

Articles from the New York Times
ニューヨークタイムズで時代を読む

Trends in Transition

Edited with Notes and Exercises
by

Rume KITA

and

Keith Wesley ADAMS

EIHO SHA



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PRINTED IN JAPAN

はじめに

世界各地から発信された The New York Times の署名入り記事をお届けします。近年、時代の潮流は大きくうねり、価値観の変化の中で、人々はひと昔前とはちがう幸福の形を模索しています。うねりに翻弄された私たちはどこへ向かおうとしているのか、手にしようとしている幸福は確かなものなのか、本書 Trends in Transition に収めた 12 編の記事が皆さんに問いかけています。

今回は、環境問題、子供をめぐる問題、日々の食事、学校のあり方、そして現代のテクノロジーという 5 つの項目を取り上げました。いずれの記事も私たちがたった今経験しているか、または近い将来必ず経験するであろうことがテーマとなっているという点で、身近な問題として自らに引きよせて読んでいただけることと思います。

また、アメリカ以外の場所から発信された記事が半分以上を占め、特に、日本を含めたアジアの事情をめぐる記事が多いのも本書の大きな特徴となっています。超大国アメリカの迷いや日本の焦りとともに、台頭するアジア各国の勢いも読み取っていただけることを期待しています。

本書 Trends in Transition はニューヨークタイムズシリーズの第 4 冊目となります。ともに作業をした Keith Wesley Adams 氏の手によるクロスワード形式の練習問題など、これまでのシリーズに比べ、より語彙力の強化を図ったものとなっています。

また、今回も企画段階から英宝社の宇治正夫氏にはたいへんお世話になりました。記事の選定からレイアウトに至るまで我儘を聞いていただき、また折に触れて貴重なご助言を賜り、完成に至りました。心よりお礼申し上げます。

2010 年 初夏

喜 多 留 女

Preface

This, the 4th book in the New York Times articles series, looks at crucial and controversial issues concerning the environment, children, food, education and technology from around the world. Having chosen a large number of articles from Asia, my colleague, Rume Kita, has made me acutely aware of just how universal certain trends and troubles are throughout the various transitions our post-modern societies face in our pursuit of new technologies, success, and identity. From guilt to gender and genetics it seems clear that there is a growing consciousness of who we are, what we want and how we affect our world. And while the destruction of both the environment and traditional values seems direr than ever, I hope you will be encouraged, as I am, by the evident willingness to change of people in societies around the world. Be it Americans refusing to buy bottled water, Germans experimenting with car-free suburbs, or traditionally male-dominated Koreans welcoming the greater role of women in their society, one can see a general trend of human civilization adapting to their environments to make a hopefully healthier, happier world. These articles will make you more conscious of these trends in transition that we face.

My role in this text is to provide both questions and exercises that will hopefully greatly increase both your word power and consciousness by focusing on the key ideas and words within these great articles. I have tried to make the exercises fun, using crosswords and compound match games to increase the student's desire to learn and enjoy the wealth of language. The words chosen are critical both to passing university level English exams and to understanding our world. I hope you enjoy.

Sincerely,
Keith Wesley Adams

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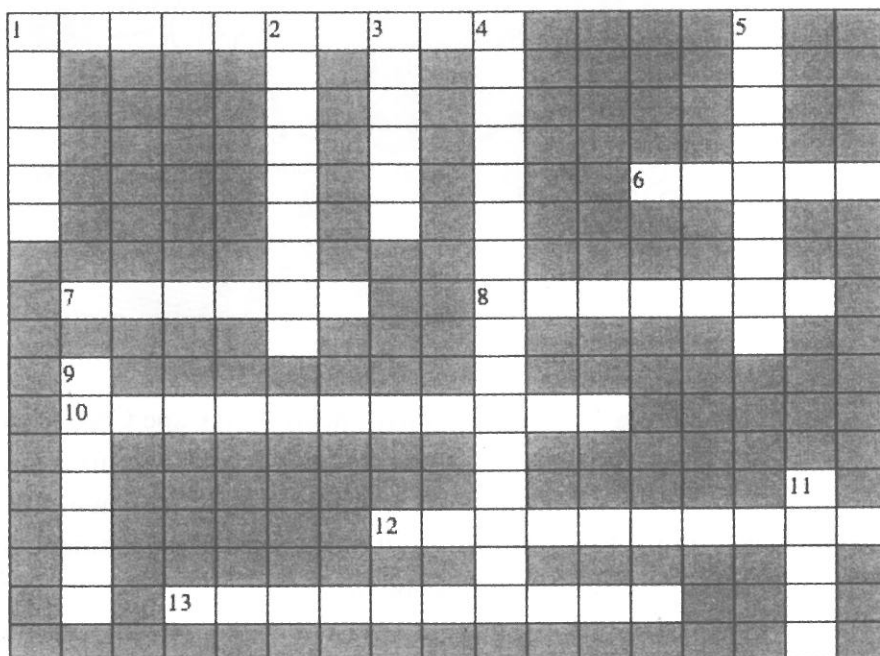
Unit 1

Water, Water Everywhere, but Guilt by the Bottleful

By ALEX WILLIAMS

Pre-reading

Match the words in the box at the bottom to their descriptions to fill in the crossword.



Across:

1. Cheap enough to be bought by anyone.
6. A speech designed to convince someone.
7. To be responsible for, or feel ashamed of wrongdoing.
8. Ordinary, everyday, boring.
10. To be lit up, shining, enlightened.
12. Ideas most widely accepted by a nation or a culture.
13. Existing everywhere.

Down:

1. To be passionate or enthusiastic.
2. To be in great need.
3. Harmless, non-threatening, kind.
4. A person who works to protect the earth's nature.
5. To be well known, noticeable.
9. An evil person.
11. To be shrewd, in-the-know, knowing, smart.

Affordable

Ardent

Benign

Desperate

Environmentalist

Guilty

Illuminated

Mainstream

Mundane

Prominent

Savvy

Spiel

Ubiquitous

Villain



Robert Grossman

ON a recent family vacation in Cape Cod, Jenny Pollack, 40, a novelist and public relations associate from Brooklyn, did something she knew she would come to regret. She did it on the spur of the moment. She did it because she felt desperate.

4 on the spur of the moment 「衝動的に」

6 Dasani 「ダサニ」 飲料メーカーの名前.

8 Nalgene bottle 「ナルゲン社の水筒」ナルゲンはアウトドア用の携帯ボトルなどを作るアメリカのメーカー.

9 work up a thirst 「運動をしてのどが渇く」

Besides, the giant illuminated Dasani vending machine was just standing there, like a beacon.

So, with her reusable plastic Nalgene bottles dry and her son Charlie working up a thirst in an indoor playground, she broke down and bought a bottle of water. To most people it would be a simple act of self-refreshment, but to Ms. Pollack it was also a minor offense against the planet—think of all the oil used to package, transport and refrigerate that water.

“Something about it felt like a betrayal,” said Ms. Pollack, who otherwise does not consider herself an ardent environmentalist. She said she decided to stop buying water after hearing friends talk about the impact of America’s bottled water habit. And now she is doing what she can to spread the word.

“I’ve pretty much said to every single one of my friends,

‘Can I tell you my spiel about bottled water?’”

How unlikely, that at the peak of a sweltering summer, people on playgrounds, in parks, and on beaches are suddenly wondering if an ice-cold bottle of fresh water might be
5 a *bad* thing.

In the last few months, bottled water—generally considered a benign, even beneficial, product—has been increasingly portrayed as an environmental villain by city leaders, activist groups and the media. The argument centers not on
10 water, but oil. It takes 1.5 million barrels a year just to make the plastic water bottles Americans use, according to the Earth Policy Institute in Washington, plus countless barrels to transport it from as far as Fiji and refrigerate it.

The issue took a major stride into mainstream dialogue
15 earlier this summer, after the mayors of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis and New York began urging people to opt for tap water instead of bottled.

This added momentum to efforts by environmental groups like Corporate Accountability International and Food & Water
20 Watch, which have been lobbying citizens to dump the bottle; environmental organizations had banded together in several states to pressure governments to extend bottle bills to include bottled water. Several prominent restaurateurs, like Alice Waters of Chez Panisse in Berkeley, Calif., made much-
25 publicized moves to drop bottled water from their menus.

AND so people who had come to consider bottled water a great convenience, or even a mark of good taste, are now casting guilty glances at their frosty drinks.

Daphne Domingo Johnson, a life coach who also works
30 for a nonprofit organization in Seattle, said she used to keep a case of bottled water “in my trunk for all times, just because I know the importance of water.” Ms. Johnson, 35, said she thought of reusable plastic Nalgene bottles—recently reborn as urban status symbols—as “just for backpackers or
35 athletes.”

Now, after reading news reports about the debate over bottled water, Ms. Johnson said, the rare bottles she buys

17 tap water 「水道水」

20 dump 「排除する、
使うのをやめる」

22 bottle bill 「ボトル
法」⇒ Note 1

24- make moves 「手段を
とる」

- 1- mount a campaign 「キャンペーンを始める」
- 4 Crystal Geyser 「クリスタルガイザー」
カリフォルニア産のミネラルウォーター。
- 10- Evian habit 「エビアンを飲む習慣」エビアンはフランス産のミネラルウォーター。
- 28 Jennifer Aniston ⇒ Note 2
- 28- Glacéau SmartWater 「グラソー社のスマートウォーター」
ミネラルウォーターのひとつ。
- 31 New York Fashion Week 「ニューヨークコレクション」
ニューヨークで開催されるファッションショー。
- 32 Aveda 「アヴェダ」 ⇒ Note 3
design label 「ファッションブランド」
- 35 backstage 「ショーの舞台裏で」
- 37- take out full-page newspaper advertisements 「新聞に全面広告を出す」
- feel “like a guilty pleasure.” She helped mount an antibottled water campaign at work, posting fliers trumpeting environmental reasons why people should drink tap water instead of the free Crystal Geyser her employer provides.
- She is not alone. In interviews last week with dozens of people on sun-baked streets around the country, former and current bottled water devotees showed a new awareness of the issue’s complexities.
- Some have already changed their ways. Melissa Frawley, 38, a banker in Atlanta, said she recently broke her Evian habit after news reports altered her thinking. Environmentalism, she concluded, “is sometimes an inconvenience to us all, but it is something I think we all need to do.”
- Others who had not changed their habits were nevertheless feeling a new sense of guilt. Barry Eskandani, 31, an administrative assistant in San Francisco who considers himself a connoisseur of water brands, said that lately his fellow Bay Area residents act as if “you just killed their puppy” if you dare throw a bottle in the garbage.
- Bottled water has now overtaken coffee and milk in sales nationally, and is catching up with beer. To some, it’s an affordable luxury. To others, a healthy alternative to sugary drinks.
- Over the last 15 years, the bottled water industry has been astonishingly successful in turning a product that once seemed an indulgence into a daily companion. Savvy marketers even managed to recast this mundane product as a talisman of sexiness—Jennifer Aniston is the new face of Glacéau SmartWater.
- But the fickleness of fashion may be tilting against the industry. In preparation for New York Fashion Week this September, Aveda has an agreement with several design labels, including 3.1 Phillip Lim, Rodarte, Temperley London, Thakoon and Marc Bouwer to use recycled aluminum bottles for the water served to models and stylists backstage.
- And the industry is feeling the pressure. Last week, the International Bottled Water Association took out full-page

newspaper advertisements urging consumers to recycle, not abandon, their bottles and arguing that “when we drink any beverage, it’s likely to come out of a bottle or a can.”

5 **S**OME people wonder why environmentalists have singled out bottled water, and not dish detergent or Wiffle Ball bats.

Jessica Retan, a 22-year-old nanny who lives in Harlem, was sipping from a bottle of Poland Spring in Central Park on a hot Saturday. The waste issue, she said, is “concerning,
10 but there’s Coke, shampoo—a lot of things in addition to water that are bottled in plastic. So I’m curious, why just focus on bottled water?”

Gigi Kellett of Corporate Accountability International’s Think Outside the Bottle campaign said environmental ef-
15 forts targeting bottled water are a good starting point because water “is something that people can have access to right out of the taps.”

“It’s a way to protect the environment and protect your pocketbook,” she said, adding that most empty bottles end
20 up not in recycling bins but in the garbage.

All that discarded plastic also bothers Barbara Kancelbaum, a freelance writer in Park Slope. “It’s not like the bottles that carry water are worse than bottles carrying Pepsi,” said Ms. Kancelbaum, 42, who was so moved by the sight of over-
25 flowing garbage cans in Prospect Park that she posted an antibottled water message on an online bulletin board for local mothers. “The problem is that the water industry has exploded, so that there are many, many more bottles being used than there were before.”

30 “The solution,” she said, “is not to buy other kinds of drinks. The solution is to bring your own water.”

But even the noblest of intentions can wilt in the heat. Dave Byers, 65, from Silver Spring, Md., discussed the issue with his wife, Pat, on the steps of the Metropolitan Mu-
35 seum of Art on a 90-degree Saturday. “I think it should be banned, actually,” he said of bottled water.

As he spoke, he and his wife shared a bottle of Poland

3 **come out of a bottle or a can**「(飲み物が) ボトルか缶に入っている」

5 **dish detergent**「食器用洗剤」

6 **Wiffle Ball bats**「ウィッフルボール社のバット」⇒Note 4

8 **Poland Spring**「ポーランドスプリング」ミネラルウォーターのひとつ。

14 **Think Outside the Bottle campaign**「“ボトルの外側を考えよう”というキャンペーン」ペットボトルの使用に反対するキャンペーン。

20 **recycling bin**「リサイクルのための回収箱」

25 **post**「掲載する」

26 **online bulletin board**「インターネット上の掲示板」

Spring. They said they felt bad about it, but it was hot. And
 2 drinking fountain「水 they could not find a drinking fountain.
 飲み場」

“Water is so ubiquitous,” he said, glancing at the bottle.
 “It seems a little dumb to walk around with a bottle of this.”

August 12, 2007 5

Notes

- 1 アメリカでは、カリフォルニア、ニューヨーク、オレゴン、ハワイなど 11 州に通称 bottle bill と呼ばれるペットボトルやビンのリサイクル推進法が制定されている。いずれも、商品購入時に数セントを上乗せして支払い、消費者が容器を返却すると返金されるというデポジット制を取っている。どのような飲料が対象となるかは州ごとにまちまちで、容器の大きさや材質によって対象外となるものもある。なお、コネチカット州、オレゴン州、ニューヨーク州では 2009 年になってから水のボトルも対象となった。
- 2 Jennifer Aniston は 1969 年生まれのアメ리카の女優。1994 年に始まったテレビドラマ「フレンズ」で大人気となり、その後映画界に進出した。2004 年に男性向け情報誌による「最もセクシーな 100 人」の第 11 位に選ばれている。2000 年に Brad Pitt と結婚したが 2005 年に離婚した。
- 3 アヴェダは 1978 年に設立されたアメリカの化粧品ブランド。植物由来の材料を使い、詰め替え式の口紅容器や古新聞を再利用したパッケージを開発し、100%風力発電で製造や流通をまかなう工場を作るなど、地球環境に配慮した企業として名が知れている。
- 4 このメーカーのボールとバットを使うゲームは“ウィップルボール”と呼ばれ、アメリカの小中学生を中心に人気がある。ルールは野球によく似ているが、バットもボールもプラスチック製で、ボールが空洞で穴が開いているため、魔球のように変化する球が簡単に投げられる。

Post-reading

Match the compounds to their description.

1. Affordable luxury		A. Helped or worked with each other.
2. Banded together		B. Destruction of the environment.
3. Broke down		C. A mark of one's wealth or place in society.
4. Drop . . . from		D. Stop using.
5. Healthy alternative		E. Stopped working.
6. Mainstream dialogue		F. A choice better for the health.
7. Offence against the planet		G. Cheap but unnecessary goods or services.
8. Status symbol		H. What most people believe and discuss.

Comprehension Questions

1. What did Jenny Pollack do that felt like “a minor offence against the planet?”
2. Why did Ms. Pollack decide to stop buying bottled water?
3. How many million barrels of oil are used to make water bottles each year?
4. The mayors of which cities urged people to stop drinking bottled water?
5. What did the mayors say should we drink instead of bottled water?
6. Which drink still sells more than bottled water in America?
7. Which famous star advertises for Glacéau SmartWater?
8. What kind of bottles are fashion agencies now using for the water for their models and stylists backstage?
9. Why are people focusing on water bottles and not coke bottles or shampoo bottles?
10. What is the solution to the bottled water problem according to Barbara Kancelbaum?

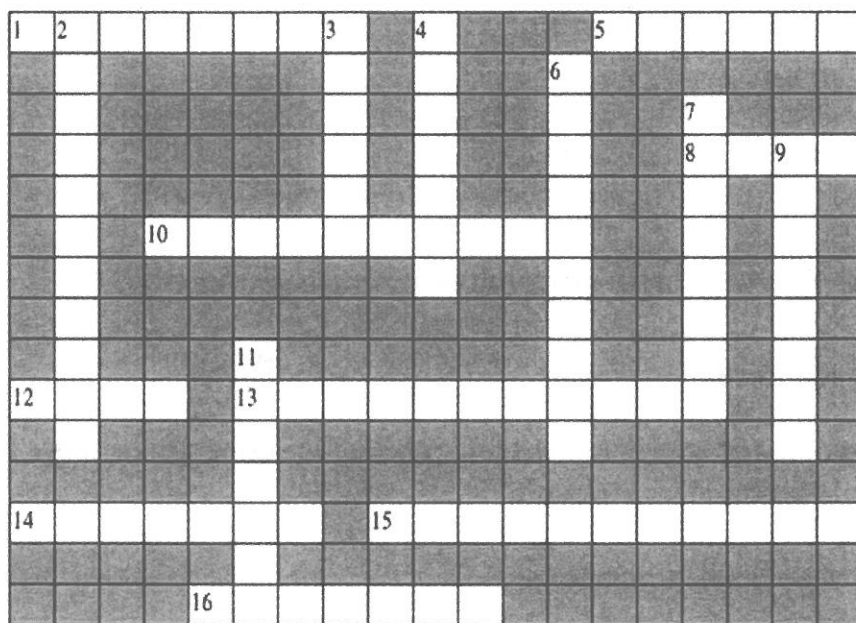
Unit 2

Before It Disappears

By ALLEN SALKIN

Pre-reading

Match the words in the box at the bottom to their descriptions to fill in the crossword.



Across:

1. A person who supports or helps a cause.
A legal representative.
5. A loud noise, a bird's cry. To complain loudly.
8. A trick. Something done to deceive others.
10. A person who predicts what will happen,
i.e. weather. . .
12. Disastrous, end, catastrophe, calamity.
A tragic destiny. Fate.
13. A place that is visually attractive, pleasing, charming.
14. To crush underfoot or treat badly.
15. Very upsetting, shocking, damaging.
16. Heavenly, perfect, pleasant, peaceful,
ideal.

Down:

2. The process or end state of ruin,
obliteration.
3. Something or somewhere strikingly
different from normal.
4. A sudden urge, instinctive drive, whim
i.e. . . . shopping
6. Somebody who studies nature, a
biologist. Somebody who believes
nature is truth, an environmentalist.
7. To protect (animals, nature), safeguard,
defend, maintain, etc.
9. To do something in a hurry. To
clamber, compete frantically.
11. Ruined, flawed, stained, no longer
perfect or as was naturally.

Advocate	Destruction	Devastating	Doom	Exotic	Forecaster
Idyllic	Impulse	Naturalist	Picturesque	Preserve	Ruse
Scramble	Spoiled	Squawk	Trample		

QUITO, Ecuador—Dennis and Stacie Woods, a married couple from Seattle, choose their vacation destinations based on what they fear is fated to destruction.

This month it was a camping and kayaking trip around the Galápagos Islands. Last year, it was a stay at a remote lodge in the Amazon, and before that, an ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro.

“We wanted to see the islands this year,” Mr. Woods, a lawyer, said last week in a hotel lobby here, “because we figured they’re only going to get worse.”

The visit to the Amazon was “to try to see it in its natural state before it was turned into a cattle ranch or logged or burned to the ground,” Mr. Woods said. Kilimanjaro was about seeing the sunrise on the highest peak in Africa before the ice cap melts, as some forecasters say it will within the next dozen years.

Next on their list: the Arctic before the ice is gone.

The Woodses are part of a travel trend that Ken Shapiro, the editor in chief of TravelAge West, a magazine for travel agents, calls “the Tourism of Doom.”

“It’s not just about going to an exotic place,” Mr. Shapiro said. “It’s about going someplace they expect will be gone in a generation.”

From the tropics to the ice fields, doom is big business. Quark Expeditions, a leader in arctic travel, doubled capacity for its 2008 season of trips to the northern and southernmost reaches of the planet. Travel agents report clients are increasingly requesting trips to see the melting glaciers of Patagonia, the threatened coral of the Great Barrier Reef, and the eroding atolls of the Maldives, Mr. Shapiro said.

Even the sinking of the Antarctic cruise ship Explorer, which hit an iceberg last month, has not cooled interest. Other Antarctic tour operators say they have received frantic calls asking for last-minute berths from those who had been scheduled to take future Explorer voyages. Since most trips are already full, would-be paying customers are being turned away.

3 based on ~ 「～をもとにして、～を踏まえて」

be fated to destruction 「失われる運命にある」

12 cattle ranch 「牛の放牧地」

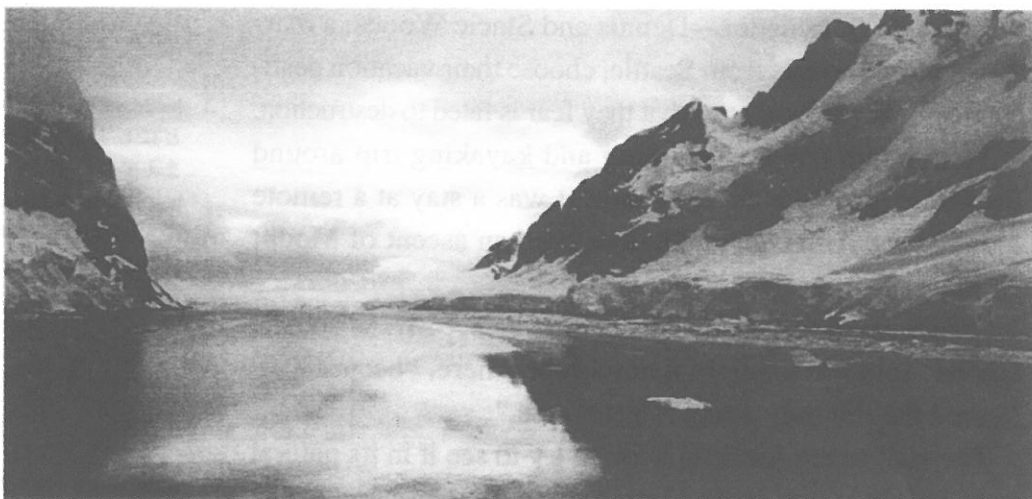
13 to the ground 「完全に」

18 be part of ~ 「～に一役買っている」

20 the Tourism of Doom 「失われゆく土地を訪ねる旅」

34 last-minute berth 「土壇場での乗船予約」

36 would-be paying customer 「お金を払って乗ろうとしていた客」



The Antarctic, which many adventure travelers think is threatened by global warming.

Heidi Schumann

3 **except this time**
around 「ただしこの
場合は」

4 **glacier-fed lake** 「氷
河の流れ込む湖」

6 **market** 「売り込む」
6- **environmentally**
aware 「環境を意識
した」

7 **grand tour** 「視察旅
行」

9 **prey on** 「食い物にす
る」

What these travelers are chasing may be a modern-day version of an old human impulse—to behold an untrammelled frontier. Except this time around, instead of being the first to climb a mountain or behold a glacier-fed lake, voyagers like the Woodses are eager to be the ones to see things last. 5

Almost all these trips are marketed as environmentally aware and eco-sensitive—they are, after all, a grand tour of the devastating effects of global warming. But the travel industry, some environmentalists say, is preying on the frenzy. This kind of travel, they argue, is hardly green. It's greedy, 10 requiring airplanes and boats as well as new hotels.

However well intentioned, these trip takers may hasten the destruction of the very places they are trying to see. But the environmental debate is hardly settled. What is clear is that appealing to the human ego remains a terrific sales tool for 15 almost any product.

“Doom tourism has been with us for a long time indeed,” Jonathan Raban, the travel writer, said by phone from Seattle, his home. “It’s about the world being spoiled and the impulse of the tourist industry to sell us on getting there be- 20 fore it is too late, before other people spoil it.

22 **the West** 「(アメリ
カの) 西部」

“I’m thinking of the opening up of the West by the rail-