

Tales of Coffee: Now and Past #1

What is coffee for _____? Today, we drink about 2.5 billion cups of coffee everyday around the world. This is the _____ tea. In Japan, _____, we drink one cup of coffee everyday. _____ the coffee _____, _____ cafes and coffee houses are very popular. _____ the _____, _____ 5 minutes _____ you find a cafe. Starbucks _____ has _____ 35,000 stores _____ the _____. _____ that coffee is more _____ a caffeine drink. A cup of coffee _____ history and _____, and people go to cafes to _____ something other than just tasty coffee. Learning _____ the stories _____ coffee and Homo sapiens _____ make your coffee _____ more _____.

What is coffee for humanity? Today, we drink about 2.5 billion cups of coffee everyday around the world. This is the third largest consumption after water and tea. In Japan, on average, we drink one cup of coffee everyday. Not only the coffee drink itself, but also cafes and coffee houses are very popular. When you walk down the street, it will not take 5 minutes before you find a cafe. Starbucks alone has more than 35,000 stores around the globe. It seems that coffee is more than just a caffeine drink. A cup of coffee has a lot of history and stories in it, and people go to cafes to find something other than just tasty coffee. Learning about the stories behind coffee and Homo sapiens can hopefully make your coffee break even more enjoyable.

humanity	人類、人間性	seem	〜に思える
consumption	消費	tasty	美味しい、風味のある
average	平均	Homo Sapiens	ホモ・サピエンス
alone	単独で、一人で	hopefully	願わくば、期待を持って
the globe	地球、世界	enjoyable	楽しい、愉快的

Tales of Coffee: Now and Past #2

There is a famous _____ the _____ of coffee. Kaldi was a _____ in _____. One day, his goats became energetic and _____ jumping around _____ eating _____. Kaldi also _____ the _____ excited, too, and he _____ goats. This story is just a _____ the 17th Century, _____ the _____ of caffeine. In _____, many people today drink coffee _____. Why do coffee trees _____ caffeine? In other _____, why _____ to _____ the chemical? The caffeine in coffee beans _____ into the _____, and _____ other plants _____. Coffee _____ also _____ caffeine, _____ keeps insects away. _____, caffeine was a _____ for coffee trees, _____ one of the reasons _____ by people all over the world.

There is a famous legend about the origin of coffee. Kaldi was a goat herder in Ethiopia. One day, his goats became energetic and began jumping around after eating red berries. Kaldi also ate the fruit himself. Then he suddenly got excited, too, and he danced with his goats. This story is just a fiction made in the 17th Century, but it clearly implies the effect of caffeine. In fact, many people today drink coffee for its awakening effect. Why do coffee trees create caffeine? In other words, why did the plant evolve to produce the chemical? The caffeine in coffee beans soaks into the soil, and prevents other plants from growing. Coffee leaves also contain caffeine, which keeps insects away. Originally, caffeine was a survival advantage for coffee trees, but now it is one of the reasons why it's loved by people all over the world.

legend	伝説	imply	暗示する、ほのめかす
origin	起源	awaken	目覚めさせる
goat herder	ヤギ飼	evolve	進化する
Ethiopia	エチオピア	produce	産み出す、生産する
energetic	活発な、活力ある	chemical	化学物質
begin	始める	soak	染みる、溶け出す
berry	実、ベリー	soil	土壌
suddenly	突然	prevent	妨げる
fiction	虚構、作り話	contain	含む

Tales of Coffee: Now and Past #3

_____ was _____ the 18th Century that Japanese people _____ coffee. A famous writer in The Edo period wrote, “I had something called coffee in a Dutch ship. It had _____ and I couldn’t _____.” _____ many people _____ the same way. Coffee didn’t become popular in The Edo period. Drinking coffee is _____ in Japan today. But why was it so unpopular _____? Siebold, the _____ scientist _____ Japan _____ the 1820s, _____ an interesting _____. _____ two reasons why coffee was not popular in Japan. First, Japanese people didn’t like _____. People in The Edo period didn’t _____ drinking _____. Second, it was difficult to _____ beans _____. Siebold was right. After the Meiji period, Japanese people _____ drink milk. Also, roasting techniques _____ the _____ era. _____ like milk _____ roast beans well, coffee has become very popular in Japan.

It was probably during the 18th Century that Japanese people first drank coffee. A famous writer in The Edo period wrote, “I had something called coffee in a Dutch ship. It had burnt smell and I couldn’t even enjoy it.” Perhaps many people felt the same way. Coffee didn’t become popular in The Edo period. Drinking coffee is common in Japan today. But why was it so unpopular back in that era? Siebold, the German scientist who lived in Japan during the 1820s, offered an interesting insight. He thought there were two reasons why coffee was not popular in Japan. First, Japanese people didn’t like milk. People in The Edo period didn’t have the habit of drinking milk. Second, it was difficult to roast beans well. Siebold was right. After the Meiji period, Japanese people learned to drink milk. Also, roasting techniques dramatically improved during the postwar era. Now that they like milk and can roast beans well, coffee has become very popular in Japan.

during	～の間	habit	習慣
burn	燃やす、焦がす	roast	炙る、炒る、焙煎する
common	ありふれた、普通の	improve	向上する、改善する
offer	提供する、与える	postwar	戦後の
insight	洞察、見解		

Tales of Coffee: Now and Past #4

In 1652, the first coffeehouse was _____ London. 30 years _____, the number of coffeehouses in London increased to 3,000. The _____ in London _____ 500,000 at that time, _____ one coffeehouse _____ 166 _____. Why did coffeehouses become so popular? In the 17th Century, people _____ a place to listen to news, _____ business information, and _____. However, _____ to charge money _____ like information or _____. _____, coffeehouses _____ their _____ by charging for _____ coffee. The _____ today. For example, the Starbucks company says that they want to _____ “_____ place.” _____ that people come to cafes for a time to _____, enjoy conversation, and _____. People go to a cafe _____ for tasty coffee _____.

In 1652, the first coffeehouse was born in London. 30 years later, the number of coffeehouses in London increased to 3,000. The population in London was about 500,000 at that time, so there was one coffeehouse for every 166 citizens. Why did coffeehouses become so popular? In the 17th Century, people wanted a place to listen to news, share business information, and talk about politics. However, it is difficult to charge money for invisible things like information or conversation. Instead, coffeehouses monetized their service by charging for a cup of coffee. The same is true today. For example, the Starbucks company says that they want to offer “the third place.” They understand that people come to cafes for a time to refresh, enjoy conversation, and concentrate on studying. People go to a cafe not only for tasty coffee but also for something else.

politics	政治	instead	その代わりに、そうせずに
charge	請求する、料金を課す	monetize	収益化する
invisible	目に見えない	concentrate	集中する
conversation	会話		

Tales of Coffee: Now and Past #5

The French Revolution _____ cafes in _____. On July 12th, 1789, A journalist Camille Desmoulins _____ the Cafe du Foy, _____ the citizens to _____ the monarchy. Two days _____, a _____ the Bastille prison, _____ the French Revolution. _____ to _____ the world, we need to gather and _____. _____ individual citizen had _____ the _____, they couldn't make a _____ they _____. They _____ gather, share their ideas, _____ the _____ future, and make a plan. The revolution was _____ people _____ space to do so. Innovation _____ people _____ their information and ideas. _____ people come together and _____ together. _____ history, cafes _____ of people and information. In the 21st century, _____ stories _____ cafes?

The French Revolution might not have occurred without cafes in Paris. On July 12th, 1789, A journalist Camille Desmoulins made a speech at the Cafe du Foy, asking the citizens to rise up against the monarchy. Two days later, a crowd attacked the Bastille prison, which triggered the French Revolution.

In order to change the world, we need to gather and cooperate. Even if each individual citizen had ill feelings toward the monarchy, they couldn't make a difference until they got united. They had to gather, share their ideas, discuss the ideal future, and make a plan. The revolution was possible because people had a public space to do so. Innovation occurs when people exchange their information and ideas. Society changes when people come together and work together. Throughout history, cafes have been intersections of people and information. In the 21st century, what stories might be born from cafes?

revolution	革命	gather	集まる
occur	起きる、発生する	cooperate	協力する
rise	立ち上がる、起き上がる	individual	個人、個体
monarchy	王政、君主政治	ill	悪い、悪意のある
crowd	群衆	throughout	〜の間ずっと
trigger	引き起こす	intersection	交差点
unite	団結させる		