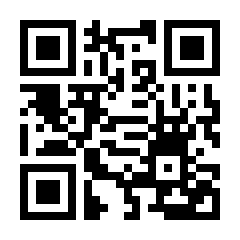
2023年7月第3週　高校生ニュース教材　単語テスト　　　　　 　　　

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | words/phrases | meaning |
| １ |  |  |
| ２ |  |  |
| ３ |  |  |
| ４ |  |  |
| ５ |  |  |
| ６ |  |  |
| ７ |  |  |
| ８ |  |  |
| ９ |  |  |
| １０ |  |  |
| １１ |  |  |
| １２ |  |  |
| １３ |  |  |

・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切　り　取　り　・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

模範解答

1. artificial intelligence 　人工知能
2. union　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　組合
3. negotiation　　　　　　　　　　交渉
4. labor　　　　　　　　　　　　　労働
5. represent　　　　　　　　　代表する
6. film industry　　　　　　映画産業
7. distribute　　　　　　　　　配給・配信する
8. wage　　　　　　　　　　　　　給料
9. advertisement 広告　　　　※しばしば、省略形 “ad” でニュースに出てきます。
10. threat　　　　　　　　　　　　脅威　　　　※動詞は、 threaten（～を脅かす）
11. budget　　　　　　　　　　　予算
12. guarantee　　　　　　　　保証
13. consent　　　　　　　　　　　同意

Hollywood actors and screenwriters go on strike 　　2023年7月第３週

|  |
| --- |
| ◆What is a strike?… When there is a strike, workers stop doing their work for a period of time, usually in order to try to get better pay or working conditions for themselves. ［Collins Dictionary］ |

１　On July 13th, leaders of the US actors’ union ①SAG-AFTRA went on strike, after the failure of negotiations with the AMPTP(Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers) on the previous day.

Actors will not appear in films or even promote movies during the stoppage. A Scottish actor Brian Cox told BBC that the strike could last until the end of the year.

２　SAG-AFTRA stands for the Screen Actors Guild - American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

It is an American labor union which represents film and TV actors, singers, voice actors, models, DJs, and

other performers. The organization has about 160,000 members, and 98% of them had voted in favor

of authorizing a strike.

３　In Los Angeles and New York, thousands of actors joined screenwriters on the picket lines on July 13th. More than 11,000 screenwriters of ②the Writers Guild of America had already gone on strike in May. The last time when both Hollywood actors and screenwriters went on strike together was in 1960, when former US President Ronald Reagan, then an actor, was the president of SAG-AFTRA.

４　The strikes came at a time when ③the major media and tech companies are trying to cut costs. The companies include Amazon, Apple, CBS, Disney, NBC Universal, Netflix, Paramount Global, Sony, and Warner Bros. Discovery. Many of these companies have seen drops in their stock prices last year.

(working) conditions労働条件 　　alliance協会　　　previous day前日 appear出演する　　　promote宣伝(販売促進)する stoppage停止　　　 stand for～：～を意味する guild同業組合 federation連盟　　　in favor of～：～に賛成して　　　screenwriter映画脚本家 picket lines[ストライキ](https://kotobank.jp/word/%E3%82%B9%E3%83%88%E3%83%A9%E3%82%A4%E3%82%AD-84352)の際、妨害者の[通行](https://kotobank.jp/word/%E9%80%9A%E8%A1%8C-570487)阻止のために作る列　　　　  
then当時の tech company技術系(IT)企業 see a drop in ～：～の低下が見て取れる　　　　stock price株価

★今日覚えた語( )

Q1　　ストライキとは何ですか。

Q2 Who went on strike on July 13th in Los Angeles and New York?

Q3 According to a Scottish actor Brian Cox, until when could the strike last?

Q4 ①SAG-AFTRA, 及び ②the Writers Guild of America　について

1. ①②は、誰を代表する団体ですか。
2. How many members are there in ①SAG-AFTRA and ②the Writers Guild of America?

Q5 When did screenwriters go on strike?

Q6 When was the last time when both Hollywood actors and screenwriters went on strike together?

Q7 Who was the president of SAG-AFTRA at that time?

Q8　下線③の具体例を抜き出しましょう。

Q9　下線③の企業は、昨年、どのような問題に直面しましたか。

５　Streaming has significantly impacted the film industry in terms of how films are produced and distributed and how customers enjoy them.  [In 2018, 28%](https://www.thedartmouth.com/article/2022/10/trends-streaming-services#:~:text=Over%20the%20last%20decade%2C%20interest,and%20damages%20the%20industry%20irrevocably.) of people preferred to watch a movie in a theater, compared to 15% who favored streaming. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, [many theaters lost billions](https://variety.com/2021/film/news/amc-theatres-4-6-billion-loss-covid-1234927642/) after closing their doors. By June 2020, the percentage of adults who preferred seeing a movie in a theater [fell to 14%, and 36%](https://www.statista.com/statistics/947757/theaters-streaming-watching-movies/#:~:text=According%20to%20a%20study%20held,home%20than%20visit%20a%20cinema.) chose streaming instead.

６　By going on strike, both groups have demanded two things. First, an increase of wages and residuals. (“Residuals” are the money actors receive when their movie or show is broadcast again.) Unlike when a show is released on a television network, actors and writers who work on shows for streaming services don’t get paid based on how many people view their content and the ads that are aired alongside it.

７　Secondly, they want protection from the threat of Artificial Intelligence(AI). Hollywood often uses AI to create backgrounds and props with *scratch* to reduce production period and budgets.  Actors fear that AI could be used to duplicate their voices and likenesses. Actors want guarantees that AI and computer-generated faces and voices will not replace them. They say they want to be paid if AI systems use the actors’ images and voices to produce new contents.

８　At their press conference on July 13th, some SAG-AFTRA members said, “The studios proposed to pay background actors for just one day’s work, in exchange for companies taking scans that can be used to create their digital likenesses.” The proposal also stated that the companies can use it in perpetuity in any project they want, with no consent and no compensation.

significantly著しく・かなり　　　in terms of ～：～の観点から　　　customer顧客　　　favor好む　　　instead代わりに　　　demand要求する residual( ) broadcast放送する　　current現在の based on～：～に基づいて　　air放送する　　　background背景 prop小道具 scratchプログラミング学習用ツール「スクラッチ」 duplicate複製する 　likeness外見・肖像　　computer-generatedコンピューターに生成された　　　replace取って代わる image画像　　press conference記者会見　　　propose提案する background actorエキストラ俳優   
in exchange for～：～と引き換えに　　　state述べる　　　in perpetuity永久に　　　compensation補償

Q10　　Do you or your family use streaming service such as Netflix, Amazon Prime and so on?

Q11 ストリーミングサービスは、映画産業にどのような観点から影響を与えましたか。

Q12　2018年と2020年で、(1)映画館で映画を見るのが好きな人 (2)ストリーミングサービスで映画を見るのが好きな人…の割合に、どのような変化がありましたか。

Q13　Q12の変化が起こった原因の一つは、何ですか。

Q14　ストライキすることで、俳優たちと脚本家たちは、何を要求していますか。2点答えましょう。

Q15　映画のテレビ放映が主流だった頃は、俳優や脚本家は、何を基準に給料を支払われていましたか。

Q16 For what purpose do Hollywood film companies use AI such as *Scratch*?

Q17　俳優たちは、AIについて、どのような恐怖を抱いていますか？

Q18　映画会社は（俳優組合との交渉で）エキストラ俳優の給料について、どんな条件を出してきましたか。

９　Screenplay writers have already been protesting since May. They also want guarantees from film studios that their jobs would not be threatened by AI. They also fear that producers may use AI to write screenplays, or use the technology to complete unfinished screenplays.

１０　At a press conference on July 13th, Fran Drescher, the president of SAG-AFTRA, gave a powerful speech. “We are the victims here. We are being victimized by a very greedy entity. 　…Our union and our sister unions and the unions around the world are standing by us, as well as other labor unions, because at some point the jig is up. You cannot keep being dwindled and marginalized and disrespected and dishonored. The entire business model has been changed by streaming, digital, AI. If we don’t stand tall right now, we are all going to be in jeopardy of being replaced by machine."

１１　Meanwhile, Disney CEO Bob Iger condemned the strike action as “very disruptive” at the “worst time”, and called the expectations of writers and actors “just not realistic”.

threaten脅かす　　　fear恐れる　　　screenplay脚本　　　victimize～：～を犠牲にする　　　greedy貪欲な　　entity実体

stand by～：～の味方をする　　at some pointそのうち、いつか　　The jig is up. = The game is over.（もうダメだ。万事休すだ）　　dwindle～：～を縮小する・減らす　　marginalize過小評価する　　disrespect軽視・軽蔑する　　dishonor～：～の名誉を汚す　　stand tall堂々と立つ・断固たる態度を貫く　　　jeopardy危険・危機　　　meanwhile一方　　　　condemn非難する　　disruptive混乱(分裂)を引き起こす expectation期待 ★（　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　）

Q19　映画脚本家たちがストライキを起こしたのは、映画会社にどんな保証を求めているからですか。

Q20　According to Fran Drescher, what has changed the entire movie business model?

Q21 What did Disney CEO Bob Iger say about the strike of actors and screenwriters?

Q22 Do you support Hollywood actors and screenwriters for going on strike and demanding salary increase and protection from the threat of AI?

Q23 Do you think that Japanese actors and screenwriters should also go on strike and demand salary increase and protection from the threat of AI?

★参考動画

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ハリウッド俳優組合がスト突入（2023年7月15日）［テレ東BIZ／１分・日本語］ | | |
| Fran Drescher delivers fiery speech against Hollywood studios as actors strike  ［Guardian News／２分半・英語］SAG-AFTRA会長Fran Drescher氏スピーチ（10段落参照） “The entire business model has been changed by streaming, digital, AI. If we don’t stand tall right now, we are all going to be in jeopardy of being replaced by machine." | | |  |
|  | | 「10万円で俳優をスキャンしてAIに」配信で収入減も…43年ぶりハリウッド俳優組合スト(2023年7月14日)　［AnnNewsChannel／９分・日本語（一部、英語インタビューあり）］ | |

★次の文を３回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。（ニュース本文を少し変えています）

１．Thousands of actors and screenwriters went on strike, after the failure of negotiations with the major media and tech companies.

２．Streaming has significantly impacted the film industry in terms of how films are produced and distributed and how customers enjoy them.

３．First, they have demanded an increase of wages and residuals.

４．Actors and screenwriters want guarantees that Artificial Intelligence will not replace them.

５．“The entire business model has been changed by streaming, digital, AI.”

（Fran Drescher氏の演説より）

１．主要なメディア会社やIT会社との交渉が失敗に終わった後、数千人もの俳優たちと映画脚本たちがストライキを起こした。

２．ストリーミングサービスは、映画の生産のされ方や配信のされ方、顧客の映画の楽しみ方という点において、映画産業に大きな影響を及ぼしてきた。

３．まず、彼らは給料と再放送料を上げることを要求している。

４．俳優たちと映画脚本形は、人工知能が彼らの役割を奪わないという保証を欲しがっている。

５．「（映画産業の）ビジネスモデル全体が、ストリーミングサービスやデジタル配信、AIによって、変わってしまいました」（Fran Drescher氏の演説より）

フォームの終わり