

**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。

### 4[C] – Natural Solutions

eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 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
1. 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
2. Malaria is spread by female mosquitoes, and one obvious way to fight it is to reduce the number of mosquitoes. This can be done very effectively by using chemicals that kill them. In fact, since the 1950s, this method has resulted in a large reduction in the number of malaria cases.
- 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)
3. reduce the number of mosquitoes. This can be done very effectively by using chemicals that kill them. In fact, since the 1950s, this method has resulted in a large reduction in the number of malaria cases.
- 成果(せいこ) 減少(げんしょう)
4. chemicals that kill them. In fact, since the 1950s, this method has 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
5. The chemicals used to kill mosquitoes, however, have various disadvantages.
- ~だけでなく 環境(かんきょう)
6. The chemicals used to kill mosquitoes, however, have various disadvantages.
- 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
7. Not only are they expensive, but they are often bad for the environment.
- Moreover, over time mosquitoes gradually stop being affected by them.

### 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.

9. 1) How is Malaria spread? マラリアはどのようにして広がりますか。
10. *It is spread by female mosquitoes.*
11. 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。
12. *Using chemicals can be very effective in getting rid of mosquitoes.*
13. 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。
14. *They are expensive and they are often bad for the environment.*

- 最近(さいきん) ~とみなしている 代(かわ)りの
15. For these reasons, scientists have recently been looking at alternative methods of controlling mosquitoes. One of these is using fish. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in water, and the eggs then turn into tiny worms that live in the water for one or two weeks. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
- 方法(ほうほう) 抑制(よくせい) する 産(う)む
16. methods of controlling mosquitoes. One of these is using fish. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in water, and the eggs then turn into tiny worms that live in the water for one or two weeks. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
- ~に変わ(か)る 小(ちい)さい むし
17. their eggs in water, and the eggs then turn into tiny worms that live in the water for one or two weeks. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
- 種類(しゅるい) 導(みちび)く 少数(しょうすう)の
18. water for one or two weeks. Some kinds of fish eat these worms, so introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
- ~をもたらす 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
19. introducing these fish into lakes and ponds can lead to fewer mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
- 減(へ)らす
20. mosquitoes. Projects carried out in India have found that, depending on the kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
21. kind of fish, this method can reduce the number of mosquitoes by over 90 percent.
22. percent.

### Further Questions&A

23. 4) How can fish be a good alternative for controlling mosquitoes?
24. 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。
25. *The fish eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.*
26. 5) How well have fish worked when used in India?

27. 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。

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

29. Using fish to control mosquitoes has many advantages. One of these is that it does not damage to the environment. Another is that fish reproduce by themselves, making this a very cheap method of fighting malaria.

30. In addition, some of these fish can be caught and sold, meaning that local people can actually earn an income from them. All of these factors are especially important in the developing countries where malaria is still common.

### Further Questions&A

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

37. 魚で蚊を抑制することの一つの利点はなんですか。

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

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

40. 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

44. bodies of water, such as lakes. Mosquitoes, though, often lay their eggs in

45. pools of rainwater that later dry up. Scientists have found a kind of fish in

46. the African country of Tanzania that can survive even when these pools

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

48. Many experts believe that this kind of research is giving

49. biocontrol a bright future as a way to fight diseases.

### Further Questions&A

50. 7) What is “biocontrol”? 生物的防除とはなんですか。

*It is using nature to control nature.*

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

52. 魚を使って蚊を抑制することの問題点はなんですか。

53. *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.

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

55. 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。

56. 1 By treating people with new medicines.

57. **2** By destroying the places where mosquitoes live.

58. **3** By getting rid of mosquitoes with chemicals.

59. **4** By stopping mosquitoes from laying eggs.

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

61. かがくしや 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。

62. **1** They eat the worms that turn into mosquitoes.

63. **2** They produce eggs that help to kill the mosquitoes.

64. **3** They reduce the number of worms that mosquitoes eat.

65. **4** They make it easier to see where mosquitoes are hiding.

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

67. さかな つか たたか うこと のひとつ のりてん なん  
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。

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. せいいたいせいぎょ のためにタンザニアの魚が特に有用なのはなぜですか。

74. **1** They can survive without a permanent body of water.

75. **2** They are already known to most people around the world.

76. **3** They cost less to transport than other kinds of fish.

77. **4** They live longer in lakes than most other kinds of fish.

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

79. おおくのせんもんがせいいたいせいぎょはぜんとうゆうぼうであるとせいかんが  
多くの専門家が生体制御は前途有望であるとせいかんが

80. **1** Research is explaining more clearly the cause of diseases.

81. **2** The number of fish has increased in African lakes and ponds.

82. **3** Scientists are finding new ways to use nature to control diseases.

83. **4** Natural chemicals are often more effective than man-made ones.

## Review Questions

84. **1)** How is Malaria spread?

85. *It is spread by female mosquitoes.*

86. **2)** What is an effective way to get rid of mosquitoes?

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

88. **3)** What are some disadvantages of using chemicals?

89. *They are expensive and they are often bad for the environment.*

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

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

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

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

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

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98. 7) What is "biocontrol"?

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

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

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

解答:(41) 3 (42) 1 (43) 4 (44) 1 (45) 3

## Type B 日本語訳なし

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103. spread by female mosquitoes, and one obvious way to fight it is to reduce the  
104. number of mosquitoes. This can be done very effectively by using chemicals that  
105. kill them. In fact, since the 1950s, this method has resulted in a large reduction  
106. in the number of malaria cases. The chemicals used to kill mosquitoes, however, have  
107. various disadvantages. Not only are they expensive, but they are often bad for the  
108. environment. Moreover, over time mosquitoes gradually stop being affected by  
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 134. Tanzania that can survive even when these pools are dry. When the rain comes,  
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English Teachers On Call

