

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[A] – Hidden Treasures

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 **11.2(3B)A2E**

- Over time, many ships have ^{沈没 (ちんぼつ) した} sunk ^{底 (そこ)} to the bottom of the ocean.
- 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
- shipwrecks, and the ^{難破船 (なんばせん)} United Nations ^{国連 (こくれん)} has estimated that there may be ^{見積 (みつ) もった} as many as **3** million of them around the world. Many shipwrecks are
- (**30**). Sometimes there are gold and other kinds of treasure ^{宝物 (たからもの) ーのなかに} inside them.
- 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
- still ^{今 (いま) でも 提供 (ていきょう) する} provide ^{情報 (じょうほう)} important information about how people lived in the
- past .

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

- (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

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.

- 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。}
- Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were attacked by enemies.*
- 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。}
Sometimes there are gold or other kinds of treasure in them.

- Recently, there have been many ^{議論 (ぎろん)} arguments about how shipwrecks should be
- treated. One reason is that new ^{技術 (ぎじゅつ)} technology is making it much easier to
- (**31**) them. Underwater robots, in particular, are allowing people to search ^{特 (とく) に}
- in deeper parts of the ocean than ever before. Now, a number of ^{営利本位 (えいりほんい) の} commercial
- companies are using such technology to find more and more shipwrecks. Under ^{もとで}
- international law, these companies can keep what they find on the ^{沈 (しず) んだ} sunken
- ships except when the ships are ones that were owned by a ^{政府 (せいふ)} government.

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

- (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

Further Questions&A

22. **3)-31** Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated?
なんぼせん と あつか 難破船の取り扱いについて、なぜ多くの議論おおく ぎろんがなされていますか。

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

24. **4)-31** What are a number of commercial companies doing?
たくさんの 営利本位 (えいりほんい) の

25. えいりほんい 営利本位のたくさんの会社は何をしていますか。

26. *They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.*

27. Many historians, however, are opposed to such (**32**) searches.
歴史学者 (れきしがくしゃ) 対立 (たいりつ) する

28. 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.
妨害 (ぼうがい) された 学者 (がくしゃ)

29. This is partly because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find. But it is also because many objects are preserved better by being underwater.
部分的 (ぶぶんてき) には 物 (もの) 維持 (いじ) される

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

33. **(32)** 1 上品 (じょうひん) な gentle 2 個人 (こじん) の private 3 わかりにくい confusing 4 伝統的 (でんとうてき) な traditional

Further Questions&A

34. **5)-32** Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching shipwrecks?
れきしがくしゃ 営利 (えいり) を 目的 (もくてき) とした 会社 (かいしゃ) の 難破船 (なんぼせん) の 検索 (けんさく) に 反対 (はんたい) なのですか。

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

36. **6)-32** Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?
がくしゃ 難破船 (なんぼせん) の そのままの 状態 (じょうたい) を 好む (この) のですか。

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

38. (**33**), commercial companies argue that modern fishing techniques and pollution mean that many shipwrecks are at risk underwater.
公害 (こうがい) 表 (あらわ) す 技術 (ぎじゅつ) 危機 (きき)

39. They say that they are actually helping historians by finding shipwrecks and saving the objects in them from damage. Nevertheless, in 2001,

40. the United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all shipwrecks should be left in the ocean. By 2010, over 30 countries had signed the agreement.
国際連合 (こくさいれんごう) 表明 (ひょうめい) する

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

45. **(33)** 1 結果 (けっか) として As a result 2 さらに Furthermore 3 他方 (たほう) では On the other hand 4 例 (たと) えば For instance

Further Questions&A

46. **7)-33** How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?
えいりもくてき かいしゃ どのようにして 歴史学者 (れきしがくしゃ) を 助 (たす) けていると 主張 (しゅちょう) していますか。

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

49. **8)-33** What agreement did the United Nations introduce?
国際連合 (こくさいれんごう) は どんな 協定 (きょうてい) を 導入 (どうにゅう) しましたか。

50. *The United Nations introduced an international agreement stating that all 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.

52. (30) 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable
 53. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate
 54. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional
 55. (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.

56. (30) 1 The street was **crowded** with shoppers..
 57. 2 We must keep this **secret** from them.
 58. 3 My house is close to the station, it is **convenient**.
 59. 4 All **valuables** should be kept in the safe.
 60. (31) 1 I couldn't **locate** the place on my map.
 61. 2 You must **repair** the harm you have done.
 62. 3 The book is **designed** for college student.
 63. 4 I **donated** blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.
 64. (32) 1 Stuart is a **gentle** man, he would never hurt you.
 65. 2 Her address is **private**, you can't have it.
 66. 3 Several sections in that book are really **confusing**.
 67. 4 Many people wear **traditional** clothing on New Year's.
 68. (33) 1 He got sick and, **as a result**, he couldn't go on the trip.
 69. 2 Computer games are getting cheaper all the time; **furthermore**, their quality is improving.
 70. 3 On the one hand food was abundant, but **on the other hand** water was running short.
 71. 4 I like many things on pizza—for **instance** peperoni, bell peppers, olives and mushrooms.

Answers for "Vocabularies"

72. (30) 1 **crowded** ぎっしりつまった 2 **secret** 秘密 (ひみつ) の 3 **convenient** 好都合 (こうつごう) な 4 **valuable** 高価 (こうか) な
 73. (31) 1 **locate** ～に位置 (いち) する 2 **repair** 修理 (しゅうり) する 3 **design** 設計 (せっけい) する 4 **donate** 寄付 (きふ) する
 74. (32) 1 **gentle** 上品 (じょうひん) な 2 **private** 個人 (こじん) の 3 **confusing** わかりにくい 4 **traditional** 伝統的 (でんとうてき) な
 75. (33) 1 **As a result** 結果 (けっか) として 2 **Furthermore** さらに 3 **On the other hand** 他方 (たほう) では 4 **For instance** 例 (たと) えば

Review Questions

76. 1)-30 Where did ship wrecks come from?
 77. *Some of the ships sunk because of bad weather and others because they were*

attacked by enemies.

78. **2)-30** Why are shipwrecks valuable?

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

80. **3)-31** Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated?

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

82. **4)-31** What are a number of commercial companies doing?

83. *They are using technology to find more and more shipwrecks.*

84. **5)-32** Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching shipwrecks?

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

86. **6)-32** Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?

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

88. **7)-33** How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?

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

90. **8)-33** What agreement did the United Nations introduce?

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

解答:(30) 4 (31) 1 (32) 2 (33) 3

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[A] – Hidden Treasures

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92. Over time, many ships have sunk to the bottom of the ocean.

93. Some of these sank because of bad weather and others because they were attacked by enemies.

94. 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**).

95. Sometimes there are gold and other kinds of treasure inside them.

96. But even when what they contain is less precious, they can still provide important information about how people lived in the past.

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

98. **(30)** 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable

Further Questions&A

99. **1)-30** Where did ship wrecks come from?

100. **2)-30** Why are shipwrecks valuable?

101. Recently, there have been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be

102. treated. One reason is that new technology is making it much easier to
 103. (31) them. Underwater robots, in particular, are allowing people to search
 104. in deeper parts of the ocean than ever before. Now, a number of commercial
 105. companies are using such technology to find more and more shipwrecks. Under
 106. international law, these companies can keep what they find on the sunken ships
 107. except when the ships are ones that were owned by a government.

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

108. (31) 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate

Further Questions&A

109. 3)-31 Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated?

110. 4)-31 What are a number of commercial companies doing?

111. Many historians, however, are opposed to such (32) searches. They say
 112. that shipwrecks should not be disturbed by treasure hunters but protected by
 113. governments so that scholars can study them just as they are. This is partly
 114. because treasure hunters sometimes damage objects they find. But it is also
 115. because many objects are preserved better by being underwater.

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

116. (32) 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional

Further Questions&A

117. 5)-32 Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching ship wrecks?

118. 6)-32 Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?

119. (33), commercial companies argue that modern fishing techniques and
 120. pollution mean that many shipwrecks are at risk underwater. They say that
 121. they are actually helping historians by finding shipwrecks and saving the objects
 122. in them from damage. Nevertheless, in 2001, the United Nations introduced an
 123. international agreement stating that all shipwrecks should be left in the ocean.
 124. By 2010, over 30 countries had signed the agreement.

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

125. (33) 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

Further Questions&A

126. 7)-33 How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?

127. 8)-33 What agreement did the United Nations introduce?

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Example sentences:

132. (30)1 The street was crowded with shoppers..

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138. **3** The book is **designed** for college student.
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146. **3** On the one hand food was abundant, but **on the other hand** water was running short.
147. **4** I like many things on pizza—for instance peperoni, bell peppers, olives and mushrooms.

Answers for "Vocabularies"

148. **(30)** 1 crowded 2 secret 3 convenient 4 valuable
149. **(31)** 1 locate 2 repair 3 design 4 donate
150. **(32)** 1 gentle 2 private 3 confusing 4 traditional
151. **(33)** 1 As a result 2 Furthermore 3 On the other hand 4 For instance

Review Questions

152. **1)-30** Where did ship wrecks come from?
153. **2)-30** Why are shipwrecks valuable?
154. **3)-31** Why have there been many arguments about how shipwrecks should be treated?
155. **4)-31** What are a number of commercial companies doing?
156. **5)-32** Why are historians opposed to commercial companies searching ship wrecks?
157. **6)-32** Why would scholars prefer to study the wrecks as they are?
158. **7)-33** How do commercial companies argue they are helping historians?
159. **8)-33** What agreement did the United Nations introduce?

解答:(30) 4 (31) 1 (32) 2 (33) 3