

めざせ 1 級！ 英語上級者への道 ～Listen and Speak II

第 1 回 都市生活と環境保護

Script

■ Dialogue for Introduction

T: Hello, Edward.

E: Hello, Tets. It really is great to be starting this program yet again.

T: Yes, it is. I saw some photos that you took in Europe on Facebook. How was your trip?

E: Deeply satisfying. As you know, I introduced Europe to my son and we thoroughly enjoyed ourselves.

T: It is always exciting to experience another culture. Ahh...I recall the bright lights of London as my plane landed there many years ago.

E: Yes, they are beautiful. I felt the same way landing in Paris. Ahhh...A galaxy of lights from the City of Light.

T: True...so true...and yet those same lights have become a symbol of human folly.

E: What on earth do you mean, Tets?

T: Many people are choosing to reside in cities rather than in rural areas. It is their lights that we saw from the planes so high above those glittering man-made stars. The energy needed to power those lights leads to an increase in environmental CO₂. We should stop people from concentrating in urban areas, and return to a rural way of life!

E: Well, if you listen to this month's passage, you might just change your mind.

T: That would be nice! Let's see if I'm convinced.

■ Listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow.

City Life 【2013 -1 pre1st】

It is predicted that two-thirds of the world's population will be living in cities by the year 2030. Many people worry this will lead to increased greenhouse-gas emissions and greater environmental damage. A recent study carried out in the U.K., however, suggests the reverse may be true. According to the study, well-planned cities can actually have lower CO₂ emissions per person than suburban or rural areas.

In cities, two of the biggest sources of CO₂ are emissions from vehicles and domestic waste. However, environmentalists are now realizing that city planning can play an important role in reducing CO₂ emissions. In the U.S. city of Denver, for example, CO₂ emissions per person are almost twice those in New York City. This is because Denver is spread out and its residents rely on cars for transportation, while New York City is densely populated and has an efficient public transportation network.

【Questions】

Answer the following 2 questions, spending 30 seconds on each.

No.1 What did a recent study find?

No.2 What is one thing the speaker says about Denver?

(The choices below are just for reference.)

No.1 (No.13)

- 1 Cities can help reduce environmental damage.
- 2 Cities in the U.K. are poorly planned.
- 3 CO₂ emissions in rural areas are dropping.
- 4 More people want to move rural areas.

No.2 (No.14)

- 1 Its population is half that of New York City's.
- 2 Its total CO₂ emissions are lower than New York City.
- 3 The public transportation system has improved.
- 4 The people who live there are car-dependent.

■Let's study vocabulary and expressions

Listen to my Japanese and repeat after Edward

1	予測する	predict
2	～につながる	lead to～
3	増加	increase (noun)
4	温室効果ガス	greenhouse gas
5	排出	emission
6	(研究調査などを)行う	carry out
7	逆	reverse
8	うまく計画された	well-planned
9	家庭ごみ	domestic waste
10	都市計画	city planning
11	減らす	reduce
12	人口が密集している	densely populated
13	効率的な	efficient

■ Listen to the passage and once more answer the two questions that follow.

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■ **Repetition and Interpretation Drill**

The passage is read with pauses and Japanese interpretation.

- 1) Repeat during each pause. Practice again and again until your repetition becomes perfect.
- 2) Listen and interpret during the pauses. You should finish your interpretation before the model interpretation starts. Practice again and again.
- 3) Shadowing and Interpretation. While listening to English, shadow the part in English. During the pauses, interpret into Japanese.

It is predicted /
that two-thirds of the world's population will be living in cities /
by the year 2030.//

Many people worry /
this will lead to increased greenhouse-gas emissions and greater environmental damage. //
A recent study carried out in the U.K., however, /
suggests the reverse may be true. //

According to the study,/
well-planned cities can actually have lower CO₂ emissions per person /

than suburban or rural areas.

In cities, two of the biggest sources of CO₂ are /
emissions from vehicles and domestic waste. //
However, environmentalists are now realizing /
that city planning can play an important role in reducing CO₂ emissions.//
In the U.S. city of Denver, for example, /
CO₂ emissions per person are almost twice those in New York City. //
This is because Denver is spread out /
and its residents rely on cars for transportation, /
while New York City is densely populated /
and has an efficient public transportation network.

■ Model answers

Listen to the models and compare with your answers

T: Now Edward, what are your answers? No.1, 'What did a recent study find?'

E: The study found that well-planned cities can actually have lower CO₂ emissions per person than in more rural areas.

T: Thank you. How about No.2. 'What is one thing the speaker says about Denver?'

E: Even though Denver residents are less concentrated in one area, they actually produce more CO₂ than New Yorkers due to their dependence on automobiles.

T: Thank you.

■ Challenge 1

T: Now, Edward is going to make a statement about the article. Please express your agreement or disagreement with this statement. You should continue to speak for at least 30 seconds.

E: Living in a place like Denver that is less populated than New York is ideal for an environmentalist like me who worries about the increase in environmental CO₂. I always feel guilty whenever I use an elevator in a skyscraper and enjoy the beautiful night view of places like Manhattan. Densely populated areas must produce more CO₂ than rural areas.

E: Model. Now, let's listen to Tets. He will show you a model. Listen and compare with your answer.

T: I don't think so. In Denver, CO₂ emissions per person are almost twice those of New York City. Emissions from vehicles are much greater in Denver than New York. Denver is spread out and people use cars more often than those living in New York City. People in New York City use public transportation systems instead of relying on cars. New York City is densely populated, but its public transportation systems are more developed.

■ Challenge 2

E: Please listen. Disagree with the following statement for at least one minute. Your statement should include some points introduced in the passage that you have listened to. Ready?

T: When I retire, I will set myself up as an environmentalist. I will live in the quiet countryside. Now I live in an apartment in the center of an urban area. I am afraid I have been a party to the destruction of the environment by emitting a lot of CO₂. I enjoy eating and drinking in the bright lights of large restaurants comfortably air conditioned, and walking along perfectly paved and well-lit sidewalks at night. Our densely populated cities are actually deadly sources of CO₂ emissions.

T: Model. Now let's listen to Edward. He is going to show you a model. Listen and compare with your statement.

(Model)

E: I don't think so. If you move to the countryside, you will be forced to drive more. Even if you don't drive, the necessities of daily life will be delivered to you by some form of internal combustion transportation. Consequently, you will contribute to an increase in CO₂.

A recent study in the UK says well-planned cities can have lower CO₂ emissions than rural areas. One of the biggest sources of CO₂ is emissions from vehicles.

You should live in a well-designed city if you want to be an effective environmentalist.

Now many environmentalists are realizing that city planning can help reduce CO₂ emissions.

■ Closing Dialogue

E: Now, Tets, what do you think? If you are a TRUE environmentalist....

T: I've got it! I've got it. Thank you very much! I should change my mind. Transportation is one of the problems. The more we move around in cars and trucks, the more we emit CO₂.

E: Sadly true! Living in an apartment building or 'mansion' may actually be more economical and environmentally friendly. You will use less energy for air conditioning! The key here is good city planning.

T: Fighting global warming while keeping a good standard of living is a very difficult problem. In any case! Thank you for your souvenir! This month's passage has inspired me to study more about this problem.

E: Great. If you do an Internet search of terms such as Denver, New York, Greenhouse gas, densely populated, and so on, you will surely find some useful and stimulating related information.

T: Thank you, Edward. I will try. Now, till next time...

E&T: Goodbye and see you soon!

※ぜひ、以下の URL にアクセスしてみてください。いろいろなことがわかりますよ。

●Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Global Cities (EUKN より)

<http://www.eukn.org/dsresource?objectid=148268>

●Does City Living Trim Greenhouse Gas Emissions? (Worldchanging より)

<http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/009752.html>

★講師陣プロフィール★

◇中西 哲彦 (Tets Nakanishi)

日本福祉大学国際福祉開発学部准教授、アルファ英語会顧問、NPO 愛知善意ガイドネットワーク理事。

愛知教育大学出身。三重県立高校、大手英語学校を経て、現在、小学生～社会人まで幅広い層を対象に英語を指導している。英検セミナー派遣講師として各地の特別授業や英語教育セミナーにて活躍。2007 年度まで、5 年間にわたって三重県英語教員集中研修講師も務めた。

◇エドワード・スクラグス (Edward Scruggs)

テネシー出身。比較文学の分野で博士号、音楽の分野で修士号。

翻訳、英語教授に大活躍し、現在、相山女学園大学国際コミュニケーション学部准教授を務めるほかアルファ英語会(津市)アドバイザーとしても活躍中。