

1. At the beginning of the 19th century, people's ideas about the natural world were
2. different from those that are common today.
3. Most people in Europe did not believe that animal species died out.
4. When the remains of unknown animals were found, it was thought that the
5. animals must be living somewhere in the world.
6. By the end of the century, however, people understood that the Earth had once
7. been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.
8. An important reason for this challenge was the discoveries of Mary Anning.

Further Questions& Sample Answers

9. 1) What did people used to believe in Europe?
10. *When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.*
- 2) What did people learn about animals?

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20. 4) What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?
21. *He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.*

22. Richard died in 1810, and Mary's family became very poor.
23. They continued hunting for fossils to make some money.
24. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother made a great discovery.
25. This was the complete fossil of a strange creature with teeth like a crocodile's
26. and a body like a dolphins.
27. Many scientists went to see the fossil.
28. An expert at the British Museum named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which
29. means "fish lizard."

Further Questions&sample answers

30. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?
31. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*

32. **6)** What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?

33. *She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.*

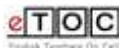
34. Mary began to buy books so that she could learn more about dinosaurs.

35. Later, she made many more important discoveries. However, although she knew more about fossils than most professors, she did not become famous until the end of her life.

38. This was because she was poor and because she was a woman.

39. A few months before she died in 1847, though, she was honored by the government, and since then she has been known as one of the first experts in the study of dinosaurs.

Further Questions&sample answers



42. **7)** What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?

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52. **1** How to collect fossils from the seashore.

53. **2** How to paint pictures on rocks.

54. **3** The names of the fossils he found.

55. **4** The history of the port of Lyme Regis.

56. **(44)** When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother

57. **1** started to visit the British Museum.

58. **2** met a scientist who gave them a job.

59. **3** saw a strange animal in the sea.

60. **4** found a very important fossil.

61. **(45)** Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?

62. **1** She became a famous university professor.

63. **2** She was not well known for most of her lifetime.

64. **3** She worked for the government at the end of her life.

65. **4** She was not able to sell the fossils she found.



Review Questions



- 66. 1) What did people used to believe in Europe?
- 67. *When the remains of an animal were found, it must be living somewhere.*
- 68. 2) What did people learn about animals?
- 69. *That Earth had been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.*
- 70. 3) Where was Mary Anning born?
- 71. *She was born in Lyme Regis, a small port in the south of England.*
- 72. 4) What did Mary's father do besides being a carpenter?
- 73. *He collected fossils and sold them to visitors.*
- 74. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?
- 75. *They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*

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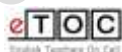
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日本語訳付

5[B] – Mary Anning



Lesson16 Pre2 Chobun dokkai

9.1(5B)AP2E

- 82. At the beginning of the 19th century, people's ideas about the natural world were different from those that are common today .
～の初 (はじ) めに 世紀 (せいき) 考 (かんが) え 自然 (しぜん)
 ～と異 (こと) なる 普通 (ふつう) の 今日 (こんにち)
- 83. Most people in Europe did not believe that animal species died out .
多 (おお) く ヨーロッパ 信 (しん) じる 種 (しゅ) 死 (し) に絶 (た) えた
- 84. When the remains of unknown animals were found, it was thought that the animals must be living somewhere in the world.
残 (のこ) り 知 (し) られていない 発見 (はっけん) された 考 (かんが) えられた
- 85. By the end of the century, however, people understood that the Earth had once been full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.
～の終 (お) わりまでに しかしながら 理解 (りかい) する 地球 (ちきゅう)
 かつて～されていた ～で満 (み) たす 恐竜 (きょうりゅう) 未知 (みち) の
- 86. An important reason for this challenge was the discoveries of Mary Anning.
重要 (じゅうよう) な 理由 (りゆう) 挑戦 (ちょうせん) 発見 (はっけん)



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Further Questions& Sample Answers

87. 1) What did people ^{以前 (いぜん) は～した} used to believe in Europe?
88. ヨーロッパの ^{ひとびと いぜんなに しん} 人々は以前何を信じていましたか。
89. *When the remains of an animal were found, it ^{違 (ちが) いない} must be living ^{どこか} somewhere.*
90. 2) What did people ^{学 (まな) ぶ ～について} learn about animals? ^{ひとびと どうぶつ なに まな} 人々は動物について何を学びましたか。
91. *That Earth had been ^{～で満 (み) たされる} full of dinosaurs and other strange animals.*

92. Mary was born in 1799 in Lyme Regis, a small ^{ライム・リジェス} port ^{港 (みなと)} in the ^{南 (みなみ)} south of England.
93. The seashore ^{海岸 (かいがん)} at Lyme Regis has many ^{化石 (かせき)} fossils in its rocks.
94. Mary's father, Richard Anning, was a ^{大工 (だいく)} carpenter, but he also ^{～もまた 集 (あつ) めた} collected fossils and ^{売 (う) る} sold them to ^{観光客 (かんこうきゃく)} visitors.
95. He ^{教 (おし) えた} taught Mary and her brother Joseph ^{～の仕方 (しかた)} how to find fossils and sell them.

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103. Then, when Mary was 12 years old, she and her brother ^{偉大 (いだい) な発見 (はっけん) をした} made a great discovery.
104. This was the ^{完全 (かんぜん) な} complete fossil of a ^{奇妙 (きみょう) な} strange creature with ^{歯 (は)} teeth like a ^{クロコダイル} crocodile's and a body like a ^{イルカ} dolphin's.
105. Many ^{科学者} scientists went to see the fossil. An ^{専門家 (せんもんか)} expert at ^{大英博物館 (だいえいはくぶつかん)} the British Museum ^{名付 (なづ) けられた} named the animal an "ichthyosaur," which ^{イクチオサウルス} means ^{意味 (いみ) する} "fish lizard."

Further Questions& Sample Answers



106. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family ^{お金 (かね) をもうける} make money?
107. Mary の父が亡くなった後、彼女の家族はどのようにしてお金を稼ぎましたか。
^{ちち な あと かのじよ かぞく かね かせ}
108. *They ^{～し続 (つづ) けた} continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.*

109. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?
 110. Mary が 12歳の時彼女は何かを見つけたか。
 111. She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.
-
112. Mary began to buy books so that she could learn more about dinosaurs. Later, she made many more important discoveries.
 113. However, although she knew more about fossils than most professors, she did not become famous until the end of her life.
 114. This was because she was poor and because she was a woman.
 115. A few months before she died in 1847, though, she was honored by the government, and since then she has been known as one of the first experts in the study of dinosaurs.

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122. 19世紀の恐竜の化石の発見により…
 123. 1 helped people find dinosaurs living in Europe.
 124. 2 made it seem unlikely that animals could die out.
 125. 3 changed people's ideas about the natural world.
 126. 4 caused people to believe in animals that never existed.
127. (43) What is one thing Mary Anning learned from her father?
 128. Mary Anning が父親から教わったことの一つは何ですか。
 129. 1 How to collect fossils from the seashore.
 130. 2 How to paint pictures on rocks.
 131. 3 The names of the fossils he found.
 132. 4 The history of the port of Lyme Regis.

133. (44) When Mary Anning was 12 years old, she and her brother

134. Mary Anning が 12歳さいの時とき、彼女かのじょと彼女かのじょの兄弟きょうだいは…

135. 1 started to visit the British Museum.
訪おもとずれる

136. 2 met a scientist who gave them a job .
会あう 仕事しごと

137. 3 saw a strange animal in the sea.
見みる 未知みちの

138. 4 found a very important fossil.
重要じゅうような

139. (45) Which of the following statements about Mary Anning is true?

140. 次つぎの Mary Anning についてきじゆつの記述しんじつのうちどれが真実まことですか。

141. 1 She became a famous university professor.
有名ゆうめいな 大学だいがく 教授きょうじゆ

142. 2 She was not well known for most of her lifetime .
良よく知しられてい 一生いっしょう

143. 3 She worked for the government at the end of her life .
人生じんせい

144. 4 She did not find any fossils in the sea.
～することができなかった

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153. 5) After Mary's father died, how did her family make money?

154. They continued to hunt for fossils and sell them.

155. 6) What did Mary find when she was 12 years old?

156. She found the complete skeleton of an ichthyosaur.

157. 7) What did Mary do with the money she made from her finds?

158. She bought books and learned more about dinosaurs.

159. 8) Why did Mary not become famous?

160. She did not become famous because she was poor and she was a woman.

解答: (42) 3 (43) 1 (44) 4 (45) 2



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