

- Over time, many ships have sunk to the bottom of the ocean.
 - Some of these sank because of bad weather and others because they were attacked by enemies.
 - The remains of these ships are known as shipwrecks, and the United Nations has estimated that there may be as many as 3 million of them around the world.
 - Many shipwrecks are (30).
 - Sometimes there are gold and other kinds of treasure inside them.
 - But even when what they contain is less precious, they can still provide important information about how people lived in the past.
10. *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
11. (30) 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable

12. ☆ 多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

13. 1)-30 Where did ship wrecks come from?
Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were attacked by enemies.
15. 2)-30 Why are shipwrecks valuable?
Sometimes there are gold or other kinds of treasure in them.



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18. Recently, there have been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated.
20. One reason is that new technology is making it much easier to (31) them. Underwater robots, in particular, are allowing people to search in deeper parts of the ocean than ever before.
23. Now, a number of commercial companies are using such technology to find more and more shipwrecks.
25. Under international law, these companies can keep what they find on the sunken ships except when the ships are ones that were owned by a government.
- *Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.
27. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate

28. ☆ 多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

29. 3)-31 Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated?
One reason is that new technology is making it easier to locate them.
32. 4)-31 What are a number of commercial companies doing?
They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.

34. Many historians, however, are opposed to such (32) searches.
35. They say that shipwrecks should not be disturbed by treasure hunters but protected by governments so that scholars can study them just as they are.
37. This is partly because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find.

38. But it is also because many objects are preserved better by being underwater.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

39. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional

40. ☆彡 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

41. 5)-32 Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching ship wrecks?

42. *They say that the shipwreck should not be disturbed, but protected for study.*

44. 6)-32 Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?

45. *Because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find.*

46. (33), commercial companies argue that modern fishing techniques and pollution mean that many shipwrecks are at risk underwater.

48. They say that they are actually helping historians by finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage.

50. Nevertheless, in 2001, the United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.

52. By 2010, over 30 countries had signed the agreement.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

53. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

54. ☆彡 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

55. 7)-33 How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?

56. *By finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage.*

57. 8)-33 What agreement did the United Nations introduce?

58. *The United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.*

60. (30) 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable

61. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate

62. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional

63. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

Example sentences:

64. (30)1 The street was **crowded** with shoppers..

65. 2 We must keep this **secret** from them.

66. 3 My house is close to the station, it is **convenient**.

67. 4 All **valuables** should be kept in the safe.

68. (31)1 I couldn't **locate** the place on my map.

69. 2 You must **repair** the harm you have done.

70. 3 The book is **designed** for college student.

71. 4 I **donated** blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.



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72. (32) 1 Stuart is a **gentle** man, he would never hurt you.
 73. 2 Her address is **private**, you can't have it.
 74. 3 Several sections in that book are really **confusing**.
 75. 4 Many people wear **traditional** clothing on New Year's.
76. (33) 1 He got sick and, **as a result**, he couldn't go on the trip.
 77. 2 Computer games are getting cheaper all the time; **furthermore**, their
 78. quality is improving.
 79. 3 On the one hand food was abundant, but **on the other hand** water was
 80. running short.
 81. 4 I like many things on pizza—**for instance** peperoni, bell peppers, olives
 82. and mushrooms.

Answers for "Vocabularies"

83. (30) 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable
 84. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate
 85. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional
 86. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

Review Questions

87. 1)-30 Where did ship wrecks come from?
 88. *Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were*
 89. *attacked by enemies.*
90. 2)-30 Why are shipwrecks valuable?
 91. *Sometimes there are gold or other kinds of treasure in them.*
92. 3)-31 Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be
 93. treated?
 94. *One reason is that new technology is making it easier to locate them.*
95. 4)-31 What are a number of commercial companies doing?
 96. *They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.*
97. 5)-32 Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching ship
 98. wrecks?
 99. *They say that the shipwreck should not be disturbed, but protected for study.*
100. 6)-32 Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?
 101. *Because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find.*
102. 7)-33 How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?
 103. *By finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage.*
104. 8)-33 What agreement did the United Nations introduce?
 105. *The United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all*
shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.



日本語訳付

3[A] **Hidden Treasures** 秘密 (ひみつ) の 財宝 (ざいほう) **eTOC** English Teachers On Call Lesson 17 G2 Chobun dokkai eTOC 以外で使用禁止 11.2(3B)A2E

106. Over time, many ships have ^{沈没 (ちんぼつ) した} sunk ^{底 (そこ)} to the bottom of the ocean.

107. Some of these ^{沈没 (ちんぼつ) した} sank because of bad weather and others because they ^{攻撃 (こうげき) された} were attacked by enemies. The ^{敵 (てき)} remains ^{残 (のこ) っているもの} of these ships are ^{〜として知 (し) られている} known as

108. ^{難破船 (なんばせん)} shipwrecks, and the ^{国連 (こくれん)} United Nations has ^{見積 (みつ) もった} estimated that there may be

109. ^{〜と同 (おな) じくらい多 (おお) く} as many as ^{百万 (ひゃくまん)} 3 million of them around the world. Many shipwrecks are

110. ^{宝物 (たからもの) ーのなかに} (30). Sometimes there are gold and other kinds of treasure inside them.

111. But even when ^{難破船 (なんばせん) が持 (も) っている何 (なに) かは} what they contain ^{劣 (おと) る 貴重 (きちょう) な} is less precious, they can

112. ^{今 (いま) でも 提供 (ていきょう) する} still provide ^{情報 (じょうほう)} important information about how people lived in the

113. ^{過去 (かこ)} past .

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

115. (30) 1 ^{ぎっしりつまった} crowded 2 ^{秘密 (ひみつ) の} secret 3 ^{好都合 (こうつごう) な} convenient 4 ^{高価 (こうか) な} valuable

☆多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

116. 1)-30 Where did ship ^{難破 (なんば)} wrecks come from? ^{どこから 難破船 (なんばせん) が 生 (しょう) じましたか。}

117. Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were

118. attacked by enemies.

119. 2)-30 Why are shipwrecks ^{難破船 (なんばせん) 貴重 (きちょう) な} valuable? ^{なぜ 難破船 (なんばせん) には 価値 (かち) があるのですか。}

120. Sometimes there are gold or other kinds of treasure in them.

121. Recently, there have been many ^{議論 (ぎろん)} arguments about how shipwrecks should be

122. ^{技術 (ぎじゅつ)} treated. One reason is that new technology is making it much easier to

123. (31) them. Underwater robots, in particular, are allowing people to search

124. ^{営利本位 (えいりほんい) の} in deeper parts of the ocean than ever before. Now, a number of commercial

125. ^{もとで} companies are using such technology to find more and more shipwrecks. Under

126. ^{沈 (しず) んだ} international law, these companies can keep what they find on the sunken

127. ^{政府 (せいふ)} ships except when the ships are ones that were owned by a government.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

128. (31) 1 ^{〜に位置 (いち) する} locate 2 ^{修理 (しゅうり) する} repair 3 ^{設計 (せつけい) する} design 4 ^{寄付 (きふ) する} donate

☆多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

130. 3)-31 Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be

131. ^{難破船 (なんばせん) と あつか} treated? ^{おおく ぎろん} ^{難破船 (なんばせん) の 取り 扱い (あつか) について、なぜ多くの議論 (ぎろん) がなされていますか。}

132. One reason is that new technology is making it easier to locate them.

133. 4)-31 What are ^{たくさんの} a number of ^{営利本位 (えいりほんい) の} commercial companies doing?

134. ^{えいりほんい} ^{かいしゃ} ^{なに} ^{営利本位 (えいりほんい) の たくさんの 会社 (かいしゃ) は 何を (なに) していますか。}

135. They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.



歴史学者 (れきしがくしゃ)

対立 (たいりつ) する

136. Many historians, however, are opposed to such (32) searches.

妨害 (ぼうがい) された

137. They say that shipwrecks should not be disturbed by treasure hunters but

学者 (がくしゃ)

138. protected by governments so that scholars can study them just as they are.

部分的 (ぶぶんてき) には

物 (もの)

139. This is partly because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they

維持 (いじ) される

140. find. But it is also because many objects are preserved better by being

141. underwater.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

上品 (じょうひん) な

個人 (こじん) の

わかりにくい

伝統的 (でんとうてき) な

142. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional

143. ☆多 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

144. 5)-32 Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching ship

145. wrecks? なぜ歴史学者たちは営利を目的とした会社の難破船の検索に反対なのですか。

146. They say that the shipwreck should not be disturbed, but protected for study.

147. 6)-32 Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?

148. なぜ学者たちは難破船のままの状態を好むのですか。

149. Because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find.

技術 (ぎじゆつ)

150. (33), commercial companies argue that modern fishing techniques and

公害 (こうがい) 表 (あらわ) す

危機 (きき)

151. pollution mean that many shipwrecks are at risk underwater.

152. They say that they are actually helping historians by finding shipwrecks and

それにもかかわらず

153. saving the objects in them from damage. Nevertheless, in 2001,

国際連合 (こくさいれんごう)

表明 (ひょうめい) する

154. the United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that

155. all shipwrecks should be left in the ocean. By 2010, over 30 countries had signed

156. the agreement.

*Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

結果 (けっか) として

さらに

他方 (たほう) では

例 (たと) えば

157. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

158. ☆多 Memorization Further Questions&Sample Answers

159. 7)-33 How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?

160. 営利目的の会社はどのようにして歴史学者を助けていると主張していますか。

161. By finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage.

162. 8)-33 What agreement did the United Nations introduce?

163. 国際連合はどんな協定を導入しましたか。

164. The United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all

165. shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.

Vocabularies: Try to memorize these words yourself without looking at the Japanese translations.

For Teachers: Have the student read the word in English, correct their pronunciation then say it together. Then have the student say it in Japanese before saying again in English. After you have done this for each line, go back to the first word and have the student translate it.

166. (30) 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable

167. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate

168. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional

169. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

Example sentences: *It must take a long time but Try to use these vocabularies one by one in the sentences of your original one. Teacher must show them your for example sentence before ask.

170. (30) 1 The street was **crowded** with shoppers.
 171. 2 We must keep this **secret** from them.
 172. 3 My house is close to the station, it is **convenient**.
 173. 4 All **valuables** should be kept in the safe.
174. (31) 1 I couldn't **locate** the place on my map.
 175. 2 You must **repair** the harm you have done.
 176. 3 The book is **designed** for college student.
 177. 4 I **donated** blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.
178. (32) 1 Stuart is a **gentle** man, he would never hurt you.
 179. 2 Her address is **private**, you can't have it.
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182. (33) 1 He got sick and, **as a result**, he couldn't go on the trip.
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 184. quality is improving.
 185. 3 On the one hand food was abundant, but **on the other hand** water was
 186. running short.
 187. 4 I like many things on pizza—**for instance** peperoni, bell peppers, olives
 188. and mushrooms.



Answers for "Vocabularies"

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| 189. (30) | 1 | crowded
<small>ぎっしりつまった
～に位置 (いち) する</small> | 2 | secret
<small>秘密 (ひみつ) の
修理 (しゅうり) する</small> | 3 | convenient
<small>好都合 (こうつごう) な
設計 (せっけい) する</small> | 4 | valuable
<small>高価 (こうか) な
寄付 (きふ) する</small> |
| 190. (31) | 1 | locate
<small>上品 (じょうひん) な</small> | 2 | repair
<small>個人 (こじん) の</small> | 3 | design
<small>わかりにくい</small> | 4 | donate
<small>伝統的 (でんとうてき) な</small> |
| 191. (32) | 1 | gentle
<small>結果 (けっか) として</small> | 2 | private
<small>さらに</small> | 3 | confusing
<small>他方 (たほう) では</small> | 4 | traditional
<small>例 (たと) えば</small> |
| 192. (33) | 1 | As a result | 2 | Furthermore | 3 | On the other hand | 4 | For instance |

Review Questions

193. 1)-30 Where did ship wrecks come from?
 194. *Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were
 195. attacked by enemies.*
196. 2)-30 Why are shipwrecks valuable?
 197. *Sometimes there are gold or other kinds of treasure in them.*
198.
 199. 3)-31 Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be
 treated?
One reason is that new technology is making it easier to locate them.

200. **4)-31** What are a number of commercial companies doing?
 201. *They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.*
 202.
203. **5)-32** Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching shipwrecks?
 204. *They say that the shipwreck should not be disturbed, but protected for study.*
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206. **6)-32** Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?
 207. *Because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find.*
208. **7)-33** How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?
 209. *By finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage.*
210. **8)-33** What agreement did the United Nations introduce?
 211. *The United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all*
 212. *shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.*

解答:(30) 4 (31) 1 (32) 2 (33) 3



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