

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] – Offshore Fish Farms



AP1E 12-2

1. Americans now consume almost a million tons of imported seafood every year. With wild fish populations in decline, nearly half of this is produced by aquaculture 水産養殖 (すいさんようしょく), also called fish farming. Now, the U.S. government is planning to expand the number of domestic fish farms. With many 沿岸 (えんがん) の coastal areas already developed for commercial fishing and other uses, the Department of Commerce 商務省 (しょうむしょう) has its sights set on offshore areas. It hopes that by leasing areas in the open ocean to corporate fish-farming operations, it can cut the \$10 billion annual seafood trade 赤字 (あかじ) deficit while providing much-needed jobs for U.S. workers.

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.

2. **1) How much imported seafood do Americans consume every year?**
 3. アメリカ人は毎年、どれくらいの輸入海産物を消費していますか。
 4. **2) What is the U.S. government planning to do?**
 5. アメリカ政府は何を計画していますか。
 6. **3) What does the Department of Commerce hope to accomplish?**
 7. 商務省では何を達成しようとしていますか。
8. **1) Americans now consume almost a million tons of imported seafood every year.**
 9. **2) The U.S. government is planning to expand the number of domestic fish farms.**
 10. **3) It hopes that it can cut the \$10 billion annual seafood trade deficit while providing much-needed jobs for U.S. workers.**

11. Aquaculture 持 (も) ち出 (だ) す poses environmental problems, however. Coastal fish farms often pollute surrounding waters with chemicals, and farm-raised fish can escape and spread disease to wild populations. Offshore farms will likely intensify 強 (つよ) める these problems; larger numbers of fish are involved, and cages in the open ocean may be more easily damaged by storms, allowing fish to escape and disturb local 生態系 (せいたいけい) ecosystems. Moreover, many farmed fish such as 鱈 (たら) cod—which need to eat up to three kilograms of protein for every kilogram of weight they gain—are given feed that is made from small, wild-caught fish. This results in

損失 (そんしつ)

a net loss of fish protein, and it robs wild fish populations of essential prey, causing their numbers to shrink. Offshore aquaculture will only worsen the situation.

悪化 (あつか) させる

Further Questions&A



12. 4) What environmental problems are posed by aquaculture?

13. 養殖によってどんな環境問題が起こりますか。

14. 5) Why would the problems intensify with offshore farms?

15. 沖合養殖場によって問題が増大するのはなぜですか。

16. 6) What is the result of feeding small wild-caught fish to farmed fish?

17. 小さな野生の魚を養殖魚のえさとして与えた結果、どうなりますか。

18. 4) Coastal fish farms often pollute surrounding waters with chemicals, and farm-raised fish can escape and spread disease to wild populations.

19. 5) Larger numbers of fish are involved, and cages in the open ocean may be more easily damaged by storms, allowing fish to escape and disturb local ecosystems.

20. 6) It results in a net loss of fish protein, and it robs wild fish populations of essential prey, causing their numbers to shrink.

21. Richard Langan, a former commercial fisherman and now a marine biologist at the University of New Hampshire, believes the question is not whether global aquaculture will continue to develop, but how large a role the United States will play in this industry. Americans have done a “pretty good job of being consumers of aquaculture products,” he says. “Now it is time to decide if we want to be producers.” Aware of the economic opportunity and the environmental dangers, Langan is working with the government to improve aquaculture efficiency while lessening its environmental impact.

Further Questions&A



22. 7) What does Richard Langan believe?

23. Richard Langan が考えていることとは何ですか。

24. 8) What is Richard Langan doing?

25. Richard Langan は何をしていますか。

26. 7) He believes the question is not whether global aquaculture will continue to develop, but how large a role the United States will play in this industry.

27. 8) He is working with the government to improve aquaculture efficiency while lessening its environmental impact.

28. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



29. (32) The Department of Commerce’s aquaculture plan

30. 商務省の養殖計画は

31. 1. aims to ensure the U.S. fishing industry maintains its current position as a leading exporter .

輸出者 (ゆしゅつしゃ)

32. 2. will result in the quality of U.S.-produced fish being higher than that of the fish currently imported.
33. 3. will be run by experts who have experience managing fish farms outside of the United States.
34. 4. is intended to boost the U.S. economy and reduce the country's reliance on imported seafood.

35. **(33) What is one problem associated with offshore aquaculture?**

36. 沖合養殖おきあひようしよくに関連かんれんして起きておきている問題もんだいの一つひとに何がなにありますか。

37. 1. Coastal fish farms will cause more pollution as they try to match production at fish farms in the open ocean.
38. 2. The industry's efforts to produce more farmed fish will lead to a further shortage of food for wild fish.
39. 3. The fish farms may attract large marine animals that will damage the cages if they try to attack the farmed fish.
40. 4. Producing enough fish to make a profit will require a larger investment than most fish farmers can afford.

41. **(34) What is one thing Richard Langan hopes to do?**

42. Richard Langan がしようとしてひといることの一つひとに何がなにありますか。

43. 1. Develop aquaculture methods that allow the United States to be competitive in the industry.
44. 2. Convince commercial fishermen to give threatened fish populations in the U.S. waters a chance to recover.
45. 3. Teach U.S. consumers about the environmental benefits of raising fish in well-run offshore fish farms.
46. 4. Encourage the U.S. government to 緩 (ゆる) める relax its restrictions on large-scale offshore aquaculture.

47. **Review Questions**



48. 1) How much imported seafood do Americans consume every year?
49. *Americans now consume almost a million tons of imported seafood every year.*
50. 2) What is the U.S. government planning to do?
51. *The U.S. government is planning to expand the number of domestic fish farms.*
52. 3) What does the Department of Commerce hope to accomplish?
53. *It hopes that it can cut the \$10 billion annual seafood trade deficit while providing much-needed jobs for U.S. workers.*
54. 4) What environmental problems are posed by aquaculture?
55. *Coastal fish farms often pollute surrounding waters with chemicals, and farm-raised fish can escape and spread disease to wild populations.*
56. 5) Why would the problems intensify with offshore farms?

57. *Larger numbers of fish are involved, and cages in the open ocean may be more easily damaged by storms, allowing fish to escape and disturb local ecosystems.*
58. **6)** *What is the result of feeding small wild-caught fish to farmed fish?*
59. *It results in a net loss of fish protein, and it robs wild fish populations of essential prey, causing their numbers to shrink.*
60. **7)** *What does Richard Langan believe?*
61. *He believes the question is not whether global aquaculture will continue to develop, but how large a role the United States will play in this industry.*
62. **8)** *What is Richard Langan doing?*
63. *He is working with the government to improve aquaculture efficiency while lessening its environmental impact.*

64. 解答: (32) 4 (33) 2 (34) 1



Type B 日本語訳なし

3[A] – Offshore Fish Farms



AP1E 12-2

65. Americans now consume almost a million tons of imported seafood every year. With wild fish populations in decline, nearly half of this is produced by aquaculture, also called fish farming. Now, the U.S. government is planning to expand the number of domestic fish farms. With many coastal areas already developed for commercial fishing and other uses, the Department of Commerce has its sights set on offshore areas. It hopes that by leasing areas in the open ocean to corporate fish-farming operations, it can cut the \$10 billion annual seafood trade deficit while providing much-needed jobs for U.S. workers.

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.

66. **1)** *How much imported seafood do Americans consume every year?*
67. **2)** *What is the U.S. government planning to do?*
68. **3)** *What does the Department of Commerce hope to accomplish?*
69. Aquaculture poses environmental problems, however. Coastal fish farms often pollute surrounding waters with chemicals, and farm-raised fish can escape and spread disease to wild populations. Offshore farms will likely intensify these problems; larger numbers of fish are involved, and cages in the open ocean may be more easily damaged by storms, allowing fish to escape and disturb local ecosystems. Moreover, many farmed fish such as cod—which need to eat up to three kilograms of protein for every kilogram of weight they

gain—are given feed that is made from small, wild-caught fish. This results in a net loss of fish protein, and it robs wild fish populations of essential prey, causing their numbers to shrink. Offshore aquaculture will only worsen the situation.

Further Questions&A



- 70. 4) What environmental problems are posed by aquaculture?
- 71. 5) Why would the problems intensify with offshore farms?
- 72. 6) What is the result of feeding small wild-caught fish to farmed fish?

73. Richard Langan, a former commercial fisherman and now a marine biologist at the University of New Hampshire, believes the question is not whether global aquaculture will continue to develop, but how large a role the United States will play in this industry. Americans have done a “pretty good job of being consumers of aquaculture products,” he says. “Now it is time to decide if we want to be producers.” Aware of the economic opportunity and the environmental dangers, Langan is working with the government to improve aquaculture efficiency while lessening its environmental impact.

Further Questions&A



- 74. 7) What does Richard Langan believe?
- 75. 8) What is Richard Langan doing?

76. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



- 77. (32) The Department of Commerce’s aquaculture plan
- 78. 1. aims to ensure the U.S. fishing industry maintains its current position as a leading exporter.
- 79. 2. will result in the quality of U.S.-produced fish being higher than that of the fish currently imported.
- 80. 3. will be run by experts who have experience managing fish farms outside of the United States.
- 81. 4. is intended to boost the U.S. economy and reduce the country’s reliance on imported seafood.

- 82. (33) What is one problem associated with offshore aquaculture?
- 83. 1. Coastal fish farms will cause more pollution as they try to match production at fish farms in the open ocean.
- 84. 2. The industry’s efforts to produce more farmed fish will lead to a further shortage of food for wild fish.
- 85. 3. The fish farms may attract large marine animals that will damage the cages if they try to attack the farmed fish.
- 86. 4. Producing enough fish to make a profit will require a larger investment than most fish farmers can afford.

87. (34) What is one thing Richard Langan hopes to do?
88. 1. Develop aquaculture methods that allow the United States to be competitive in the industry.
89. 2. Convince commercial fishermen to give threatened fish populations in the U.S. waters a chance to recover.
90. 3. Teach U.S. consumers about the environmental benefits of raising fish in well-run offshore fish farms.
91. 4. Encourage the U.S. government to relax its restrictions on large-scale offshore aquaculture.

92. 解答: (32) 4 (33) 2 (34) 1

eTOC在校生徒様がeTOCのレッスン
以外の目的で使用する事及び印刷禁止。
法律で罰せられます。
This document is protected by copyright.
You are breaking the law
if you copy or distribute this file.

