

**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.

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### 3[A] – The International Space Station



Version3 G1 10-3

広告 (こうこく)

～の傾向 (けいこう) がある 圧倒 (あつとう) する

1. **Publicity** about the International Space Station (ISS) **tends to** **overwhelm**

感動的 (かんどうてき) な 断言 (だんげん)

**readers with the impressive claims** that it is the largest

人造 (じんぞう) の、人工 (じんこう) の物体 (ぶつたい)、対象 (たいしょう)

**man-made object** in space, and that by the time its final

**component** is **attached** later this year, it will have **required** the

要素 (ようそ)、成分 (せいぶん) 付着 (ふちゃく) した 要求 (ようきゅう) された

**collaboration** of over 100,000 people around the world.

しばしば 忘 (わす) れる

危険 (きけん) にみちている

2. **Often omitted**, however, are the facts that it has been **fraught** with

開始 (かいし)、発端 (ほつたん)

高い

**problems** since its **inception** and is already the most **expensive**

物体 (ぶつたい)

**object** every built, having cost close to \$100 billion.

### 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.

3. **1) What is the largest man-made object in space?**

4. 宇宙 (うちゅう) で最大 (さいだい) の人工 (じんこう) の物体 (ぶつたい) は何 (なん) ですか?

5. *The International Space Station is the largest man-made object in space.*

6. **2) How many people worked on the International Space Station?**

7. インターナショナルスペースステーションで何人 (なんにん) 働 (はたら) いていますか?

8. *Over 100,000 people around the world have collaborated on the space station.*

構成 (こうせい)

うちあげる

9. The first ISS **components** were **launched** in 1998, but the project's roots date to

表明 (ひょうめい) した

1984, when U.S. President Ronald Reagan **announced** plans for an Earth-

軌道 (きどう)

**orbiting** space station named Freedom.

10. The years that followed were a **portent** of what was to come for the ISS.

悪いことの前兆 (ぜんちょう)

航空学 (こうくうがく)

くりかえして

11. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) repeatedly

低 (ひく) く評価 (ひょうか) した

開発費 (かいはつひ)

**underestimated** Freedom's **development costs**, while at the same time

削除 (さくじょ) した

予算 (よざん)

それによって

制限 (せいげん) すること

**Congress** **slashed** NASA's **budget**, thereby **limiting** the project's

範囲 (はんい)

**scope** .

決 (けつ) して～ない

地上 (ちじょう)

12. Freedom **never** got off the **ground** , but in 1993, President Bill Clinton

協力 (きょうりよく) した

**enlisted** the financial and technological help of 13 countries to design and

後継者 (こうけいしゃ)

building a **successor** , the ISS.

不和 (ふわ) を招 (まね) いた

13. The initial \$35 billion price tag alienated many politicians, and in a public relations blitz, ISS proponents made excessive claims about the supposed myriad benefits of scientific research that would be performed on the station.

襲撃 (しゅうげき)

支持者 (しじしゃ)

過度 (かど) の

要求 (ようきゅう)

無数 (むすう) の 利益 (りえき)

実行 (じっこう) される

14. The official ISS press kit said such research could lead to “possible treatments for cancer, diabetes, emphysema and immune system disorders,” technologies to improve computers and revolutionize industry, and innovative products that would greatly enhance everyone’s lives.

治療 (ちりょう)

癌 (がん)

糖尿病 (とうにょうびょう)

気腫 (きしゅ)

免疫 (めんえき)

システム

混乱 (こんらん)

革命 (かくめい) をもたらす

革新的 (かくしんてき) な 製品 (せいひん)

広 (ひろ) がる

### Further Question&A



15.3) Why did the plans for the Freedom fail?

16. なぜそのフリーダムのための計画は失敗したのですか?

17. NASA repeatedly underestimated Freedom’s development costs, while at the same time Congress slashed NASA’s budget.

18.4) What did the official ISS press kit say the research on the ISS could lead to?

19. 公式のISSの記者はISSの研究は何を導くことができましたか?

*It said the research could lead to possible treatments for cancer, diabetes, emphysema and immune system disorders, technologies to improve computers and innovative products.*

20. In fact, according to ISS critics, the project resulted rather in a myriad of problems.

批評 (ひひょう)

無数 (むすう) の

21. “It’s always easier to draw these things than to build them,” says National Air and Space Museum historian Roger Launius. Ironically, international cooperation contributed to the difficulties.

22. Space station parts were built in various countries and failed to fit precisely when assembled.

正確 (せいかく) に

集 (あつ) めた

23. Electrical and life-sustaining systems malfunctioned, and computer systems crashed.

支 (ささ) える

故障 (こしょう) した

24. After the space shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003, no other country could carry payload to the station.

爆発 (ばくはつ) した

積荷 (つみに)

25. Proponents said such complications should be expected, given the magnitude of a project stretching the limits of human innovation.

支持者 (しじしゃ)

合併症 (がっぺいしょう)

予期 (よき) される

26. Critics actually agree with that assessment, but believe the real problem is that the management of such projects needs to be forward-thinking and long-term.

### Further Questions&A



27.5) What happened because the space station parts were built in various countries? スペースステーションのパーツが色々な国で作られたためにどんなことが起こりましたか。

*The station parts failed to fit precisely when assembled.*

28.6) What happened when the space shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003?

29. 2003年にスペースシャトルコロンビアが爆発したとき、何が起こりましたか。

*No other country could carry payload to the station.*

30. As if to prove this point, the problems that <sup>活動不能 (かつどうふのう) にする</sup> crippled Freedom <sup>再浮上 (さいふじょう) する</sup> resurfaced with the ISS.

31. Costs <sup>急増 (きゅうぞう) する</sup> ballooned to the current \$100 billion and the station's aim kept changing with the political climate.

32. Keith Cowing, founder of NASA Watch, a website that provides <sup>論評 (ろんびょう)</sup> commentary about the U.S. space program, notes that this “makes it difficult to explain to Congress and the public what the purpose of the ISS is.”

33. All of this might not have mattered if <sup>明確 (めいかく) な</sup> tangible results had <sup>現 (あらわ) れる</sup> materialized, but here, too, the ISS has fallen short.

34. The little science conducted on the ISS has focused on helping astronauts <sup>打 (う) ち勝 (か) っ</sup> overcome the negative health effects of long-term stay in space.

35. Such experiments are geared towards space exploration, not towards improving the lives of people on Earth.

### Further Questions & A



36. 7) What **(little?)** science has been conducted on the ISS?

37. ISS でほとんど実施されなかった科学実験はどのようなものですか。

38. *The little science conducted on the ISS has focused on helping astronauts overcome the negative health effects of long-term stay in space.*

39. 8) Do you think the ISS will be beneficial in the future?

40. あなたは、将来ISSは役立つと思いますか。

41. *I think the ISS will be very beneficial, but it might take a long time.*

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

42. (32) What is suggested about the space station Freedom?

43. スペースステーション フリーダムについて示唆されていることは何ですか。

44. 1. The project ultimately had to be scrapped because Bill Clinton believed the limited funds available should be redirected to the development of the ISS.

45. 2. Given the troubled state of the U.S. economy at the time, and the country's lack of experience in space exploration, the project's goals were too ambitious.

46. 3. The troubles the project encountered should have served as a warning of the difficulties involved in developing and building a space station.

47. 4. Proponents in the United States ignored requests made by space researchers from other countries, which resulted in those countries pulling out of the project.

48. (33) The author of the passage implies that backers of the ISS

49. この記事の著者が暗示していることは、ISSの後援者は...



- 50.1. Focused on issues which were important when the ISS was proposed but made the mistake of continuing to promote them even when they were no longer relevant.
- 51.2. were encouraged by politicians to 強調 (きょうちょう) しすぎる overemphasize the easier and less expensive aspects of the program and to avoid discussing the technical difficulties involved.
- 52.3. used false computer data to convince scientists to conduct research on the space station that they knew could more easily have been carried out on Earth.
- 53.4. made claims which 誇張 (こちやう) した exaggerated the potential benefits of work that could be done on the space station in order to persuade people to accept the cost of building it.

54.(34) What can be said of the setbacks experienced by the ISS?

- 55.ISSによって経験することになった後退について言えることは何ですか。  
～から構成 (こうせい) される
- 56.1. They have been compounded by the fact that scientific research being conducted on the station is unlikely to result in advancements that are directly applicable to society.
- 57.2. They could have been avoided if scientists in the program had been awarded more funds to carry out experiments on the effect of long periods in space on human health.
- 58.3. They could not have been so significant if NASA had made efforts to address the concerns and suggestions of astronauts who had spent time working on the station.
- 59.4. They occurred because those involved in the station's construction and management focused on long-term objectives rather than setting more immediate goals.

Review Questions



- 60.1) What is the largest man-made object in space?  
*The International Space Station is the largest man-made object in space.*
- 61.2) How many people worked on the Internation Space Station?  
*Over 100,000 people around the world have collaborated on the space station.*
- 62.3) Why did the plans for the Freedom fail?  
*NASA repeatedly underestimated Freedom's development costs, while at the same time Congress slashed NASA's budget.*
- 63.4) What did the official ISS press kit say the research on the ISS could lead to?  
*It said the research could lead to possible treatments for cancer, diabetes, emphysema and immune system disorders, technologies to improve computers and innovative products.*
- 64.5) What happened because the space station parts were built in various countries?  
*The station parts failed to fit precisely when assembled.*

65. 6) What happened when the space shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003?

*No other country could carry payload to the station.*

66. 7) What science has been conducted on the ISS?

*The little science conducted on the ISS has focused on helping astronauts overcome the negative health effects of long-term stay in space.*

67. 8) Do you think the ISS will be beneficial in the future?

*I think the ISS will be very beneficial, but it might take a long time.*

解答: (32) 3 (33) 4 (34) 1

日本語訳なし

### 3[A] – The International Space Station

eT O C  
English Teachers On Call

Version3 G1 10-3

68. Publicity about the International Space Station (ISS) tends to overwhelm readers with the impressive claims that it is the largest man-made object in space, and that by the time its final component is attached later this year, it will have required the collaboration of over 100,000 people around the world.

69. Often omitted, however, are the facts that it has been fraught with problems since its inception and is already the most expensive object ever built, having cost close to \$100 billion.

### Further Questions&A

70. 1) What is the largest man-made object in space?

71. 2) How many people worked on the International Space Station?

72. The first ISS components were launched in 1998, but the project's roots date to 1984, when U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced plans for an Earth-orbiting space station named Freedom.

73. The years that followed were a portent of what was to come for the ISS.

74. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) repeatedly underestimated Freedom's development costs, while at the same time Congress slashed NASA's budget, thereby limiting the project's scope.

75. Freedom never got off the ground, but in 1993, President Bill Clinton enlisted the financial and technological help of 13 countries to design and building a successor, the ISS.

76. The initial \$35 billion price tag alienated many politicians, and in a public relations blitz, ISS proponents made excessive claims about the supposed myriad benefits of scientific research that would be performed on the station.

77. The official ISS press kit said such research could lead to "possible treatments for cancer, diabetes, emphysema and immune system disorders," technologies to improve computers and revolutionize industry, and innovative products that would greatly enhance everyone's lives.

### Further Question&A

eT O C  
English Teachers On Call

78. 3) Why did the plans for the Freedom fail?

79. 4) What did the official ISS press kit say the research on the ISS could lead to?

80. In fact, according to ISS critics, the project resulted rather in a myriad of problems.
81. "It's always easier to draw these things than to build them," says National Air and Space Museum historian Roger Launius. Ironically, international cooperation contributed to the difficulties.
82. Space station parts were built in various countries and failed to fit precisely when assembled.
83. Electrical and life-sustaining systems malfunctioned, and computer systems crashed.
84. After the space shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003, no other country could carry payload to the station.
85. Proponents said such complications should be expected, given the magnitude of a project stretching the limits of human innovation.
86. Critics actually agree with that assessment, but believe the real problem is that the management of such projects needs to be forward-thinking and long-term.

### Further Questions&A



87. 5) What happened because the space station parts were built in various countries?
88. 6) What happened when the space shuttle Columbia exploded in 2003?

89. As if to prove this point, the problems that crippled Freedom resurfaced with the ISS.
90. Costs ballooned to the current \$100 billion and the station's aim kept changing with the political climate.
91. Keith Cowing, founder of NASA Watch, a website that provides commentary about the U.S. space program, notes that this "makes it difficult to explain to Congress and the public what the purpose of the ISS is."
92. All of this might not have mattered if tangible results had materialized, but here, too, the ISS has fallen short.
93. The little science conducted on the ISS has focused on helping astronauts overcome the negative health effects of long-term stay in space.
94. Such experiments are geared towards space exploration, not towards improving the lives of people on Earth.

### Further Questions&A



95. 7) What (little?) science has been conducted on the ISS?
96. 8) Do you think the ISS will be beneficial in the future?

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

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100.3. The troubles the project encountered should have served as a warning of the difficulties involved in developing and building a space station.

101.4. Proponents in the United States ignored requests made by space researchers from other countries, which resulted in those countries pulling out of the project.

102.(33) **The author of the passage implies that backers of the ISS**

- 103.1. Focused on issues which were important when the ISS was proposed but made the mistake of continuing to promote them even when they were no longer relevant.
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107.(34) **What can be said of the setbacks experienced by the ISS?**

- 108.1. They have been compounded by the fact that scientific research being conducted on the station is unlikely to result in advancements that are directly applicable to society.
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## Review Questions



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解答: (32) 3 (33) 4 (34) 1



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