

English over the Internet

——インターネット時代の英語——

by

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THE SIGN OF  A GOOD BOOK

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ま え が き

ちかごろとみに情報化のテンポが早い。ボチボチ様子を見て行こうなどと悠長に構えては浦島太郎になってしまいそうな雰囲気である。二昔前の交通標語みたいに「狭い日本そんなに急いでどこへゆく」という気がしないでもない。けれど、面白い時代が到来しそうである。これだけパソコンだ、情報化だ、インターネットだと騒がれると心穏やかではいられない。筆者のようなミーハーは尚更世間の流れに取り残されたくはない。したがって、いささか焦る。ない頭も悩ます。そして四十の手習いとあいなる。

こういった状況を逆手にとって、世間で騒ぐインターネットをうまく外国語教育に取り込めないかと考えてみた。つらつら鑑みるにインターネットたる代物、英語教育の関係者には大いに追い風である。いわく「サーバーの8割が英語による情報を提供している」「ますます英語は世界語になった」等々。大学で役に立たない科目の筆頭格にあげられ、世間の冷たい視線を浴び続けるか、はたまた時代の最先端を突っ走るかは紙一重である。

これまで英語教師は、特に地方に住む者は、オーセンティックな教材探しに苦勞してきた。今の時代、もう情報の地域間格差はほとんどないといってもいい。今や各地方からダイレクトに海外の情報を入手できる。このテキストの材料も、主に大阪の豊中市と愛知の名古屋市内から検索、入手したものである。筆者は一昨年からは、一部テキストを使わずインターネットからの教材を使っている。準備は大変だが結構面白い。とにかく情報はゴマンとあるし、ホットな内容を冷めない内に授業に生かせるのも強みである。幸い、学生諸君も結構興味を示してくれた。

それに勇気を得て「語学」と「パソコン」とが合体した、だれでも比較的容易にインターネットの存在と有益を体験できるテキストを編んでみた。もうほとんどの大学でLANが整備され、研究室のパソコンから世界のWWWへつながる時代である。まだネットに組み込まれていない方でも、多少の費用がかかるものの個人でダイヤルアップIP接続すれば世界とつながる。

このテキストはどんな形であれインターネット接続が可能な環境でお使いになることを前提に編集している。教材は1章、2章、5章以外はすべてWWWのサー

バーから入手したものである。したがって、各章すべて追跡して同じホームページに辿りつくことができる。是非、学生諸君と一緒に検索してみてください。但し、この世界、変化が激しいので、出版された時点で出典のホームページが変わっていることも十分予想されます。その辺りはご容赦願いたい。

最後に筆者が滞在しているシャーフィールド寮に、夏の休暇中、同じグランドフロアーに住んでいたブリストル大学のスティーブン・ウッド君 (Stephen Wood) には英文チェック等で大変お世話になりました。更に、日本の学生諸君との E-mail の交流依頼という筆者の無理なお願いも快く了解してくれました。ここにスティーブン君に心より感謝の気持ちを表したいと思います。

イギリスの大学でも、分野を問わずコンピュータ抜ききの大学生活はほとんど考えられません。このささやかな実験テキストがこの方面にいささかでも関心をお持ちの先生方、学生諸君の一助になればと願っています。

1997 年夏

レディング大学シャーフィールド寮にて

和 久 豊

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CHAPTER 1

What is the Internet?

What is the Internet?

By late 1994 it seemed the word **Internet** was on everyone's lips. Newspapers ran front page headlines about the **information superhighway**, and in fact nearly 20,000 stories were printed in 1993–1994 using the words *information highway* or *superhighway*. Giant corporations vied to cut deals that would place them in a favorable position on the infobahn. The whole 5 concept of a new electronic culture heralded by the Internet represented the outer edge of technological promise, of rekindled hope and awe, the way space travel did in the 1960s. We are now a culture that creates and must process massive amounts of information. It is also increasingly clear that we are becoming a global culture. To survive in this environment, all of us must 10 learn how to navigate within this new global information system—use it, manipulate it, communicate with and through it, and evolve with it. Still, in June 1994, a national Harris Poll revealed that *two-thirds* of Americans said they had not “seen, heard or read anything about the Information Superhighway.” Even worse, of the 34% who were aware of the topic, most claimed 15 to have very little understanding of it.

There are good reasons for this confusion. The Internet is an entity with millions of users and millions of hosts. It has no true central organizing body or even what might be called a true organizing principle. It reaches 137 20 countries, and every 10 minutes a new network connects to it. In 1994, traffic on one part of the Internet, the **World Wide Web (WWW)**, grew an astounding 341,634%. The breadth of the **network** is very difficult to grasp. Moreover, although the Internet offers a vast array of fascinating and useful re-

sources, learning how to find and use the Internet's tools is difficult for most
25 new users. There is a good reason for this because the Internet was not
originally developed for the novice or even for average-skill-level computer
users, but for highly skilled defense engineers and scientists who wanted a
secure communication system in case of nuclear attack (**ARPAnet**) and who
also needed to share remote computing resources with each other. As a result,
30 until quite recently moving around the Internet required more than a passing
knowledge of **UNIX** as well as other operating systems and command lan-
guages and quite a bit of patience.

So what is the Internet (or Net, as it is often affectionately called), really?
It is by far the largest, most comprehensive collection of human knowledge
35 and experience we have, encompassing the collections of many libraries and
a myriad of other information sources. It is global in scope and exists outside
many recognizable boundaries of time and place. Despite the fact that there
is a large amount of unedited, unevaluated data also with the "jewels," it is
an incredibly rich, diverse, and valuable tool.

40 Notice that I say it is a *tool*. The Net is a collection of resources with many
diverting aspects—games, play areas, and all kinds of entertainment—but it
is unmatched as a resource for real work and research. All Net users should
be strongly warned that, if not carefully handled, the Internet is without doubt
a strong promoter of procrastination. There is far too much to see and do,
45 much of it without obvious purpose, and all of it available whenever you have
a deadline to meet. Using this resource demands planning, skill, and judicious
use. In addition, the Internet's amazing collection of data is more often than
not unedited, and each resource must be evaluated in terms of its accuracy,
validity, and reliability. This book is intended to equip new users with many
50 of the techniques required to use the Net efficiently for research. But first,
let's look at Net history and consider some of the significant future impli-
cations of the Internet.

Cheryl Harris, *An Internet Education* "What is the Internet?" (pp. 2–3)

Guideline

インターネットとは何か。わかったようでわからない代物だ。日本では平成6年頃から、爆発的に普及し始めたのは平成7年11月のウィンドウズ95の日本語版発売からといえよう。アメリカでは状況は数年早いが一般市民の反応はさまざまであるらしい。これからマルチメディアが私たちの生活に深く入り込んでくるのは確実である。

Note

2 information superhighway 情報スーパーハイウェイ。ゴア米副大統領が提唱した「情報スーパーハイウェイ構想」であるが、今ではクリントン政権のもとでアメリカ一国だけでなく世界規模で情報通信ネットワークを整備しようという GII (Global Information Infrastructure) 構想に拡大している。**4 cut deals** < cut a deal 協定 (契約) を結ぶ、合意する。**5 infobahn** = information bahn (information highway の意味)。**13 Harris Poll** ハリス世論調査、アメリカの代表的世論調査機関。**20 traffic** 情報の取扱い量、ホストの数・ホームページの数と考えればわかり易いだろう。**21 World Wide Web** HTMLによって書かれたハイパー・テキストを使って各地に分散した情報を効率的に閲覧するためのシステムでインターネットブームの中心的存在。**26 novice** 初心者。**28 ARPAnet** アーパネット ARPA ネットは旧ソ連のスパイニクショックを契機に米国防省が設立した高等研究計画局 (ARPA) の出資で作られたネットワークである。1969年に米国の4か所を結んで実験運用が始まった。次章も参照。**31 UNIX** ユニックス。アメリカの電信電話会社 AT&A 社で開発されたオペレーティングシステム。

Questions

1. いつ頃人々は「インターネット」という言葉を口にしましたか。
2. 情報スーパーハイウェイが張り巡らされた環境では我々はどうしなければならぬか。
3. 1994年に爆発的に増えたものは何か。
4. この著者によればインターネットとはどういったものか。

Tea Break



世の中、猫も杓子もインターネット、インターネットの大合唱。「機械オンチ」だの「パンハラ」だのと揶揄されて、冷汗三斗でキーボードに向かうわが御同輩のオジサマやオバサマ。砂を噛むような受験勉強で忙しくパソコンに向かう時間的余裕のなかった君達、フレッシュマンやサファモア諸君。インターネットと英語は現代人の必須アイテムですぞ。ジュニアやシニアの学生諸君、就職情報はパソコンの画面で見、E

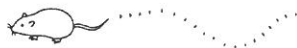
メールで資料請求したり会社訪問のアポ取ったりしているはずだから、今頃はインターネットの達人かな。

ズブの素人でも、チューネンをはるかに過ぎた熟年の教授でも心配ご無用。今時のパソコンはすいぶん簡単になったのです。接続もインストールも必要なし。大学の研究室や情報処理教室に行き、担当者にももの30分ほど手ほどきを受ければもう免許皆伝。クリック、ダブルクリック、検索語の打ち込みの3つができればネットサーフィンが楽しめます。

このテキストを1章また1章と進んでゆくうちに、英語関係で役に立ちそうな最低限の「技能」が身につくはず。テキストの教材を入手したのと同じところに到達できるようにしてありますので、おのずと英米の情報に偏ってしまったことは致し方ありません。関心のある方は他の国のホームページもネットサーフィンしてください。

さあ、この半年で英語を勉強しながらインターネットという情報ツールを利用し、21世紀の情報社会へウォーミングアップしましょう。

演習その 1



学生諸君は先生方の研究室や情報処理教室へ行って、そのパソコン群がインターネット接続されているかどうか尋ねてみなさい。今時、余程でない限り学内 LAN の端末であるパソコンは世界に繋がっているはず。このテキストをお使いの先生の研究室ならまず間違いありません。

今日は初回ですから「演習」はコンピュータの存在確認のみです。



レディング大学 CALS のコンピュータールーム

CHAPTER 2

THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

Scientists began experimenting with linking computers to each other and to institutional sites via telephone hookups in the 1960s. This research was funded by the U.S. Defense Department's **Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)**. ARPA wanted to see if computers in different locations could be connected efficiently using a new technology known as **packet switching**, which would allow several users to share one communications line. Packet switching cuts up data into discrete units, each one identified by a code or label, which can be sent over high-speed telephone lines. Each packet was given the computer equivalent of a postal address so that it could be sent to the right destination, to be reassembled shortly before reaching its destination into a message the computer could use and, finally, a human could understand.

One of the purposes of this new system, beyond allowing researchers and scientists to talk to each other, was the creation of a communications network that the government hoped would be secure in case of nuclear or other emergency. Packet switching and other protocols were designed so that if one or more **nodes** on the network went down, messages could be flexibly routed around them. The eventual development of reliable **electronic mail (E-mail)** protocols meant that even lengthy messages and files could be exchanged faster and less expensively than they could by ordinary phone calls. E-mail messages can be transmitted faster than two people can say the same things over the telephone.

As ARPA became ARPAnet (based at UCLA from 1969), users developed

a way to conduct online conferences through the network. These began as
25 discussions focusing on sciences, but eventually their scope broadened to
include hundreds, and now even thousands, of subject areas. Scientists,
researchers, students, professors, and government workers were attracted to
these conferences as a way of exchanging information quickly and efficiently.

In the 1970s, ARPAnet split into military and civilian networks, mostly
30 universities or defense contractors. ARPA helped support the development
of standards for transferring data between different types of computer net-
works, so that networks would reliably recognize each other and communi-
cate. These Internet (from internetworking) protocols made it possible to
develop the worldwide Internet we have today; without them, connecting to
35 other computers would be a frustrating case of hit or miss. Within the decade,
many other countries accepted the ARPAnet standards and joined the Internet.
Effectively, the world was linked together via computers.

The 1980s were a time of exponential network growth. Most of this growth
was in the educational sector, with thousands of colleges and universities
40 worldwide joining the network, primarily because the National Science
Foundation (overseeing the network) insisted that access be expanded and
offered to as many institutions as possible. Toward the end of the decade,
however, commercial organizations and large corporations began to hook
their own internal networks to the Internet for worldwide access and as a way
45 of handling messages for traveling employees. In addition to communica-
tions, hundreds of thousands of databases, files, library catalogs, and other
information resources were added to the network by its participants through-
out the 1980s. Access by nonuniversity or military organizations to the
Internet's electronic mail and messaging systems became more widespread
50 by 1990.

Cheryl Harris, *An Internet Education* "The History of the Internet" (pp. 3–4)

Guideline

インターネットの歴史は案外新しい。といっても旧ソ連の人工衛星スプートニク打ち上げにショックを受けた米国防省が ARPA を設立したのが 1957 年、ARPA ネットが米国内 4 か所を結んで実験運用を始めたのが 1969 年だから見方を変えれば随分長い歴史を歩んでいると言える。実践的な接続技術が身につけばよろしいのだが、その歴史もきちんとおさえておきたいものだ。

Note

2 via telephone hookups 電話回線網によって。**4 ARPA** Advanced Research Project Agency 前章の ARPAnet の注参照。**5- packet switching** パケット交換。各種の情報をパケットという一定の大きさを持った電子的な小包に分解されて配送する。**16 protocol** プロトコル (通信規約) ネット上で情報をどう運ぶかについての取り決めのこと。インターネットで最も人気の高い WWW では HTTP というプロトコルが使われている。cf. <http://www.the-times.co.uk/>。**17 node(s)** 結び目、節点。**18 E-mail** 電子メール (electronic mail の略) コンピュータ間でやり取りされる電子的な郵便システムで、電子の手紙のこと。**23 UCLA** カリフォルニア大学ロサンゼルス校 (University of California, Los Angeles)。**40- the National Science Foundation** 全米科学財団、通称 N S F。

Questions

1. 国防省によって設立されたのは何という研究機関か。
2. ひとつの回線を複数のユーザーが共有できる画期的な技術は何か。
3. アーパがアーパネットになったのはいつごろか。
4. アーパネットが成長したのはいつごろか。

Tea Break



街の本屋さんにはインターネット関連の本が山ほど積んであるので、ここで紹介するのも屋上屋を重ねることになるかもしれないが、あえて数冊紹介しよう。読み易く、かつインターネットの全体像がよくわかるものに『インターネットを使いこなそう』(岩波ジュニア新書)がある。ジュニア新書といっても馬鹿にしてはいけない。中高生対象だからかみ砕いて書いてあるが内容は素晴らしい。これ一冊でも読破すればオジサマ・オバサマの仲間内では「通」になれること請け合い。もう一冊は、日本の草分け的存在ミスターインターネットこと村井純氏の『インターネット』(岩波新書)。アメ

リカや日本でのインターネット成立の由来等々なかなかためになる内容である。

これから始めようとお考えの先生方には、上の理論的武装のイロハに加えて実践例がわかる雑誌も有用です。まずは『インターネットと英語教育』（大修館書店、英語教育 '96.11 別冊）『インターネットで英語学習』（岩村圭南著 アルク）ぐらいを拾い読みなされば、今、中学・高校・大学の語学現場がいかに変わりつつあるか、またどんな実践例があるか、インターネットが何に利用できるのかが見えてくると思います。

演習その 2



さて、前回はパソコン端末を確認しただけでしたが、今回はちょっとインターネットの世界を覗いてみましょう。大学の情報処理教室などで自由に使えるパソコンに向かって、WWW を閲覧できるソフトウェアを走らせてみましょう。このブラウザソフトウェアには、ネットスケープ・ナビゲーターやインターネットエクスプローラなどがあります。

演習課題：ネットスケープ（又はエクスプローラ）のアイコンをダブルクリックして（メニューを選ぶ方法もある）ホームページを開いてみてください。（下記の絵がでたら、オメデトウ!）そして、朝日新聞 (<http://www.asahi.com/>) を開いてみなさい。



CHAPTER 3

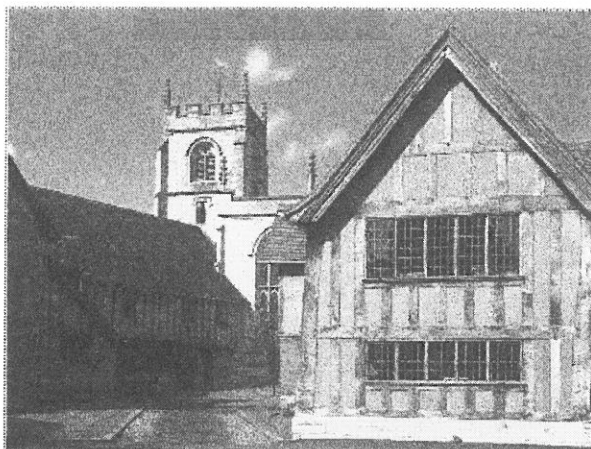
Stratford-upon-Avon —Shakespeare's Country—

Stratford-upon-Avon

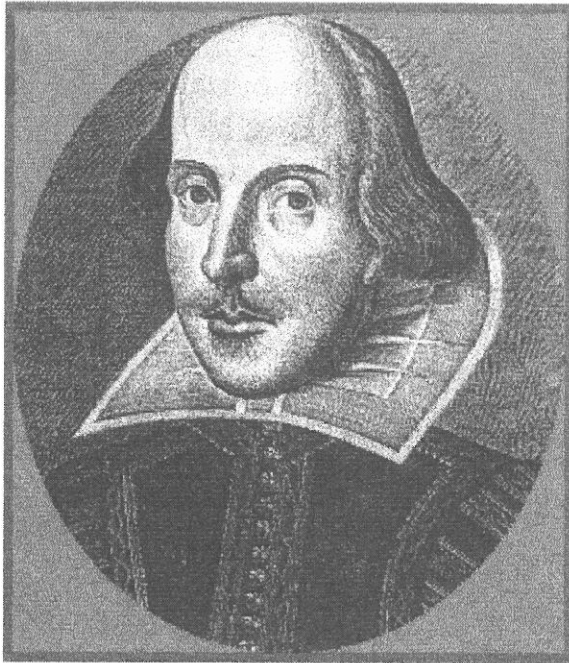
Welcome to Stratford-upon-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare, steeped in culture and history. Set in the beautiful rural Warwickshire countryside, on the banks of the river Avon, it is one of the most important tourist destinations in the UK. With easy road, rail and airport access, it is the perfect place for a vacation or short break. Facilities for conferences and smaller business venues are excellent. Come wander through these Stratford pages, get a taste of Old England—and make your plans now.

Using the Stratford district as a base, you can enjoy the delights not only of Shakespeare's hometown, but also the nearby surrounding shire counties of Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. Enjoy Blenheim Palace and the Cotswolds to the south, Worcester and the Malverns to the west, Warwick Castle and Henley in Arden to the north, and all within an hour's journey of Stratford itself.

Shakespeare's Stratford on the Web/QuinSolve 2 (quinsol@ibm.net)/March 1997



W. Shakespeare が学んだ Grammar School.



Sir William Shakespeare

Guideline

この章ではイングランド中部にある町ストラットフォード・アポン・エイヴォンについて教養を深めましょう。夏場に訪れると町中が花で飾られていてとても美しいところです。昼には散策、夜は芝居見物。日本の小都市のお手本になるように思えます。

Note

1 Stratford-upon-Avon ストラットフォード・アポン・エイヴォン (地名だが、本来はエイヴォン川の畔りのストラットフォードの意) シェイクスピアの生誕地、Royal Shakespeare Company (R.S.C.) の本拠地としても有名である。**2 be steeped in** ~ ~に包まれている。**6 venue** 開催地、会合場所。**9 shire counties** shire (シャー) が付く州。**10 Blenheim Palace** ブレニム宮殿 (マールボロー公爵家所有の大邸宅)。

Brief History of William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was born at Stratford-upon-Avon in a house in Henley Street. This is preserved intact. His mother, Mary Arden, was one of the daughters of Robert Arden, yeoman farmer of Wilmcote: his father, John Shakespeare was a glover and wool dealer of good standing who held the office of Bailiff of the Borough in 1568. 5

From the age of seven to about 14, he attended Stratford Grammar School receiving an excellent well rounded education. At the age of 18 he married



ウィリアム・シェークスピアの生家

Anne Hathaway, who was seven years his senior and three months pregnant. She was of 10
'yeoman' stock — her family owned farm one mile west of Stratford in Shottery. He endured her until he could stand 15
it no longer and fled to London to become an actor. He then became actor-manager and

part-owner in the Blackfriars and afterwards the Globe Theatres. He was a first-rate actor, but it is as a writer of plays that he has achieved lasting world-wide fame. His plays are thought to be the finest ever written in any language. 20

His 37 plays vary in type; historical romances, light, fantastic comedies, some are tragedies, all including the comical and the farcical. He was a shrewd amassing quite a fortune. He returned to Stratford for his latter years where he died at the age of 52 years.

Guideline

芝居といえばシェイクスピアを思い浮かべるほど有名ですが、彼が詩人だったことは意外と知られていないんですね。数ある芝居の台本を書いていたのですから今風にいうと井上ひさしみたいな座付作者なのです。ところが彼（沙翁）はブランクバース (blank verse = 無韻詩) と呼ばれる詩の形で書いています。

Note

3 yeoman farmer 独立自営農 (ジェントリー階級と農場労働者との中間)。 **4 of good standing** 信望のある。 **5 the Borough** (勅許状によって特権を与えられた) 自治都市。 **17 actor-manager** 制作者兼役者 **18 the Blackfriars (Theatre)** ブラックフライヤー座 (1569-1642)。 **the Globe Theatre** グローブ (地球) 座。シェイクスピア劇の初演を行った劇場として有名。1599年建造、1613焼失、再建後1644年に清教徒によって取り壊された。長らくそのままだったが近年再建され、テムズ河畔に眺めることができる。

Questions

1. Which county is Stratford-upon-Avon in ?
2. What is Stratford-upon-Avon most famous for ?
3. When was William Shakespeare born ?
4. Which school did he attend ?
5. How many plays did he write ?

肖像画貼付欄

演習その 4

- ① シェイクスピアの肖像画をプリントアウトし「肖像画貼付欄」に貼り付けなさい。
(URL = <http://www.stratford-upon-avon.co.uk/>)
- ② Stratford-upon-Avon のホームページにアクセスして、この町やシェイクスピアについていろいろ調べてみなさい。

CHAPTER 4

BEATRIX POTTER IN LAKE DISTRICT

BEATRIX POTTER IN LAKE DISTRICT

‘Beatrix Potter! Ah yes—Peter Rabbit. Jemima Puddleduck. And Tom Kitten, and Pigling Bland.’ That’s how millions of people all over the world react as soon as they hear the name of the woman who made the simple animals of the English countryside famous.

But Beatrix Potter was far more than a writer of nursery tales. She was also a farmer and landowner, a breeder and judge of prize sheep and one of the great benefactors of the National Trust. It is through her wisdom that so much of the Lake District has been preserved so that we may appreciate and enjoy its beauties today, and in the future.

From a young child living in London, Beatrix Potter was fascinated by nature. With her younger brother Bertram, she collected animals, skeletons and fossils. She drew and painted pictures of plants and animals and often went to the Natural History Museum to learn more. Travelling around the country with her parents, she added first-hand experience and it is this deep love and knowledge of the countryside which makes her books special. Animals may talk and wear flowered pinnies while cooking in remarkably human kitchens, but they are still animals, behaving as animals do. When Peter Rabbit comes into the garden to steal Mr. McGregor’s lettuces, he is very much a rabbit—yet even the gardeners amongst us are on his side, willing him to escape.

Beatrix Potter never ducked from the truth. Peter Rabbit’s own father came to a tragic and gruesome end by being cooked in a pie by Mrs McGregor (making Mrs Rabbit a single parent—what could be more politically cor-

rect?). And she never ‘wrote down’. If the right word was also a long word,
 25 she used it—‘soporific’ must be one of the most famous examples, but there
 are plenty of others. She believed that children *enjoyed* words, and anyone
 who has a small child knows she was right. To anyone learning a language,
 new and mellifluous words are a joy, and children are in just that position.

Although she travelled to many other parts of Britain during her childhood,
 30 it was the Lake District that caught her affection most. The Potters rented
 several different holiday homes here, from the imposing Wray Castle, on the
 shores of Windermere, to smaller houses in and around the village of Sawrey.
 And it was in Sawrey that she decided to settle, and bought her home Hill
 Top Farm, where she wrote most of her stories—thirteen books in all, six
 35 of which are set in Hill Top itself.

Pater Rabbit himself came before Hill Top. He evolved from a letter written
 to the small son of Beatrix Potter’s former governess. Five-year-old Noel was
 ill, and the letter was no ordinary letter. Instead, it was the prototype for the
 first of all the stories, beginning with the famous list of names—‘Flopsy,
 40 Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter’.

Nevertheless, it was eight years before Peter Rabbit was to see the light
 of day as a published book. The letter had not been forgotten and the story
 was rewritten, enlarged and illustrated. At first, the publisher Frederick Warne
 rejected him and his creator brought out a privately-published edition of 250
 45 copies and tried again a year later; this time, he was accepted and Beatrix
 Potter’s career as a children’s storyteller was launched.

But although he did not begin life at Hill Top, the earnings from this and
 subsequent books enabled Beatrix Potter to buy the farm which is now one
 of the most-visited places in the Lake District—a tiny, rambling, unstately-
 50 home in which every corner is familiar to those who love her books and where
 at any moment one might expect to catch a glimpse of Tom Kitten in a
 doorway, or Jemima Puddleduck splashing in the garden.

There is no doubt that Beatrix Potter could have spent the rest of her life
 writing stories. But her love and knowledge of animals went much further
 55 than that. At Hill Top, she was able to develop another passionate interest

and become a farmer. Nor was she content with just one farm. She went on to buy several and during the course of her negotiations she met and married the solicitor William Heelis and began another stage of her life.

Amongst other farming activities, Beatrix Potter bred prize pigs (one of which became immortalised as Pigling Bland). But she is best-known in 60 farming circles for the Herdwick sheep which she began to breed after buying Troutbeck Farm in 1923, when she was 57 years old. Who says it is ever too late to learn? By this time Beatrix Potter had stopped writing and become a respected farmer. Now she devoted herself to Herdwicks, the native sheep of the Lake District, and was known across the county as a breeder and judge, 65 winning prizes and becoming chairman of the Herdwick Sheep Breeders' Association. Probably few of the farmers she met and dealt with daily knew much about her books, and they would certainly not have considered them important!

Beatrix Potter's name will never be forgotten in the Lake District. For there 70 is a third side to her personality and achievements which is perhaps the most important and enduring of all. It is her that we have to thank for much of the unspoiled countryside now managed for us by the National Trust, the organisation which cares for so much of the British heritage.

It was her concern for the future that led her to work with the Trust's 75 founder, Canon Rawnsley, whom she met when he was Vicar of Wray during her holidays at Wray Castle. Canon Rawnsley gave Beatrix Potter the encouragement she needed to publish *Peter Rabbit*, and this encouragement was amply repaid when she began to set out to acquire land to present to the Trust, to be preserved in perpetuity. By 1927 she was so deeply involved that, even 80 though her own income was low (owing to a recession in farming at that time), she created fifty drawings which were sold in order to provide the funds to buy Cockshott Point, on Windermere. Three years later, she purchased the 4,000 acre Monk Coniston Estate, including Tarn Hows, to prevent it being developed or broken up. Half was immediately resold to the Trust, the other 85 half was kept for her lifetime.

After her death in 1943, the National Trust benefited by over 4,000 acres

of Lake District land, fourteen farms and a number of cottages. Yet even though she approved wholeheartedly of its principles, Beatrix Potter was
 90 never one to allow admiration to cloud her shrewd judgement—nor to curb her forthright tongue. ‘There are, I fear, a number of foolish people in the National Trust,’ she observed once. ‘The difference between them is that the Trust will continue . . .’

Beatrix Potter was no whimsical sentimentalist. She was a hard-headed
 95 businesswoman, a tough farmer, a forward-looking environmentalist, generous with her time, talents and money. And she was an artist and story-teller of rare ability.

One of Beatrix Potter’s greatest concerns was that the British heritage should be preserved. And by the part she played in achieving that, she became
 100 in herself an important part of that very heritage.

(Beatrix Potter—More Than Just a Rabbit’s Tale!)

Guideline

ピーター・ラビットの作者としてだけではなく、ナショナルトラスト運動の創始者の一人としてのビアトリクス・ポター女史の生涯を読み取ってほしい。夏休み、機会があればイングランドの北西部にある（スコットランドとの国境）湖水地方（Lake District）に足をのばしてソーリー村を訪れてみてください。そこにはナショナルトラスト第1号のヒルトップ農場（写真参照）があります。

Note

見出し **Beatrix Potter** ビアトリクス・ポター（1866-1943）。1 **Peter Rabbit**. **Jamima Puddleduck** etc ポター作品（童話）中に登場する動物たちの名前。7 **benefactor** 寄付者、後援者。7 **the National Trust** ナショナルトラスト（史跡や名勝保存のために1895年設立の民間団体。今では英国全体の1%の土地を所有し保存対象にしている。保存運動全般を指す場合もある。）8 **Lake District** 湖水地方（イングランド北西部の風光明媚な地方でワーズワース達逍遙詩人が好んで住んだ。）13 **Natural History Museum** 自然史博物館 16 **flowered pinnies** 花柄のピナフィア（エプロンに似た袖なしの家庭着）。24 **wrote down** < write down 分かりやすく書く。32 **the village of Sawrey** ソーリー村。33- **Hill Top Farm** ヒルトップ農場。47 **But although he did not begin life . . . ‘he’** は ‘she’ の誤りか？ 49 **unstately** 何の変哲もない。58 **solicitor** 事務弁護士。59 **prize pigs** 品評会で賞をとるようなブタ。66 **Herdwick Sheep** ハードウィック羊（英国北西部産の羊、頑丈で粗毛）ちなみにヒルトップ農場の羊には赤いペンキでH印がつけてある。

Questions

1. Who is Beatrix Potter?
2. Was the story of Peter Rabbit published immediately after it was written?
3. What did Ms Potter do after moving to Hill Top?

Tea Break



湖水地方

湖水地方はイングランド北西部、スコットランドとの旧国境近くに位置する大小の湖や山々のある風光明媚なところです。ロンドン周辺をはじめ広々とした平原になれた英国人には憧れの地だとか。私ども日本人には何の変哲もない当たり前の風景に映るのですが…。ここは十八世紀に詩人ワーズワースやコールリッジが逍遙して詩想を練ったり友情を温めたところとして、英文学、特にロマン派の詩を愛唱する人には聖地なのです。湖畔でワーズワースの短い詩「黄水仙 (The Daffodils)」の一節くらい吟じたい気分になります。

最近はこの他にピーターラビット人気に加わって、夏のシーズンともなると日本からの女子学生や OL、それになんとおばさま族までがソーリー村やウィндаミア湖あたりを闊歩なさるのです。教養を高めるのは大いに結構ですが、観光バスを仕立てての物見遊山だけはそろそろ卒業したいものです。



Hill Top Farm



Dove Cottage (The house of W. Wordsworth)

演習その 4



ビアトリクス・ポターとウィリアム・ワーズワースの情報を検索して湖水地方の代表的な二人についてまとめなさい。

cf. <http://www.wwebguides.com/>
<http://www.lake-district.com/>

The Daffodils

by William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a Cloud
That floats on high o'er Vales and Hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of dancing Daffodils;
Along the Lake, beneath the trees,
Ten thousand dancing in the breeze.

The waves beside them danced, but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee:—
A Poet could not but be gay
In such a laughing company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the shew to me had brought:

For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood.
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the Daffodils.

(from The Oxford Authors, *William Wordsworth* pp. 303–304)

CHAPTER 5

BASEBALL IN USA TODAY

—NOMO NO-HITS ROCKIES 9-0—

Dodgers extend lead on Padres

By Rod Beaton

USA TODAY

DENVER—Hideo Nomo surprised the baseball world again, throwing a no-hitter against Colorado in a 9-0 Los Angeles Dodgers' victory at Coors Field.

Nomo arrived unheralded from Japan last season, but his unorthodox style and excellence quickly gained him much fanfare and a Rookie of the Year award. Tuesday night's gem highlighted another superb season. 5

Nomo never threw a no-hitter in Japan. He lost a bid April 9, 1994, against Seibu to the leadoff hitter in the ninth.

He shut down the highest-scoring team in the National League in what is, by far, the most hitter-friendly ballpark.

Nomo's no-hitter was the third in the majors this season. 10

After Nomo waited out a two-hour rain delay to start the game, he opted to pitch from the stretch.

Nomo (16-10) required two stellar plays to deny the Rockies: a diving stop by Greg Gagne for a fourth-inning force, and his own, self-defense stab of a fifth-inning grounder headed for his face. He added an eighth-inning RBI 15 single.

The no-hitter took on added importance as the Dodgers dealt another setback to Colorado's fast-fading playoff hopes while enhancing their own by moving 1½ games ahead of second-place San Diego.

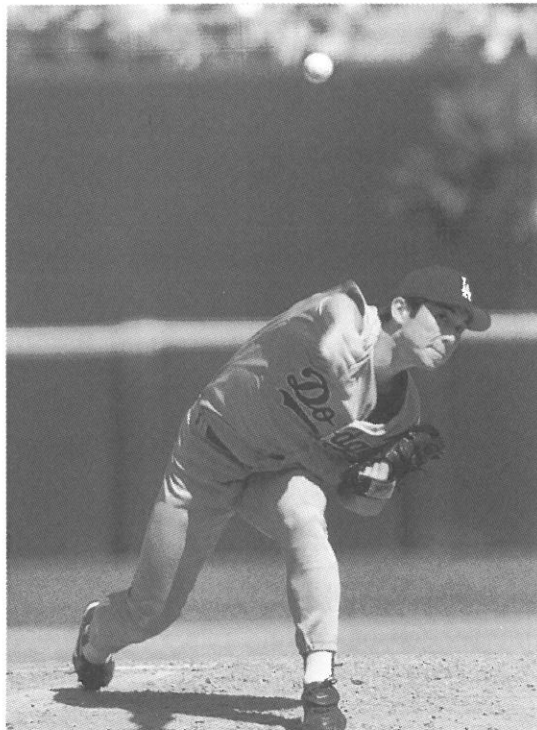
(USA TODAY (International Edition) September 19, 1996 の 1B 面
"Nomo no-hits Rockies 9-0")

Guideline

1995年の早春、近鉄バッファローズを退団してひっそりと渡米し、ドジャーズのラソーダ監督の励ましで一軍のピッチャーとして元巨人の村上投手以来の日本人大リーガーとして成功した野茂英雄の雄姿はまだ記憶に新しい。その野茂投手が2年目のジンスも何のその、9月にはドデカイ偉業をなし遂げてくれた。ノーヒットゲーム。同じ関西人として嬉しい限りである。それにしても大リーグでの成功のきっかけが彼の個性を生かし切れなかった草魂監督のおかげとは人間万事塞翁が馬である。(98年シーズン中にニューヨーク・メッツに移籍した。)

Note

見出し **Rockies** = Colorado Rockies ナショナル・リーグ西地区に属するチーム。**Dodgers** = Los Angeles Dodgers 同じく西地区に属する名門球団で、野茂選手はこのチームのピッチャー。96年の大統領選挙キャンペーン中に、共和党のドール候補が“New York Dodgers”とつい前の本拠地を言ってしまう、感覚のずれでミソをつけたのは有名な話である。1- **no-hitter** ノーヒットゲーム、無安打試合。2 **Coors Field** クアーズ球場(クアーズというビール名の方が馴染み?) 4 **a Rookie of the Year award** (1995年度) 新人王。8 **shut down** 抑える。9 **ballpark** 野球場。12 **pitch from the stretch** セットポジションで投げる。13 **two stellar plays** 二つの超ファインプレー。15 **RBI** = Runs Batted In (打点)

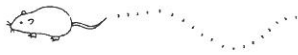


「大リーグで投げる野茂」

Questions

1. What did Nomo recently achieve?
2. How many no-hitters have there been in the majors this season?
3. What was Nomo's strategy after the rain break?
4. What stellar plays were required to deny the Rockies?
5. What has Nomo achieved so far this season?

演習その 5



アメリカの代表的な全国紙 USA TODAY のインターネット版で、今現在の野茂投手の記事を検索しなさい。

ヒント： USA TODAY の URL = <http://www.usatoday.com/>

CHAPTER 6

SCANNING TIMEOUT

— London Musicals & Theatres —

TimeOut London Theatre

Long Runners & Musicals

◆ Arcadia

Haymarket Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1 (0171 930 8800). Piccadilly Circus tube.

Performances 7.30pm Mon-Sat; matinées 2.30pm Wed, Sat.
Tickets £9-£23.

Tom Stoppard's masterpiece is an enormously stimulating play about facts and fiction. Set in a Derbyshire country house, the action switches from a present-day investigation by two historical sleuths into a scandal involving Lord Byron and the relationship between a tutor and his brilliant female pupil in 1809.

◆ Blood Brothers

Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (0171 369 1733). Leicester Square or Tottenham Court Road tube.

Performances 7.45pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Thur, 4pm Sat.
Tickets £27-£50.

This ambitious melodrama, about Liverpudlian twins separated at birth and brought up in radically different environments, is now ten years old and feeling its age. Willy Russell and Bob Tomson's musical scrapes by on sentimentality and memorable songs.

◆ Buddy

Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1 (0171 834 1317). Victoria tube/BR.

Performances 8pm Mon-Thur; 8.30pm Fri, Sat; matinées 5.30pm Fri, 5pm Sat.
Tickets £6-£27.50.

Alan Janes' show tells the true and tragic story of the bespectacled rock 'n' roll star who was killed in a plane crash at the age of 21. It's a revue show of Buddy Holly's most famous songs and has been running for several years now. Only for the most dedicated fan.

◆ Cats

New London Theatre, Drury Lane, WC2 (0171 405 0072). Holborn or Covent Garden tube.

Performances 7.45pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Tue, Sat.
Tickets £10.50-£30.

The most successful Andrew Lloyd Webber musical of them all, based on TS Eliot's *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*, still generates enough fizz to keep packing audiences in despite being London's longest-running musical.
Disabled: access.

◆ Copacabana

Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, W1 (0171 839 5987). Leicester Square tube.

Performances 8pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Wed, Sat.
Tickets £20-£30.

Barry Manilow's musical, directed by Roger Redfam and based almost entirely on Manilow's song 'Copacabana', is a wonderful over-the-top spectacular full of pirates in tights, chorus girls wearing tepees of ostrich feathers and go-go girls wearing fruit in all the wrong places. One of the slickest and most glamorous musicals in town.

◆ Crazy For You

Prince Edward Theatre, Old Compton Street, W1 (0171 734 8951). Leicester Square or Tottenham Court Road tube.

Performances 7.45pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Thur, Sat.
Tickets £11.50-£30.

A reworking of Gershwin's *Girl Crazy*, with showstopping numbers, great dancing and big portions of heart-stopping romance. Apart from the big ticket songs, the star of the evening is Susan Stroman's exhilarating choreography.

◆ Grease

Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, W1 (0171 416 6060). Tottenham Court Road tube.

Performances 7.30pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Wed, Sat.
Tickets £10-£27.50.

The coach-party favourite based on the film with a heart as big as a Cadillac. All-round family entertainment and a triumph of energy over good taste.

◆ Les Misérables

Palace Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (0171 434 0909). Leicester Square tube.

Performances 7.30pm Mon-Sat; matinées 2.30pm Thur, Sat.
Tickets £7-£30.

This RSC production of Alain Boublil's and Claude-Michel Schönberg's epic adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel is still going strong. Sit right up high in the cheapest seats to see how the slick scene changes work, and take a hankie for those tragic moments.

◆ Miss Saigon

Drury Lane Theatre, Catherine Street, WC2 (0171 494 5000). Covent Garden tube.

Performances 7.45pm Mon-Sat; matinées 3pm Wed, Sat.
Tickets £8.50-£30 (telephone booking fee £1.50, £1).

Another outing by Boublil and Schönberg, directed by British theatre darling Nicholas Hytner, this sumptuous update of *Madame Butterfly* - complete with spectacular floor shows, dream sequences and a helicopter - takes place around the fall of Saigon in 1975. An American GI falls in love with a Vietnamese prostitute. Wearing its heart on its sleeve. Doomed love, indeed. Disabled (0171 494 5470); access; toilets.

◆ The Mousetrap

St Martin's Theatre, West Street, WC2 (0171 836 1443). Leicester Square tube.

Performances 8pm Mon-Sat; matinées 2.45pm Tue, 5pm Sat.
Tickets £8-£22.

Agatha Christie's charming institution of a play continues to stroll along at a sedate 1930s pace towards the 21st century, supported by some of the most innocently camp acting in the West End.

◆ Oliver!

London Palladium, Argyll Street, W1 (0171 494 5020) Oxford Circus tube.