

講座名： 英語落語・小噺を活用した「実践的英語の学び方」

2018年6月30日実施、講師：関根純一

| 第1部 | 使用言語 | 予定配分時間 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| (1) 自己紹介で英語を学ぼう | 英語/日本語 | (15分) |
| i) 講師の場合 →GEMを使用した自己紹介 | | |
| ii) 一般的な自己紹介文の作成法と活用法 | | |
| (2) 各種の学習法とその効果 | 英語/日本語 | (20分) |
| ・インプット学習とアウトプット学習 | | |
| ・実践的英会話について | | |
| ・英文法と英単語について | | |
| 休憩 (講師の着替えに使用) | | (10分) |
| 第2部 | | |
| (1) 落語解説 (落語とは) | 英語/日本語 | (15分) |
| ・一人で全キャラクターを演じる | | |
| ・上手 (かみて) と下手 (しもて) | | |
| ・落語で使う小道具 ・落語と想像力 | | |
| (2) 英語落語の実演 | 英語 | (15分) |
| 演目「桃太郎」(Peach Boy) | | |
| (同演目の解説書をご参照) | | |
| (3) ワークショップ (小噺の体験コーナー) | 英語/日本語 | (15分) |
| (小噺の実例6題を使用) | | |
| ～参加者も実際に体験してみましよう～ | | |

Peach Boy (桃太郎) の解説書

(2018年5月吉日 関根英純 作成)

<あらすじ>

登場人物： 父親 戦前の息子（キン坊） 戦後の息子（ケン） 母親（キヨ）

- (1) 戦前、父親が素直な息子を寝付かせるために昔話「桃太郎」を聞かせる。
- (2) 戦後、父親が語る昔話「桃太郎」に、現代っ子の息子が茶々を入れ、父親を困らせる。
- (3) 前段を受けて、息子が主導権を握り、昔話「桃太郎」に現代的解釈を加え教訓的に語り、父親を仰天させる。

<英語表現と語彙>

stay up (till) late at night : 夜遅くまで起きている

ghost : 幽霊、お化け

eat ~ up : ~を食べ尽くす

gather firewood : 薪を集める[拾う]

float down the river : 川を流れ下る

in the meantime : そのうちに、そうこうしているうちに

grow up strong : たくましく成長する

defeat : 負かす、(打ち) 倒す、(打ち) 勝つ

goblin : 鬼、悪鬼、小悪魔

Goblin Island : 鬼ヶ島

dumpling : 団子 (だんご)

long journey : 長旅

on the way : 道すがら、道の途中で

pheasant : 雉 (キジ)

apologize : わびる、謝罪する、謝る

treasure : 宝、宝物、財宝

ever after : それから[その後]ずっと

innocent : 無邪気な、純真な、潔白な、罪のない

scare : 怖がらせる、びっくりさせる、脅す
believe in ghost : 幽霊 (の存在) を信じる
talk nonsense : くだらない話をする、馬鹿なことを言う、でたらめを言う
buddy : <親しい相手への呼びかけ>おい、おいおまえ、おまえったら
respect : 尊敬する
contradiction : 矛盾
pick up : (言葉などを) 習得する、覚える
emperor : 天皇、皇帝、帝
big word : 難解な言葉、大げさな言葉
era : 時代、年代、紀元、元号
the reign of the emperor : 天皇の統治
province : (昔の日本の) 国、(行政区画としての) 州、(中国などの) 省、地方、田舎
zip code : 郵便番号
bother with ~ : ~にこだわる、~で頭を悩ます、~に気を使う
interrupt : 中断する、割り込む、妨げる、妨害する
carry on with ~ : ~を続ける、
above (the) sea level : 海拔
grocery store : 食料品店、八百屋、青果物店 (green grocery)
manage with ~ : ~をうまくやる、~でやっていく
Grimm brothers of Germany : ドイツのグリム兄弟
Andersen of Denmark : デンマークのアンデルセン
deliberately : わざと、故意に (on purpose)
in other words : 言い換えれば、換言すれば
metaphor : 暗喩、比喩、たとえ
live a modest life : 質素な[地味な]生活を送る
governor of Tokyo : 東京知事
virtue : 美德、長所、
prime minister of Japan : 日本の総理大臣
in a nutshell : 一言でいえば、極めて簡単に言えば

(1) Hijack (At the airport)

A; I was arrested at the airport.

B; What did you do?

A; I just called my nephew.

B; What is his name?

A; Jack.

B; And what did you say?

A; Hi, Jack!

(2) A sense of humor (A conversation between a man and his wife)

W; What do you like most about me?

My beautiful face or my lovely body?

H; Hmm, I like your sense of humor.

(3) The reason for absence (The telephone rang in the school office
and the principal picked up the
phone.)

S; (In a squeaky voice) Hello, I'm calling for Takashi Abe. He
won't be able to go to school today. He is sick.

P; That's all right. Thank you for calling. May I ask who is
speaking?

S; Well, this is my mother speaking.

(4) Test score (A conversation between a father and his son)

F; Look at these bills. Everything is going up!

Gas, electricity, water, house rent, food, clothes, doctor bills.

I'd be happy if just one thing went down.

S; Dad, look at my test score.

(5) A bathroom scale

A; You know, I'm on a diet. I heard that getting on a bathroom scale everyday is a good way for dieting.

So, I went to a department store with my daughter and saw the latest scales. It's amazing. They speak.

B; Oh, do they?

A; Yes, when my 10 year old daughter got on it, it said; 30 kilograms, 30 kilograms.

B; That's great. Did you by it?

A; No, I didn't.

B; Why not?

A; Because it was rude. When I got on it, it said; one person only, one person only.

(6) Who was the driver?

There was a car accident in the mountain.

The driver couldn't clear the curve and the car fell down from the cliff and a family of four was all injured.

When the police went to the site and found them in the car, there was also a monkey inside.

The police took the monkey to the police station and found that the monkey somehow understood the human language.

P; OK, Mr. Monkey. We'd like to ask you some questions about the accident.

First, what was the father doing when the accident occurred?

M; (gesture; drinking)

P; OK, so he was drinking. No wonder they had the accident.

How about the mother?

M; (gesture; talking)

P; OK, so she was talking to the father all the way.

No wonder they had the accident. How about the two children?

M; (gesture; playing game)

P; OK, so they were playing games.

By the way, Mr. Monkey, what were you doing?

M; (gesture; driving)

