

5[B] – Mary Anning



Lesson16 P2 Chobun TypeB

9.1(5B)AP2E

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

**Further Questions& Sample Answers**

9. **1)** What did people used to believe in Europe?
10. *When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.*
11. **2)** What did people learn about animals?
12. *That Earth had been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.*

13. Mary was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.
14. The seashore at Lyme Regis has many fossils in its rocks.
15. Mary's father, Richard Anning, was a carpenter, but he also collected fossils and
16. sold them to visitors.
17. He taught Mary and her brother, Joseph, how to find fossils and sells them.

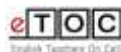
**Further Questions& Sample Answers**



18. **3)** Where was Mary Anning born?
19. *She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.*
20. **4)** What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?
21. *He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.*

22. Richard died in 1810, and Mary's family became very poor.
23. They continued hunting for fossils to make some money.
24. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother made a great discovery.
25. This was the complete fossil of a strange creature with teeth like a crocodile's
26. and a body like a dolphins.
27. Many scientists went to see the fossil.
28. An expert at the British Museum named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which
29. means "fish lizard."

**Further Questions&sample answers**



30. **5)** After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?
31. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*

32. **6)** What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?

33. *She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.*

34. Mary began to buy books so that she could learn more about dinosaurs.

35. Later, she made many more important discoveries. However, although she knew more about fossils than most professors, she did not become famous until the end of her life.

38. This was because she was poor and because she was a woman.

39. A few months before she died in 1847, though, she was honored by the government, and since then she has been known as one of the first experts in the study of dinosaurs.

### Further Questions&sample answers



42. **7)** What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?

43. *She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.*

44. **8)** Why did Mary not become famous?

45. *She did not become famous because she was poor, and she was a woman.*

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



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46. **(42)** The discovery of dinosaur fossils in the 19th century

47. 1 helped people find dinosaurs living in Europe.
48. 2 made it seem unlikely that animals could die out.
49. 3 changed people's ideas about the natural world.
50. 4 caused people to believe in animals that never existed.

51. **(43)** What is one thing Mary Anning learned from her father?

52. 1 How to collect fossils from the seashore.
53. 2 How to paint pictures on rocks.
54. 3 The names of the fossils he found.
55. 4 The history of the port of Lyme Regis.

56. **(44)** When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother

57. 1 started to visit the British Museum.
58. 2 met a scientist who gave them a job.
59. 3 saw a strange animal in the sea.
60. 4 found a very important fossil.

61. **(45)** Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?

62. 1 She became a famous university professor.
63. 2 She was not well known for most of her lifetime.
64. 3 She worked for the government at the end of her life.
65. 4 She was not able to sell the fossils she found.

Review Questions



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

解答: (42) 3 (43) 1 (44) 4 (45) 2



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日本語訳付

5[B] – Mary Anning



Lesson16 Pre2 Chobun dokkai

9.1(5B)AP2E

82. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, people's ideas about the natural world were different from those that are common today .  
～の初 (はじ) めに 世紀 (せいき) 考 (かんが) え 自然 (しぜん) ～と異 (こと) なる 普通 (ふつう) の 今日 (こんにち)
83. Most people in Europe did not believe that animal species died out .  
多 (おお) く の ヨーロッパ 信 (しん) じる 種 (しゅ) 死 (し) に絶 (た) えた
84. When the remains of unknown animals were found, it was thought that the animals must be living somewhere in the world.  
残 (のこ) り 知 (し) られていない 発見 (はっけん) された 考 (かんが) えられた
85. By the end of the century, however, people understood that the Earth had once been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.  
～の終 (お) わりまでに しかしながら 理解 (りかい) する 地球 (ちきゅう) かつて～されていた ～で満 (み) たす 恐竜 (きょうりゅう) 未知 (みち) の
86. An important reason for this challenge was the discoveries of Mary Anning.  
重要 (じゅうよう) な 理由 (りゆう) 挑戦 (ちょうせん) 発見 (はっけん)



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**Further Questions& Sample Answers**

87. **1)** What did people <sup>以前 (いぜん) は～した</sup> used to believe in Europe?
88. ヨーロッパの人々は以前何を信じていましたか。  
<sup>ひとびと いぜんなに しん</sup>
89. *When the remains of an animal were found, it <sup>違 (ちが) いない</sup> must be living somewhere.* <sup>どこか</sup>
90. **2)** What did people <sup>学 (まな) ぶ ～について</sup> learn about animals? <sup>ひとびと どうぶつ なに まな</sup> 人々は動物について何を学びましたか。
91. *That Earth had been <sup>～で満 (み) たされる</sup> full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.*
- 
92. Mary was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, a small <sup>生 (う) まれた</sup> port <sup>ライム・リジェス</sup> in the <sup>港 (みなと)</sup> south <sup>南 (みなみ)</sup> of England.
93. The seashore at Lyme Regis has many <sup>海岸 (かいがん)</sup> fossils <sup>化石 (かせき)</sup> in its rocks.
94. Mary's father, Richard Anning, was a <sup>大工 (だいく)</sup> carpenter, but he also <sup>～もまた</sup> collected <sup>集 (あつ) めた</sup> fossils and <sup>売 (う) る</sup> sold them to <sup>観光客 (かんこうきゃく)</sup> visitors .
95. He <sup>教 (おし) えた</sup> taught Mary and her brother, Joseph, <sup>～の仕方 (しかた)</sup> how to find fossils and sells them.

**Further Questions& Sample Answers**



96. **3)** Where was Mary Anning born? <sup>Mary Anning</sup> <sup>どこで</sup> <sup>う</sup> <sup>生まれましたか。</sup>
97. *She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.*
98. **4)** What did Mary's father do <sup>～のほかに</sup> besides <sup>大工 (だいく) であること</sup> being a carpenter?
99. Mary <sup>ちち だいく ほかに なに</sup> の父は大工の他に何をしていましたか。
100. *He <sup>集 (あつ) める</sup> collected fossils and <sup>売 (う) った</sup> sold them to <sup>観光客 (かんこうきゃく)</sup> visitors .*
- 
101. Richard <sup>死 (し) んだ</sup> died in 1810, and Mary's family became very <sup>貧 (まず) しい</sup> poor .
102. They continued <sup>続 (つづ) けた</sup> hunting for fossils to <sup>～を捜 (さが) す</sup> make some money. <sup>お金をもうける</sup>
103. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother <sup>偉大 (いだい) な発見 (はっけん) をした</sup> made a great discovery.
104. This was the <sup>完全 (かんぜん) な</sup> complete fossil of a <sup>奇妙 (きみょう) な</sup> strange creature with teeth like a <sup>歯 (は)</sup> crocodile's and a body like a <sup>イルカ</sup> dolphin's.
105. Many <sup>科学者</sup> scientists went to see the fossil. An <sup>専門家 (せんもんか)</sup> expert at <sup>大英博物館 (だいえいはくぶつかん)</sup> the British Museum <sup>名付 (なづ) けられた</sup> named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which <sup>意味 (いみ) する</sup> means "fish lizard."

**Further Questions& Sample Answers**



106. **5)** After Mary's father died, how did her family <sup>お金 (かね) をもうける</sup> make money?
107. Mary <sup>ちち な あと かのじよ かぞく</sup> の父が亡くなった後、彼女の家族はどのようにしてお金を稼ぎましたか。  
<sup>～し続 (つづ) けた</sup>
108. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*



109. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?  
 110. Mary が 12歳の時彼女は何かを見つけたか。  
 111. She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.
- 
112. Mary began to buy books so that she could learn more about dinosaurs. Later, she made many more important discoveries.  
 113. However, although she knew more about fossils than most professors, she did not become famous until the end of her life.  
 114. This was because she was poor and because she was a woman.  
 115. A few months before she died in 1847, though, she was honored by the government, and since then she has been known as one of the first experts in the study of dinosaurs.

Further Questions & Sample Answers



116. 7) What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?  
 117. Mary の発見で得たお金で彼女は何かをしましたか。  
 118. She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.
119. 8) Why did Mary not become famous?  
 120. She did not become famous because she was poor and she was a woman.

\*Choose the correct answer from these choices.



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121. (42) The discovery of dinosaur fossils in the 19th century  
 122. 19世紀の恐竜の化石の発見により…  
 123. 1 helped people find dinosaurs living in Europe.  
 124. 2 made it seem unlikely that animals could die out.  
 125. 3 changed people's ideas about the natural world.  
 126. 4 caused people to believe in animals that never existed.
127. (43) What is one thing Mary Anning learned from her father?  
 128. Mary Anning が父親から教わったことの一つは何ですか。  
 129. 1 How to collect fossils from the seashore.  
 130. 2 How to paint pictures on rocks.  
 131. 3 The names of the fossils he found.  
 132. 4 The history of the port of Lyme Regis.

133. (44) When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother

134. Mary Anning が 12歳さいの時とき、彼女かのじよと彼女の兄弟かのじよは…

135. 1 started to visit the British Museum.  
訪おとずれる

136. 2 met a scientist who gave them a job .  
会あう 仕事しごと

137. 3 saw a strange animal in the sea.  
見みる 未知みちの

138. 4 found a very important fossil.  
重要じゅうような

139. (45) Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?  
次つぎの 記述きじゆつ

140. 次の Mary Anning についての記述のうちどれが真実ですか。  
有名ゆうめいな 大学だいがく 教授きょうじゆ

141. 1 She became a famous university professor.  
良よく知しられている

142. 2 She was not well known for most of her lifetime .  
一生いっしょう

143. 3 She worked for the government at the end of her life .  
人生じんせい

144. 4 She was not able to sell the fossils she found.  
~することができなかった

## Review Questions



145. 1) What did people used to believe in Europe?

146. When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.

147. 2) What did people learn about animals?

148. That Earth had been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.

149. 3) Where was Mary Anning born?

150. She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.

151. 4) What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?

152. He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.

153. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?

154. They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.

155. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?

156. She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.

157. 7) What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?

158. She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.

159. 8) Why did Mary not become famous?

160. She did not become famous because she was poor and she was a woman.

解答: (42) 3 (43) 1 (44) 4 (45) 2

