



Unwritten Britain

~Personality and Cultural Traits~

だれも書かなかったイギリス



Toby Wheeler
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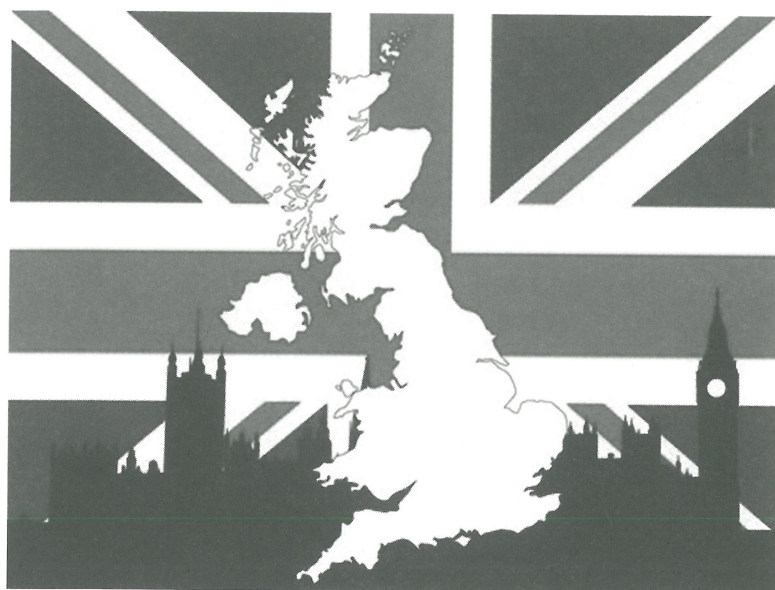


EIHO SHA

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～ *Personality and Cultural Traits* ～

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は し が き

本書は中学・高等学校で六年間英語を学習し、基本的な文法事項と語彙を習得している大学生を対象に書かれています。本文の長さは 460 語から 760 語の範囲内で、平均 600 語となっています。語彙のレベルは『ジーニアス英和辞典：第4版』（大修館書店）を参考にして、A ランク [中学学習語 1,150 語] と B ランク [高校学習語 3,100 語] を合わせた 4,250 語とし、C ランク [大学生・社会人に必要な語] 以上の語彙は、なるべく高等学校までの既習語で置き換えてあります。しかし、大学生用の教科書ですから、各レッスンに C ランク以上の新出単語・イディオムを 15~20 語程度導入してあります。これらの新出語彙は本文中に網掛けを施して一目でわかるように工夫してあるほか、上記の『ジーニアス英和辞典』や『ジーニアス英和大辞典』（大修館書店）、*Oxford Dictionary of English: 2nd edition* (OUP)、*COBUILD Advanced Learner's English Dictionary: New digital edition*、*Compact Thesaurus*、*English Usage for Learners* (以上 Collins) などの辞書を参照して、日本語または英語で注が付けてあります。

本書のもう一つの大きな特色は、各レッスンの冒頭に Warm Up のセクションが設けてあり、本文の内容を理解する上で、文化的背景等の知識が不可欠であると思われる項目を取り上げて説明を加え、必要があれば簡単な英語の練習問題を盛り込んで、あらかじめ背景知識をインプットし、準備を整えてから本文を読むという構成になっていることです。新出語彙とその意味も本文に先立って、まとめて提示されています。英文を読みながら注に目を通すという方式ではないので、読みが中断されることがなく、集中して本文を読み進められるようになっています。この部分を執筆するのに参考にした主な文献は *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia*、『ブリタニカ国際大百科事典：電子辞書対応小項目版』です。これらの他に、<http://www.bbc.co.uk> や <http://www.edinburghfestivals.co.uk>、<http://www.heart-of-wales.co.uk>、<http://www.isc.co.uk> 等のウェブサイトも利用しました。

練習問題は多肢選択形式の内容理解の問題を2題（14~15 問）と、本文中の表現を応用した日本語の英訳問題が 3 問、および通訳トレーニング法の一つで、英語の即読即解の力を養成するための「頭ごなし訳」の問題の四種類を用意しました。これらの問題を解くことによって、本文の内容を十分に理解することができるようになっています。なお、Unit 5 のみ多肢選択形式の問題の代わりに、段落ごとの要旨を日本語でまとめる要約の問題を取り入れました。

本文の内容は、本書のタイトル *Unwritten Britain*『だれも書かなかったイギリス』が示すように、本音の英国文化論になっています。どちらかと言えば控え目で、なかなか本音を語りがらないのが英国人ですが、本書ではその独特のユーモアのセンスで、英国の誇りも

弱点もすべてを率直に、ユーモラスに描いています。英国人のアイデンティティーはどうなっているのか？ 世界的にもあまり評判のよくない英国料理についてイギリス人自身はどう思っているのか？ 英国人のユーモアにはどのような種類があるのか？ 日本人が不思議に思っているイギリス人の行動様式の背後にあるものの考え方とは何か？ これらの疑問に対する答えが用意されています。

全体の構成は五つの大きなユニットから成り、各ユニットが三つのパートに分かれています。Unit 1 から Unit 4 までは「国と人々」、「食の文化」、「ユーモア」、「礼儀作法」というトピックをそれぞれ扱っていますが、Unit 5 は Wheeler 氏が日本の学生たちから最もよく受ける、いくつかの質問に答えるという形式になっています。なお、英語の表記はイギリス英語のため、favourite、programme、centimetre、popularise などが使われています。

このテキストの出版に関し、さまざまな面でご尽力下さった英宝社の佐々木元社長、編集長の宇治正夫両氏、および編集部の方々に心から感謝申し上げます。

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著者一同

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Part 1

ONE KINGDOM, FOUR COUNTRIES AND SIX THOUSAND ISLANDS

Before You Read: Warm Up

まず、皆さんがこれからこのテキストで学ぶ英国の地理を確認しておきましょう。前ページの地図を見ながら下の文章の空欄を埋めてください。

英国の正式名称は the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1:) といいます。この国は二つの主な島から成り、大きい方の島の名称はグレート・ブリテン島、小さい方は (2:) 島です。これら二つの島およびその周辺の島々を総称して the British Isles (3:) と呼びます。大きい方の島にはイングランド、(4:)、(5:) の3つの地方が含まれますが、イギリス人はこれらを three countries と呼びます。小さい方の島の大部分は the Republic of Ireland または the Irish Republic (6:) という英国とは別の国ですが、この島の北東部に位置する (7:) 地方は英国に属するもう一つの country です。これら4つの地方で構成される連合王国が、私たちが通常イギリスと呼ぶ国なのです。England や Britain という語がこの国全体を指すのによく使われますが、正式な使い方ではないことを心得ておきましょう。

(1) _____

(2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

(5) _____ (6) _____ (7) _____

以下に示す人や物は米国、英国、フランス、エジプトのうち、どの国と関係があるでしょうか？
まず辞書を使わずに自力で答えてみましょう。全部解答した後で、不明なものについては辞書で意味や発音を調べてください。

1. boiled snails

2. David Beckham

3. the Eiffel Tower

4. the Louvre

5. mummies

6. pharaohs

7. pyramids

8. Shakespeare

9. the Statue of Liberty

A : The United States of America: ()

B : The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: () ()

C : The French Republic: () () ()

D : The Arab Republic of Egypt: () () ()

First Reading: Vocabulary

以下の注を参考にしながら、本文を一度通して最後まで読んでみましょう。新出単語は本文中で網掛けがしてあります。*の印の付いた単語には複数の意味があります。読み進めながら意味を推測し、本文全体を読み終えたら、辞書を引いて文脈に合う意味を確認しましょう。

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Amazonian | アマゾン川流域の |
| obsession | (妄想などに) 取りつかれること |
| celebrated | 高名な、有名な |
| cuisine | 料理 |
| spring to mind | 急に頭に浮かぶ |
| strand* | |
| weave* – wove – woven | |
| apart from | ～はさておき、～を除けば |
| universally | 普遍的に、例外なく |
| Briton | ブリトン人 (ローマ人侵入の頃英国南部に住んでいたケルト族) |
| station* (動詞) | |
| whilst | = while |
| Brittany | ブルターニュ (フランス北西部の半島) |
| exclusion | 除外、排除 |
| fearsome | 恐ろしい、ぞっとするような |
| clan | 氏族 |
| uninhabited | 人が住んでいない、無人の |
| observe | 述べる、言う |
| selfsame | = exactly the same |

One Kingdom, Four Countries and Six Thousand Islands



① Close your eyes and pick a country. Any country. I'm sure you already have one in your mind's eye. Now think of two or three things commonly associated with that nation. If you have chosen America, perhaps you're at the moment thinking of the Statue of Liberty, ¹a giant talking mouse, or people who eat more in a day than your average Amazonian tribe will ²over the course of five years. Maybe your thoughts have turned to Egypt, with its pyramids, pharaohs, camels and obsession with mummies. Or France, boasting the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, and celebrated cuisine of boiled alive snails and chopped up frogs.

② Now turn your attention to Britain. What immediately springs to mind? Fish and chips? Rain? David Beckham? The Beatles? Princess Diana? Manchester United? Shakespeare? Pubs? Bad teeth? While there is no doubt

that all of the above are ³strands* of the cultural DNA from which Britain is woven*, it might also interest you to know that everything mentioned above is actually English (apart from ⁴rain and bad teeth, which recognise no borders and are universally endured).

③ Part of the problem is that the United Kingdom consists of four countries which, although they share a common language, English, and closely connected history, also have uniquely different cultures. The official national title is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain includes England, Scotland and Wales.



*Buckingham Palace in London is the official principal residence of the British monarch.

④ If we are to be technical, and at the risk of confusing people even further, if you say 'Britain' without using 'Great,' you are only referring to England and Wales. ⁵This fault lies firmly at the feet of the Romans who, while supremely blessed in many ⁶spheres, were not so successful when it came to fighting the ancient Britons, and had to station* more soldiers on the island than they used to suppress the rest of their European Empire. In those days, England and Wales were known as Britannia (or Britannia Major), whilst Britannia Minor referred to Brittany in France. The reason for Scotland's exclusion is that its fearsome fighting clans, who covered themselves in blue dye before rushing towards their enemies, were never defeated by the Romans, who clearly thought it a waste of time as the people were quite mad.

⑤ To make an already complicated situation even more difficult to understand, you will also sometimes read or hear people refer to the British Isles, a geographical term which includes England, Scotland, Wales, the whole of Ireland, that is Northern Ireland AND the Republic of Ireland, plus all the islands dotted around the coast, of which there were an astonishing 6,289 ⁷ at the last count (compared to Japan's estimated 4,000). Whilst this might sound like an incredible amount, in reality the vast majority of these are uninhabited.

⑥ Ask a person from the United Kingdom what nationality they are, and you will often be given a variety of answers, simply because for the most part ⁸ they cannot quite work it out themselves. As the writer and traveller George Borrow observed, "⁹ There are no countries in the world less known by the British than those selfsame British Islands."

Second Reading: Comprehension Exercises

【1】下線部 1～9 の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの選択肢から選びなさい。

1. a giant talking mouse
 - a. a character in TV commercials
 - b. a comedian in a mouse costume
 - c. a popular Disney character
2. over the course of five years
 - a. during a five year period
 - b. for more than five years
 - c. within the next five years
3. strands of the cultural DNA
 - a. the images of a culture b. the symbols of a culture c. the elements of a culture
4. rain and bad teeth, which recognise no borders and are universally endured
 - a. regarding rain and bad teeth, not all living creatures in the world are inconvenienced by them
 - b. regarding rain and bad teeth, people all over the world suffer from them, wherever their place of residence
 - c. regarding rain and bad teeth, there are not any national differences, and they are the same all over the world

5. This fault lies firmly at the feet of the Romans
 - a. The Romans are undoubtedly to blame for this fault
 - b. The Romans clearly told lies about this fault
 - c. This fault was severely criticised by the Romans

6. spheres
 - a. battles
 - b. fields
 - c. occasions

7. at the last count
 - a. at the time of the final counting
 - b. when the last island was counted
 - c. the last time the number was counted

8. they cannot quite work it out themselves
 - a. they are not quite sure how to answer this question
 - b. they are too confused to concentrate on this issue
 - c. they cannot solve this problem by themselves

9. There are no countries in the world less known by the British than those selfsame British Islands.
 - a. Except for the British, the rest of the world does not know Britain so well.
 - b. People from other countries have more knowledge about Britain than the British.
 - c. Their own country, Britain, remains the most mysterious nation to the British.

【2】 次の問い(1)～(5)の正しい答えになるものを、それぞれの選択肢から選びなさい。

- (1) According to Paragraph 1, which country is usually associated with an ancient and pre-Christian cultural heritage?
 1. America
 2. Egypt
 3. France

- (2) What are the four countries in the United Kingdom like?
 1. Each country in the United Kingdom is culturally quite distinct.
 2. Northern Ireland is linguistically different from the three other countries.
 3. Scotland and Wales have a particularly close historical relationship.

- (3) What was the result of the fighting between the Romans and the ancient Britons?
 1. The Romans had difficulty in suppressing the Britons, and they could not conquer Scotland.
 2. The Romans stopped fighting because they were afraid of the mad Scottish tribes dyed in blue.
 3. The Romans succeeded in suppressing the Britons, only after sending many soldiers to Great Britain.

(4) Which of the following includes the Republic of Ireland?

1. Great Britain 2. the British Isles 3. the United Kingdom

(5) Which of the following is true about the small islands around the British coast?

1. Britain has a surprisingly large number of islands, and on most of which people lead a quiet life.
2. The total number of British islands is larger than that of Japan, but most of them are deserted.
3. There are twice as many islands in the U. K. as in Japan, but most of them are not fit for human habitation.

【3】本文中に出てきた表現を応用して、以下の日本語を英訳しなさい。

(i) The United Kingdom consists of four countries.

そのロックバンドは男女二人ずつのメンバーで構成されています。

.....

(ii) If we are to be technical, if you say 'Britain' without using 'Great,' you are only referring to England and Wales.

カナダへ留学したいと思うなら、まずカナダの大学に関する情報を入手しなければなりません。

.....

(iii) The Romans were not so successful when it came to fighting the ancient Britons.

スポーツのこととなると、私のいとは何でも知っている。

.....

【4】スラッシュ (/) のマークに注意して、文頭から順に頭ごなし訳をしてみましょう。

Part of the problem is /
that the United Kingdom consists of four countries (which), /
although they share /
a common language, English, and /
closely connected history, /
which also have uniquely different cultures. //

Part 2

THE BEST OF ENEMIES

Before You Read: Warm Up

①段落にイングランド地方の名物として、morris dancingという舞踊が出てきますが、これはスペイン起源と言われる民族舞踊の一種で、英国の田園地方で15世紀頃から豊穡を祈願するために踊った仮装舞踊です。昔は教会で踊りましたが、宗教改革の際に国法で禁止され、その後20世紀の初めころ北部地方で受け継がれていたものが再び興隆をみました。六人の男性が白い装束を身に着け、儀礼のために顔を黒く塗り、足にモリス・ベルと呼ばれる小鈴をつけて、両手にハンカチを持ち複雑なステップを踏みながら踊ります。ロビン・フッドなど伝説上の人物に扮することが多いそうです。

同じく①段落にウェールズ人の好きなものの一つとして、daffodils (ラッパズイセン) という花の名前が挙げてあります。この花は英国に春の到来を告げる草花の一つですが、ウェールズではこの水仙とleekと呼ばれる日本のネギよりもはるかに太くて大きなポロねぎが国花、あるいはウェールズの象徴になっています。英国の各地方にはそれぞれ守護聖人がいますが、ウェールズでは3月1日がSaint David's Dayと呼ばれる守護聖人、聖デイヴィッドを祭る祝日で、この日にはウェールズの人々がdaffodilsとleeksを上着につけて飾る習慣があります。

⑤段落に登場するthe Houses of Westminsterとは、the Houses of Parliamentと同じ意味で使われています。厳密にはParliamentは英国の国会（議会）、Westminsterはロンドンにある国会議事堂のことです。英国の場合、国会はthe House of Lords（上院）とthe House of Commons（下院）から成り立っています。

数字の読み方：例にならって、以下の空所を埋めてみましょう。

| | | |
|-------------|--|---------|
| 100 | a / one hundred | 百 |
| 2,000 | two thousand | 二千 |
| 30,000 | (1:) | 三万 |
| 400,000 | four hundred thousand | (A:) |
| 5,000,000 | five million | 五百万 |
| 80,000,000 | (2:) | 八千万 |
| 700,000,000 | seven hundred million | (B:) |
| 英国の人口 | 60 million = sixty million | (C:) 人 |
| 日本の人口 | 120 million = a hundred and twenty million | (D:) 人 |

145,000
1.7 million

(3:
one point seven million

)
百七十万

First Reading: Vocabulary

以下の注を参考にしながら、本文を一度通して最後まで読んでみましょう。新出単語は本文中で網掛けがしてあります。* の印の付いた単語には複数の意味があります。読み進めながら意味を推測し、本文全体を読み終えたら、辞書を引いて文脈に合う意味を確認しましょう。

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| in terms of | ～の点（観点）からみると |
| irrationally | 無分別に |
| reserve* | |
| ingenuity | 発明の才、創意 |
| dispel | 一掃する、追い払う |
| in turn | 今度は、同様に |
| hostilities（複数形） | |
| incestuous | 近親相姦的な、排他的な |
| devolution | 自治権移譲 |
| autonomous | 自治権のある、独立した |
| square kilometre | 平方キロメートル |
| dwarf（動詞） | （対照的に）～を小さく見せる |
| birth rate | 出生率 |
| immigrant | （永住を目的とした外国からの）移民、移住者 |
| parity | 同等、対等 |

The Best of Enemies



① **In terms of** actual size, England is the largest country, with a population of nearly 51 million; Scotland follows next, with 5 million; Wales comes in third with just under 3 million; Northern Ireland, as the smallest of the four, has a population currently numbered at 1.7 million. Each country has its own particular culture, of which it is fiercely, and sometimes rather **irrationally**, proud. The English are known for their **reserve***, morris dancing, and jam and scones. The Scottish, on the other hand, are well-known for their tartan kilts, whisky (although in fact “whiskey,” to use its Irish spelling, comes originally from Ireland) and engineering **ingenuity**. The Welsh are famous for their love of singing, daffodils, and unhealthy interest in sheep. Rather worryingly, at 5 million, there are actually more sheep in Wales than people, which ¹ **does nothing to dispel** the rumours. The people of Northern Ireland are famous for ... well, to be honest, ² **no one can quite work out** what they are famous for, themselves included.

② Each country has their own separate sporting teams, except for special occasions such as the Olympics, and some rugby events, when they will be united as one ³ under the “Union Jack,” the flag of Great Britain. Many people might regard combining these countries into one single team as cheating, but the truth is the British are so bad at sports that they need all the help they can get. It should be noted that even when they do join as one, they ⁴ still manage to be just as hopeless.



③ As far as the United Kingdom is concerned, perhaps the only thing the four countries are united in is their intense dislike of one another. The English look down on the Scottish, who **in turn** look down on the Northern Irish. Everyone looks down on the Welsh. However, there is one thing the Scottish, Welsh and Irish do agree upon – they all hate the English the most. To be honest, the English don’t care very much about ⁵ this, as they are too busy hating the French to notice. Once in a while a war will be declared, and the British, forced to fight side by side, discover that they are actually rather fond of one another. However, as soon as **hostilities** have ceased and a peace treaty has been signed, they quickly return to their former mutual hatred. It is a very strange and **incestuous** relationship, that even most British people have trouble understanding, let alone explaining. They are, in some ways, the best of friends, and in other ways the worst of enemies. Perhaps the term “the best of enemies” sums things up most accurately.

*United under the Union Jack, the four countries have a love-hate relationship.

④ London, as well as being the capital of both the United Kingdom and England, is also now the biggest city in Europe, with a population of nearly 8 million. It was first founded by the Romans almost two thousand years ago.

⑤ Although Scotland's largest city is Glasgow, its capital is the remarkably beautiful Edinburgh, whilst the capital of Wales is Cardiff, and ⁷things are run from Belfast in Northern Ireland. Thanks to devolution in 1998, each of these countries now has its own parliament or assembly, and is to a large extent autonomous, and not ruled from the Houses of Westminster in London.

⑥ In terms of size and population, Japan is ⁸a giant compared to Great Britain, with over twice as many people, and covering an area of 377,873 square kilometres, which dwarfs Britain's 244,100 square kilometres. However, Japan's falling birth rate and increasingly elderly population, in contrast to the sharply rising number of immigrants arriving in the United Kingdom (147,000 new British citizens in 2009, according to official statistics) means ⁹there may well be some parity in terms of the number of people living in either country in the next few decades.

Second Reading: Comprehension Exercises

【1】下線部1～9の意味に最も近いものを、それぞれの選択肢から選びなさい。

1. does nothing to dispel

- a. does not approve of b. does not get rid of c. does not spread

2. no one can quite work out

- a. nobody admits b. nobody calculates c. nobody knows

3. under the "Union Jack," the flag of Great Britain

- a. representing the country b. supporting the British c. waving the national flag

4. still manage to be just as hopeless

- a. are still hoping to get better b. are still as poor sportsmen as ever
c. are still trying to be hopeful

5. this

- a. the fact that they are hated by the rest of the nation
b. being bullied by the Welsh, Scottish and the Northern Irish
c. this worrying situation of mutual hatred among the British