

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

5[B] – Mary Anning

9.1(5B)AP2E

1. At the beginning of the 19th century, people's ideas about the natural world were different from those that are common today.
2. Most people in Europe did not believe that animal species died out.
3. When the remains of unknown animals were found, it was thought that the animals must be living somewhere in the world.
4. By the end of the century, however, people understood that the Earth had once been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.
5. An important reason for this challenge was the discoveries of Mary Anning.

Further Questions&A

* Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

6. 1) What did people used to believe in Europe?
7. ヨーロッパの人々は以前何を信じていましたか。
8. When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.
9. 2) What did people learn about animals? 人々は動物について何を学びましたか。
10. That Earth had been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.
11. Mary was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.
12. The seashore at Lyme Regis has many fossils in its rocks.
13. Mary's father, Richard Anning, was a carpenter, but he also collected fossils and sold them to visitors.
14. He taught Mary and her brother, Joseph, how to find fossils and sells them.

Further Questions&A

15. 3) Where was Mary Anning born? Mary Anning はどこで生まれましたか。
16. She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.
17. 4) What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?
18. Mary の父は大工の他に何をしていましたか。
19. He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.

20. Richard ^{死(し)んだ} died in 1810, and Mary's family became very ^{貧(まず)しい} poor .
21. They continued ^{続(つづ)けた} hunting for ^{~を捜(さが)す} fossils to ^{お金をもうける} make some money.
22. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother ^{偉大(いだい)な発見(はっけん)をした} made a great discovery.
23. This was the ^{完全(かんぜん)な} complete fossil of a ^{奇妙(きみょう)な} strange creature with teeth like a ^{歯(は)} crocodile's and a body like a ^{イルカ} dolphin's.
24. Many ^{科学者} scientists went to see the fossil. An ^{専門家(せんもんか)} expert at the ^{大英博物館(だいえいはくぶつかん)} British Museum ^{名付(なづ)けられた} named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which ^{イクチオサウルス} means "fish lizard." ^{意味(いみ)する} トカゲ

Further Questions&A

25. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family ^{お金(かね)をもうける} make money?
26. Mary ^{ちち} の父が亡くなった後、^あ 彼女の家族はどのようにして^{かね} お金を稼ぎましたか。^{かせ}
27. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*
^{~し続(つづ)けた}
28. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?
29. Mary ^{さい} が12歳の時彼女は何を見つめましたか。^{ときかのじよ} ^{なに} ^み
30. *She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.*
^{完全(かんぜん)な} ^{骨格(こっかく)} ^{イクチオサウルス}

31. Mary ^{~し始(はじ)めた} began to buy books ^{~する為(ため)に} so that she ^{~することができた} could learn ^{学(まな)ぶ} more about ^{よりいっそう} dinosaurs. Later, she made many more ^{重要(じゅうよう)な} important discoveries.
32. However, although she ^{しかしながら} knew ^{だけれども} more about fossils than most professors, she ^{知(し)っていた} did not become ^{~になる} famous ^{有名(ゆうめい)な} until ^{までに} the end ^{~の終(お)わりに} of her life.
33. This was because she was ^{貧(まず)しい} poor and because she was a woman.
34. A ^{2・3の} few months before she died in 1847, though, she was ^{だけれども} honored ^{栄誉(えいよ)をたたえる} by the ^{政府(せいふ)} government, and since then she has been known ^{~だから} as ^{として} one of the first ^{専門家(せんもんか)} experts ^{研究(けんきゅう)} in the ^{研究(けんきゅう)} study of dinosaurs.

Further Questions&A

35. 7) What did Mary do with the money she made from her ^{発見(はっけん)} finds ?
36. Mary ^{はっけん} の発見で得た^え お金で^{かね} 彼女は何を^{かのじよ} しましたか。^{なに}
37. *She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.*
38. 8) Why did Mary not become ^{有名(ゆうめい)な} famous ? ^{ゆうめい} なぜ Mary は有名になれなかったのですか。
39. *She did not become famous because she was poor and she was a woman.*

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

40. (42) The discovery of ^{恐竜(きょうりゅう)の化石(かせき)} dinosaur fossils in the 19th century
41. 19世紀(せい)の ^{恐竜(きょうりゅう)} 恐竜の化石(かせき)の発見(はっけん)により...
42. 1 helped people find dinosaurs living in Europe.
43. 2 made it ^{思(おも)われる} seem ^{~しそうにない} unlikely that animals could ^{死(し)に絶(た)える} die out .
44. 3 changed people's ideas about the natural world.

45. 4 ^{~させる} caused people to ^{~の存在(そんざい)を信(しん)じる} believe in animals that ^{一度(いちど)も~ない} never ^{存在(そんざい)する} existed .
46. (43) What is one thing Mary Anning learned from her father?
47. Mary Anning ^{ちちおや} が ^{おそ} 父親から ^{ひと} 教わったことの一つは ^{なん} 何ですか。
48. 1 How to ^{集(あつ)める} collect fossils from the ^{海岸(かいがん)} seashore.
49. 2 How to ^{描(えが)く} paint pictures on rocks.
50. 3 The names of the fossils he found.
51. 4 The ^{歴史(れきし)} history of the ^{港(みなと)} port of Lyme Regis.
52. (44) When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother
53. Mary Anning ^{さい} が ^{とき} 12歳の時、^{かのじよ} 彼女と ^{かのじよ} 彼女の ^{きょうだい} 兄弟は...
54. 1 started to ^{訪(おとず)れる} visit the British Museum.
55. 2 met a scientist who gave them a ^{会(あ)う} job . ^{仕事(しごと)}
56. 3 saw a strange animal in the sea.
57. 4 found a very ^{重要(じゅうよう)な} important fossil.
58. (45) Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?
59. ^{つぎ} 次の Mary Anning ^{きじゆつ} についての記述のうちどれが ^{しんじつ} 真実ですか。
60. 1 She became a ^{有名(ゆうめい)な} famous ^{大学(だいがく)} university ^{教授(きょうじゆ)} professor .
61. 2 She was not ^{良(よ)く知(し)られている} well known for most of her ^{一生(いっしょう)} lifetime .
62. 3 She worked for the government at the end of her ^{人生(じんせい)} life .
63. 4 She ^{~することができなかった} was not able to sell the fossils she found.

Review Questions

64. 1) What did people used to believe in Europe?
65. *When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.*
66. 2) What did people learn about animals?
67. *That Earth had been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.*
68. 3) Where was Mary Anning born?
69. *She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.*
70. 4) What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?
71. *He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.*
72. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?
73. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*
74. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?
75. *She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.*
76. 7) What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?
77. *She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.*
78. 8) Why did Mary not become famous?
79. *She did not become famous because she was poor and she was a woman.*

解答: (42) 3 (43) 1 (44) 4 (45) 2

