 7. | 異なる価値観によって導かれる（4） | guided by different values |
| 8. | ごちゃまぜの思想（5） | a jumbled mass of ideas |
| 9. | （そのサブグループのうちの）多くは互いに異なる（8） | many of which differ more from each other |
| 10. | ヨーロッパにおける経路は十分に短く（9） | Routes in Europe are short enough to facilitate migration |
| 11. | 第二次世界大戦後の「西ドイツの経済奇跡」はさらに出稼ぎ労働者によって促進された（14） | The "West German economic miracle" after WW2 was fueled not least by guest worker |
| 12. | 彼らは爪痕を残した（4） | They left their mark |
| 13. | それもまた積極的に推進されることはなかった（5） | was not actively promoted either |
| 14. | 同時に（4） | At the same time |
| 15. | 移民はほとんど必要とされていないという感情がたかまった（9） | the feeling developed that hardly any migrants were needed |
| 16. | 無理解（3） | lack of understanding |
| 17. | 広範囲な取り組みがなされている（5） | there have been far-reaching efforts |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | to work or operate | function |
| 2. | a good moral quality in person | virtue |
| 3. | a person who leaves a country permanently to live in another one | emigrant |
| 4. | the existence of people of different races, religious beliefs, and cultures within the same society | pluralism |
| 5. | exactly or correctly | strictly |
| 6. | the action of successfully joining or mixing with a different group of people | integration |
| 7. | consisting of people that are similar to each other | homogeneous |
| 8. | a person who escape from their own country for political, religious, or economical reasons | refugee |

US: College Education

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | 彼らの親元を離れて暮らす（５） | living away from their parents |
| 2. | 大学そのものに入學する（５） | matriculate into the college itself |
| 3. | 彼らが必要な条件を満たしている限り（７） | as long as they fulfil the requirement |
| 4. | 課外活動（６） | the extra-curricular aspects of the experience |
| 5. | 効果的な宣伝方法のひとつ（５） | an effective way of advertise |
| 6. | 豊富な食材を取りそろえた複数のカフェテリアを誇っている（９） | boast multiple cafeterias with a wide selection of foods |
| 7. | 数えきれないほどの商品（５） | an endless list of goods |
| 8. | キャンパス内外の学生寮（６） | school housing on or off campus |
| 9. | 良質で耐久性のある家具が備え付けの（５） | stocked with good-quality, durable furniture |
| 10. | ベッドから起き上がり（４） | roll out of bed |
| 11. | 友人と交流する（３） | socializing with friends |
| 12. | 甘やかされる（３） | are being coddled |
| 13. | 生活に必要なスキル（３） | necessary life skills |
| 14. | 予算を管理すること（３） | managing a budget |
| 15. | 親の監視なしに（３） | without parental oversight |
| 16. | 私立大学の平均授業料（６） | the average tuition for private universities |
| 17. | より権威がある傾向がある（５） | tend to be more prestigious |
| 18. | 助けが必要な学生（３） | students in need |
| 19. | 多額の借金を背負った卒業生（５） | many students heavily in debt |
| 20. | たった一つの救い（３） | one saving grace |
| 21. | 返済の必要ない（７） | no requirement to pay the money back |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | a place, socially including buildings, where a particular activity happens | facility |
| 2. | to spend time people in order to enjoy yourself | socialize |
| 3. | to be formally admitted to study at a university or college | matriculate |
| 4. | someone who give their opinion about something | critic |
| 5. | to buy something | purchase |
| 6. | to be one of the reasons why something happens | contribute |
| 7. | more than was first mentioned; extra | additional |
| 8. | the disadvantaged or less positive aspects of something | downside |

Germany: Education in Germany

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 1. | おおいに議論されて（５） | in a highly controversial way |
| 2. | ここ２０年でほぼ倍増し（８） | has almost doubled in the last 20 years |
| 3. | 当たり前になる（３） | be the norm |
| 4. | ここでは判断しない（６） | no judgement shall be made here |
| 5. | 人生における最初の分岐点（７） | the first major break in their lives |
| 6. | 連邦政府の管轄（６） | a matter of federal states |
| 7. | ６歳で始まる義務教育（８） | Compulsory schooling begins at the age of six |
| 8. | 職業訓練に備える（４） | prepares for vocational training |
| 9. | ドイツの大学に入学することが許可される（６） | be admitted to a German University |
| 10. | 保障されない（４） | there is no guarantee |
| 11. | Gymnasium を選ぶ人がどんどん増える（８） | more and more are opting for the Gymnasium |
| 12. | 生徒の適正、成績、性格（６） | the pupils aptitude, grades and character |
| 13. | 現実よりも肯定的に見ている（５） | more positively than the reality |
| 14. | 拘束力にない推薦を覆す（３） | override non-binding recommendations |
| 15. | より高いレベルの教育を必要とする（６） | require a higher level of education |
| 16. | 良い決断をする（４） | make a good decision |
| 17. | 学校間の編入を容易にしたこと（６） | an increased permeability between the schools |
| 18. | 代替的な進路を提供する（４） | cover alternative development paths |
| 19. | 隙間からこぼれ落ちてしまうであろう（６） | would have fallen through the cracks |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 1. | providing knowledge and skills that prepare someone for a particular job | vocational |
| 2. | based on real facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings | objective |
| 3. | an unfounded and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially because of lack of thought or knowledge | prejudice |
| 4. | mandatory; something you must do it because of a rule or law | compulsory |
| 5. | someone who works for a skilled person for a particular period of time, in order to learn that person's skills | apprentice |
| 6. | having the same meaning | synonymous |
| 7. | a natural ability or skill | aptitude |
| 8. | being one only; single | sole |

US: Changing Consumer Culture in the US

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | 重要な文化の一部（５） | an important part of culture |
| 2. | 消費社会では（４） | In a consumer society |
| 3. | 娯楽のひとつである（４） | a form of entertainment |
| 4. | 自分のアイデンティティをつくる方法（６） | a method of creating one's identity |
| 5. | 大型量販店（３） | big box stores |
| 6. | より低価格でより在庫がおおい（５） | lower price and more inventory |
| 7. | それら（大型店）を廃業に追い込んだ（５） | drove many out of business |
| 8. | 国民的娯楽であった（６） | used to be a national pastime |
| 9. | 飛躍的に成長した（３） | has grown exponentially |
| 10. | 空のままになっている（４） | has been left empty |
| 11. | それ（物理的な店舗）がこれからも存在する（５） | it is here to stay |
| 12. | 一つの商品カテゴリーに特化するのではなく（９） | Instead of specializing in a single category of goods |
| 13. | 利便性とコストパフォーマンスを追求し続ける（５） | continuously pursue convenience and cost-effectiveness |
| 14. | 全てを一か所で比較することができる（６*） | could compare all in one place |
| 15. | 店まで足を運ぶ手間を省く（４） | save yourself the trip |
| 16. | 歴史の中に貫かれている（５） | a through-line of the history |
| 17. | １～２週間分の食料を買い込む（７） | shop for 1-2 week worth of food |
| 18. | まとめ買い（３） | buying in bulk |
| 19. | 便利さと節約を兼ね備える（４） | combines convenience and savings |
| 20. | 多くのクレジットカードは特典を提供する（５） | many credit cards offers rewards |
| 21. | 借金を負ってしまう（４） | end up in debt |
| 22. | より「支払いの痛み」を感じる（５） | feel more "pain of paying" |
| 23. | 労働者に適切な賃金を支払う（６） | pay their workers a decent wage |
| 24. | 段ボールやその他の梱包材の廃棄物量（８） | the amount of cardboard and other packaging waste |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1. | the action of trying to get something | pursuit |
| 2. | the quality of being useful, easy, or suitable | convenience |
| 3. | a person or business that sells goods to the public | retailer |
| 4. | a small business that sells a particular product or service | boutique |
| 5. | to avoid using or spending | save |
| 6. | good value for the amount of money paid | cost-effectiveness |
| 7. | to move from one place or place to another | transfer |
| 8. | a fixed regular payment earned for work or service | wage |

Germany: Stinginess is Cool

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 1. | 節約はクールだ（３） | stinginess is cool |
| 2. | 2000 年代初頭（６） | at the beginning of the millennium |
| 3. | 格安食料品店（２） | discount grocer |
| 4. | ばら売り商品（２） | loose goods |
| 5. | 事業を引き継いだ（４） | took over the business |
| 6. | 基本的生活用品を低価格で（５） | basic supplies at low price |
| 7. | 大変好評で（６） | only too happy to accept this |
| 8. | 急速な（事業）拡大を可能にした（３） | allowed rapid expansion |
| 9. | 猛烈な勢いで（３） | at breakneck speed |
| 10. | 傷みやすい商品（３） | easily perishable goods |
| 11. | 待ち時間を減らすために（３） | to reduce waiting time |
| 12. | 無駄な時間は許されない（５） | idle is not appreciated |
| 13. | お客様に還元される（６） | were passed on to the customer |
| 14. | 格安店の温床となった（６） | laid the breeding ground for discounters |
| 15. | 中心街にはチェーンが乱立し（５） | chains flooded the city centers |
| 16. | 既存の小売店（４） | established retail trade |
| 17. | 立ちいかなかった（５） | could no longer hold on |
| 18. | “安かろう悪かろう”（５） | cheap at all costs principle |
| 19. | 実際に（２） | in person |
| 20. | 数ユーロ節約する（４） | save a few euros |
| 21. | 縮小を余儀なくされる（４） | had to cut back |
| 22. | 観光客数に悪影響を与える（６） | talking a toll on tourist numbers |
| 23. | けちけち精神の負の影響（５） | the disadvantage of stinginess mentality |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 1. | giving up something formally | renouncement |
| 2. | the increase of something in size, number, or importance | expansion |
| 3. | a person who speaks publicly in support of a particular idea or plan of action | proponent |
| 4. | unwillingness to spend money | stinginess |
| 5. | a basic idea or rule that explains or controls how something happens or works | principle |
| 6. | goods that are bought and sold | merchandise |
| 7. | to look like or be like someone or something | resemble |
| 8. | familiar with something | accustomed |

US: Trains, Planes, and Automobiles

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | なんと 76% のアメリカ人 (5) | A whopping 76% of Americans |
| 2. | 10 ポイント 近く 減少 (4) | down almost ten points |
| 3. | コロナウィルス の 大流行 (3) | The Coronavirus pandemic |
| 4. | 目的地 も 決めず に (6) | with no particular destination in mind |
| 5. | もう 一つ の 人気 の 高い 気晴らし (3) | Another popular diversion |
| 6. | 気まぐれ に、自由 に (3) | on a whim |
| 7. | 消費財 から 石油 まで あらゆる もの (6) | everything from consumer goods to oil |
| 8. | 準公営 の (2) | quasi-publicly owned |
| 9. | アメリカ でも その 経験 を 再現 しよう と 試み た (6) | attempted to replicate the experience stateside |
| 10. | 車輪 の ついた 5 つ 星 ホテル (4) | five-star hotels on wheels |
| 11. | 列車 より も 飛行機 を 思い 描く だろう (9) | more likely to picture an airplane than a train |
| 12. | ビジネス ミーティング で あれ、 家族 の 集まり、旅行 で あれ (10) | be it a business meeting, family gathering, or vacation destination |
| 13. | 安全保障 上 の 問題 から (2) | security concerns |
| 14. | セキュリティー 対策 が 強化 された (3) | security measures grew |
| 15. | セキュリティー を 通過 する 前に (4) | before passing through security |
| 16. | これら の (セキュリティー 対策) の 発展 (2) | These developments |
| 17. | (一方 に) 不利 な 報告書 (2) | damaging report |
| 18. | 武器 や 爆発物 の 95% を 見逃 した (7) | missed 95% of the weapons and explosives |
| 19. | その 実効性 は ともかく (5) | regardless of their actual effectiveness |
| 20. | 天気 が 良けれ ば (5) | When the weather is fair |
| 21. | 多く の 人々 は 歩く こと や、自転車 に 乗る こと を 選択 する (10) | many people will opt to walk or ride a bicycle |
| 22. | 公共 交通 機関 は 欠かせ ない 存在 である (4) | public transportation is essential |
| 23. | 最新 鋭 の ライト レース システム (4) | state-of-the-art light rail systems |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | 1. able to trust or believed | reliable |
| 2. | 2. someone who encourage others to support an idea | advocate |
| 3. | 3. a place where travelers can stay | accommodation |
| 4. | 4. in the US | stateside |
| 5. | 5. sunny and not raining | fair |
| 6. | 6. trouble or problem | inconvenience |
| 7. | 7. knowledgeable and well-educated about the world, culture, etc. | sophisticated |
| 8. | 8. to put something into use | deploy |

Germany: Transportation in the country of cars

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | 尊敬の念をもって使われる表現 (5) | a term used with respect |
| 2. | 速度制限のない (5) | no speed limit is imposed |
| 3. | 推奨であり、義務ではない (9) | served as a recommendation, but not as an obligation |
| 4. | 約 2 万 km の高速道路に (4) | on approximately 20,000 km motorway |
| 5. | A～B 地点への移動 (7) | travelling from point A to point B |
| 6. | 輝くものが全て金ではない (6) | not all that glitters is gold |
| 7. | 時間通りと見なされる (3) | is considered punctual |
| 8. | 利用者の反乱 (4) | an uprising among users |
| 9. | より効率的と思われる方法 (3) | more efficient option |
| 10. | 高い不満 (5) | complaining at a high level |
| 11. | さらに開発されて (3) | further developed with |
| 12. | 現在の自転車の原型 (6) | the first prototypes of today's bicycle |
| 13. | 感染のリスク (4) | the risk of contagion |
| 14. | 何事も簡単には行かない (8) | nothing is as simple as it could be |
| 15. | 典型的な例 (3) | A classic example |
| 16. | 数えればきりが無い (5) | just to name a few |
| 17. | 噂は存在し、なかなか消えない (5) | the rumor exists and persists |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | used to refer to places that are great distance away | far-flung |
| 2. | the act of arriving, doing something correct time and not late | punctuality |
| 3. | in a morally or legally correct way | rightfully |
| 4. | to exchange by replacing one thing with another | switch |
| 5. | to make use of something for a particular purpose | apply |
| 6. | so cause someone who has done something wrong to suffer | punish |
| 7. | to increase in size, number, or importance | expand |
| 8. | of something that must be done; necessary by law or a rule | compulsory |

US: Safety and Security in the United States

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | 安心・安全（３） | safety and security |
| 2. | 至る所に危険がある（６） | there is danger around every corner |
| 3. | 日常生活の全体像（６） | the overall image of everyday life |
| 4. | 今まさに起こっている文化の変化（４） | an ongoing cultural shift |
| 5. | あらゆる種類の薬物（４） | all manner of drugs |
| 6. | 医療用や娯楽用の薬物使用（５） | medical and recreational drug use |
| 7. | 連邦法違反（３） | against federal law |
| 8. | 追隨している（３） | have followed suit |
| 9. | オピオイドの使用が激増した（５） | an explosion in opioid use |
| 10. | オピオイド中毒の増加（５） | an increase in opioid addiction |
| 11. | 中毒症状を満たすために（４） | to feed their addiction |
| 12. | この国に深く根ざしている（６） | is deeply embedded in the country |
| 13. | 武器を持つ権利（５） | The right to "bear arms" |
| 14. | 州によって大きく異なる（６） | vary widely from state to state |
| 15. | 銃乱射事件に定まった定義はないが（６） | no standard definition for "mass shooting" |
| 16. | 従来の火災訓練と並んで（４） | alongside traditional fire drills |
| 17. | この問題の国家的解決（６） | a national resolution of the problem |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1. | to keep something as if in a holy place | enshrined |
| 2. | (of a doctor) to say what medical treatment someone should have | prescribe |
| 3. | to allow something by law | legalize |
| 4. | a person who speaks publicly in support of a particular idea | proponent |
| 5. | the number of people or things in a place when compared with the size of the place | density |
| 6. | impossible to repair or make right again | irreparable |
| 7. | to die, especially in an accident | perish |
| 8. | to officially accuse someone of committing a crime in a law court | prosecute |

Germany: Some Thoughts on Safety and Security in Germany

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | 酒を「飲む」ことが許されている (6) | the consumption of alcohol is permitted |
| 2. | 必然的に事故は起こりうる (4) | accidents can inevitably happen |
| 3. | 刑法犯の数 (5) | The number of criminal offences |
| 4. | 犯罪の解決割合 (5) | the proportion of crimes solved |
| 5. | 過去最高を記録した (4) | reached an all-time high |
| 6. | 軽犯罪の事案 (4) | cases of petty crime |
| 7. | 人混みでは常に安全かつ慎重に (6) | stay safe and cautious in crowds |
| 8. | 構想を徹底的に見直し (5) | to thoroughly revise its concepts |
| 9. | 安全性を新たな次元に引き上げた (7) | lift the safety to a new level |
| 10. | 集団パニックで (4) | in a mass panic |
| 11. | 公的な規制がなかったこと (5) | A lack of official regulations |
| 12. | むしろ危険性が低い (3) | rather less dangerous |
| 13. | 大きく関わっている (4) | plays a large part |
| 14. | 重要な形態である (4) | represent a significant form |
| 15. | 問題に対処するため (4) | to cope with problems |
| 16. | 予防措置的效果がある (5) | have a precautionary effect on |
| 17. | 花火を打ち上げること (4) | the firing of fireworks |
| 18. | 優れた戦略を活用する (3) | utilize good strategies |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | an illegal act; a crime | offence |
| 2. | a person who watches an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part | spectator |
| 3. | the act of stopping or slowing down process | inhibition |
| 4. | away from the correct path or correct way of doing something | astray |
| 5. | in a way that cannot be avoided | inevitably |
| 6. | to help or support | aid |
| 7. | the crime of stealing things out of people's pockets or bags, especially in a crowd | pickpocketing |
| 8. | the people, physical, and social conditions and events that provide the environment in which someone acts or lives | milieus |

US: The US Medical System:

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| 1. | 奇妙なハイブリッド（３） | a strange hybrid |
| 2. | 全く異なる（４） | is quite different from |
| 3. | 欠陥があるものの（３） | while certainly flawed |
| 4. | 最先端の医学（５） | the most cutting-edge medical science |
| 5. | 医療がいかに行われているか（４） | how care is administered |
| 6. | ～への入り口（４） | an entry point for |
| 7. | あらゆる種類の病気や疾患（６） | all manner of illnesses and diseases |
| 8. | 紹介状（４） | a letter of referral |
| 9. | 一般的に言う（３） | colloquially referred to |
| 10. | 外科的な介入（処置）の必要性（５） | a need for surgical intervention |
| 11. | 医療を受ける（たどり着く）こと（４） | gaining access to healthcare |
| 12. | 国民一人当たり平均（４） | the average per-capita national |
| 13. | 医療費支出（３） | expenditure on healthcare |
| 14. | 9.2%の国民が無保険で（６） | 9.2% of the population was uninsured |
| 15. | 高い質の保険を買えない（４） | cannot afford high-quality insurance |
| 16. | 低い保険料（２） | low premiums |
| 17. | 最低控除額（３） | the minimum deductible |
| 18. | 自己負担限度額（３） | maximum out-of-pocket costs |
| 19. | 請求額を膨らませる（４） | to inflate the bill |
| 20. | ～のリスクがより高い（４） | at higher risk of |
| 21. | 代替医療（２） | alternative medicine |
| 22. | どんどんお金をかけている（５） | have been spending ever-increasing sums |
| 23. | 高額な企業医療制度（４） | unaffordable corporate medical system |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | a person whose job is to correct the position of the teeth | orthodontist |
| 2. | a doctor who specializes in identifying and treating diseases | internist |
| 3. | a doctor who studies and treat skin diseases | dermatologist |
| 4. | a person whose job is examining people's eyes and selling glasses or contact lenses to correct vision problems | optometrist |
| 5. | a person who is receiving medical care | patient |
| 6. | benefits" means "money the insurance company pays for medical care | benefits |
| 7. | involving or likely to cause disagreement and argument | contentious |
| 8. | possibly | potentially |

Germany: German Healthcare

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | となりの芝生はたいてい青い (9) | grass is usually greener on the other side |
| 2. | そしてうまくいっている (3) | And it's working. |
| 3. | 二元構造 (2) | dualistic structure |
| 4. | 公的健康保険制度 (3) | public health insurance |
| 5. | ドイツの医療システムの屋台骨 (7) | backbone of the German health system |
| 6. | 連帯の原則 (4) | the principle of solidarity |
| 7. | 収入に応じた負担 (4) | contributions depending on income |
| 8. | 加入の権利と義務 (6) | right and duty to membership |
| 9. | 基本的な医療サービスを受ける (6) | have access to basic medical services |
| 10. | 加入する権利 (4) | the right to participate |
| 11. | 初等教育を受ける (3) | undergoing primary education |
| 12. | 公平な医療費負担 (7) | a fair distribution of health care costs |
| 13. | 立法府が最低限のサービスを定める (7) | the legislature sets minimum standards for services |
| 14. | 保険適用範囲の拡大 (2) | extending coverage |
| 15. | 市場での競争 (4) | competing in the market |
| 16. | さまざまな料金体型と給付パッケージから選択する (7) | choose from different tariffs and benefit packages |
| 17. | 代替療法 (3) | alternative healing methods |
| 18. | 医療制度における社会的不平等 (6) | social inequality in the health system |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | mandatory | statutory |
| 2. | company who doesn't work for profit | NPOs |
| 3. | mandatory school visits until master's degree | primary education |
| 4. | adding things up | pooling |
| 5. | laws | legislature |
| 6. | different price ranges for services | tariffs |
| 7. | plan | scheme |
| 8. | contract rules | conditions |

US: “No Politics or Religion at the Dinner Table!”

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | 礼儀正しい会話としては禁じられている（４） | off-limits for polite conversation |
| 2. | 事実であるにもかかわらず（３） | despite the fact |
| 3. | このエチケットのルールは確立された（６） | This rule of etiquette was established |
| 4. | 緊張を避けるため（３） | avoid creating tension |
| 5. | 社会秩序を維持するため（４） | to maintain social order |
| 6. | 今日では古めかしく感じられる（３） | feel quaint today |
| 7. | まさに社会がどのように変化してきたかという理由によって（６） | precisely because of how society changes |
| 8. | 個人的な信条をオープンに（共有）する（４） | sharing their personal convictions |
| 9. | ほとんど奇妙なものに思える（３） | seems almost bizarre |
| 10. | プロテスタントはアルコールを様々な罪と結びつけた（７） | connected alcohol to a variety of sins |
| 11. | 「禁酒法時代」の始まり（４） | beginning the “Prohibition Era” |
| 12. | 生産を地下に追いやることで（４） | by pushing production underground |
| 13. | 大きな違いを象徴する（４） | represent a significant difference |
| 14. | は解釈の余地がある（４） | is subject to interpretation |
| 15. | 社会に聖書のモラルを注入してきた（９） | has injected society with the morals of the Bible |
| 16. | 裸であることを恥ずかしく感じる（５） | feel ashamed of their nakedness |
| 17. | 人間には自己認識がある（３） | humans have self-awareness |
| 18. | 性的衝動から身を守るために（５） | to guard against sexual urges |
| 19. | 同性間のヌードでさえ（５） | |
| 20. | even nudity in same-sex contexts | |
| 21. | 時代とともに変化してきた（４） | have shifted over time |
| 22. | あからさまな役割はどんどん小さくなっている（８） | is playing a smaller and smaller overt role |
| 23. | 時代遅れに感じられる（５） | feels so out of date |
| 24. | ピーという音を出して検閲する（３） | “bleeping” them out |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | to remove people from an organization, because their opinions or activities are unacceptable to the people in power | purge |
| 2. | to make or shape something, especially with your hands to make or shape something, especially with your hands | fashion |
| 3. | to make up the parts of something | constitute |
| 4. | the formal rules of correct or polite behavior in society | etiquette |
| 5. | not allowed by the law | illicit |
| 6. | not rejecting something or allowing it to become part of society n | acceptance |
| 7. | attractive in an unusual or old-fashioned way, often considered out of date | quaint |
| 8. | a rude or offensive word or phrase that some people use when they are very angry | curse |

Germany: Behavioural Guidelines in Germany, Knigge-Etiquette and its Strange History

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | 会計の端数を次のユーロに切り上げる（８） | to round the bill to the next Euro |
| 2 | 誰もがそう同じく答えるだろう（６） | anyone would give a similar answer |
| 3 | 調べる（３） | Look it up |
| 4 | 考え得るあらゆる状況（３） | all conceivable situations |
| 5 | 常に更新され続けている（４） | has been constantly updated |
| 6 | 人の気質、洞察力、傾向に合わせること（７） | conforming to people's temperaments, insights and inclinations |
| 7 | 偽ることなく（３） | without being false |
| 8 | どんな相手の調子（５） | the tone of any company |
| 9 | 彼女に悪戯をする（５） | playing a trick on her |
| 10 | この公衆の面前に晒したこと（３） | this public exposure |
| 11 | 今日一般に信じられているのと異なり（５） | Contrary to popular belief today |
| 12 | 慣習的な礼儀・礼儀作法（３） | a conventional politeness |
| 13 | （当然）負うべき義務についての教養（５） | the doctrines of the duties |
| 14 | 立派なテーブル・マナーの伝道者（６） | he herald of fine table manners |
| 15 | 古典の現代版（６） | a modern version of the classic |
| 16 | エチケットに関する最も重要な参考書（７） | the most important reference work on etiquette |
| 17 | 一般的に許容される行動規範（６） | a code of generally acceptable behavior |
| 18 | それゆえ各個人が決めるべきことである（７） | should therefore be determined by each individual |
| 19 | 互いに対する礼儀正しく尊敬に値する振る舞い（７） | polite and respectful behavior towards one another |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | the ability to use your knowledge and experience to make good decisions and judgments | tip |
| 2. | a person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild | temperament |
| 3. | to make someone worried, unhappy, or angry | wisdom |
| 4. | Constitution or habit of mind | descendant |
| 5. | a writer or a book, article, etc. that is mentioned in a piece of writing, showing you where particular information was found | reference |
| 6. | to give someone who has provided you with a service an extra amount of money to thank them | sneeze |
| 7. | When you ---, air and often small drops of liquid suddenly come out of your nose and mouth in a way you cannot control | apology |
| 8. | an act of saying that you are sorry for something wrong you have done | upset |

US: A Nation of Couch Potatoes?

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | アメリカの余暇時間を分類している (6) | divides US leisure time into categories |
| 2. | 成人は 1 日平均約 5.5 時間を余暇活動に費やしている (10) | adults spent an average of about 5.5 hours a day doing leisure activities |
| 3. | テレビ視聴の習慣が劇的に変化した (4) | TV watching habits have changed dramatically |
| 4. | 大きな木製キャビネットに収められていた (6) | were housed in large wooden cabinets |
| 5. | はるかに安く、簡単に制作された (6) | much cheaper and easier to produce |
| 6. | 世界的に人気を取り戻した (7) | Have regained some popularity around the world |
| 7. | それらは主流になることはないだろう (5) | they will never become mainstream |
| 8. | 非常に収益性の高い産業になる (5) | become a very profitable industry |
| 9. | 州をまたぐ放送を規制する (3) | regulate interstate transmissions |
| 10. | 弱い立場の人々を守る (3) | protect the vulnerable |
| 11. | 規制が減速した (3) | regulation was throttled |
| 12. | 聖戦を展開した (4) | ran a crusade against |
| 13. | アニメの嵐に打たれた (6) | hit by a barrage of cartoon |
| 14. | この変化は今日でも反響を呼んでいる (5) | This change still reverberates today |
| 15. | 若者に迎合する (4) | pander to young adults |
| 16. | 物語は 80 年代で終わらない (8) | the story does not end in the 1980s |
| 17. | 複雑なストーリーを語る映画的なテレビ (5) | cinematic television telling complex stories |
| 18. | 映画館に行くことに匹敵する (7) | comparable to going to a movie theatre |
| 19. | 高速インターネットの出現 (4) | advent of highspeed internet |
| 20. | ストリーミングの利点は欠点を上回っているようだ (9) | the benefits of streaming seem to outweigh the drawbacks |
| 21. | 視聴の習慣を変えた (3) | changed viewing habits |
| 22. | 余剰のチャンネル (3) | surplus of channels |
| 23. | あらゆるニッチな興味に対して (4) | for every niche interest |
| 24. | 国民共有の体験ではなくなりつつある (7) | becoming less and less shared national experiences |

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 25. | ほんの数回の長時間（座って）視 聴すること（6） | in just a few long sittings |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | examine officially and suppress unacceptable parts of it | censor |
| 2. | a limiting condition or measure, especially a legal one | restriction |
| 3. | indulge in an activity, especially eating or drinking | binge |
| 4. | to send out programs on television or radio | broadcast |
| 5. | sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention | significant |
| 6. | not suitable in the circumstances | inappropriate |
| 7. | the action of inventing something, typically a process or device | invention |
| 8. | a sudden powerful forward or upward movement | surge |

Germany: Sunday rest: Exploring its meaning for Germans

Chunking Practice

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | 概念がある（３） | lies a concept |
| 2. | 深く根差した尊敬（３） | a deep-rooted reverence |
| 3. | 人々の心に特別な位置を占める（９） | holds a special place in the hearts and minds |
| 4. | さかのぼることができる（４） | can be traced back |
| 5. | 基本的な側面（３） | a fundamental aspect |
| 6. | 聖書概念に起源を持つ（７） | has its origins in the biblical notion |
| 7. | 国に定められた休日（５） | holidays recognized by the state |
| 8. | 同様の法律が制定されている（５） | similar laws are in place |
| 9. | 神聖さを確保する（４） | ensure the sanctity |
| 10. | 不要不急の活動（６） | activities that were not considered necessary |
| 11. | 状況は徐々に変化している（５） | the situation is slowly evolving |
| 12. | 疑問が生じる（３） | the question arises |
| 13. | 適用される活動は規制されている（５） | applicable activities are regulated |
| 14. | 憲法で宣言されている（４） | declared in the constitution |
| 15. | 妥当な音量を超えないこと（４） | not exceed reasonable volume |
| 16. | 行き過ぎた隣人は警察を呼ぶかもしれない（７） | overzealous neighbour may call the police |
| 17. | 休息と療養のための聖域としての役割をはたす（８） | serves as a sanctuary for rest and recuperation |
| 18. | 家族や地域の絆を深める（５） | strengthen family and community bonds |
| 19. | 帰属意識の強化（５） | reinforce the sense of belonging |
| 20. | 有意義な人間関係（３） | meaningful human relationships |
| 21. | 消費社会の圧力（６） | the pressures of a consumerist society |
| 22. | 伝統を守ることと便利さのバランスを保つ（１０） | strike a balance between preserving tradition and the conveniences |
| 23. | 精神の維持（３） | preserving the spirit |
| 24. | Sunday rest を維持することで、特別な充実感を味わうことができる（１０） | experience a particular enhancement through the retention of Sunday rest |
| 25. | 圧力に屈することなく（６） | without bowing entirely to the pressure |

Vocabulary Practice

| | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | to represent something | symbolising |
| 2. | the source of something | roots |
| 3. | to protect something | safeguarded |
| 4. | reflecting or affecting something | applicable |
| 5. | to cut the grass | mowing |
| 6. | too enthusiastic and eager | overzealous |
| 7. | a promise to provide something | commitment |
| 8. | the quality of being very important and deserving respect | sanctity |

English Lounge Interview Worksheet

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Your name: Student ID #: | 提出先教養教育英語科目: Tue. / Wed. / Thu. / Fri. Eng. Comm. [] / [] / Hayabusa 担当教員: 教養教育英語担当の先生へ提出する際は、各担当教員の指示に従うこと |
|---------------------------------|--|

Interview with ...

Who?

When?

Name:

Date: / /

Country:

Time: [:] ~ [:]

| Questions | TOPIC | Notes |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| <div></div> | | |

Follow up Questions

- Clarification 内容がわからない場合、再度説明を求める “Could you say that again?/ Could you explain it more?”
- Information さらに追加の情報を求める “Would you mind giving a/another example?”
- Comments 自分の意見を述べる “That’s very interesting. I think --- .
自分の考えも述べてみよう。

Get ready to study abroad!

Reading Training: US and Germany in Comparison

2. Extended Edition

2024 年 3 月 31 日 初版第一刷発行

著者

片桐早苗、ジョシュア・ソロモン、ライク・ヤグノ

発行所

〒036-8560 青森県弘前市大字文京町 1

国立大学法人弘前大学

弘前大学イングリッシュ・ラウンジ

TEL: 0172-39-3138

ISBN: 978-4-9912473-5-4

日本人学生が欧米へ留学するための準備として知っておきたいトピックを厳選しました。弘前大学で英語教育を担当しているアメリカ出身、ドイツ出身の2人の教員に、それぞれの視点から、『文化の多様性』、『教育制度』、『買い物』、『移動手段』、『安心・安全』の5つのトピックについてオリジナル原稿を書いていただきました。それぞれの個人的視点からユニークでバラエティーに富んだ情報を知ることができます。

この教科書は、学習者の皆さんが能動的にReading活動ができるようにデザインされています。読んで理解するだけでなく、表現を繰り返し練習し、自分の意見を言う練習を行えるようになっています。

本書の特徴

READING PASSAGE:

本書は、学習者の皆さんが辞書なしで本文を読めるようデザインしています。音声を聴きながら、本文を一度読んでみましょう。

CHUNKING PRACTICE:

チャンクと呼ばれる意味のまとまりを、与えられた語数をヒントに、本文から探しながら読解を進めましょう。また、そのチャンクを覚えるよう、ペアで練習しましょう。

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

語彙の確認は、後にあります。語（句）をみながら、本文のどこに出てきたか、考えながら定義を選びましょう。こちらもペアで練習できるようになっています。

COMMENTING PRACTICE:

本文を読んで考えたことを自分の言葉で理由づけする練習をしましょう。