

**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.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

**3[B] – Patterns of Hope** 希望 (きぼう)

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 **11.1(3B)A2E**

1. One 重大 (じゅうだい) な major problem for hospitals is the number of 患者 (かんじゃ) patients who catch dangerous 病気 (びょうき) diseases while they are being treated 治療 (ちりょう) される for other problems.
2. These diseases are caused by 病気 (びょうき) the bacteria 細菌 (さいきん) that live in hospitals and get into patients' 患者 (かんじゃ) の bodies. The usual 通常 (つうじょう) の way to deal with 細菌 (さいきん) these bacteria has been to use medicines or 薬 (くすり) 化学薬品 (かがくやくひん) chemicals to try to kill them. Unfortunately, this method 方法 (ほうほう) can have the opposite 逆 (ぎゃく) の effect and actually 実際 (じっさい) に cause the bacteria 細菌 (さいきん) to become stronger. Now, Anthony Brennan, a scientist 科学者 (かがくしゃ) at the University of Florida, has come up with 考 (かんが) えつく a new way to reduce bacteria in hospitals—one that could help avoid 減 (へ) らす this ( **30** ). 細菌 (さいきん) 避 (さ) ける

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

9. **(30)** 1 態度 (たいど) attitude 2 危険 (きけん) risk 3 約束 (やくさく) promise 4 意味 (いみ) meaning

**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.

10. **1)-30** What is the major problem many hospitals have that is mentioned in this article? 述 (の) べられて 記事 (きじ)
11. この きじ 記事で の 述べられている ひょういん たくさんの かか 病院が もんだい 抱える問題とはなんですか。

12. *There are a lot of bacteria in hospitals which can make people more sick while there than they were when they entered.* そこにいる間 (あいだ) に

13. Brennan first thought of his idea when he was working with the United States Navy.

14. The Navy was looking for ～を探 (さが) す a way to prevent 予防 (よぼう) する tiny animals and plants from attaching ちっちゃな themselves to ships. Overtime, a thick そのうち layer of them can develop 厚 (あつ) い 層 (そう) 発達 (はったつ) する ,

15. and this both damages the ship and reduces 減 (へ) らす the speed at which they can travel. 動 (うご) く

16. Brennan began thinking about how sea creatures 生物 (せいぶつ) 対処 (たいしょ) する deal with the same problem.

17. Most of those that move slowly, such as whales and turtles, do in fact 事実上 (じじつじょう) become covered by ～で覆 (おお) われて 層 (そう) such a layer. Slow-moving sharks though have skin that remains ～のまま

18. ( **31** ).

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

21. **(31)** 1 暗 (くろ) い dark 2 柔軟 (じゅうなん) な flexible 3 乱暴 (らんぼう) な rough 4 清潔 (けつせつ) clean

**Further Questions&A**

22. **2)-31** What was Anthony Brennan studying when he created his invention that might help hospitals? Anthony Brennan が病院を救う事ができるかも知れない発明をした時、彼は何を勉強していましたか。

23. *He was trying to create a way to keep sea life off of the bottoms of ships.*

24. **3)-31** Why are small animals and plants building up on ships bad for the ship?

25. 小さい動物と植物が船に集積することはなぜ船にとって悪い事なのですか。

26. *They slow the ship down and slowly destroy the hull of the ship.*

27. **4)-31** Do whales and turtles have problems with the small creatures building up on them?

28. クジラとカメは小さい生物が彼らに集積することに問題がありますか。

29. *Yes, they often develop a layer of these creatures attached to their skin or shells.*

30. When Brennan examined these sharks closely, he discovered that this was because of pattern of tiny bumps on their skin.

32. These patterns make it hard for the small creatures and plants to stick to the skin.

33. Brennan decided to create a ( 32 ) surface that could be used in hospitals.

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

34. **(32)** 1 similar 2 basic 3 cheap 4 liquid

**Further Questions&A**

35. **5)-32** How does Anthony Brennan's invention work ?

36. Anthony Brennan の発明ほどのようにして作用しますか。

37. *The small bumps like on a shark skin are difficult for small creatures like bacteria to live on.*

38. Eventually, he created a plastic layer on which patterns like those on shark skin are printed.

39. Experiments have shown that bacteria find it very hard to live on these patterns. Brennan hopes that hospitals will use his plastic layer to cover surfaces

40. where bacteria usually gather . If his idea succeeds , this will be a good example of how much we human beings can ( 33 ) from nature.

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

43. **(33)** 1 remove 2 guard 3 learn 4 explain

**Further Questions&A**

44. **6)-33** How does Brennan imagine hospitals using his invention?

45. Brennan は病院が彼の発明をどのように使用すると考えていますか。

47. *They can put a layer of his plastic on areas where bacteria tends to collect .*

48. **7)-33** Do you think his invention will be successful at eliminating bacteria in hospitals?

49. あなたは彼の発明が病院内のバクテリアを取り除くことに成功すると思いますか。

50. *No, I don't think so. It sounds like his invention isn't flexible enough for it to cover all the necessary surfaces. But it might help reduce the bacteria.*
51. **8)-33** Where else could his invention be used that have problems with bacteria?
52. バクテリアの問題を抱える場所で 病院の他に彼の発明を使えるところがありますか。
53. *It might be possible for it to be used in schools and maybe it can be put on doorknobs and bathroom doors where bacteria can also be a problem.*

**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.

54. **(30)** 1 attitude                      2 risk                                      3 promise                                  4 meaning
55. **(31)** 1 dark                                  2 flexible                                      3 rough                                      4 clean
56. **(32)** 1 similar                                  2 basic    3 cheap                                      4 liquid
57. **(33)** 1 remove                                  2 guard    3 learn    4 explain

**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.

58. **(30)**1 He is always angry and brooding, he has a bad attitude.
59. 2 He wanted to eat breakfast, but then he would risk being late.
60. 3 She made a promise to meet me, but she never came.
61. 4 What is the meaning of this word?
62. **(31)**1 Away from the city where it is dark, you can see the stars better.
63. 2 She can touch the ground while standing, she is very flexible.
64. 3 The car was bumping because the road was very rough.
65. 4 I must clean my room more often.
66. **(32)**1 I look similar to my brother.
67. 2 I will show you some basic computer skills before we try anything hard.
68. 3 Food in America is cheap compared to Japan.
69. 4 Water is the most common liquid on earth.
70. **(33)**1 It is hard to remove the sticker from the book without ripping it.
71. 2 I bought a new alarm system to guard my car.
72. 3 You come here to learn English.
73. 4 Can you explain what this sentence means?

**Answers for "Vocabularies"**

74. **(30)** 1 attitude                      2 risk                                      3 promise                                  4 meaning
75. **(31)** 1 dark                                  2 flexible                                      3 rough                                      4 clean
76. **(32)** 1 similar                                  2 basic    3 cheap                                      4 liquid
77. **(33)** 1 remove                                  2 guard    3 learn    4 explain

## Review Questions

78. **1)-30** What is the major problem many hospitals have that is mentioned in this <sup>述 (の) べられて</sup> article? <sub>記事 (きじ)</sub>
79. *There are a lot of bacteria in hospitals which can make people more sick while there than they were when they entered.* <sup>そこにいる間 (あいだ) に</sup>
80. **2)-31** What was Anthony Brennan studying when he <sup>作り出した</sup> created his <sup>発明 (はつめい)</sup> invention that might help hospitals?
81. *He was trying to <sup>作 (つく) り出 (だ) す</sup> create a way to keep sea life off of the bottoms of ships.*
82. **3)-31** Why are small animals and plants <sup>〜に集積 (しゅうせき) する</sup> building up on ships bad for the ship?
83. *They <sup>遅 (おそ) くする</sup> slow the ship down and slowly <sup>破壊 (はかい) する</sup> destroy <sup>船体 (せんたい)</sup> the hull of the ship.*
84. **4)-31** Do whales and turtles have problems with the small creatures building up on them?
85. *Yes, they often <sup>発達 (はったつ) させる</sup> develop a layer of these creatures <sup>付着 (ふちやく) した</sup> attached to their skin or shells.*
86. **5)-32** How does Anthony Brennan's <sup>発明 (はつめい)</sup> invention work?
87. *The small <sup>突起 (とつき)</sup> bumps like on a shark skin are difficult for small creatures like bacteria to live on.*
88. **6)-33** How does Brennan imagine hospitals using his invention?
89. *They can put a layer of his plastic on areas where bacteria <sup>〜しがちである</sup> tends to <sup>集 (あつ) まる</sup> collect .*
90. **7)-33** Do you think his invention will be successful at <sup>取 (と) り除 (のぞ) く</sup> eliminating bacteria in hospitals?
91. *No, I don't think so. It sounds like his invention isn't <sup>柔軟性 (じゅうなんせい) のある</sup> flexible enough for it to <sup>減 (へ) らす</sup> cover all the necessary surfaces. But it might help reduce the bacteria.*
92. **8)-33** Where else could his invention be used that have problems with bacteria?
93. *It might be possible for it to be used in schools and maybe it can be put on <sup>ドアノブ</sup> doorknobs and bathroom doors where bacteria can also be a problem.*

解答: (30) 2 (31) 4 (32) 1 (33) 3

## Type B 日本語訳なし

### 3[B] – Patterns of Hope

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94. One major problem for hospitals is the number of patients who catch dangerous
95. diseases while they are being treated for other problems. These diseases are caused by

96. the bacteria that live in hospitals and get into patients' bodies. The usual way to deal  
 97. with these bacteria has been to use medicines or chemicals to try to kill them.  
 98. Unfortunately, this method can have the opposite effect and actually cause the  
 99. bacteria to become stronger. Now, Anthony Brennan, a scientist at the University of  
 100. Florida, has come up with a new way to reduce bacteria in hospitals—one that could  
 101. help avoid this ( 30 ).

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

102. (30) 1 attitude                      2 risk                      3 promise                      4 meaning

### Further Questions&A

103. 1)-30 What is the major problem many hospitals have that is mentioned in this article?

104. Brennan first thought of his idea when he was working with the United States Navy.  
 105. The Navy was looking for a way to prevent tiny animals and plants from attaching  
 106. themselves to ships. Overtime, a thick layer of them can develop, and this both  
 107. damages the ship and reduces the speed at which they can travel. Brennan began  
 108. thinking about how sea creatures deal with the same problem. Most of those that move  
 109. slowly, such as whales and turtles, do in fact become covered by such a layer.  
 110. Slow-moving sharks though have skin that remains ( 31 ).

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

111. (31) 1 dark                      2 flexible                      3 rough                      4 clean

### Further Questions&A

112. 2)-31 What was Anthony Brennan studying when he created his invention that might help hospitals?

113. 3)-31 Why are small animals and plants building up on ships bad for the ship?

114. 4)-31 Do whales and turtles have problems with the small creatures building up on them?

115. When Brennan examined these sharks closely, he discovered that this was because of pattern of tiny bumps on their skin.

116. These patterns make it hard for the small creatures and plants to stick to the skin.

117. Brennan decided to create a ( 32 ) surface that could be used in hospitals.

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

118. (32) 1 similar                      2 basic                      3 cheap                      4 liquid

### Further Questions&A

119. 5)-32 How does Anthony Brennan's invention work?

120. Eventually, he created a plastic layer on which patterns like those on shark skin are  
 121. printed. Experiments have shown that bacteria find it very hard to live on these  
 122. patterns. Brennan hopes that hospitals will use his plastic layer to cover surfaces  
 123. where bacteria usually gather. If his idea succeeds, this will be a good example of how  
 124. much we human beings can ( 33 ) from nature.

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

125. (33) 1 remove                      2 guard                      3 learn                      4 explain

### Further Questions&A

126. 6)-33 How does Brennan imagine hospitals using his invention?

127. 7)-33 Do you think his invention will be successful at eliminating bacteria in hospitals?

128. 8)-33 Where else could his invention be used that have problems with bacteria?

- |      |      |   |          |   |          |   |         |   |         |
|------|------|---|----------|---|----------|---|---------|---|---------|
| 129. | (30) | 1 | attitude | 2 | risk     | 3 | promise | 4 | meaning |
| 130. | (31) | 1 | dark     | 2 | flexible | 3 | rough   | 4 | clean   |
| 131. | (32) | 1 | similar  | 2 | basic    | 3 | cheap   | 4 | liquid  |
| 132. | (33) | 1 | remove   | 2 | guard    | 3 | learn   | 4 | explain |

### Example sentences:

133. (30)1 He is always angry and brooding, he has a bad **attitude**.
134. 2 He wanted to eat breakfast, but then he would **risk** being late.
135. 3 She made a **promise** to meet me, but she never came.
136. 4 What is the **meaning** of this word?
137. (31)1 Away from the city where it is **dark**, you can see the stars better.
138. 2 She can touch the ground while standing, she is very **flexible**.
139. 3 The car was bumping because the road was very **rough**.
140. 4 I must **clean** my room more often.
141. (32)1 I look **similar** to my brother.
142. 2 I will show you some **basic** computer skills before we try anything hard.
143. 3 Food in America is **cheap** compared to Japan.
144. 4 Water is the most common **liquid** on earth.
145. (33)1 It is hard to **remove** the sticker from the book without ripping it.
146. 2 I bought a new alarm system to **guard** my car.
147. 3 You come here to **learn** English.
148. 4 Can you **explain** what this sentence means?

### Answers for "Vocabularies"

- |      |      |   |          |   |          |   |         |   |         |
|------|------|---|----------|---|----------|---|---------|---|---------|
| 149. | (30) | 1 | attitude | 2 | risk     | 3 | promise | 4 | meaning |
| 150. | (31) | 1 | dark     | 2 | flexible | 3 | rough   | 4 | clean   |
| 151. | (32) | 1 | similar  | 2 | basic    | 3 | cheap   | 4 | liquid  |
| 152. | (33) | 1 | remove   | 2 | guard    | 3 | learn   | 4 | explain |

### Review Questions

153. 1)-30 What is the major problem many hospitals have that is mentioned in this article?
154. 2)-31 What was Anthony Brennan studying when he created his invention that might help hospitals?
155. 3)-31 Why are small animals and plants building up on ships bad for the ship?
156. 4)-31 Do whales and turtles have problems with the small creatures building up on them?
157. 5)-32 How does Anthony Brennan's invention work?
158. 6)-33 How does Brennan imagine hospitals using his invention?
159. 7)-33 Do you think his invention will be successful at eliminating bacteria in hospitals?
160. 8)-33 Where else could his invention be used that have problems with bacteria?

解答: (30) 2 (31) 4 (32) 1 (33) 3

