

CONTENTS

はじめに／本書の特徴	3
Unit 1 Chocolate Has a History as Rich as Its Taste	7
Unit 2 Deforestation Decreased Over the Past 10 Years	11
Unit 3 New Website Gives Kids An ‘Ad-ucation’ About Marketing Aimed at Them	15
Unit 4 How to Get the Most Out of a Workout	19
Unit 5 On World No Tobacco Day, Special Attention Goes to Women, Girls ..	23
Unit 6 Study Adds to Understanding of Language and the Brain	27
Unit 7 Shortage of Nurses Is Worldwide, but Worst in Poorer Nations	31
Unit 8 World Bank Sees Progress on Development Goals	35
Unit 9 Global Hip-Hop Music with a Message	39
Unit 10 A Chicken in Every Pot: Finding New Uses for Feathers	43
Unit 11 In Kenya, Low-Cost Crop Insurance for Small Farmers	47
Unit 12 Events Set Around the World as Earth Day Turns 40	51
Unit 13 Taking Actions Against Child Labor	55
Unit 14 Studying in the US: Writing College Papers	59
Unit 15 Greater Efforts Are Urged to Get and Keep Girls in School	63
Unit 16 Scientists Look at Plant Products With an Eye to New Possibilities for Health	67
Unit 17 Cities Now Home to More Than Half of All People	71
Unit 18 For Poor Families, Especially, Books at Home Propel Children to More Years in School	75
Unit 19 The Argument Over Salt and Health	79
Unit 20 Mapping the Way to a Better Soybean	83



Key Expressions

次の言葉を当該ニュースで使われている意味と結びましょう。

highly treasured	·	栽培する
farm	·	重んじる
cacao seed	·	大変貴重な
ruling families	·	カカオの種子
prize	·	支配者層

For Shadowing

【ニュースの冒頭】を聞き、シャドーイング練習をしましょう。(116 words)



1, 2

Most people today think of chocolate as something sweet to eat or drink that can be easily found in stores around the world. It might surprise you that chocolate was once highly treasured.

*Historians believe *the Maya people of Central America first learned to farm cacao plants around 2000 years ago. The Maya took the cacao trees from the *rainforests and grew them in their gardens. They cooked the cacao seeds, then crushed them into a soft paste. They mixed the paste with water and flavorful spices to make an *unsweetened chocolate drink. The Maya poured the chocolate drink back and forth between two containers so that the *liquid had a *layer of *bubbles, or *foam.

Tips for Shadowing

☆ 初めての Shadowing (SH) は、文字を見ないで、Mumbling (つぶやき) しましょう。はっきり言えなくても、聞こえてきた音声を追いかけてブツブツ声を出しましょう。

◎ “They mixed the paste” や “so that the liquid had a layer” の中にある “the” は非常に弱く発音され、それを一息でリズミカルに発話しています。

Notes: historian 歴史学者 the Maya people マヤ人 (メキシコ南東部からユカタン半島にかけて紀元前400年以降に居住していた人々) rainforest 热帶雨林 unsweetened 甘みを加えていない liquid 液体 layer 層 bubble 泡 foam 泡

Listening Comprehension 【ニュースの冒頭】について

• Main Idea

Fill in the blanks.

The beginning of the news mainly tells us that chocolate, which is () sweet and easy to get nowadays, once was () to the Maya people. They produced () chocolate drink.

• True or False

Listen to the beginning part of the news and mark **T** for true and **F** for false.

1. () Chocolate once was almost like jewels for the Maya people.
2. () 2000 years ago, the Maya people learned what cacao plants were.
3. () The Maya people used to drink their chocolate drink whipped.

Fill-in-the-blank Quiz

音声を聞いて空所に適語を記入しましょう。

【ニュースの続き】(276 words)

3

Cacao and chocolate (1.) (2.) important part of Maya culture. There are often images of cacao plants on Maya buildings and art objects. Ruling families drank chocolate at special ceremonies. And, even poorer members of society (3.) (4.) the drink once in a while. Historians believe that cacao seeds were also used in marriage ceremonies (5.) (6.) (7.) of the *union between a husband and wife.

*The Aztec culture in *current day Mexico also prized chocolate. But, the cacao plant could not grow in the area where the Aztecs lived. So, they (8.) (9.) get cacao. They even used cacao seeds as a (10.) of money to pay (11.) or give as *holy offerings to the gods.

Only the very wealthy people in Aztec societies could (12.) to drink chocolate because cacao was so (13.). The Aztec ruler (14.) (15.) of Montezuma was believed to drink (14.) (15.) of chocolate every day.

Some experts believe the word for chocolate came from the Aztec word “xocolatl” which in the *Nahuatl language means “bitter water.” Others believe the word “chocolate” was created by (16) Mayan and Nahuatl (17). 20

The *explorer Christopher Columbus brought cacao seeds to Spain after his trip to Central America in (18). But it was the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortes who understood that chocolate could be a (19) (20). In 1519, Cortes arrived in current day Mexico. He believed the chocolate drink (21) (22) popular with (23) (24) *Spaniards. After the Spanish soldiers defeated the Aztec empire, they were able to seize the (23) (24) cacao and send them home. Spain later began planting cacao in its *colonies in the Americas in order to supply the large demand for chocolate. 25

Notes: union 結婚 The Aztec culture アステカ文化 (13~16世紀ごろまでメキシコ中央部に栄えた文化) current 現在の holy offering 神への捧げもの Nahuatl language ナワトル語 explorer 探検家 Spaniard スペイン人 seize 占有する colony 植民地

Vocabulary: Matching

下記のことばを正しく説明しているものの記号を□内から選びましょう。

1. () ceremony
2. () object
3. () offering
4. () wealthy
5. () defeat

- | |
|--|
| a) something that is produced for others to use |
| b) having lots of money or resources |
| c) to win against somebody in a war |
| d) a formal, traditional, or religious series of actions |
| e) a thing that can be seen and touched |

Reading Comprehension 【ニュースの続き】について

• Multiple Choice Question : Choose the appropriate answer.

1. Cacao and chocolate were an important part of Maya culture and,
(A) the Maya people built big plants to make chocolate.
(B) both the rich and the poor sometimes enjoyed the drink.
(C) the Maya people never used the pictures of cocoa plants for ornaments.
2. The Aztecs :
(A) raised the price of cocoa plants.
(B) formed cocoa seeds into the shape of money.
(C) valued cocoa plants.

• Answer the Question

1. What is the origin of the word “chocolate”?

2. Fill in the blanks in the table and tell the rough history of chocolate.

when	where	who	what (event)
BC 2000	in Central America	the Maya	planted cacao plants
1502	to Spain	()	brought cacao ()
()	in current day Mexico	Cortes	found the value of chocolate
after Cortes's visits	from () Mexico	Spanish soldiers	() cacao to Spain
	in () in the Americas	Spaniards	() cacao

選択肢 : seeds 1519 colonies Columbus current day planted sent

• Summary of the latter part of the news : Choose the appropriate word.

Cacao and chocolate () an important role in Maya culture () only as drinks but also as () in ceremonies. Later years saw cacao seeds as () in the Aztec culture. In the 16th (), Spain's () for chocolate () Spaniards to plant cacao in its colonies in the Americas. (50 words)

選択肢 not pushed played signs century currency demand