

はじめに

英語には、随筆のみならず、会話、案内文、広告文、キャッチフレーズ、報道文、小説、詩（歌）、論文等々のさまざまな文体があり、グローバルな社会や企業が求める英語力を身につけるには、これらの文体に慣れる必要があります。しかし、時間数の限られた大学の英語の授業内で、種々の英語の文体に触れることは困難です。

そこで、本テキストは少ない時間数で社会の要求に応えるために、**実社会で目にするさまざまな文体に触れ、それに慣れ、使いこなす**ことを目的としています。そのために、各課の話題は、最も一般的な随筆のスタイルに統一されて最初の Passage に提示され、次に関連した内容のさまざまな文体の英語が続きます。

扱う内容は英語学習の動機づけになるよう、知性と感情に訴え、かつ学生が興味を持つようなものを選びました。また、文法を整理し、文法力を身につけるための問題も用意されています。文法問題は、本文中に出てくる表現を中心に構成しました。さらに、リスニングの力を増すような練習問題もあります。これらの練習問題の内容はすべて各課のテーマに関連し、それぞれの課全体の統一感が保たれるよう配慮しました。

各課の構成は以下のようにになっています。

各課の構成と使い方

Reading 第1 セクション

1. Vocabulary : Passage 内に出てくる語、または語句の意味をあらかじめ学習することで、Passage の理解を容易にします。

2. Passage : さまざまな話題を扱った随筆を読みます。

3. Comprehension check : Passage の内容に関する TF question を行い、内容理解を確認します。

4.1. Collocations A : Passage に出てくる語彙等の練習問題を行い、語彙を学習します。

4.2. Collocations B : Collocations A で学習した語彙等の定着を図るために練習問題を行います。

Reading 第2セクション

5. Story / Conversation など : 本テキストの特徴であるさまざまな文体の文を読み、理解します。各課、扱う文体は異なりますが、内容は Passage に関連したものです。

6. Comprehension check : Story / Conversation などの内容に関する質問に解答することで内容の理解を確認します。

Dictation

7. Dictation : 各課の話題と関連した内容のディクテーションを行うことで、リスニングの力をつけます。

Grammar

8. Grammar : Passage に関連した文法問題を行うことで、文法事項を整理し、定着させます。

本テキストで学ぶことにより、英語の基礎的な文法力と運用力を身につけるとともに、英語のさまざまな側面に触れ、英語そのものを楽しんだり積極的に利用したりするきっかけにいただければ幸いです。

編著者

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Lesson

01

Fashion

ファッション

パリ・ロンドン・ミラノ・ニューヨークに並び、東京はファッションの中心地です。現在のファッション業界は、そもそもパリで1860年代に始まったオートクチュール（1点もの高級仕立て服／高級洋裁店）により創出されたといえます。また、1960年代から始まったプレタポルテ・コレクション（高級既製服展示会）のパリ・コレでは、日本人も活躍しています。



1. Vocabulary

CD
01

次の語の意味を a～e から選びなさい。

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 innovative () | a. 不平を言う |
| 2 complain () | b. 目新しさがない |
| 3 contribution () | c. 貢献 |
| 4 predictable () | d. 追う |
| 5 chase () | e. 斬新な |

2. Passage

CD
02

次の英文は高田賢三について書かれたものです。

Fashion

Can you identify Japanese fashion? Certainly everyone knows what a kimono is. In most countries, a woman wearing a kimono will immediately be recognized as Japanese. However, today in Japan, few people wear kimonos in daily life. So what is Japanese fashion?

5 Today street fashion from Japan is huge, and Japanese fashion is seen as innovative, trendy, chic and original. Many complain that European fashion is dull, and New York fashion has not changed in 20 years, but they say that Japanese fashion is hot. Today Japan is at the forefront of fashion. However, it has not always been this way. In the 1950s Japanese fashion did not exist. There were no Japanese designers in the Paris collection and Japan Fashion Week did not exist.

The first fashion designer from Japan to become famous around the world was Kenzo Takada. In 1964, Kenzo went to Europe to study fashion. Although he planned to stay for just a short time, he ended up* living in Paris from 1965 to the present. At the start, he had no money, so he sewed together pieces of clothing and any cloth he could find. This became his style and trademark. He showed his designs to many fashion houses and this led to a job as a designer. He worked for about four years, then set up his own shop. Five years after arriving in France his clothing appeared on the cover of the fashion magazine *Elle*.* His fashion house continues today with European designers, but Kenzo Takada retired in 1999, although he sometimes works as an independent designer. His brand continues to make an important contribution to fashion.

15 Kenzo says that he doesn't design new fashion but mixes Japanese and Western fashion styles. This mix was a totally new idea in Paris in the 1970s. It brought a new energy to fashion, which had become predictable and boring. For French people, Japanese designs were exotic and new, though many of the designs he used were actually old and traditional. The key to Kenzo's success was that he put those designs into clothes that Europeans and Americans could wear.

25 However, the most important key to Kenzo's success was that in 1965, when no Japanese designers were working in Paris, he was brave enough to get on a boat with almost no money and move to France to chase after his dream. Kenzo Takada is truly a great man.

Notes: end up 「結局は…することになる」

Elle 「1945年にフランスで刊行されたファッション雑誌『エル』」

3. Comprehension check

次の各文が **2. Passage** の内容と一致していたら T (true) を、一致していなかったら F (false) を () 内に記入しなさい。

- 1 Until now, Japanese fashion has always been about kimono and hakama. ()
- 2 Since the beginning of the 1950s, Japanese fashion has been innovative, trendy, chic and original. ()
- 3 Kenzo Takada's clothing was on the cover of *Elle* in 1970. ()
- 4 Takada has not retired since he began working as a designer. ()
- 5 When Takada went to France with very little money, no other Japanese designer was working there. ()

4.1. Collocations A

次の各文について () 内から単語を1つ選び、文を完成させなさい。
ヒントは **2. Passage** にあります。

- 1 I think I know (that / what / from / if) a fashion designer is. It is a man or woman who designs new clothes.
- 2 Jack complained to the waiter (for / what / that / from) his coffee was cold.
- 3 We could not find the restaurant we were looking for, so we (found / decided / ended / took) up eating at home.
- 4 The key (of / with / that / to) our success is selling high quality products at a good price.
- 5 Taro works (like / being / as / on) a computer programmer in Los Angeles.

4.2. Collocations B

次の各文の空欄に、与えられた文字から始まる単語を記入し、文を完成させなさい。
ヒントは **4.1. Collocations A** にあります。

- 1 My dream is to w_____ a_____ a cabin attendant.
- 2 My father wanted to be a professional baseball player, but he e_____ u_____ working at a government office.
- 3 The k_____ t_____ our success is hard work and perseverance.
- 4 My younger brother doesn't know anything about computers. He doesn't even know w_____ a keyboard i_____.
- 5 My sister c_____ to my mother t_____ she had to do all the housework by herself.

5. Advertisement

次の文は広告です。

#1 Just Your Size **Cap Sleeve Round-Neck Print Dress**, Full figure sizes available. \$24.99 ~~\$36.99~~

The perfect go-anywhere dress! Dressy enough to wear to a party, casual enough for a dinner, and absolutely perfect for a date.

#2 **Women's Beach Sandal**

\$14.29 ~~\$18.29~~

Women's Sandal—Pink with Gray & Light Blue—Get ready for hot weather in this stylish Beach Sandal.

#3 **Bebe Belted Shirt Dress**

\$39.95 ~~\$42.99~~

A shirt dress is a must have for summer. A button down shirt dress drapes to the hem. Go out in this collared shirt dress.

#4 **Mike Mens Air Team Monster Metal Cleats**

MIKE'S Sale! Air Team Monster Metal Cleats Orig \$70.00,

Now Only \$19.88! The opposite of heavy metal?

#5 **Men's Athletic Short Sleeve Mock Neck Top** features excellent flexibility.

\$ 39.99

6. Comprehension check

次の文は **5. Advertisement** に関するものです。空欄に、最も適切な単語を a～e から選んで入れなさい。

1 When you have a date, () is the best clothing.

a. #1 b. #2 c. #3 d. #4 e. #5

2 The highest discount rate is ().

a. #1 b. #2 c. #3 d. #4 e. #5

3 If you want a men's mock turtle neck top, () is very comfortable.

a. #1 b. #2 c. #3 d. #4 e. #5

4 If you want larger size clothing, () is the most suitable.

a. #1 b. #2 c. #3 d. #4 e. #5

7. Dictation

CD
03

音声を聞いて文中の空欄をうめなさい。

- 1 Yoke and cuffs are both smocked and _____ .
- 2 _____ is very nice.
- 3 _____ from pants to t-shirts for everyday wear.
- 4 Find out _____ on our home page.
- 5 You can find dresses, shirts and accessories in _____ .

8. Grammar

例文にならって、日本語の意味になるように空欄に最も適切な語を記入しなさい。

- 1 例) If I were you, I would not go there. (叙想法過去—現在の事実と反対のこと)
 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e), I would go to Paris to study fashion.
 もし機会があるなら、ファッションの勉強をするためにパリに行きたい。
- 2 例) I wish I had more money. (叙想法過去—願望を表す)
 I wish I (a) (b) (c) for music.
 音楽の才能があればいいのに。
- 3 例) If I had studied harder, I would have gotten a better grade.
 (叙想法過去完了—過去の事実と反対のこと)
 If he had improved his English, he (a) (b) (c) (d) so much
 trouble with communication in English.
 もし彼の英語が上達していたなら、英語でのコミュニケーションに困らなかったか
 もしれない。
- 4 例) I wish I had not said such a thing. (叙想法過去完了—過去の願望)
 I wish he (a) (b) (c) (d) at the time.
 その時彼がそこにいなければよかったのに。
- 5 例) We demand that the president should raise our salary.
 (叙想法現在—提案・要求・禁止・願望を示す動詞とともに)
 They (a) that new computers (b) (c) introduced.
 彼らは新しいコンピューターが導入されるように勧めた。

Lesson 02

More to Communication than Just Words

言葉よりも多くを語るには

バードウィスティルによれば、コミュニケーションにおける言語メッセージの割合は30～35%で、非言語メッセージが65～70%になるそうです。非言語コミュニケーションには、Vサインなどのジェスチャー、視線活動、相手との距離の取り方、それに声の高低などがあります。



1. Vocabulary

CD
04

次の語、または語句の意味を a～e から選びなさい。

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 thumbs-up sign () | a. Vサイン |
| 2 confused () | b. 肩をすくめる |
| 3 shrug () | c. 示す |
| 4 indicate () | d. (親指を立てる) グッドサイン |
| 5 victory sign () | e. 混乱した |

2. Passage

CD
05

次の英文はノンバーバルコミュニケーションについて書かれたものです。

More to Communication than Just Words

Speaking is not the only way to communicate. When we communicate with each other, we also depend on nonverbal communication. We can understand others' feelings through facial expressions: smiles, laughter and looks of anger and surprise. Gestures also express ideas and feelings. For instance, when Americans want to indicate that someone has done a good job, or everything is OK, they give a "thumbs-up sign." When Europeans and Americans are confused or do not know the answer to a question, they often shrug.* A wink indicates that what is being said may not be totally true. The study of these behaviors is called kinesics.* The main study of nonverbal communication usually includes kinesics, proxemics* and especially paralanguage,* which is included in kinesics.

Nonverbal communication may communicate different meanings in different countries. For example, when does someone wink in your country? Does a "victory sign" have a different meaning depending on where you are from? When do you use it? In the West, people gesture to "come here" by holding their hand out* in front of them and moving it up towards their face. Often the first finger is extended. However, in Japan, the hand is held with the palm facing the ground* with fingers and wrist waving.

Smiling and crying are common forms of nonverbal communication among human beings, but when we smile or cry depends on culture. Shrugging, winking, the victory sign, "come here," thumbs up and others are more culturally fixed. That means, like regular spoken words, the meaning is decided by a particular group of people who use the sign; the meaning does not change very quickly. It may be a good idea to think first before you gesture in a new country. For example, the sign for OK, or the "zero" sign (held vertically) in the US has a very vulgar* meaning in Brazil and some countries in the Middle East too.

Notes: shrug 「手の平を上にして両肩をすくめる」

kinesics 「身体動作学」

proxemics 「近接空間学」

paralanguage 「パラランゲージ、周辺言語（声の大きさ、イントネーション等）」

hold one's hand out 「手をさし出す」

the palm facing the ground 「下（地面）に向けた手のひら」

vulgar 「わいせつな」