Lesson 2 Caffeine

Part 1

It is 1:45 a.m. //

Imagine you are studying / for an important exam. //



You have to take <u>it</u> / this afternoon. //
(= an important exam)

To <u>stay awake and alert</u>, / you drank two cups of coffee / in <u>the last</u> three hours. //

C 「この」(現在に最も近い過去)

< stay + C (=awake and alert) > 「Cのままでいる」

You are now drinking a popular energy drink. //

 $\underline{\text{It gives}}\ \underline{\text{us}}\ \underline{\text{a burst of power}}\ /\ \underline{\text{to}}\ \text{decrease physical tiredness}\ /\ \text{and increase alertness}.$

(= Caffeine)

~するための

<give + O1 + O2 > 「O1 に O2 を与える」

It is found **not only** <u>in coffee</u>, / tea, / and energy drinks, / **but also** <u>in pain relievers</u> /

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В

and chocolate bars. //

*not only A but also B「A だけでなく B も」

Many societies have created particular social rituals / <u>around</u> the use of caffeine: / ~を中心として、~に合わせて

afternoon tea in the U.K., $\!\!\!/$ the café culture of France, $\!\!\!/$ and the tea ceremony in Japan. $\!\!\!\!//$

関係代名詞 which(that)の省略

Part 2

Caffeine is found in many of the foods and drinks we consume, / but is it really good for us? //

Charles Czeisler, / a scientist who studies sleep, / believes

Charles Czeisler と同格

[that caffeine wakes us up,]/ but it is unhealthy. //

*wake~up「~を目覚めさせる」

"Without enough sleep / (typically eight hours), / the human body will not work **at** its best / physically, / mentally, / or emotionally." // *at one's best 「最良の状態で」

If we consume caffeine \underline{too} often, / we may **be unable to** get the rest / we need. // あまりに~ *be unable to ~ 「~することができない」

Health risks might also be created / by caffeine consumption. //

可能性・推量「~かもしれない」*be created by ~「~によって引き起こされる」

Some studies have indicated / [that it can lead to certain types of cancer / and bone disease]. // (= caffeine consumption)

*lead to ~「~につながる」

However, / there is no <u>clear proof</u> / [that <u>caffeine actually causes these diseases</u>]. // ~という (cleat proof と同格の that 節)

Part 3

A number of scientists believe / [that if we use caffeine regularly, / we come to ~するようになる depend on it]. //

*a number of ~ 「多くの~」 *depend on ~ 「~に依存する」

Roland Griffiths says / [that heavy caffeine users experience other negative effects]. 分量の多い、多量に消費する //

For example, / their moods go up and down / and they get severe headaches. // (=heavy caffeine uses')

Heavy caffeine users

*go up and down「上下する」

They also feel tired / when they can't have a cup of tea or coffee, / or a bottle of soft

drink or energy drink. //

To stop or reduce these feelings, / users must take more caffeine. // ~するために 摂取する

Despite these concerns, / the general opinion (among scientists) is / [that caffeine is ~にもかかわらず ~の間の V S \mathbf{C}

not dangerous / when it is consumed in moderation.] //

*in moderation「適度に」

For example, / it's fine / to have three or four small cups of coffee / (about 250 milligrams of caffeine) / per day. //

~につき

< It is + 形容詞 + to ~ > 「~することは・・・である」

Part 4

A lot of recent research suggests / [that taking caffeine actually has some health

O'

benefits]. //

For instance, / some studies have shown / [that caffeine can help ease muscle pain].

< help (to) ~> 「~するのに役立つ」

One study has also shown / [that some drinks (containing caffeine), /

(especially certain teas), / have chemicals / that fight against diseases]. //

chemicals that fight against

They can help the body fight / a number of illnesses, /

O

including certain types of cancer. //

~を含む



※日本食品標準成分表2015年版(七訂)と 栗原さんの資料をもとに作成

<u>In addition</u>, / caffeine increases alertness, / memory, / and reaction speed. // 加えて

It is true / [that taking caffeine can also have some negative effects / on our health], / but the effects are usually temporary. //

This is why caffeine is contained / in many of the most popular drinks on earth. // こういうわけで ~に含まれている