


1. *For Teachers: When you use Dual method, please have the students do the shadowing after you. Then have them read by them self. And correct their pronunciation, through all of this material.* イートックのレッスン以外で使用禁止

2.  Part2 Lesson3.Pre1-3.1-2019.1chobundokai スマホの方は横にご覧下さい

3. *Hostile Architecture*

4. Benches with armrests in the middle, **uneven** concrete **surfaces** and **spikes**
5. around the **edges** of **fountains** are examples of **hostile** architecture, a form of
6. urban design **aimed** at influencing social behavior in public spaces.
7. The goal is to discourage people from using such spaces for purposes such a
8. sleeping, skateboarding or **hanging out** for **extended periods** of time.
9. Governments and businesses are installing such features in response to
10. complaints from people who feel threatened in environments where
11. homeless people or teenagers gather, where skateboarders **engage** in risky
12. behavior, or criminals make drug deals. To supporters, hostile architecture is
13. essential. They claim it serves society by defending the public against
14. unacceptable behavior and troublemaking individuals, even though it makes
15. spaces both unattractive and uncomfortable.

16. uneven 不均等な surface 表面 spike 大くぎ edge へり fountain 源泉 hostile 適してない
17. aim ねらいをつける extend 広げる period 期間, 段階 hang out 体を乗り出す engage 引き込む

18. **Further Questions & Sample Answers** *For Teachers: Please use the direct method like CALLAN for this part. 1. Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. 2. Then read the "sample answer". 3. Tell student to close their eyes. 4. Let them repeat after you again. Because student can't see the answer. 5. Have the student try to memorize the answer. 6. Once they have memorized the answer, ask the question one last time.*

19. **1) What is the purpose of hostile architecture?**

20. *To discourage people from using public spaces for sleeping, skateboarding or*
21. *hanging out for extended periods of time.* discourage 思いとどまらせる

22. **2) Why do supporters of hostile architecture think it is essential?**

23. *They claim it serves society by defending the public against unacceptable*
24. *behavior and troublemaking individuals.*

25. Architectural historian **Iain Borden** of University College London **argues** that
26. such design is simply the most recent strategy for welcoming some
27. populations while rejecting others. He says hostile architecture suggests that
28. we are **regarded** as citizens only when "we are either working or consuming
29. goods directly." Hostile architecture allows people to take short breaks in public
30. spaces -say after buying something-but **discourages** anyone from spending time
31. resting or socializing. London-based architect **James Furzer** is also critical of
32. this approach, saying, "If we designed a building where people didn't want to
33. stay for too long, because it's hostile and uncomfortable, have we succeeded in
our jobs as architects? I don't think so." ___Iain Borden イアンボーデン argues 主張する
regarded みなした discourage 落胆させる James Furzer ジェームスファーザー

Further Questions & Sample Answers



34. **3) According to Ian Borden, what is hostile architecture design?**

35. *It is simply the most recent strategy for welcoming some populations while*
36. *rejecting others.*

37. **4) Why is James Furzer critical of hostile architecture?**

38. *He thinks that building uncomfortable spaces is not considered a success for*
an architect.

39. Critics say rather than **installing structures** that simply push homeless
40. people and teens to other places, officials should **deal with** the roots of the
41. problem by, for example, **prioritizing** shelters, **affordable** housing and
42. programs to both reduce the number of homeless and get teenagers **involved**
43. in productive activities. Furthermore, they say architecture can be used to
44. influence behavior in a different way. “I feel we need to design spaces that
45. encourage good behavior,” argues Furzer.

46. installing structures 構造物の設置 deal with 対処する
47. prioritizing 優先させる affordable 入手可能な involved 巻き込まれて

Further Questions & Sample Answers



48. **5) What do critics say officials should do to solve problems in public places?**

49. *Officials should deal with the roots of the problem.*

50. **6) What does Furzer argue architecture should do?**

51. *Architecture should design spaces that encourage good behavior.*

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.



53. **(32) What argument is given in favor of hostile architecture?**

54. 1. It is important in order to **ensure** that governments are quick to repair
55. damage to publicly funded structures. ensure 確実にする

56. 2. It promotes employee satisfaction by encouraging workers to spend more time
57. in outside areas during break periods.

58. 3. It helps businesses protect themselves by forcing criminals to operate in open
59. areas that can be easily **observed**. observed 監視する

60. 4. It is necessary to ensure public safety in spite of the fact that it may reduce the
61. **appeal** of shared spaces. appeal 懇願する, 訴える

62. **(33) According to Iain Borden, hostile architecture**

63. 1. can sometimes have an effect on public behavior that is opposite to what its
64. designers **originally intended**. originally intended 本来の目的

65. 2. can actually make public spaces more comfortable since it improves the flow of
66. **pedestrian** traffic in crowded areas. pedestrian 歩行者

67. 3. sends the message that people are only considered to be true members of
68. society when they are earning or spending money.

69. 4. is designed by architects who care more about how spaces look than how
70. citizens will want to use those spaces.

71. **(34) What is the main point suggested in the third paragraph?**

72. 1. The use of hostile architecture only lessens the **symptoms** of societal problems,
73. while ignoring the **actual causes**. symptom 兆候, 症状 actual causes 実際の原因

74. 2. Homeless people and others who spend time in public spaces must be **consulted**
75. about their design. consulted 助言を求めた

76. 3. Although homeless people and teenagers often **intentionally** damage
77. architecture, the damage is usually **minor**. intentionally 意図的に minor 大した事のない

78. 4. Hostile architecture shows that architects are prioritizing their own financial
79. gain over the opportunity to help society.

