

“Listen and Speak! らくらく英検2級 II

～ 英語ができる人になる ～

第3回 Living in a big city vs. living in the country Script

\* はじめに \*

ようこそ “Listen and Speak! らくらく英検2級 セカンドシリーズ”へ。

この番組は英検でおなじみの、日本英語検定協会がお送りする、全ての『英語ができる人』になりたい人たちのための番組です。これから英検2級や準2級を目指す人はもちろん、さらにその上を目指して、本当に『英語ができる人』になりたいというあなたにとって必ず役に立ちますよ。後半はちょっと難しかったり、大変だったりするかもしれませんが、私、伊藤太と頼れるパートナーの Gary Scott Fine がしっかり『英語ができる人』になりたいあなたをサポートします。

Yes, this program will not only help you succeed on Eiken Tests, but it will also help you improve your English ability, especially listening and speaking. However, the real aim of this program is to help you learn more than English itself.

We are not just interested in whether you can use English, but in what you can do with English.

Program Number 3 “Living in a big city vs. living in the country”

さて、今回のタイトル “Living in a big city vs. living in the country” は「大都市での生活対 田舎での暮らし」というような意味です。「地方分権」「地方と大都市圏の格差」など、地方と都市に関する問題は最近よく取り上げられる話題の一つです。この問題については特に **Challenge** のコーナーで取り上げるつもりですが、今回、文法としてはネイティブスピーカーが感じる「不定詞と動名詞の違い」を扱い、後でゲーリーにたっぷり解説してもらいますので楽しみにしてくださいね。それでは、この後のヒントになるかもしれないので、まずはゲーリーと私の会話を聞いてください。

## ■ Introduction

G: Hi, Futoshi. How was your summer vacation? You went back to your hometown, didn't you?

F: Unfortunately, I didn't. I had long wanted to return to my hometown and see my friends there. But a massive amount of work kept me from taking any holidays at all.

G: That's too bad. I feel bad for you. By the way, how many people live in your hometown now? You know, fewer and fewer people are living in small towns and cities.

F: Hmm, the town where I was born has, let's see, about 10,000 residents now. Wow! Tokyo's population is more than 13 million. That's over 1,000 times as large as the population of my hometown! It's amazing!

G: Ah, Futoshi, what I mean is...

F: Yeah, yeah, yeah! I know what you mean. The total land surface of Tokyo is just about the same as that of my hometown. But the population of Tokyo goes far beyond, more than 1,000 times! That means even if you could enjoy swimming in a pool in my hometown all by yourself, in Tokyo, you cannot avoid being packed with 1,000 people in a pool! It's terrible, isn't it?

G: Ah, Futoshi. It's not quite that simple and there may be a problem with your logic. Remember you once told me that when you were in high school, you gave a rock concert in your town, and the total number of people in the audience was only ten.

F: Yes, I told you that. So what?

G: Well, if your logic about the swimming pool were right, then in Tokyo the audience for your band would have been at least 10,000.

F: Yeah! 10,000 people would have come to us! That's the merit of a big city! If only I had been born in Tokyo, not in such a tiny town!

G: Hey, don't you worry about your hometown? I mean fewer and fewer people...

F: No. Absolutely not. It's none of my business.

G: Really? I don't get it. Your position seems a little inconsistent and even paradoxical.

F: Hmm, you are right. I had no sooner said Tokyo is terrible than I said that Tokyo is great and I'm not worried about my hometown. My feelings about this are actually rather complicated. Don't you think we should discuss this afterward?

G: Yes, I agree. So let's get started on today's exercises, shall we?

F: Yes, let's. OK, now...

G/F: Here we go!

## 1 Exercise 1 dialogue

これから流れる男女の対話を聞いて、後の問いに答えてください。これから流れる対話は過去の英検に出題されたリスニング問題の一つです。実際の問題は、対話を聞いてから適当な選択肢を選ぶ形式ですが、ここではちょっと頑張って、ゲーリーの質問に自分の言葉を使って英語で答えてみるようにしてください。いいですか、もう一度言いますよ。対話を聞いた後、ゲーリーの質問に自分の言葉で答えてくださいね。二次試験の面接対策にもなりますし、とても役に立ちますよ。それでは、始めます。

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question that follows. 【2013-2 2nd No.11】

(M=Man / W=Woman)

M: Hello.

W: Hi, Mr. Herman. This is Beth Knight from A-One Industries. We'd like to schedule another interview with you for the sales job. Could you come back to our office sometime this week?

M: I'm free on Wednesday and Thursday. Would either of these be OK?

W: How about Thursday morning? Could you come in at nine o'clock?

M: Sure. That sounds great. I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

Answer the following question in your own words.

Question : What is Mr. Herman going to do on Thursday morning, and where is he going to do it?

それでは、語彙と会話の表現について確認をしましょう。

### ■Let's study vocabulary and expressions

Listen to my Japanese and repeat after Gary in English.

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. 最高の      | A-One ["A1"と書く場合が多い] |
| 2. 産業、工業    | industry             |
| 3. ~の予定を決める | schedule ~           |
| 4. 今週のどこかで  | sometime this week   |

それでは、少し答え方についてヒントを出しましょう。女性は最初の発言の中で “This is Beth Knight from A-One Industries.” と言っています。from から分かるようにこの A-One Industries というのは会社名のようです。あえて日本語風に言えば「最高産業株式会社」と格好悪く聞こえてしまいます。やはり固有名詞はそのまま訳さない方がいいですね。さて、Question は What is Mr. Herman going to do on Thursday morning, and where is he going to do it? です。What だけでなく Where にも答えなければなりません。それから、「インタビューを受ける」

という表現に注意しましょう。“receive an interview”とは言いません。また、“have an interview”は「インタビューする」という意味です。インタビューを受ける場合には“be interviewed”と言います。それでは、この点に注意してもう一度聞いてみましょう。

Listen to the dialogue and answer the question that follows. 【2013-2 2nd No.11】

(M=Man / W=Woman)

M: Hello.

W: Hi, Mr. Herman. This is Beth Knight from A-One Industries. We'd like to schedule another interview with you for the sales job. Could you come back to our office sometime this week?

M: I'm free on Wednesday and Thursday. Would either of these be OK?

W: How about Thursday morning? Could you come in at nine o'clock?

M: Sure. That sounds great. I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

Answer the following question in your own words.

Question: What is Mr. Herman going to do on Thursday morning, and where is he going to do it?

#### ■ Model answer

Listen to the model and compare it with your answer.

Question: What is Mr. Herman going to do on Thursday morning, and where is he going to do it?

He is going to be interviewed for the sales job at the office of A-One Industries.

では少し確認しましょう。初めの説明の通り、インタビューを受ける場合には **He is going to be interviewed** と動詞の **interview** を使って受動態にします。この点に注意すれば、後はインタビュー・会談の目的を表す **for the sales job**、そして場所の **at the office of A-One Industries** を続けるだけです。

さて、ここからは少し文法に触れたいと思います。前回は不定詞について説明しましたが、今回は不定詞と動名詞の違いについて説明したいと思います。

今回の英文の中に、**would like to** ～ / **look forward to** ～ と二つの **to** を使う表現が出てきましたが、**would like to** は不定詞、**look forward to** は動名詞を使います。

前回、**to** 不定詞の **to** は「方向性」を表すことを説明しましたね。**want / hope** などの「願望」や **seem / appear** などの「推測」を表す動詞の後ろでは「願望や推測の方向性」を表す **to** 不定詞が自然に使われます。一方、動名詞は「行為そのもの」を表すので基本的には **to** 不定詞のような「方向性」はありません。この点も含めて少し **Gary** に英語で説明してもらいたいと思います。

OK, now I'm going to give you two examples. Let's think about the difference between them.

The first one is: I hope to see you soon.

The other is: I look forward to seeing you soon.

We often use these expressions at the end of a conversation or an email. Can you explain the difference? OK, before explaining, I'd like to give you two more examples. Listen carefully, and try to distinguish the use of the infinitive (不定詞) from that of the gerund (動名詞) .

She wanted to visit the temples.

And,

She enjoyed visiting the temples.

The former example, "She wanted to visit the temples," does not necessarily mean that she actually visited or succeeded in visiting the temples. In contrast, the latter example, "She enjoyed visiting the temples," clearly suggests that she actually visited or succeeded in visiting the temples. We find that an action expressed with the gerund (動名詞) should be completed, real, or vivid. On the other hand, an action expressed with the infinitive (不定詞) may not be completed or real. The infinitive implies only possibility or uncertainty.

Hmm, that's interesting. Thank you, Gary.

確かに、動名詞で表される動作は「実際に行われている」、または「行われた」感じがするのに対して、不定詞の方では「不確定」な感じがしますね。

Then, let's get back to the previous examples, "I hope to see you soon" and "I look forward to seeing you soon."

Yes. When we say or write, "I look forward to seeing you soon," we are quite sure that we'll see each other sometime soon. But when we say, "I hope to see you soon," we are not so certain as to whether we'll really see each other soon.

さあ、ゲーリーの説明が理解できましたか。中には日本語の説明より分かりやすいと感じた人もいるかもしれませんね。何回も聞き直したり、真似してみたりして、自分でも同じように英語で英文法を説明できるようになると楽しいですよ。ぜひ、チャレンジしてみてください。

## 2 Exercise 2 passage

このエクササイズでは、短い文章が読まれた後にゲーリーが一つ質問をしますので、自分が思ったことを自由に答えてください。主語と正しい答え方に注意して、聞かれたことに対してまっすぐ答えてくださいね。

Listen to the passage and answer the question that follows. 【2014-1 2nd No.30】

In 1891, a man named James Naismith invented the sport of basketball. He was a gym teacher, and he wanted to create an indoor sport that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter. He had the idea of making a game where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise and soon spread around the world.

Answer the following question in your own words.

**Question:** What do you think contributed to the spread of basketball? Please give an answer that is not referred to in the passage.

さあ、きちんと聞き取れましたか。それでは、少し語彙と英文の表現を確認しましょう。

### ■Let's study vocabulary and expressions

Listen to my Japanese and repeat after Gary in English.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. ～を発明する、考案する   | invent ～      |
| 2. 体を鍛える、体調を維持する | stay in shape |
| 3. 楽しめる          | enjoyable     |
| 4. 広がる、広まる       | spread        |

この passage によれば、1891年に James Naismith という gym teacher がバスケットボールを開発したとのこと。He wanted to create an indoor sport that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter. 冬の間も stay in shape できるように、というのが考案の目的だったんですね。試合が enjoyable だったことが、バスケットボールの世界的普及、spread around the world の理由として挙げられていますね。理由はそれだけでしょうか。他の理由も考えて答えてください、というのが question の要求ですね。それではこの点にも注意して、もう一度聞いてください。

Listen to the passage and answer the question that follows. 【2014-1 2nd No.30】

In 1891, a man named James Naismith invented the sport of basketball. He was a gym teacher, and he wanted to create an indoor sport that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter. He had the idea of making a game where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise and soon spread around the world.

Answer the following question in your own words.

**Question:** What do you think contributed to the spread of basketball? Please give an answer that is not referred to in the passage.

#### ■Model answer

Listen to the model and compare it with your answer.

**Question:** What do you think contributed to the spread of basketball? Please give an answer that is not referred to in the passage.

I think that using the hands instead of the feet contributed to the spread of the sport because most people are more used to doing things with their hands than their feet.

Or

I think the fact that a large number of gym teachers had the same problem as the inventor of basketball might be related to its spread.

さあ、どうでしたか。別の理由を自分で考えて答えるというのは結構難しかったかもしれませんね。ただし、実際の会話ではほとんど自分で考えて答えなければなりません。モデルアンサーを参考にして、自分でもさらに別の理由をしっかりと伝えられるように練習してみてください。こうした練習は『英語ができる人』になるのに、とても役に立ちますよ。

#### ■Repetition Drill using the passage

さあ、ここからは、放送された英文について **Repetition Drill** を行います。repetition は反復でしたね。ポーズの間にゲーリーの英語をできるだけそっくり真似してみましよう。単語の発音だけでなく、イントネーションや雰囲気も真似してくださいね。

##### 1) Repetition Drill

Repeat during each pause. Practice again and again, and you'll surely improve.

Ready? Let's begin.

In 1891, /  
a man named James Naismith /  
invented the sport of basketball. //  
He was a gym teacher, /  
and he wanted to create an indoor sport /  
that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter.//  
He had the idea of making a game /  
where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. //  
The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise /  
and soon spread around the world. //

どうでしたか。上手に真似ができると楽しいですね。さあ、次は『英語ができる人』は必ずと言っていいほど練習するシャドウイングにいきます。私が実際、少しシャドウイングのお手本を示しますね。ゲーリーの後に続いてシャドウイング、つまり、ゲーリーの言葉の影を追うような形で、聞きながらゲーリーの言葉を真似していきます。

## 2) Shadowing Drill 1

While listening, shadow each part.

(G → F)

In 1891, /  
a man named James Naismith /  
invented the sport of basketball. //  
He was a gym teacher, /  
and he wanted to create an indoor sport /  
that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter.//  
He had the idea of making a game /  
where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. //  
The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise /  
and soon spread around the world. //

要領はつかめましたね。次は実際に自分で **shadowing** にチャレンジしてください。**shadowing** は自分で **speaking** をするという負荷をかけながら **listening** をするので、筋トレと同じように「耳トレ」になります。必ず **listening** の能力が向上しますので、できるまで何度でも繰り返してください。

聞く音声の方を大きくして、自分の声はあまり聞こえないようにすると一層効果が上がりますよ。



## 2) Shadowing Drill 1

While listening, shadow each part.

Ready? Let's begin.

In 1891, /  
a man named James Naismith /  
invented the sport of basketball. //  
He was a gym teacher, /  
and he wanted to create an indoor sport /  
that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter.//  
He had the idea of making a game /  
where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. //  
The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise /  
and soon spread around the world. //

どうですか。できるようになるとすごく楽しいし、やりがいがあるでしょう。次はセンテンスの途中に区切りはありませんよ。各センテンスの間も短いですから、一気にパッセージ全体をシャドウイングできるように頑張ってくださいね。できたらとても達成感が得られますよ。

## 3) Shadowing Drill 2

Shadow the whole passage from the beginning to the end. Practice again and again. It may be much harder, but you will enjoy a feeling of accomplishment, if you can. Ready? Let's begin.

In 1891, a man named James Naismith invented the sport of basketball. //  
He was a gym teacher, /  
and he wanted to create an indoor sport that would allow people to stay in shape during the winter.//  
He had the idea of making a game where players threw a soccer ball into a basket. //  
The game was an enjoyable way to get exercise and soon spread around the world. //

### 3 Challenge passage & opinion

さて、いよいよ最後のエクササイズ、チャレンジのコーナーです。ここからは一気に英語だけで進めていきますから、しっかり集中してくださいね。

Listen to the passage, and answer Gary's question. 【2013-2 2nd No.21】

When Rachel was in college, she expected that she would work at a company in a big city after graduation. However, her boyfriend grew up on a farm, and he asked her to marry him and move back there after they graduated. At first, Rachel was worried that farm work would be too difficult for her, but now she loves living with her new husband in the country.

Now, Gary is going to make several points about the passage, and then ask you a question. Please answer his question. You should express your opinion as well as you can.

According to the passage, a young woman named Rachel decided to marry her boyfriend and lead a new life on a farm. Although she had expected to work at a company in a big city and was anxious about farm work, now she enjoys living in the country. I think that there are many kinds of advantages and disadvantages both in a city life and in a country life. This time, I would like to ask you a question without giving you additional information.

Which do you prefer, living in a big city or living in the country? Please explain your answer referring to advantages and disadvantages.

#### ■Model

Now, let's listen to Futoshi. He will present a model response. Listen and compare it with your answer.

Life in a big city and life in the country: each has its advantages.

Urban life can give you more chances to visit interesting places. There are many good restaurants, theaters, and department stores. You can keep up with the latest fashion or trend. But it doesn't matter to me whether I have access to such things as those in the material world.

On the other hand, although there may be fewer external stimuli or immediate and instant satisfactions in a rural area, we might be able to quietly find more satisfactory feelings within ourselves. We can start the day by waking to the singing of little birds, and breathing the fresh morning air. Stepping into the woods, you might feel that you are free, free to enjoy talking with a friend, or talking to yourself without being interrupted by the noise or the flood of information we are exposed to in the artificial "forest" of tall buildings. So, I think we can

find more inner freedom, leading a quiet life, in the country.

Of course, there are disadvantages in rural life, since there is no such place as paradise or utopia in reality. We need to understand that we must tolerate many inconveniences in return for what we think is more important.

So, all in all, although life in a big city and life in the country each has advantages and disadvantages, I would prefer to live in the country.

How was it? Could you catch what Futoshi said? Did you understand his points?

Okay, now he will explain what he just said. Please listen.

はい、ゲーリーはまず、レイチェルという若い女性が、大都市にある大企業で働きたいと思っていたにもかかわらず、結婚して田舎で暮らす決心をしたこと、そして初めは不安だったけれど、今は田舎の生活を楽んでいるという本文の内容を要約してくれました。

そして、都会の生活と田舎の生活のどちらにも長所と短所があるとした上で、今回は単刀直入に、あなたは都会と田舎のどちらで暮らしたいか、長所と短所を挙げながら説明するように求めました。

これに対して私は、どちらにも長所と短所があると前置きをした上で、まずは都会生活の利点を挙げ、次に対比的な視点から田舎暮らしの利点を挙げました。「譲歩」に当たる都会生活の利点には、物質的 *material*, 外的 *external*, *stimuli*, 即物的かつ動的 *immediate*, *instant* などの側面に触れた後、「主張とその根拠」に当たる田舎暮らしの利点については、反対に、精神性 *satisfactory feelings*, 内的 *inner*, *within ourselves*, 静的 *quiet* 等を挙げて対比の軸を立てて主張を補強したことに気が付きましたか。

その上で、田舎暮らしにも短所があることに軽く触れて、その心構えにも言及した後、結局のところ、田舎暮らしの方がよいとの「結論」つまり主張の再提示で締めくくりました。

ぜひ、英検の公式ウェブサイトからスクリプトをダウンロードして、英文とダイアグラムを確認してください。前回までのものと比較すると一層効果的です。

Now, let's listen to Futoshi again. Please listen carefully, and focus on his opinion, and the way in which he expresses it.

Life in a big city and life in the country: each has its advantages.

Urban life can give you more chances to visit interesting places. There are many good restaurants, theaters, and department stores. You can keep up with the latest fashion or trend. But it doesn't matter to me whether I have access to such things as those in the material world.

On the other hand, although there may be fewer external stimuli or immediate and instant satisfactions in a rural area, we might be able to quietly find more satisfactory feelings within ourselves. We can start the day by waking to the singing of little birds, and breathing the

fresh morning air. Stepping into the woods, you might feel that you are free, free to enjoy talking with a friend, or talking to yourself without being interrupted by the noise or the flood of information we are exposed to in the artificial “forest” of tall buildings. So, I think we can find more inner freedom, leading a quiet life, in the country.

Of course, there are disadvantages in rural life, since there is no such place as paradise or utopia in reality. We need to understand that we must tolerate many inconveniences in return for what we think is more important.

So, all in all, although life in a big city and life in the country each has advantages and disadvantages, I would prefer to live in the country.

<DIAGRAM>

前提

advantages & disadvantages (each = big city / country)



譲歩

the merits of life in a big city

• interesting places (抽象)

→ restaurants, theaters, department stores (具体)

• latest fashion and trend



materialistic 【対比の軸：マイナス要素】



主張

the merits of life in the country

• satisfactory feeling within ourselves (⇔ external stimuli  
instant satisfactions)

根拠 (具体)

<in the woods> ← → <in the artificial “forest” of tall buildings>

• inner freedom (⇔ interruption of the flood of information)

• quiet life (⇔ interruption of the noise)

結論 (譲歩+主張の再提示) ↓

譲歩

disadvantages in rural life

→ we need to understand inconveniences

主張 (再提示)



in return

what is more important = to live in the country

## ■Closing Dialogue

G: Futoshi, this time we talked about life in a big city vs. life in the country. It may at first seem easy to say which is better, but in reality, it's not so easy.

F: Yeah, you're right. It might be easy simply to say, "Nature is beautiful" or "Living in the country is more relaxing." But in fact, everything in our mind seems to be going toward opposite directions...

G: You mean, on one hand we are apt to emphasize the advantages of the pure green countryside, but on the other hand, we want to see local areas develop economically like urban areas.

F: Yes. But I wonder why people, especially people living in urban areas like us, tend to think about this matter from the two opposite standpoints. It seems so paradoxical.

G: Yeah. But paradox in itself is part of the nature of humans who live in cities. You know, while loving and longing for nature in the countryside, we feel a sense of superiority when writing our address as "Tokyo" or "Yokohama" in an application form for a countryside tour.

F: Hmm, I understand. While disliking the "women-only train car" system, you seem to have an uncontrollable desire to get into a women-only car.

G: No!

さあ、今回のレッスンはどうでしたか。後半は少し難しかったかもしれませんね。ぜひ、英検のウェブサイトからスクリプトをダウンロードして復習してください。それから何度も聞き直して、自分でも話せるように練習してみてくださいね。Repetition や Shadowing だけでなく、話す内容の構成を組み立てること、そして相手に伝えること、こうしたトレーニングを続ければ、あなたも必ず『英語ができる人』になります。

ところで今回、セカンドシリーズ第3回目のタイトルは“Living in a big city vs. living in the country”でした。これは、地方と都市の格差是正、自治体消滅、地方創生など、私たちにとって実は古くて新しい問題なのかもしれません。文法面では「ネイティブスピーカーが感じる不定詞と動名詞の違い」を取り上げました。こちらの方もじっくり掘り下げてみてください。それでは、こうした学びを通してぜひ『英語ができる人』を目指してくださいね。

Well, then...

See you next time!

<講師陣プロフィール>

**伊藤 太 (Futoshi Ito)**

大手予備校・有名進学塾等で英語講師を務め、東大クラス・医学部コース等を担当。作成した教材から東大・筑波大等の入試長文問題を的中。コーチングを取り入れた研修方法を確立し、数多くの講師・教員の授業力・授業アンケート向上に寄与。現在、多数の私立学校にコンサルタント、アドバイザーとして関わるとともに、ネイティブスピーカーを含む学校教員・予備校講師（100名超）のコーチを務める。

**ゲイリー・スコット・ファイン (Gary Scott Fine)**

オレゴン州ポートランド出身。スタンフォード大学大学院修士課程修了（東アジア研究）、南カリフォルニア大学大学院修士課程修了（映画・テレビ研究）。現在、東海大学外国語教育センター准教授。主な研究テーマはエンターテインメントメディアを通じた第二言語習得。

朝日新聞・土曜版、『ENGLISH JOURNAL』（アルク）、『CNN ENGLISH EXPRESS』（朝日出版社）に映画・ドラマに関わる英語コラムを連載中。NHK 教育テレビ、アルクヒアリングマラソン等多数の番組で出演及びテキスト執筆で活躍。