

1. Malaria is a serious disease that affects millions of people every year.
2. Malaria is spread by female mosquitoes, and one obvious way to fight it is to
3. reduce the number of mosquitoes. This can be done very effectively by using
4. chemicals that kill them.
5. In fact, since the 1950s, this method has resulted in a large reduction in the
6. number of malaria cases.
7. The chemicals used to kill mosquitoes, however, have various disadvantages.
8. Not only are they expensive, but they are often bad for the environment.
9. Moreover, over time mosquitoes gradually stop being affected by them.

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

10. 1) How's Malaria spread?
11. *It's spread by female mosquitoes.*
12. 2) What's an effective way to get rid of mosquitoes?
13. *Using chemicals can be very effective in getting rid of mosquitoes.*
14. 3) What're some disadvantages of using chemicals?
15. *They're expensive and they are often bad for the environment.*

16. For these reasons, scientists have recently been looking at alternative methods of
17. controlling mosquitoes.
18. One of these is using fish. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in water, and the eggs then
19. turn into tiny worms that live in the water for one or two weeks.
20. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so introducing these fish into lakes and
21. ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes.
22. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this
23. method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.

24. ☆ 〆 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

25. 4) How can fish be a good alternative for controlling mosquitoes?
26. *The fish eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.*
27. 5) How well have fish worked when used in India?
28. *They reduced the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.*

29. Using fish to control mosquitoes has many advantages.
30. One of these is that it does not damage to the environment.
31. Another is that fish reproduce by themselves, making this a very cheap method
32. of fighting malaria. In addition, some of these fish can be caught and sold,
33. meaning that local people can actually earn an income from them.
34. All of these factors are especially important in the developing countries where
35. malaria is still common.



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

6) What is an advantage of using fish to control mosquitoes?

36. ① *It does no damage to the environment.*
 37. ② *Fish reproduce by themselves making it a very cheap method of fighting malaria.*
 38. *malaria.*
 39. ③ *Some of the fish can be caught and sold, meaning the local people can earn an income from them.*

41. Using nature to control nature in this way is known as “biocontrol.”
 42. Biocontrol itself is not a new idea, but scientists are now doing more research on it.
 43. One problem with using fish has been that it must be limited to permanent bodies of water, such as lakes.
 44. Mosquitoes, though, often lay their eggs in pools of rainwater that later dry up.
 45. Scientists have found a kind of fish in the African country of Tanzania that can survive even when these pools are dry.
 46. When the rain comes, the fish eat the mosquitoes.
 47. Many experts believe that this kind of research is giving biocontrol a bright future as a way to fight diseases.

51. ☆ 多読 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**

52. 7) What is “biocontrol”?

53. *It's using nature to control nature.*

54. 8) What's a problem with using fish to control mosquitoes?

55. *They must be used in permanent bodies of water, but mosquitoes often lay their eggs in pools of rainwater.*

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

57. (41) How has the number of malaria cases been reduced since the 1950s?

58. 1 By treating people with new medicines.
 59. 2 By destroying the places where mosquitoes live.
 60. 3 By getting rid of mosquitoes with chemicals.
 61. 4 By stopping mosquitoes from laying eggs.



62. (42) Why are scientists introducing certain fish into lakes and ponds?

63. 1 They eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.
 64. 2 They produce eggs that help to kill the mosquitoes.
 65. 3 They reduce the number of worms that mosquitoes eat.
 66. 4 They make it easier to see where mosquitoes are hiding.

67. (43) What is one advantage of using fish to fight malaria?

68. 1 They remove chemicals that pollute the water.
 69. 2 They can be used by farmers to grow more crops.
 70. 3 They are not affected by the disease themselves.
 71. 4 They can help local people to make money.

72. (44) Why are the Tanzanian fish especially good for biocontrol?

- 73. 1 They can survive without a permanent body of water.
- 74. 2 They are already known to most people around the world.
- 75. 3 They cost less to transport than other kinds of fish.
- 76. 4 They live longer in lakes than most other kinds of fish.

77. (45) Why do many experts think that biocontrol has a bright future?

- 78. 1 Research is explaining more clearly the cause of diseases.
- 79. 2 The number of fish has increased in African lakes and ponds.
- 80. 3 Scientists are finding new ways to use nature to control diseases.
- 81. 4 Natural chemicals are often more effective than man-made ones.

Review Questions

82. 1) How's Malaria spread?

83. *It's spread by female mosquitoes.*

84. 2) What's an effective way to get rid of mosquitoes?

85. *Using chemicals can be very effective in getting rid of mosquitoes.*

86. 3) What're some disadvantages of using chemicals?

87. *They're expensive and they are often bad for the environment.*

88. 4) How can fish be a good alternative for controlling mosquitoes?

89. *The fish eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.*

90. 5) How well have fish worked when used in India?

91. *They reduced the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.*

92. 6) What is an advantage of using fish to control mosquitoes?

93. ① *It does no damage to the environment.*

94. ② *Fish reproduce by themselves making it a very cheap method of fighting malaria.*

95. ③ *Some of the fish can be caught and sold, meaning the local people can earn an income from them.*

97. 7) What is "biocontrol"?

98. *It's using nature to control nature.*

99. 8) What is a problem with using fish to control mosquitoes?

100. *They must be used in permanent bodies of water, but mosquitoes often lay their eggs in pools of rainwater.*



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1. 解答:(41) 3 (42) 1 (43) 4 (44) 1 (45) 3

日本語訳付

4[C] – Natural Solutions Lesson20 G2 Chobun dokkai 以外使用禁止 11.2(4C)A2E

マラリア 重(おも)い 病気(びょうき) 影響(えいきょう)する

102. Malaria is a serious disease that affects millions of people every year.

広(ひろ)がる メスの 蚊(か) 明(あき)らか

103. Malaria is spread by female mosquitoes, and one obvious way to fight it is to

- 減(へ)らす 効果的(こうかてき)に
104. **reduce** the number of mosquitoes. This can be done very **effectively** by using
- 化学薬品(かがくやくひん) 実際(じっさい)に ~以来(いらい) 方法(ほうほう)
105. **chemicals** that kill them. **In fact**, since the 1950s, this method has
- 成果(せいこ) 減少(げんしょう)
106. **resulted** in a large reduction in the number of malaria cases.
- 化学薬品(かがくやくひん) しかし 様々(さまざま)な 不利(ふり)なこと
107. The **chemicals** used to kill mosquitoes, however, have **various** disadvantages.
- ~だけでなく 環境(かんきょう)
108. **Not only** are they expensive, but they are often bad for the environment.
- その上(うえ) やがて 次第(しだい)に 不自然(ふしぜん)な
109. **Moreover**, over time mosquitoes gradually stop being **affected** by them.

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



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110. **1) How is Malaria spread?** マラリアはどのようにして広がりますか。
111. *It is spread by female mosquitoes.*
112. **2) What is an effective way to get rid of mosquitoes?** 蚊を除くのに有効な方法はなんですか。
113. *Using chemicals can be very effective in getting rid of mosquitoes.*
114. **3) What are some disadvantages of using chemicals?** 化学薬品を使う上で不利なことはなんですか。
115. *They are expensive and they are often bad for the environment.*

116. **For these reasons, scientists have recently been looking at alternative**
- 方法(ほうほう) 抑制(よくせい)する 最近(さいきん) ~とみなしている 代(かわ)りの
117. **methods of controlling mosquitoes. One of these is using fish. Mosquitoes lay**
- 産(う)む ~に変(か)わる 小(ちい)さい むし
118. **their eggs in water, and the eggs then turn into tiny worms that live in the**
- 種類(しゅるい)
119. **water for one or two weeks. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so**
- ~をもたらす 導(みちび)く 少数(しょうすう)の
120. **introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer**
- 計画(けいかく) 遂行(すいこう)した 見つかった 次第(しだい)である
121. **mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the**
- 減(へ)らす
122. **kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90**
123. **percent.**

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



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124. ☆多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**
125. **4) How can fish be a good alternative for controlling mosquitoes?**
126. 魚は蚊を抑制するのにどうして良い代りになるのですか。
127. *The fish eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.*
128. **5) How well have fish worked when used in India?**
129. インドで使用した際、魚はどのくらい効果がありましたか。
130. *They reduced the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.*

131. **Using fish to control mosquitoes has many advantages. One of these is that it**
- 長所(ちょうしょ) 損害(そんがい) 環境(かんきょう) 生殖(せいしよく)する
132. **does not damage to the environment. Another is that fish reproduce by**
133. **themselves, making this a very cheap method of fighting malaria.**
- さらに加(くわ)えて 捕(たら)えられた その土地の
134. **In addition, some of these fish can be caught and sold, meaning that local**
- 実際(じっさい)に 稼(かせ)ぐ 収入(しゅうにゅう) 要因(よういん)
135. **people can actually earn an income from them. All of these factors**
- 特(とく)に 発展途上国(はってんとじょうこく)
136. **are especially important in the developing countries where malaria is still**
- 一般的(いっぱんてき)
137. **common .**

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

6) What is an advantage of using fish to control mosquitoes?

138. さかな か よくせい りてん
魚で蚊を抑制することの一つの利点はなんですか。139. ① *It does no damage to the environment.*140. ② *Fish reproduce by themselves making it a very cheap method of fighting malaria.*141. *Some of the fish can be caught and sold, meaning the local people can earn an income from them.*144. Using 自然 (しぜん) の力 (ちから) nature to control nature in this way is known as “ 生態制御 (せいたいせいぎょ) biocontrol .”145. Biocontrol itself is not a new idea, but scientists are now doing more 調査 (ちようさ) する research on it.

146. One problem with using fish has been that it must be limited to permanent

147. ~のような bodies of water, such as lakes. Mosquitoes, though, often lay their eggs in148. 水 (みず) たまり pools of rainwater that later dry up. Scientists have found a kind of fish in149. the African country of Tanzania that can 生 (い) き残 (のこ) る ~でも survive even when these pools

150. are dry. When the rain comes, the fish eat the mosquitoes.

151. Many 専門家 (せんもんか) たち experts believe that this kind of 研究 (けんきゆう) research is giving152. 生態制御 (せいたいせいぎょ) biocontrol a bright future as a way to fight 病気 (びょうき) diseases.☆ 多 Memorization **Further Questions&Sample Answers**153. 7) What is “biocontrol”? せいぶつてきぼうじょ
生物的防除とはなんですか。155. *It is using nature to control nature.*

156. 8) What is a problem with using fish to control mosquitoes?

157. さかな つか か よくせい もんだいてん
魚を使って蚊を抑制することの問題点はなんですか。158. *They must be used in permanent bodies of water, but mosquitoes often lay their eggs in pools of rainwater.****Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

160. (41) How has the number of malaria cases been reduced since the 1950s?

161. ねんだい しやうれい かず
1950年代からマラリアの症例の数はどのように減ってきていますか。

162. 1 By treating people with new medicines.

163. 2 By destroying the places where mosquitoes live.

164. 3 By getting rid of mosquitoes with chemicals.

165. 4 By stopping mosquitoes from laying eggs.

166. (42) Why are scientists introducing certain fish into lakes and ponds?

167. かがくしゃ とくてい さかな みずうみ いけ どうにゆう
科学者はなぜ特定の魚を湖や池に導入しているのですか。

168. 1 They eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.

169. 2 They produce eggs that help to kill the mosquitoes.

170. 3 They reduce the number of worms that mosquitoes eat.

171. 4 They make it easier to see where mosquitoes are hiding.



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172. (43) What is one advantage of using fish to fight malaria?

173. さかな つか たたか ひと りてん ぶん
魚を使ってマラリアと戦うことの一つの利点は何ですか。

174. 1 They remove chemicals that pollute the water.

175. 2 They can be used by farmers to grow more crops.

176. 3 They are not affected by the disease themselves.

177. 4 They can help local people to make money.

178. (44) Why are the Tanzanian fish especially good for biocontrol?

179. せいいたいせいぎよ さかな とく ゆうよう
生態制御のためにタンザニアの魚が特に有用なのはなぜですか。

180. 1 They can survive without a permanent body of water.

181. 2 They are already known to most people around the world.

182. 3 They cost less to transport than other kinds of fish.

183. 4 They live longer in lakes than most other kinds of fish.

184. (45) Why do many experts think that biocontrol has a bright future?

185. おお せんもんか せいいたいせいぎよ ぜんとゆうぼう かんが
多くの専門家が生体制御は前途有望であるとなぜ考えていますか。

186. 1 Research is explaining more clearly the cause of diseases.

187. 2 The number of fish has increased in African lakes and ponds.

188. 3 Scientists are finding new ways to use nature to control diseases.

189. 4 Natural chemicals are often more effective than man-made ones.

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201. ① *It does no damage to the environment.*

202. ② *Fish reproduce by themselves making it a very cheap method of fighting*

203. *malaria.*

204. ③ *Some of the fish can be caught and sold, meaning the local people can earn an*

205. *income from them.*

206. 7) What is "biocontrol"?

207. *It is using nature to control nature.*

208. 8) What is a problem with using fish to control mosquitoes?

209. *They must be used in permanent bodies of water, but mosquitoes often lay their*

210. *eggs in pools of rainwater.*



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