Introduction

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is internationally famous for the quality and impartiality of its news items. BBC reporters also strive to make the news both interesting and as easy to understand as possible. In this book we have chosen 15 items that we think would be of particular interest, and therefore motivating. They are all about Britain, as you might expect, and learners will gain an insight into the life and culture of that country. However, most of the issues covered, such as health and education, are also important in Japan, so there is the opportunity to discuss and compare the two countries.

In 2021, the coronavirus pandemic dominated British news, but now, in Britain at least, Covid-19 is largely under control, However, you may notice that some of the videos were made under lockdown conditions, with people keeping a distance from each other. Also, as is discussed in one of the units, there are still some long-term concerns about the effects of the virus. The main topic, as in many previous years is the environment, and in particular, climate change: its effects, and efforts to either avoid it or deal with it. It's clear that both Japan and Britain are taking important steps to protect the futures of both our countries and the whole world.

As ever, new items of vocabulary are explained, and the notes (in Japanese) will explain any interesting points of grammar and usage of English. However the most important purpose of this book is that the learners should be able to engage in the subject matter, research, and then discuss together. With this in mind, we have developed discussion questions that would encourage them to relate these new discoveries with what is already familiar to them.

The videos are easily accessible online. This will make it easy for students to study by themselves out of class.

We hope you enjoy the book and the videos.

はじめに

本書は、実際に放送された BBC(英国放送協会)のニュースを教材として、ニュースキャスターや 街頭インタヴューを受ける native speaker が自然に話す英語に触れることで、学習者のリスニング力 や語彙力といった英語力を伸ばすことを目的としています。同時に、イギリスや世界で起こっている 出来事やその背景となる社会や文化についても学べるように工夫されています。

扱うトピックは、政治、経済、環境などから、昨今世界中で猛威を振るっている新型コロナウイルス関連まで多岐にわたるものとし、できるだけ up to date でありつつも普遍的なものを選びました。 学習する皆様の興味関心の幅を広げ、ご希望にお応えすることができれば幸いです。

前作に引き続き、ユニット内のコラムは、イギリス文化についての興味深い情報を増やして充実を図り、Questions も最初の Setting the Scene に始まり Follow Up にいたるまで、各ユニットで取り上げるニュースを順序良く掘り下げて理解が深まるように配慮しました。

本書を通じて、伝統と革新が共存する多民族国家イギリスが、4つの地域の独自性を保ちつつ、総体としてのイギリスらしさ("Britishness")を模索する今の姿を見ていただけると思います。現在のイギリスは、新型コロナウイルスによる混乱は落ち着きつつありますが、3人目の女性首相就任の直後に、70年間にわたって国民を導いてきたエリザベス2世が96歳で崩御するなど、新たな時代を迎えています。日本や世界に与える影響を考慮すると、今後もその動きから目が離せません。

このテキストを使って学習する皆様が、イギリスや世界の状勢に興味を持ち、さらには、自分から 英語ニュースに触れたり、英語で意見を述べたりと、ますます学習の場が広がっていきますことを、 執筆者一同願っております。



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Unit 1

The Windows of **Canterbury Cathedral**

最新の技術により、いにしえの人工物の研究が進んで います。イギリスへのキリスト教伝道の発祥地の1つ であり、イギリス国教会総本山でもあるカンタベリー で、どのような発見があったのでしょうか。ニュース を見てみましょう。

On Air Date 26 July 2021



STARTING OFF

Setting the Scene

What do you think?

- 1. What is the oldest building that you have been to? Where is it, how old is it, and what did you think about it?
- 2. How do we know the age of buildings, and things in those buildings?
- **3.** Is it important to know how old things are?

Building Language

For each word (1-7), find two synonyms (a-n).

- 1. structure \prod] 2. stunning][3. assassination \prod] 4. feature][] **5.** witness \prod **6.** conflagration \prod
- a. be highlighted

b. outlook

d. see

h. edifice

i. impressive

- c. building i. inferno
 - k. observe
- e. murder I. blaze
- f. killing m. appear
- g. viewpoint 7. perspective \prod
- n. astonishing

WATCHING THE NEWS

Understanding Check 1



Read the quotes, then watch the news and match them to the right people.

- a. ... putting all the pieces in place, and then we finally get an answer, something new ...
- **b.** The windows of its stained glass have helped create a sense of awe ...
- **c.** These are all stories that were recorded at the time they happened here.
- **d.** For decades, historians have thought that some of these panels were made earlier than the others ...









Understanding Check 2



Which is the best answer?

- 1. What have scientists discovered about the stained-glass windows?
 - **a.** They were all made in the 13th century.
 - **b.** Some of them might have been made in the mid-1100s.
 - **c.** There are many different styles.
 - **d.** They are not as old as the scientists thought they might be.
- **2.** What is special about the "windolyser"?
 - **a.** We can work out the age of glass without damaging it.
 - **b.** The beam causes the surface of glass to radiate.
 - c. It doesn't leave chemical fingerprints.
 - **d.** It was developed by scientists while on location.
- **3.** Which of the following historical events was not mentioned?
 - **a.** A great fire destroyed the cathedral.
 - **b.** Thomas Becket was assassinated.
 - c. King Charles I was executed.
 - **d.** King Henry II begged for forgiveness.

What do you remember?

- 4. What is special about Canterbury Cathedral?
- **5.** According to the male researcher, what kind of story have they been working on, and why does he think the answer is fantastic?
- 6. According to the reporter, Pallab Gosh, what has this scientific discovery given us?

Background Information

ケント州にあるカンタベリー大聖堂 (Canterbury Cathedral) はイングランド国教会の総本山で、ユネスコ世界遺産にも登録されている由緒ある教会です。597年、ローマより、初のカンタベリー大司教 (the Archbishop of Canterbury) となる聖アウグスティヌス (St Augustine) がサクソン人の支配下にあったこの地を訪れ、最初の大聖堂を設立しました。その後、ノルマン征服 (the Norman Conquest) の翌年となる1067年に火災で建物が破壊されると、1070年から77年にかけてノルマン様式での全面的な建て直しが行われました。また、1174年に大火が起きた際には、新たにゴシック様式の建物が追加されるなどして再建されました。以後、度々増改築が繰り返された結果、現在見ることのできる荘厳な大聖堂の姿となりました。

ニュースで取り上げられているステンドグラスは「祖先シリーズ(Ancestors Series)」と呼ばれる、キリストの祖先の肖像を描いた86枚の作品の一部です。このシリーズは当初、1174年の大火の後から1220年にかけて、再建計画の一環として徐々に制作されたとみられていました。しかし1980年代になると、美術史家のマデリン・H・キャヴィネス(Madeline H. Caviness, 1938-)の指摘により、13世紀に設置されたとされる4枚のパネルが、様式から判断してもっと古い時代に作られたのではないかと推測されるようになりました。この説を検証すべく、ユニバーシティ・カレッジ・ロンドンの研究チームが今回の調査を行いました。チームは対象を破壊することなく化学分析できるポータブル蛍光エックス線(pXRF: portable x-ray fluorescence)分析計を使用し、3Dプリンタで作った独自の装置である「ウィンドライザー(windolyser)」を取り付けて、これらのステンドグラスを調査しました。その結果、いくつかの作品において、他の13世紀に作られたとされるパネルよりも古い年代のガラスが使われていることが判明しました。このことから、これらの作品は大火が起きる前に制作され、焼失を免れて、大聖堂再建の際に今ある場所に設置されたのではないかと推測されています。

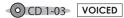
同チームはカンタベリー大聖堂だけでなくヨーク大聖堂 (York Minster) のステンドグラスについても同様に調査し、制作者や年代の特定を行いました。今後も何か発見があるかもしれません。

参考

 $https://www.canterbury-cathedral.org/heritage/history/cathedral-history-in-a-nutshell/\\ https://www.ucl.ac.uk/news/2021/jul/stained-glass-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-murder-thomas-becket-could-be-oldest-existing-england-present-pr$

Filling Gaps

OCD 1-02 ORIGINAL



Watch the news, then fill the gaps in the text.

Newsreader: Canterbury Ca	thedral, a place of v	worship for more than 14 hundred years is				
one of the oldest Christia	an (¹) in England. The windows of its stained				
glass have helped create a	a sense of awe, bring	ging colour and light into the building. Now,				
scientists, using specially	designed (2), have discovered that some of				
the stained-glass panels n	the stained-glass panels may be among the oldest in the world. Our science					
correspondent Pallab Gh	osh reports.					
Pallab Ghosh: Canterbury C	Cathedral is among t	the oldest churches in England. Inside, its				
(3) wind	lows (4) symbolic religious scenes. This series				
was thought to have beer	n made in the 13th o	century. But some of the panels, including				
this one of the prophet N	lathan, have now be	een (⁵).				
Ghosh: For decades, historian	ns have thought that	t some of these panels were made earlier than				
the others because they'r	re different in (6). Now, using a new technique,				
scientists have (7) that not o	only are they much older, but they may well				
be among the oldest in th	ne world.					
Ghosh: It's only come to light now						
because of this (8)					
called a "windolyser". It i	called a "windolyser". It may not look like much, but it was developed by scientists to be used on location,					
like much, but it was dev						
scientists to be used on le						
without damaging the gla	the glass.					
Ghosh: It shines a beam onto	the (9) which causes the material inside to radiate.				
This radiation contains a	chemical fingerprir	nt from which the researchers worked out its				
age.						
Professor Ian Freestone, the UCL Institute of Archaeology: We've been working on						
this (10) (11), for some time, putting all the pieces in				
place, and then we finally	get an answer, son	nething new, that brings together science and				

art into one story. It's fantastic.

Léonie Seliger, Stained Glass Conservation, Canterbury Cathedral: These are all stories that were recorded at the time they happened here.

Ghosh: The discovery has astonished

Léonie Seliger who looks after the

stained-glass windows here. She

believes that the redated panels could

go back to the mid-1100s, and were

(12) (13)



during great historical events at the cathedral, including the (¹⁴) of the then archbishop, Thomas Becket, who (¹⁵) in many of these windows.

Seliger: They would have (16) the murder of Thomas Becket. They would have (17) Henry II come on his knees begging for forgiveness.

They would have (18) the (19) of the fire that devoured the cathedral in 1174. Um, and then they would have (20) all of British history.

Ghosh: The cathedral contains the story of England's history, its artistry, and its religious thinking. Now, a new scientific discovery has given us a fresh (²¹) on the nation's past. Pallab Ghosh, BBC News, Canterbury Cathedral.

Notes

《1 Canterbury Cathedral 「カンタベリー大聖堂」イングランド南東部ケント州東部の都市カンタベリーにある大聖堂。ヨーク大聖堂と並ぶイングランド国教会総本山の1つ **《10 the prophet Nathan** 「預言者ナタン」旧約聖書に描かれるダビデ王の顧問役の預言者 **《24 the UCL Institute of Archaeology** 「UCL 考古学研究所」イギリス有数の規模を誇る考古学研究所。UCL はユニバーシティ・カレッジ・ロンドン(University College London)の略称。ロンドン大学最大のカレッジで、1827 年創設 **《37 Thomas Becket** 「トマス・ベケット(1118?-70)」イングランドの聖職者。国王ヘンリー 2 世の下で大法官(1155-62)とカンタベリー大司教(1162-70)を務めた。王と対立し、王の言葉を曲解した部下により、カンタベリー大聖堂内で殺害された。T・S・エリオット(T. S. Eliot, 1888-1965)の『寺院の殺人』(*Murder in the Cathedral*, 1935)にその様子が描かれている **《40 Henry II** 「ヘンリー 2 世(1133-89)」イングランド国王。在位 1154-89。自らの言葉によってトマス・ベケットの死を招いたことを知り、カンタベリー大聖堂でひざまずいて許しを請うた

30

35

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45

1170年の死後、トマス・ベケットは神格化され、カンタベリー大聖堂は一大巡礼地として多くの巡礼者が訪れることになりました。ジェフリー・チョーサー(Geoffrey Chaucer, 1342/43-1400)が14世紀に著した『カンタベリー物語』(The Canterbury Tales)は、ベケットの聖廟があるカンタベリーに向かう巡礼者たちがロンドンのサザーク(Southwark)にある宿で一緒になるところから始まります。宿屋の主人ハリー・ベイリーによる提案で、旅の道中に全員が物語を語って誰の話が一番面白いかを競い合うことになり、騎士、粉屋、料理人、バースの女房、学僧、医者、免罪符売り、船長など、様々な身分、職業、性別の巡礼者が順番に語っていきます。語り手の階級や性別、テーマなどによって文体、韻律、スタイルにも変化が見られますが、多様な人々が入り混じる巡礼団という設定を用いることで、文学に精通したチョーサーによる様々なジャンルの物語が可能になっており、中英語(Middle English)で書かれたこの作品は、イギリス文学において最も重要な作品のひとつとなっています。

MOVING ON

Making a Summary



Fill the gaps to complete the summary.

Canterbury Cathedral is one of the	oldest Christian (s) ii	n England. It is more			
than 1,400 years old, and contains (\boldsymbol{s}) stained-glass windows	that (d)			
religious scenes. Up to now, they were thought to have been made in the 13th century, but a new					
(t), using a (d) called a "windolyser", confirm	ns that some of them			
go back to the mid-1100s, and might b	be among the oldest in the world. This	(d) can			
be used on location without damaging the glass. It causes the inside material to radiate, with a					
chemical (${f f}$) that in	ndicates its age. According to the pro-	ofessor, this result is			
fantastic, as it joins science and art. The windows would have (${\bf w}$) many historical					
events, such as the (a) of Thomas Becket, who (${f f}$) in many			
of the windows, and even the (${f c}$) that destroyed the cathedral in 1174.					
This discovery has given us a fresh (p) on England's past				

Follow Up

Discuss, write or present.

- 1. What buildings in Japan can you think of that might have witnessed some important historical events? Say something about them.
- **2.** In the video we can see these huge, beautiful windows in the Cathedral. What do you think of them? Why did they put windows like this in the Cathedral?
- 3. Do you agree that the "windolyser" gives us a fresh perspective to a nation's past?