

## まえがき

本書の目的は、大学等における1学期で楽しみながら文化やライフスタイルからSDGsに至る広範なテーマについて英語で書かれた文章を読み、それらに関する問題演習を通じて、英語の4技能(Reading, Listening, Speaking, Writing)を一体的に高めることです。また本書では、学習者の英語力を総合的に向上させることだけではなく、現代社会に関する様々な教養を多角的に身につけることも目的としています。

さらに、本書はTOEIC試験の対策にも十分使えるように工夫されています。各レッスンの問題は実際のTOEIC試験で出題される問題の形式を意識して作られています。各レッスンに選択問題、記述問題、口述問題など多様な形式の問題が含まれているのはこのためです。本書にはこれらの問題に対する詳しい解答・解説および本文の日本語訳も付けていますので、地道に学習することで、総合的な英語力と現代社会に関する知識も大きく向上するはずです。

各レッスンでは以下のテーマと重要文法事項を取り上げていますので、それぞれのテーマに関する教養を深めるとともに、重要文法事項を含む文章を探してぜひ暗唱してください。

- レッスン1は、「ドラマ」動詞(現在形)
- レッスン2は、「文学」動詞(過去形)
- レッスン3は、「映画」動詞(未来形)
- レッスン4は、「音楽」接続詞
- レッスン5は、「スポーツ」助動詞
- レッスン6は、「食と健康」不定詞
- レッスン7は、「旅行」動名詞
- レッスン8は、「ビジネス」比較表現
- レッスン9は、「環境保護」分詞
- レッスン10は、「性別格差」現在完了形
- レッスン11は、「貧困」関係代名詞
- レッスン12は、「平和構築」仮定法

なお、本書の企画・刊行にあたっては、監修である神戸女子短期大学教授の杉田米行先

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伊藤孝治、チヨルカ・ラルカ・マリア

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# UNIT I – CULTURE



# Lesson 1: Drama

## レッスン1の目標

- ・ドラマや演劇にまつわる基礎語彙を身につける
- ・英語でよく使われる動詞（現在形・現在時制）の意味・機能を理解する
- ・新しく身につけた語彙・文法項目を使って、好きなドラマや番組、演劇を紹介しつつ、自己紹介ができるようになる

## ① Warming-up task

Describe the picture below in as much detail as possible. Discuss the picture with your classmates.



## ② Vocabulary task

Match each word below (1-7) with its meaning (A-G). Translate each word into Japanese.

1. perform	A) a female actor
2. audience	B) a person going to a place for drama or films
3. theatergoer	C) do such a thing as acting a play or playing music
4. actress	D) a love story
5. play (noun)	E) a group of people watching something
6. romance	F) mention
7. refer to	G) a story acted by actors

## ③ Listening

Listen to the following talk and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What is the main purpose of the talk?

- A) To introduce a word's second meaning
- B) To introduce a new TV drama
- C) To introduce a newly built street
- D) To introduce a famous prize

2. What is mentioned about Eugene O'Neill in the talk?

- A) He won a Tony Award.
- B) He won the Pulitzer Prize.
- C) He won the Nobel Prize for Literature.
- D) He won the Broadway Prize.



## ④ Reading

Read the following text about the various meanings of “drama”.

### Various Meanings of “Drama”

You may think that “drama” means a TV series such as SF (science fiction), mystery, and **romance**. You often watch so-called TV dramas and enjoy their stories and the actors’ performances. Some TV dramas become so famous that people may often talk about the show. However, the word also has a different meaning in English, referring to drama performed on stage.

Today, **audiences** go to theaters to watch drama shows. Actors and **actresses** hold live performances in these spaces. Many kinds of drama are **performed** every day. Some famous **plays** have won honorable prizes, such as the Pulitzer Prize or a Tony Award, while others have received such recognition that Eugene O’Neill, the writer of the plays, even won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Thus, **theatergoers** can enjoy plays not only by watching the live performance but also by reading the written versions.

Interestingly, in America, people have named a place crowded with theaters after a street’s name: Broadway. Broadway is originally the name of a street running through Manhattan in New York. However, its meaning has gradually changed from that of simply a street name to the symbol of the theater district. There are many theaters around Times Square in particular. This double meaning of Broadway requires our mental ability to connect the street’s name to its second meaning. In other words, we use the street’s name to **refer to** the theater district. We need to pay attention to both the literal and nonliteral meaning of a word.

the Pulitzer Prize	ピューリッツァー賞 (優れた新聞・報道・作品に関する賞)
Tony Award	トニー賞 (優れた演劇・ミュージカルに贈られる賞)
Eugene O’Neill	ユージーン・オニール (劇作家の名前)
the Nobel Prize for Literature	ノーベル文学賞
Manhattan	マンハッタン (ニューヨークの中心地)
Times Square	タイムズ・スクエア (マンハッタンの中心地)
literal	文字通りの

## ⑤ Reading comprehension

The following questions refer to the text about drama. For each question, choose the best answer.

1. What is NOT an example of TV shows?  
A) SF  
B) Mystery  
C) Romance  
D) The stage
2. What is the original meaning of Broadway?  
A) A street's name  
B) A writer's name  
C) A theater district  
D) A city's name
3. What is the secondary meaning of Broadway?  
A) A street's name  
B) A writer's name  
C) A theater district  
D) A city's name
4. What can be inferred from the text?  
A) Drama is more important than films.  
B) Some words have multiple meanings.  
C) Theater plays always win honorable prizes.  
D) All people around the world enjoy theater drama.

## ⑥ Game

In pairs, introduce yourself to your partner. Write two greeting cards for your favorite TV show (drama, anime, and so on), film, musical, or play.

Your name:  
Your favorite (circle your answer):  
TV show, film, musical, play  
Title:

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Your name:  
Your favorite (circle your answer):  
TV show, film, musical, play  
Title:

---

## ⑦ Grammar

### Verb tense (present tense)

#### 動詞の時制（現在時制）

現在時制は、現在行っている習慣などを述べるときに使う形態です。また、「太陽は西に沈む」など、不変の真理について述べるときにも使われます。否定文の場合は“do not [don't]”を動詞の直前に置きます。疑問文の場合は、文頭に“Do”を置き、文末に“?”を書きます。主語が3人称・単数形で肯定文の場合、動詞の最後に“s”をつけます。否定文では“do not [don't]”が“does not [doesn't]”に、疑問文では“Do ~?”が“Does ~?”に、それぞれ変わります。また、否定文・疑問文では、それぞれ動詞が原形になります。

・主語が3人称・単数形以外の場合

肯定文	否定文	疑問文
主語 動詞 ~ .	主語 <b>do not [don't]</b> 動詞 ~ .	<b>Do</b> 主語 動詞 ~ ?

・主語が3人称・単数形の場合

肯定文	否定文	疑問文
主語 動詞-s ~ .	主語 <b>does not [doesn't]</b> 動詞の原形 ~ .	<b>Does</b> 主語 動詞の原形 ~ ?

なお、動詞の最後の“s”のつけ方は下記の通りです。

・通常 → 動詞の最後に“s”をつける

例：**write** → **writes**、**read** → **reads**

・動詞が子音字 + y で終わる場合 → “y”を“i”に変えて、“es”をつける

例：**study** → **studies**

※動詞が母音字 + y で終わる場合は、通常通り、動詞の最後に“s”をつける

例：**play** → **plays**

・一部の動詞には、“es”をつけるものがある

例：**do** → **does**、**go** → **goes**

**In the following sentences, a word or phrase is missing. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.**

1. I ..... to school every day.

- A) go
- B) goes
- C) went
- D) gone

2. He ..... a book every Sunday.

- A) read
- B) reads
- C) reading
- D) readed

3. John ..... English every Saturday.

- A) study
- B) studys
- C) studies
- D) studying

4. The sun ..... in the east.

- A) rise
- B) rises
- C) rising
- D) rised

5. Emily ..... not do her homework every Wednesday.

- A) do
- B) don't
- C) doesn't
- D) does

6. I ..... often write letters.

- A) did
- B) does
- C) don't
- D) doesn't

7. .... you speak English?

- A) Do
- B) Does
- C) Doesn't
- D) Are

8. .... Tony have good grades?

- A) Does
- B) Do
- C) Don't
- D) Is

## ⑧ Discussion

**Think about the following questions and discuss them with your classmates. Prepare your answer and present it in front of the class.**

What is the best way to introduce yourself? Think about the best topic to begin your introduction with.

Topic: Reason:
-------------------

## ⑨ Writing

- You have received the following email from the career center at your university. Respond to the email and choose the internship you would prefer. Give two reasons for your choice.**

From: Central University Career Center  
 To: All students  
 Subject: Internships available  
 Sent: October 3

Dear Students,

Two internships are available for students at our university. The first one is at the local museum starting in December. The second one is at the local film theater. Introduce yourself and please let us know which internship you want to apply for.

- Think about the question below and write a short essay of 80-100 words in response. Explain and give reasons for your answer. In your essay, use the vocabulary and grammar learned in Lesson 1.**

What is your favorite TV show (including drama, anime, and so on), play, or musical?

## Lesson 2: Literature

### レッスン2の目標

- ・アメリカの文学・歴史に関する語彙に親しむ
- ・英語でよく使われる動詞の過去形の機能を理解する
- ・新しく身につけた語彙・文法項目を使って、身近な生活と文学との関わりに関して、自分の意見を表す

### ① Warming-up task

Describe the picture below in as much detail as possible. Discuss the picture with your classmates.



## ② Vocabulary task

Match each word below (1-7) with its meaning (A-G). Translate each word into Japanese.

1. attraction	A) a very large amount of money or goods
2. alias	B) an account of certain events; a story
3. fortune	C) something important received from a person in the past
4. travelogue	D) a place that many people want to visit or see
5. narrative	E) a film or book about traveling
6. fictional	F) also called
7. legacy	G) not real or true; existing only in stories

## ③ Listening

Listen to the following talk and choose the best answer to each question.

1. What is the Mark Twain Riverboat?

A) A steamboat in the Mississippi River  
 B) A passenger ship in the Pacific Ocean  
 C) A steamboat attraction at Tokyo Disneyland  
 D) A roller coaster attraction at Tokyo Disneyland
2. What is *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* based on?

A) Twain's experience as a famous writer  
 B) Twain's experience at Tokyo Disneyland  
 C) Twain's boyhood days along the Mississippi River  
 D) Twain's boyhood days in the Far West
3. When did the Civil War break out?

A) 1857  
 B) 1861  
 C) 1849  
 D) 1876

## ④ Reading

Read the following text about nineteenth-century American writer Mark Twain.

### Mark Twain's America

Do you know the Mark Twain Riverboat, a steamboat **attraction** at Tokyo Disneyland? The attraction is named after the famous American writer Mark Twain, the author of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876). The story is based on Twain's boyhood days along the Mississippi River.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835–1910), **alias** Mark Twain, grew up in a slaveholding community in Missouri. Clemens became a steamboat pilot in 1857 and spent most of his time on the Mississippi River. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he joined the war as a Confederate volunteer soldier. However, soon he dropped out and headed for Nevada Territory and then moved to California Territory. About a decade after the Gold Rush of 1849, many people sought to make their **fortune** in the Far West, and Clemens was one of them.

After the war, Clemens succeeded as a newspaper writer, gained fame as Mark Twain, and entered the Eastern literary circle. He went on a number of trips as a reporter and lecturer, visiting places such as Europe and the Hawaiian Islands, then known as the Sandwich Islands, and published several **travelogues**. During this period, Twain gradually changed his views on slavery and began writing *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), the **narrative** of a white boy's resolution to shelter a fugitive slave. Twain's **fictional** and nonfictional works reflect his charming personality. His literary **legacy** lives on in our daily lives, such as in Tokyo Disneyland.

steamboat pilot	蒸気船の水先案内人
Civil War	南北戦争
Confederate	南部軍の
volunteer soldier	義勇兵
territory	準州
Far West	極西部
fugitive slave	逃亡奴隷



## ⑤ Reading comprehension

The following questions refer to the text about Mark Twain. For each question, choose the best answer.

1. When did Samuel Clemens go to the Far West?

- A) A decade before the Civil War
- B) A decade after the Civil War
- C) A decade before the Gold Rush
- D) A decade after the Gold Rush

2. What were the Hawaiian Islands called in the nineteenth century?

- A) The Sandwich Islands
- B) The Eastern Islands
- C) The Far West Islands
- D) The Southern Islands

3. What is *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* about?

- A) Twain's trip to Europe
- B) Twain's experience during the Civil War
- C) A white boy's adventure in the Hawaiian Islands
- D) A white boy's resolution to shelter a fugitive slave

## ⑥ Game

In pairs, list your/your classmate's three favorite books.

My Favorite Books

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_'s Favorite Books

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## ⑦ Grammar

### Verb (Past tense)

#### 動詞（過去）

動詞の過去形を使って、過去時制を表すことができます。過去時制は、「過去のある時点での状態・動作」、「過去の習慣的・反復的動作」の意味を表します。

規則動詞の場合、動詞の原形に-edをつけ過去形を作ることができますが、不規則動詞の場合は活用を覚える必要があります。

- ・規則動詞で-edのつけ方に注意がいる場合
  - eで終わる語 like → **liked** (dだけを付ける)
  - 子音字+yで終わる語 study → **studied** (yをiに変える)
  - cで終わる語 panic → **panicked** (kを加えてedを付ける)
  - その他 stop → **stopped**、refer → **referred** (最後の子音字を重ねてedを付ける)
- ・不規則動詞の例
  - be → **was, were** do → **did**
  - break → **broke** bring → **brought** buy → **bought** catch → **caught**
  - come → **came** grow → **grew** have → **had** run → **ran** say → **said** see → **saw**
  - take → **took** think → **thought** wake → **woke**
  - 原形と形が変わらないもの cost → **cost** hit → **hit** put → **put** read → **read** [réd]

以下は、動詞の過去形の文の例です。

- ・過去のある時点での状態・動作
  - I was** very tired when **I got** home yesterday.  
私は昨日帰宅した時、とても疲れていた。
  - He watched** a Broadway musical while he **stayed** in New York last year.  
昨年ニューヨークに滞在した時に、彼はブロードウェイミュージカルを見た。
- ・過去の習慣的・反復的動作
  - My grandmother often **told** us about her childhood.  
私の祖母はよく私たちに子供の頃の話をしたものだ。

**In the following sentences, a word or phrase is missing. Choose the best option to complete each sentence.**

1. I am happy that you ..... a good job yesterday.  
A) do  
B) does  
C) did  
D) worked
2. She ..... a cold three days ago, but feels better now.  
A) catch  
B) catches  
C) caught  
D) caught
3. When the alarm rang, my sister ..... out of bed.  
A) jumps  
B) jumped  
C) jump  
D) jumping
4. When the fire ..... out, I was in my room.  
A) is  
B) was  
C) broke  
D) breaked
5. I ..... it was a good idea at that time.  
A) think  
B) thought  
C) thinks  
D) thinking
6. Her name ..... Masako Yokoyama before her marriage.  
A) is  
B) were  
C) are  
D) was
7. He ..... up when I turned the light on.  
A) wake  
B) wakes  
C) woke  
D) waked
8. This hairstyle ..... the mode ten years ago, but it looks old-fashioned today.  
A) is  
B) was  
C) looks  
D) looked

## ⑧ Discussion

**Think about the following questions and discuss them with your classmates. Prepare your answer and present it in front of the class.**

1. Some people say that in Japanese class at school, it is better for students to read letters or sentences about practical business than literary works, such as novels and essays by famous writers. Think about the advantages and disadvantages of studying literary works at school.

Advantages



Disadvantages



2. If a book is made into a film, would you want to read it before watching the film version? Give reasons for your answer.