

# Introduction

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After three and a half years of dedicated work this second textbook in the *World Adventures* series is presented to you. This textbook follows the same format as *World Adventures* but takes students even farther across the globe from Argentina to the Arctic Circle and from the Great Barrier Reef to the Great Wall of China. I offer my warm welcome to you and I am very happy that you are ... *On Board for More World Adventures*.

It's true that today's technology can do some amazing things including translating documents from one language to another or providing detailed information on places on the other side of the world. However, technology cannot replace the most wonderful experience of interacting, talking, and sharing with people in different countries. English is the essential component for these face-to-face encounters. To put it simply, having the ability to read and speak English, even at a very basic level, will give you a much broader scope of opportunities in the world.

Creating the videos for *On Board for More World Adventures* has been the most interesting and most difficult part of this project. For each country I have selected topics and themes that I believe Japanese students would find interesting, motivating, and useful. These are not pre-scripted scenarios or constructed dialogs like you may find in many ESL videos. These are real facts, information, and experiences about each country's history, culture and trends, all shot on location. It can be quite challenging especially in cases like when trying to film fish in Australia, camels in Kuwait, and giraffes in Kenya.

Cover to cover my wife, Soon Jeong Chang, and I took the photos and made the videos for you. Doing all this during the breaks from my university made for a demanding schedule. Fortunately, once again Megumi Kobayashi sensei is the co-author. Megumi's skill and expertise has been indispensable for adding information and ideas as well as helping to write the chapters. All of us have worked very hard and I truly believe the results are a compelling synergy of multimedia, information and writing.

With my sincerest regards for all learners, use *On Board for More World Adventures* and learn from it, enjoy it, and share it.

Scott Berlin

## はじめに

今日の社会では、インターネットなどを通じて世界の情報をいち早く、映像とともに入手できるようになりました。またバーチャルな交流も、ますます広がっています。インターネットのおかげで、このように世界はずいぶん身近になったはずです。とはいうものの、私たちはいったい他国について、どのくらい知っているのでしょうか。他国のことについて私たちが持っている知識も、そして他国のことを学ぶ機会も、実際は意外と少ないというのが現状ではないでしょうか。その上、インターネットに海外の各種情報が溢れているといっても、その多くは英語で提供されています。一般的に英語のサイトは学習者の多くにとってハードルが高く、容易には踏み込めない領域でしょう。

そんな中で *On Board for More World Adventures* は、興味をそそる世界の国々の特色をわかりやすく紹介し、現地の人々の生の声を収録した貴重な映像を提供しています。本書は他の目的で制作された映像を二次利用している教材とは異なり、最初から日本人大学生を対象として、豊富な経験を持つ著者が実際に世界各地に出向いて作成したものです。テーマ、トピック、そして使われている英語、エクササイズも日本人大学生向けに配慮されているので、身近なようで身近でない世界に、英語で臆することなく踏み込んでいけると思います。

また本書のもう一つの特色は、地元の人々のインタビューを通して、世界で使用されている様々な英語——World Englishes と呼ばれています——にも出会えることです。カジュアルなインタビューは海外ニュースとは異なり、一般の人々の日常について知る絶好の機会でもあります。本書の映像からも明らかなように、世界各地でノンネイティブ・スピーカーが英語を使ってコミュニケーションを図っています。英語を使う能力があれば、世界における機会が大きく広がるということは紛れもない事実です。各地の英語の特色についても日本語で解説されていますので、世界の人々が話す生の英語に触れ、その多様性と柔軟性にぜひ目を向けてみてください。今後世界の人々と英語でコミュニケーションを図る際に、きっと大きな手助けとなると信じています。

なお本書の作成に当たって撮影にご協力いただいた皆さん、陰になり日向になり本書の作成を支えてくれた家族、そして忍耐強く細やかにサポートしてくださった金星堂編集部の皆様にご心からお礼を申し上げます。

そして最後に、本書を通して学生の皆さんが英語力を伸ばし、バーチャルな世界だけでなく、実際に世界の人々と交流し、世界や自国に対する理解を深めていってくださることを願ってやみません。

# On Board for More World Adventures

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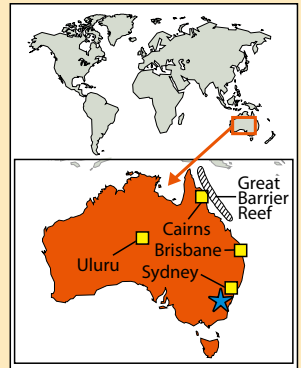
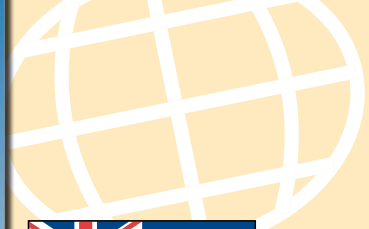


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Population: 22.5 million  
 Size: 7,741,220 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital: Canberra★  
 Currency: Australian Dollar

## Chapter 1

# AUSTRALIA

南半球に位置する国オーストラリア。コアラやカンガルーなどの動物から、のどかな自然というイメージがありますが、水不足などの問題も抱えています。この章では、オーストラリアの地理や自然について理解を深めてください。



### Warm-up Exercise

Complete the following exercise before continuing with the chapter.

この章の内容に入る前に、以下について考えてみましょう。

- The first European settlement on Australia was for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - prisoners
  - the King of Austria
  - exporting kangaroo meat
  - trading slaves
- Australia is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.
  - 5th
  - 6th
  - 7th
  - 8th
- Doolboong, Kalkatungu, and Wangkumara are extinct Australian \_\_\_\_\_.
  - tropical fish
  - wild kangaroos
  - Aboriginal languages
  - hummingbirds
- For five minutes, share as much as you know about Australia with your partner.



## Vocabulary Exercise

The following words appear in the Reading. Match the correct definition to each word.

次の単語は Reading で使われています。それぞれの単語の意味を a～e から選びなさい。

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. species ( )    | a. to prevent waste, decay, or loss of something  |
| 2. metabolism ( ) | b. the environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows                              |
| 3. conserve ( )   | c. a popular story handed down from earlier times whose truth has not been proven or verified       |
| 4. legend ( )     | d. the chemical process that occurs in living organisms by which material is used to produce energy |
| 5. habitat ( )    | e. a class or category of animals or plants having some common characteristics or qualities         |

## Reading

DL 02 CD 02

### Koala

Everyone knows the adorable symbol of Australia, the koala bear. However, the koala is not a bear at all; it is a marsupial. A marsupial is a mammal, and the most distinguishing feature is that the females have a pouch for feeding and raising their babies. Koalas weigh from 9 to 30 pounds with the southern Australia **species** of koalas being larger and heavier. Koalas eat eucalyptus leaves and almost nothing else. Eucalyptus leaves have little nutrition, so koalas digest very slowly and have a slow **metabolism** to **conserve** energy. That is why you rarely see koalas moving fast. They also sleep for up to 18 hours a day to save energy. They usually don't drink water because they get all the necessary water from the eucalyptus leaves.

Koalas have played an important part in Australia's history. For many centuries the Aborigines have passed on myths and **legends** about koalas. In fact, the word koala is believed to originate from one Aboriginal dialect meaning "no drink." In the early 1900's, koalas were hunted almost to extinction for their soft fur, causing the Australian government to list koalas as a "Protected Species." Unfortunately, once again, koalas are a threatened species because of **habitat** loss due to urban expansion.

Koalas have some very unique features. For example, they have fingerprints like humans. On their front paws they have five digits, or fingers. Two digits face opposite the other three like our thumb. This helps the koalas grasp tree branches as they climb. The most surprising thing is the sound they make. Koalas make a nasty, deep, and loud growl when communicating; something you would never expect to hear from the charming little icon of Australia.



### Notes

eucalyptus 「ユーカリ」 Aborigine 「アボリジニ (オーストラリアの先住民族)」 growl 「唸り声」



## Reading Comprehension

Complete the following exercise.

Reading の内容と合うように 1～5 の空欄に英語を書き入れなさい。

1. Female marsupials have a \_\_\_\_\_ for feeding and carrying their babies.
  2. Koalas need to save their energy because the eucalyptus leaves have \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Because of its \_\_\_\_\_ the koala was hunted almost to extinction.
  4. The special fingers that koalas have help them to \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. What surprised the author about koalas?
- 



DVD Part I 5:00

## GETTING TO KNOW AUSTRALIA



## Vocabulary Preview



DL 03



CD 03

Before watching the DVD, study the vocabulary below.

DVD に出てくる語彙を確認しておきましょう。



1. hemisphere 半球
2. constellation 星座
3. equator 赤道
4. arid 乾燥地帯の
5. outback オーストラリアの内陸の田舎、奥地
6. beak くちばし
7. Uluru National Park

ウルル (=カタ・ジュタ) 国立公園 (オーストラリア大陸中央部に位置し、ウルルまたは Ayers Rock と呼ばれる一枚岩で有名)

8. aquifer 帯水層 (地下水を多く含む地層)
9. replenish 補給する、再び満たす
10. Great Barrier Reef

グレートバリアリーフ (オーストラリア北東部沿岸に続く大サンゴ礁)

11. coral reef サンゴ礁



 **First Viewing** *Getting the main idea*

Answer the following questions based on the DVD.

DVDを見て、以下の問いに答えなさい。



1. Which of the following is true about Australia's geography?
  - a. It is called "down under" because the temperature is low in Australia.
  - b. The Southern Cross is the name of the Australian national flag.
  - c. It is a dry continent, and part of the land is desert.
  - d. Australia is the second smallest continent.

- 
2. Using water from aquifers for a city's water supply creates a problem because ...
    - a. it only rains 20 to 25 cm per year.
    - b. the water is very deep in the ground.
    - c. the water is not replenished.
    - d. they use one meter of water per year.



3. Which is true about Uluru?
  - a. It is 10,000 years old.
  - b. It is part of the most popular tour package in Australia.
  - c. The Aborigines created some of the cracks in the rock.
  - d. A large part of the rock is hidden beneath the ground.

- 
4. Which is NOT true about the Great Barrier Reef?
    - a. It is visible from space.
    - b. It is made from lots of small reefs.
    - c. Scuba diving is the only way you can see it.
    - d. We need to protect it so it will not be destroyed.





## Second Viewing *Focusing on the details*

Watch the DVD again and choose the correct answer.

もう一度 DVD を見て、( ) 内の適切な言葉を選びなさい。

1. The Southern Cross is a constellation that can only be seen south of the ( equator / Ecuador ).
2. Australia is the second driest continent after ( an arctic area / Antarctica ).
3. Seventy percent of the land in Australia is ( desert / arid or semi-arid ).
4. Scott thinks that the ( great cities are / outback is ) the biggest attraction in Australia.
5. The birds with the orange beak are useful if you are lost because they will help you to ( find water / become rescued ).
6. The average rainfall in the ( central / coastal ) area is 20 to 25 cm per year.
7. To the Aborigines, Uluru is a ( secret / sacred ) place.
8. The Great Barrier Reef has 1,500 different kinds of ( fish / coral ).



DVD Part II 1:30

## ENGLISH IN AUSTRALIA

オーストラリアの人口は約 2300 万人ですが、そのうち4分の1ほどが国外で生まれた移民からなる多民族国家です。英語が事実上の公用語ですが、移民家庭では様々な言語が使用され、教育機関では英語以外の言語の学習が推奨されています。オーストラリアの英語は、イギリスの容認英語 (Received Pronunciation) とロンドンの下町ことばであるコックニーに近い発音 (例えば every day が every die のように聞こえる発音) が多く受け継がれています。G'day, mate (あいさつのことば)、Good on ya (いいね)、No worries (心配しないで、どういたしまして) などはフレンドリーでオーストラリアらしい表現と考えられています。また barbie, breakie, arvo, journo といった独自の短縮語が多く使われているのが特徴です (それぞれ barbeque, breakfast, afternoon, journalist)。



### Personal Interview

Read about James before you watch the interview of him.

ジェームズさんについて以下の情報を読み、DVD のインタビューを見ましょう。

#### Speaker Profile

Name	James
Age	26
Hometown	Blacktown
Family	Single



#### James' English ここに注意!

G'day で始まるあいさつなど、オーストラリア英語らしい特徴が満載です。take が若干「タイク」に近い発音になっていることに注意してください。他にも part, worst, culture など、母音のあとの /r/ 音が発音されないのもイギリス標準英語と同じです。

## Check Your Understanding

Watch the DVD and do the following exercise.

DVDを見て、以下の問いに答えなさい。

1. What area of Australia does James work in?
  - a. The whole country
  - b. Central Australia
  - c. Near the Great Barrier Reef
2. What does James say about language barriers?
  - a. He doesn't like meeting people who speak little English.
  - b. He enjoys language barriers as an important cultural experience.
  - c. Language barriers make it difficult to communicate important messages.
3. Which of the following does James NOT mention as one of the best parts of Australia?
  - a. The geography is beautiful.
  - b. The crime rate is low.
  - c. The traveling is easy.
4. What does James say about his future dream?
  - a. He has a lot of future dreams.
  - b. He wants to keep learning about Australia and the world.
  - c. He wants to travel around the world himself.

## On Your Own

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

あなたもパートナーと話し合ってみましょう。

1. What are some things you could do in your daily routine to save water?
2. What do you think is the (long-term) impact on the environment from buying bottled water like Evian and Volvic?

