

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

第 2 回 健全な飼育とは

Script

■ Dialogue for Introduction

E: Hi, Tets. You look slim and fit as a fiddle! How was your trip to Cambodia?

T: Everything was all right, thanks to the really wonderful support we received from a wide variety of people. All the students enjoyed the trip as well. It was a fine learning experience. If I look slimmer, it's because of a bit of ...well ... trouble with my digestive system.

E: I can imagine. We sometimes refer to that rather messy problem as “Montezuma’s Revenge”! And how did you overcome this unpleasantness? I imagine you suffered for several days.

T: Well. A miracle happened to this honest and industrious man. I found a pharmacy and walked in. There I found a pharmacist who spoke English beautifully and looked very intelligent. She looked like an angel! I described my symptoms and she took out a package of some tablets that contained antibiotics.

E: Antibiotics? And did they work well?

T: Yes! After I took the second tablet, the miracle happened. All my symptoms vanished.

E: You were lucky. Some harmful bacteria are actually resistant to antibiotics. Next time you have those symptoms in Cambodia, the same medicine may not work.

T: What? You are skeptical about pharmaceutical science?

E: I don't mean that at all.

T: I think I should take some antibiotics with vitamins every day. They will prevent infections and keep me in perfect condition.

E: Listen, Tets. Bacteria are capable of evolving...sometimes almost overnight! Just as hardship can make you wiser, fighting against antibiotics can make bacteria stronger. We should minimize the use of antibiotics.

T: Really? I thought I would go to the vet with my dog and ask him to prescribe some antibiotics for my lovely pet.

E: Please, don't. Let your pet heal himself! Now, you should listen to this month's passage. That will make you stronger!

T: What a good physician you are Edward! OK! Here we go!

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

Healthy Farming? (2013-1 1st A)

Antibiotics to kill harmful bacteria revolutionized the treatment of disease in the 20th century. Today, however, doctors are concerned about the increasing number of bacteria that have evolved to resist these drugs. Many blame this development on the excessive use of antibiotics in livestock farming. Farmers insist they need to feed their animals antibiotics in order to keep them healthy. Critics point out, though, that this practice is not being restricted to sick animals. It is estimated that 70% of antibiotics in the U.S. are fed to healthy animals to make them gain weight more quickly. Antibiotics promote growth by increasing the amount of nutrients animals absorb from their food.

This practice obviously benefits farmers, but many people are calling for it to be banned. A study was recently carried out into *Staphylococcus aureus*, a bacterium that causes infections in humans. The study showed that when the bacterium originally infected humans, it could be dealt with fairly easily using common antibiotics. After it was contracted by pigs however, it developed resistance. The resistant bacterium then moved back into the human population, where it currently poses a serious health threat.

【Questions】

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

No.1 Why are farmers being criticized?

No.2 What is one thing we learn about *Staphylococcus aureus*?

(The choices below are just for reference.)

No.1 (No.11)

- 1 For not treating sick animals quickly enough.
- 2 For feeding their animals poor-quality food.
- 3 For not knowing enough about animal diseases.
- 4 For giving antibiotics to animals unnecessarily.

No.2 (No.12)

- 1 It has become more difficult to combat.
- 2 It was originally discovered in pigs.
- 3 It has become less widespread in humans.
- 4 It affects pigs more severely than humans.

■Let's study vocabulary and expressions

Listen to my Japanese and repeat after Edward

1	激変させる	revolutionize
2	治療	treatment
3	進化する	evolve
4	～に抵抗する	resist
5	AをBのせいだと非難する	blame A on B
6	畜産	livestock farming
7	～に限られている	be restricted to～
8	～と推測されている	it is estimated that～
9	太る	gain weight
10	吸収する	absorb
11	禁止する	ban
12	(研究、調査などを)実施する	carry out
13	感染症	infection
14	病気にかかる	contract
15	脅威を与える	pose a threat

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

Healthy Farming? (2013-1 1st A)

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This practice obviously benefits farmers, but many people are calling for it to be banned. A study was recently carried out into *Staphylococcus aureus*, a bacterium that causes infections in humans. The study showed that when the bacterium originally infected humans, it could be dealt with fairly easily using common antibiotics. After it was contracted by pigs however, it developed resistance. The resistant bacterium then moved back into the human population, where it currently poses a serious health threat.

【Questions】

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

No.1 Why are farmers being criticized?

No.2 What is one thing we learn about *Staphylococcus aureus*?

■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.

Antibiotics to kill harmful bacteria revolutionized/
the treatment of disease in the 20th century. //

Today, however, doctors are concerned about the increasing number of bacteria/
that have evolve to resist these drugs. //

Many blame this development on the excessive use of antibiotics/
in livestock farming.//

Farmers insist they need to feed their animals antibiotics/
in order to keep them healthy. //

Critics point out, though,/
that this practice is not being restricted to sick animals.//

It is estimated that 70% of antibiotics in the U.S. are fed to healthy animals/
to make them gain weight more quickly.//

Antibiotics promote growth /
by increasing the amount of nutrients animals absorb from their food.//

This practice obviously benefits farmers, /
but many people are calling for it to be banned. //

A study was recently carried out into *Staphylococcus aureus*, /
a bacterium that causes infections in humans. //

The study showed /
that when the bacterium originally infected humans,
it could be dealt with fairly easily using common antibiotics. //
After it was contracted by pigs, however, /

it developed resistance. //

The resistant bacterium then moved back into the human population, where it currently poses a serious health threat.

■ Model answers

Listen to the models and compare with your answers

T: Now Edward, what are your answers? No.1, 'Why are farmers being criticized?'

E: They are being criticized by people who believe they make excessive use of antibiotics in caring for their livestock.

T: Thank you. What is your answer for question No.2, 'What is one thing we learn about Staphylococcus aureus?'

E: In the past, this harmful bacterium could be treated by antibiotics. However, after being hosted by pigs, Staphylococcus aureus became highly resistant to antibiotics.

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: I think bacteria that cause infections in humans are never contracted by other animals.

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

T: That is not true. Some bacteria are contracted by other animals. As we learned listening to this passage, Staphylococcus aureus is one of them. The passage says the bacterium was contracted by pigs and afterwards reentered the human population.

■ 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: As a farmer dedicated to the consumers who support me, I am determined to provide them beef at reasonable prices. I should raise my cows carefully. I should protect them from harmful bacteria that cause diseases. It is important to keep my herd in good health. All the cows should thrive and go to the market. I think prevention is always better than cure. Look at my cows. I give them some food additives that contain antibiotics. This helps them gain weight quickly and they are also resistant to diseases caused by bacteria.

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

(Model)

E: If you learn a little more about medical science, you will know that you are not benefiting by over-dosing your stock with antibiotics. You are just helping bacteria to become resistant to these same antibiotics. Some infectious bacteria can be contracted by animals then passed back into the human population. If some bacteria infect your cows, they might become resistant to antibiotics. More disturbing is that those same bacteria may move back into the human population. Then, what will happen? There will be no way for us to cure these diseases as antibiotics begin to lose their effectiveness.

■ Closing Dialogue

T: Now I understand what you mean.

E: Oh, good. The continuing development of medical science is a good thing but like all good things should be used in moderation. It's the same when we use energy, clean water and other things.

T: That reminds me of the word, 'Mottainai' which became known around the world thanks to Wangari Maathai. Antibiotics should not be used excessively... I will bring my Kanpou Yaku, or Chinese herbal medicine, next time I go abroad and try to avoid antibiotics.

E: That's a good idea. We should not make super bacteria by over-use of antibiotics.

T: Actually it was surprising to me that I could buy antibiotics at a pharmacy so easily. We need a doctor's prescription when we buy antibiotics in Japan.

E: That's so true. We also have such control in the States.

T: True. Any way, prevention is better than cure. Listeners, please take good care of

yourselves.

E: Good advice! Until then...

E&T: See you next time!

★講師陣プロフィール★

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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・スクラッグス (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。