

PREFACE

What exactly is European culture? This is not an easy question to answer. For me, European culture is like a gorgeous garden. The variety of flowers represents the cultural contributions of the people from the different nations of Europe. Throughout the centuries, each generation has cared for the new flowers that they have planted. As we explore this magnificent garden, we can appreciate the great cultural accomplishments of the various Europeans. This garden is Europe's gift to the world.

When we talk about European culture, it is easy to focus only on the great traditions of the past. But European culture is much more than magnificent art, breathtaking architecture, great literature, classical music and provocative philosophy. It also includes the exciting innovations of the present. After all, Europeans are famous for their achievements in science, technology, ecology, fashion, food, education, and human rights.

The creation of the European Union in 1993 has opened a new chapter in European culture. For the first time in history, Europeans have agreed to overlook their differences and to create a European federation—that is, a kind of “United States of Europe.” They understand that being European does not threaten their local, regional and national identity.

Thanks to the EU, Europeans are redefining their culture. They are blending old traditions with new directions. They are combining their memories of the past with their dreams for the future. Today European culture is dynamic, creative and diverse.

European culture has always fascinated me. As a student, I studied and traveled in Europe. As an adult, I have lived, taught and done research in Europe. During these years, I have explored the garden of European culture and admired the amazing variety of beautiful flowers that grow there. Now I would like to share these experiences with you. I hope that this book will help you appreciate European culture. Then you will understand why I compare European culture to a garden of gorgeous flowers.

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本書の構成と使い方

本書は、伝統を受け継ぎつつ激しく変貌をとげるヨーロッパに対する理解を深めつつ、英語を読む、聴く、英文を構成するという英語力、英語のスキルを高めるための教材です。

各章のはじめには、日本語による導入部分と写真が、その章の内容理解を助けるためにおかれています。最初は、あまり細部にとらわれずに、本文の内容を大きくつかみ、Exerciseを通じて、テキストの理解を深め、英文要約、英文作成力を向上させていきましょう。

各章の構成

各章は以下の3部からなっています。

(A) 日本語による導入部

章末の囲み記事と併せて読むと、ヨーロッパに対する見方を多面的にすることが出来ます。本文の理解の助けになることは言うまでもありません。

(B) 英語の本文および註

非常に平明かつ伝達力の高い英語で、ヨーロッパの生活や文化が生き生きと描写されています。気に入った表現は、まるごと覚えてしまいましょう。註は、英語を英語で説明したものと日本語で説明してあるものがあります。細部にこだわらずに、スピード感を持って、一度読み通してください。註が付いている単語は太字になっています。

(C) Exercise

4つのタイプの Exercise があります。

1. TRUE OR FALSE

本文内容を確認するためのシンプルな問題です。問いに該当する段落が示してあるので、さっと解けない場合は、該当の段落をもう一度読んでみましょう。

2. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

簡単な英問英答の問題です。簡単な英語の質問に、英語で答える練習は、会話力の養成に非常に役立ちます。問いに該当する段落が示してありますから、答えられない場合は、該当の段落をもう一度読んでみましょう。

3. GUIDED SUMMARY

テキストの本文の要旨を英語でまとめたもの。穴埋めのエクササイズだけでお終りにするのはもったいない。日本語に訳して、英語にする練習をすれば、ライティング力養成に最適でしょう。

4. VOCABULARY EXPANDER WITH TOEIC WORDS

TOEIC に頻出する単語（本文中、太字でかつ右肩にナンバーが付いているものが TOEIC Words です）を中心に、ポキャプラーの練習をします。ただし、英文和訳の形になっていますので、英文構成力を高めることが出来ます。最終的には、語順を並べ替えるのではなく、日本語の文章を見て、英語が出てくるようになると完璧ですね。

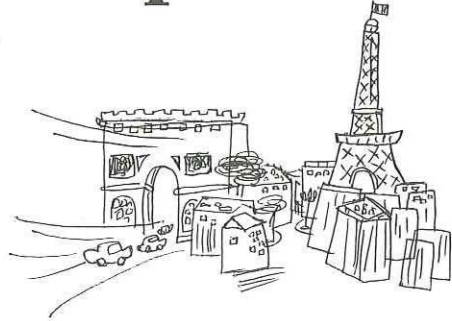
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1

What is Europe?



ヨーロッパとは何だろう。古くて、新しいヨーロッパ。伝統的な文化と新製品。一見、対照的、相反するように見える要素が共存するヨーロッパは、今、変化の時を迎えている。単一通貨ユーロ。その大本にある EU による政治・経済の統合。しかもその EU は拡大を続けているのだ。伝統の中から、革新を産み出す知恵は、どこにあるのだろうか？

PRE-READING QUESTIONS

1. Have you ever been to Europe?
2. Do you know what the *euro* is?
3. Can you name ten European countries?



I. M. Pei Pyramid at the Louvre Museum

READING PASSAGE



attach: join, fasten 「くっつける, 結びつける」

Arctic: 「北極の」
huge: very big 「巨大な, 広大な」

immigrants: 「移民」

unification: 「統一, 統合」

agenda: a list of items to be discussed at a meeting 「会議事項, 議題」

domestic: 「自国の, 国内の」
currency: the system or type of money that a particular country uses 「通貨」

replace: take the place of 「とって代わる, 取り替える」

❶ What is Europe? The answer is easy if you look at geography. As you know, Europe is a continent **attached**¹⁾ to Asia on the east. On the other three sides, it is surrounded by water: the icy **Arctic** Ocean to the north, the **huge**²⁾ Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the blue Mediterranean Sea to the south. There are mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, forests and islands.

❷ Europe is much more than geography. Today it is a continent with more than 40 independent nations. The Europeans use about 40 local languages. There are also many non-European languages which are spoken by the **immigrants** from Asia and Africa. Europe has a long, exciting history. Its rich culture has influenced people all over the world.

❸ Europe is also a continent which has dreamed about **unification**. On November 1, 1993, twelve nations joined together to form the *European Union* or *EU*, as it is called. Since then, new members have been accepted. Many nations in central and eastern Europe want to join the EU, but first they must meet the requirements for membership. When all the European countries belong to the EU, the dream of unification will finally become a reality.

❹ The European Union is changing Europe's role in the world. The representatives elected to the European Parliament plan the economic and political **agenda** for **domestic** and international affairs. The official **currency** of the EU is the *euro*. On January 1, 2002, it **replaced**³⁾ the national currencies of almost every member nation. Thanks to the euro, business in Europe is faster and more competitive, especially at the international level.

5 **5** The EU is unlike the empires of the past because it is a **voluntary**⁴⁾ **federation** of nations. For the first time in European history, this continent has been unified by **mutual** agreement rather than by political conquest or convenient marriages. The EU represents the people's choice, not the rulers' political **ambitions**⁵⁾ or their personal **greed**.

10 **6** Europe is a continent where **identity** has always been an important issue. The inhabitants are proud of their local, regional or national identity because it unites them to their particular community. Some experts predicted that the EU would weaken this identity, but they are wrong. The inhabitants still define their identity in terms of cities, regions or nations. Italians announce that they
15 are **Florentine**, Roman or Venetian. The inhabitants of Barcelona insist that they are **Catalan**, not Spanish. Parisians boast that their city represents the true spirit of France.

20 **7** Despite all the differences, the citizens of the various nations are proud to be European. What exactly is this European identity? In the past, it was a feeling based on shared traditions and a common culture. Today it is a reality because Europe is becoming a unified continent. This European identity does not, however, replace the people's local, regional and national identity. Visitors some-
25 times wonder how Europeans can have two or three different identities. For Europeans, these multiple identities are a normal part of their tradition.

30 **8** Europe is a continent where the old and the new exist side by side. Unlike the Japanese or the Americans, Europeans prefer to preserve the old instead of replacing it with something new. For them, the new is not automatically better than the old. In their opinion, everybody—European and non-European—can learn important lessons
35 from the past. For this reason, Europeans try to find harmony between the old and the new.

voluntary: 「自発的な」

federation: a union of individual states that have control over their own internal affairs but are controlled by a central government for national decisions 「連邦, 連邦政府」

mutual: 「相互の」

ambitions: 「野心」

greed: a strong desire for more wealth, possessions, power, etc. 「貪欲」

identity: a strong feeling of belonging to a particular group, race etc. 自分がどんなグループに属しているかという意識を含む自己認識。

Florentine: 「フィレンツェの, フィレンツェ人」

Catalan: 「カタロニアの, カタロニア人」

9 Europe is a continent where the individual is often more important than the group. Europeans have not cultivated the art of group harmony (*wa*). They prefer to express their feelings, their ideas and their personality. They teach their children the importance of being an individual. 5
In Europe, individualism is respected. Everybody has the right to be an individual, but individuals have the responsibility to respect each other, even when they disagree.

interrupt: 「中断する」

10 Finally Europe is a continent where people enjoy life. They **interrupt**⁶⁾ their busy schedule for a *cappuccino* or a 10 glass of wine. They stop to admire a beautiful building, an elegant shop window, a gorgeous sunset, or a flashy sports car. They insist that a good meal must be enjoyed in the company of friends. They believe that vacations keep you healthy and happy. After a few days in Europe, most visi- 15 tors slow down and relax. They begin to feel European. Then they can appreciate the joy of life—or *joie de vivre*, as the French say.

joie de vivre: a feeling of great happiness and enjoyment of life (フランス語)
「生きる喜び」

TRUE OR FALSE

1. On November 1, 1993, the nations in central and eastern Europe joined the EU. (#3)
2. The *euro* is the official currency of the EU. (#4)
3. The EU nations have been unified by political conquest. (#5)
4. The EU has not weakened the local, regional and national identity of the inhabitants. (#6)
5. For Europeans, new things are much better than old ones. (#8)

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Please answer with complete sentences.

1. Describe the geography of Europe. (#1)
2. What kind of agenda does the European Parliament plan? (#4)
3. Why is the European Union unlike the empires of the past? (#5)
4. What did some experts predict about the EU? (#6)
5. Why do Europeans prefer to preserve the old? (#8)
6. What do Europeans teach their children? (#9)
7. Why do Europeans believe that vacations are important? (#10)

GUIDED SUMMARY 1-2

Please complete with words from the list.

What is Europe? The answer to this question is not easy. Europe is a 1 _____ of many different 2 _____. The inhabitants speak many different 3 _____. For centuries, Europeans have dreamed about 4 _____. In 1993, twelve nations created a voluntary 5 _____ called the European Union (EU). Thanks to the EU, Europeans have a new 6 _____. They are proud to be European, but they have not forgotten their local, regional or 7 _____ identity. Europe is also a continent where the old and the 8 _____ coexist. In general, Europeans believe that the 9 _____ is more important than the group. They also like to 10 _____ life.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) new | (b) languages | (c) federation | (d) national |
| (e) enjoy | (f) individual | (g) continent | (h) unification |
| (i) cultures | (j) identity | | |

VOCABULARY EXPANDER WITH TOEIC WORDS

Please arrange the words to form a correct sentence that means the same as the Japanese sentence.

1. 郵送する前に、荷物にラベルがしっかりくっついているかどうか確かめてください。

(a) the label is (b) Make sure that (c) before you mail it
(d) firmly **attached** to the parcel
2. 彼らは値上げをし、巨額の利益を得た。

(a) the price and (b) a **huge** profit (c) They raised (d) made
3. 専門家はDVDがすぐにビデオに取って代わるだろうと予測している。

(a) **replace** videos (b) will soon (c) Experts predict
(d) that DVD's
4. 多くの若者は、地元の自治体でボランティア活動をしている。

(a) **voluntary** service (b) for their community
(c) Many young people (d) do
5. 野心があり過ぎたため、彼は同僚から嫌われた。

(a) by his colleagues (b) to be disliked (c) Too much **ambition**
(d) caused him
6. ジョンが話し始めたが、キャシーがさえぎった。

(a) but Cathy (b) John started (c) to speak (d) **interrupted** him

Holy Roman Empire 神聖ローマ帝国 (962 ~ 1806)

中世西ヨーロッパのキリスト教世界で、教皇の支配する「聖なるローマ教会」を守るための民族を超えた領域の名前。代々の皇帝は、カール大帝（シャルルマーニュ）を範とし、ドイツを中心としてオランダ、イタリアを含む領域を持っていたが、1648年のウェストファリア条約以降は名目的なものとなった。