

The End of Home-Cooking?



Conversation Drive-Thru 10

- Kevin: *(While driving)* Look! There's a McDonald's over there. How about a little break? I'm thirsty.
- Grace: Me, too. It's almost noon. Let's have something to eat. *(At the McDonald's drive-through window)*
- Window clerk: Hi! How can I help you?
- Kevin: *(To Grace)* What would you like?
- Grace: A hamburger and a medium orange juice.
- Kevin: For me, a Big Mac and a large Coke.
- Window clerk: Thank you, sir. That's one hamburger, one Big Mac, a medium orange juice, and a large Coke. That'll be \$6.50 with tax.
- Kevin: Here you are. *(Kevin pays \$6.50.)*
- Window clerk: Thank you, sir. You can pick up your order at the window up there.
- Grace: *(Taking a bite of her hamburger)* This tastes great. I really was hungry.
- Kevin: Yeah, especially since it's been five hours since breakfast.

Notes

break 中休み、(お茶、コーヒーなどで)一服 Coke コーラ Coca Cola のCocaの/c/の音を表す /k/ にスプリングを変えて、ラテン系語尾の -a を取った造語 That'll be... お会計は~です

Practice 1 CDの音声を聞きながら、自分が分担する話者のシンクロ・リーディング「聞き読み」をして、慣れてきたらペアでシャドーイングを行う。

Exercise 1 : Summary 会話の内容をまとめた英文のカッコ内にもっとも適切な語を、選択肢から選んで書き入れなさい。

Kevin and Grace are going () in the car. They are hungry and thirsty because it's almost noon. They had breakfast at () o'clock. They found a (), and drove up to the window. Grace ordered a hamburger and a medium orange juice. Kevin ordered a Big Mac and a large (). The total comes to six () and 50 ().

選択肢: cents, Coke, dollars, somewhere, drive-through restaurant, seven

In the old days, almost every meal—in the morning, at noon, and in the evening—was a family get-together. The mother or grandmother cooked the meals alone or assisted by other members of the family, often daughters or daughters-in-law. The whole family sat down to eat together.

5 Today in Japan, most family members decide what and when to eat on their own according to their individual needs and own schedule. Schoolchildren might just have a slice of bread and a sip of milk or tea before rushing off to school in the morning. Many young girls and working women don't eat breakfast at all because they are afraid of gaining weight.

10 Only a few fathers have dinner at home with their families since many work until late at night to earn extra money. These days, birthday parties and other special family events are not held at home as often as they used to be, but rather at places like sushi shops or family restaurants.

15 There are many different eating styles. Working people eat at company cafeterias, have quick bites at fast-food restaurants, or buy lunch boxes at convenience stores. Groups of housewives are often seen enjoying lunch or afternoon tea at family restaurants or various national- or ethnic-style restaurants or eateries. University students eat on the run between classes or club activities. And the family evening meal is likely to be made up of prepared foods and take-out. Home cooking and family meals, it seems, are quickly becoming a thing of the past.

Notes family get-together 家族の集まり daughter-in-law 嫁 work until late at night 深夜まで残業する family restaurant 家族向けレストラン afternoon tea 午後のお茶の会
eatery 飲食店、食堂

Practice 2 CDのモデル音声を聞いて、シンクロ・リーディング「聞き読み」をする。次に慣れてきたら、Slash ReadingとShadowingの練習をする。

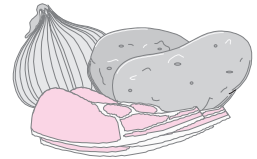
Exercise 2: Comprehension 本文を読んで、内容に合っていると思う文にはTrueを、合っていないと思う文にはFalseを、カッコ内に入れなさい。

1. () In the past, all a family's members usually had breakfast together every morning.
2. () Schoolchildren don't have any breakfast at all now.
3. () Many working women don't have breakfast because they don't have time to eat in the morning.
4. () Some fathers still have dinner with their families.
5. () Young children today seem to prefer to have their birthday parties at family restaurants.
6. () Many company workers eat at fast-food restaurants or buy box lunches.
7. () You often see housewives having breakfast at family restaurants.

Exercise 3: Completion 以下は、日本人の夫のために、アメリカ人の妻が覚えた日本の代表的な家庭料理「肉じゃが」の煮方を説明した英文です。

How to cook "nikujaga"

(1) four or five medium potatoes and cut into quarters. (2) one or two onions and (3) into two-centimeter pieces. In a medium-sized saucepan, (4) a soy-flavored broth by combining 1/2 cup soy sauce, 1/4 cup sake, 1/4 cup water, and sugar to taste. (5) and (6) the potatoes. Bring to a boil and (7) for 5 minutes. Add the onions and several slices of pre-braised beef. (8) for 5 more minutes. Cut a cake of tofu into eight pieces and (9) to the saucepan. (10) until the beef is tender and the broth has flavored the other ingredients.



選択肢: cook, add, peel, heat, cut, make

食べ方のマナー

伝統的な西洋料理の食べ方——スープは tablespoon ですくって食べる (eat)。大部分の料理は同時に両手に持ったフォークとナイフを使って食べ、デザートは専用の ice cream spoon を使い、コーヒーや紅茶は teaspoon を用いる。しかし、実利主義者のアメリカ人の中には、肉を切り分けた右手にフォークを持ち替えて食べる人が増えている。

日本食は、味噌汁も、ご飯も、料理のほとんどを箸で扱うことができる。寿司や焼き焼きの普及にともなって箸が使える外国人も増えている。

一度箸 (chopsticks) の使い方を習得すれば、このように便利な食具は他にはないといえる。環境保護にも役立つ「マイ箸」は衛生的で細菌の感染 (infection) を予防できるし、箸箱や箸袋に入れて持ち歩ける。その一方で、保育園や小学校の給食でスプーン使いに慣れて、正しい箸の持ち方ができない幼児や児童が見られる。

そばやうどんは、スルスル、ズルズルと音を立てて流し込む (slurp)。かつて日本人視察団のビジネスマンが、レストランで音を立ててスープを「飲む」のを見たフランス人の客にジロっとふり返られて、接待役のビジネスウーマンは、とっさに、「日本人はおいしいものは、音を立てて食べるのです」と説明し、座をとりなしたという。英語では eat soup という。

食事のマナーにかぎらず、マナー全般を扱った有名なマナーブックに Emily Post (1873 ~1960) 著 *Emily Post's Etiquette in Society, in Business, in Politics and at Home* (1922) がある。今も The Emily Post Institute がセミナーや記事執筆、相談などの活動を行っている。

テーブルセットのイラストを入れる

ナプキン、フォーク・スプーンのセット、パン皿とバターナイフ、グラス、皿のセットなど。

