

Lesson 6 : Roots & Shoots

◆単語

- (1) ～で有名だ be (f) () ～ (2) 時間をかける () time
(3) do に時間を費やす (s) + 時間 + doing
(4) いつの日か (s)
(5) 準備する (p)
(6) do するために () (o) to do
(7) 観察する (o) (8) 行動・ふるまい (b)
(9) メモ (n) (10) 決心している be (d)
(11) 人間 (h) (b)
(12) ～を共有している have ～ (i) (c)
(13) 異なる (d) (14) 1%分だけ・・・ () one percent
(15) 脳 (b) (16) ～に似ている (l) ～
(17) 子供時代 (c) (18) 親密な (c)
(19) お互いに (o) (a) (20) 悲しい (s)
(21) 恐れている (a) (22) 怒っている (a)
(23) 性格 (c) (24) 残酷な (c)
(25) 人間 (h) (26) オス (m)
(27) 領土・縄張り (t) (28) 攻撃する (a)
(29) 社会・共同体 (c) (30) かつて・一度 (o)
(31) 残される be (l) (a)
(32) 我々が驚いたことに・・・ () (s)
(33) ～を世話する (t) (c) () ～
(34) 背中 (b) (35) 共有する (s)
(36) 巣 (n) (37) ～を求める (a) () ～
(38) 実は (i) (39) 環境 (e)
(40) 会話 (c) (41) 自然 (n)
(42) 意見・解説 (c) (43) 権利 (r)
(44) 我々自身の利益のために・・・ () our (o) (g)
(45) さらに加えて (b) (46) 生き物 (l) (t) s
(47) 破壊する (d) (48) 薬 (d)
(49) 病気 (d) (50) 植物 (p)
(51) 昆虫 (i) (52) 地域 (a)
(53) 治療法 (c) (54) つなげる (c)
(55) ～を構成する (m) () ～
(56) うまくいかない・おかしくなる () (w)
(57) うさぎ (r) (58) 穀物 (g)
(59) 病気 (d) (60) キツネ (f)
(61) 数が増加する (i) () (n)

- (62) ~する危機に瀕している be () (d) () ~
- (63) ~とともに・・・ (a) () ~
- (64) ~について心配する be (w) () ~
- (65) ~にある・存在する (l) () ~
- (66) いったん SV すれば・・・ (O) S + V
- (67) そんなわけで SV だ。That's () S + V
- (68) ~に始まる (b) () ~
- (69) 少しずつ進む (w) one's (w) through ~
- (70) 達する (r) (71) ちっぽけな (t)
- (72) ひきおこす (c) (73) 計画 (p)
- (74) しっぽを振る (w) its (t)
- (75) Roots and Shoots とはそういったものだ。
That's () R and S is () () .
- (76) 相違 (d) (77) 役割を果たす () a ()
- (78) 違いを作り出す (m) a (d)
- (79) 影響を与える (a) (80) ~全体 (w) ~
- (81) 選択 (c) (82) ついには・・・ (f)
- (83) 10 億 ()
- (84) 人と物を共有する (s) 物 () 人

◆本文

1 :

K : Dr. Goodall, (1) thank you so much () taking time for this interview. I know that you (2) spent many years (study<変化>) (3) chimpanzees in Africa. (4) When did you first decide to go to Africa ?

J : It was after I had read the Doctor Dolittle and the Tarzan books. When I was 11, I knew that somehow I would go to Africa to live with animals, study them and write books about them.

K : I'm sure there are lots of young people who want to work with animals some day. How can they prepare themselves ?

J : There are a lot of things you can do (5) () (o) () understand animals. It is very important that you watch them and observe their (6) (behave) . It is also important that you write notes and ask questions. If you (6-0) () really (d), you will find a way.

2 :

K : You did a lot of fieldwork, (6-1) (observe<変化>) chimpanzees in the wild. Are they (7) () any way like human beings ?

J : Chimpanzees and humans (8) have a lot () (). We know today that the DNA of humans and chimps (9) differs (10) () just a little over one percent. Their brains are very much like (11) ours and much of their (6) (behave) is like ours. Like us, they also have much to learn (12) (彼らの子供時代に<3>). The members of a chimp family are very (13) close, often helping

(14)(o : お互いに<2>). They can feel sad, happy, afraid, and angry.

K : (15)What (_____)their character – I mean , are they friendly ? Are they cruel ?

J : They are usually friendly with (16)(e : お互い<2>), but they can be cruel, just like humans.

K : Really ?

J:The males patrol their territories, sometimes (17)(attack<変化>) chimps from (18)(other<変化>) community. But they can be very kind and loving, too. Once, when he was about three years old, a chimp (18)(call<変化>) Mel lost his mother and (19)was (1 _____)(a _____). We all thought he'd die. But, (20)(我々が驚いたことに・・・<3>), a 12-year-old male chimp called Spindle (21)took (_____)(_____) him.

K : (22)(_____) what way ?

J : He (23)let Mel (ride / rides / riding / to ride / rode<選択>) (24)on his (b _____) and share his nest at night. I often (25)saw him (shared /sharing / to share<選択>) his food if Mel (26)asked (_____) it. Chimpanzees can indeed be loving and caring.

◆設問

(3)(9) アクセント

(4) 言い換えよ。ヒントはこの章の中にある。

= When (_____) you first (d _____) to go to Africa ?

(5) 「～するために・・・」とせよ。

(6) 名詞に書き換えよ。(_____)

(6-0) 「もし決意が固ければ・・・」とせよ。

(7) 「何らかの点で・・・」とせよ。

(8) 「共通のものが沢山ある・・・」とせよ。

(10) 「1%ぶんだけ・・・」とせよ。

(11) 書き換えよ。

= our (_____)

(13) 発音 [_____](カタカナ可)

(15) 「～はどうでしょう？」とせよ。

(19) 「一人取り残された・・・」とせよ。

(22) 「どんな風に・・・？」とせよ。

3:

K : Now let's turn to the topic of the environment. You travel all over the world, giving talks about the conversation of nature. Do you have any comment ?

J:Yes, we humans must understand that wild animals have the (1)(権利) to live. They need wild places. (2)(B : さらに), (3)(_____) our own (g _____), there are some kinds of living things that we must not destroy. Many drugs for human diseases come from plants and insects. When we destroy a wild area, maybe we are destroying the cure for cancer and other diseases without knowing (4)it.

K : I see.

J : Everything in nature is connected. Plants and animals (5)make () a whole (6)pattern of life. If we destroy that pattern, all kinds of things can (7)go (w).

K : Could you say more about that ?

J : Sure. One time in England, rabbits were destroying farmers' grain. The farmers killed the rabbits by giving them a disease. Then foxes didn't have enough to eat and they started killing the farmers' chickens. The farmers then killed the foxes, and rats quickly (9)increased () number and destroyed just as much grain as the rabbits had eaten. We humans are (9)() danger () destroying our environment and ourselves (10)(a)() (11)it.

4 :

K : So (12)are you worried () our future ?

J : Yes, I am. But my hope (13)(1 : ~にある<2>) young people. (13-1)Once they know about environmental problems, they want to solve them. (14)That's () I decided to start Roots & Shoots.

K : What is that ?

J : Well, it began with a group of high school students in Tanzania in 1991. It is called Roots & Shoots, because roots can (15)work their () through rocks to reach water. And shoots, though they are tiny, can break through a wall to reach the sunlight. The rocks and wall are the problems humans have caused to our earth.

K : So it's a kind of club for young people ?

J : That's right. We now have groups all over the world and each group chooses three projects : one to help people, one to help animals, one to help the environment. The world is a better place when you (16)cause a sad person (smile / to smile / smiled / smiling<選択>), when you (17)make a dog (to wag / wagging / wagged / wag <選択>) its tail, or when you give water to a thirsty plant. (18)That's what Roots & Shoots is (a)(a).

K : Some final words ?

J : The most important difference between humans and chimpanzees is that we can speak and share ideas. Every one of you has (19)a role to () and you can (20)(m) a (d). You are just one person, but (21)(do / world / what / the / you / affects / whole). And you have a choice : What to buy ? What to eat ? What to wear ? The changes you make may be small, but if a thousand, then a million, finally a billion people all make those changes, this is going to make a big change.

K : Dr. Goodall, thank you very much for your time and for sharing your ideas with us.

◆設問

(2) 補充・書き換えよ。 = () (a)

(3) 「我々自身の利益のためにも・・・」とせよ。

(4) 内容を日本語で書け。

- (5) 「作りあげている・・・」とせよ。
(6)(22)アクセント
(7) 「おかしくなってしまう・・・」とせよ。
(8) 「数が増えた」とせよ。
(9) 「～の危機に瀕している」とせよ。
(10) 「～とともに・・・」とせよ。
(11) 指すものを英語で書け。()
(13) ブラインドに注意し和訳せよ。
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-

- (14) 「そんなわけで、決心したんだ・・・」とせよ。
(15) 「苦勞して進む・・・」とせよ。
(18) 「それこそが S&R だ・・・」とせよ。
(20) 「変化をもたらす」とせよ。
(21) 「あなたのすることが全世界に影響を及ぼす」と並べ替えよ。
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-

◆補充せよ。

- (1) 彼はチンパンジーの研究で有名だ。
He is () () his studies on chimpanzees.
- (2) あなたは何年もその研究に費やした。
You () many years () it.
- (3) 動物を理解するためにできる多くのことがある。
There are a lot of things () (o) () understand animals.
- (4) チンパンジーと人間は、多くの共通点を持っている。
Humans and chimpanzees () a lot () ().
- (5) Mel だけが一人、残された。
Mel () (1) (a).
- (6) 我々が驚いたことに、Spindle が彼の世話をしたのだ。
() () (s), Spindle () () () him.
- (7) ネズミが急速に数を増やした。
Rats quickly () () (n).
- (8) 我々は我々の環境を破壊する危機に瀕している。それとともに我々自身も・・・。
We are () (d) () destroying ourselves
and ourselves (a) () it.
- (9) 私の希望は彼らの中に存在する。
My hope () () them.
- (10) いったん問題について知ると、彼らはそれを解決しようとした。
() they knew about the problem, they tries to solve it.

(11) それこそが R & S だ。

That's () R & S is () ().

(12) そんなわけで、私は R & S をスタートさせたのだ。

That's () I started R & S.

(13) Thank you () () ing your ideas () us.

あなたのアイデアを我々と共有してくれてありがとう。

(14) 根は岩を通過してじわじわ進み、水に達する。

Roots (w) () () through rocks to reach water.

(15) みんな演じるべき役割があり、違いを生じさせることができる。

Everyone has a (r) to () and can (m) a (d) ().

Lesson 6 : Roots & Shoots (解答)

◆単語

- (1) ～で有名だ be (famous) (for) ～ (2) 時間をかける (take) time
(3) do に時間を費やす (spend) + 時間 + doing
(4) いつの日か (someday)
(5) 準備する (prepare)
(6) do するために (in) (order) to do
(7) 観察する (observe) (8) 行動・ふるまい (behavior)
(9) メモ (note) (10) 決心している be (determined <受動態で使う>)
(11) 人間 (human) (being)
(12) ～を共有している have ～ (in) (common)
(13) 異なる (differ) (14) 1%分だけ・・・ (by) one percent
(15) 脳 (brain) (16) ～に似ている (like) ～
(17) 子供時代 (childhood) (18) 親密な (close)
(19) お互いに (one) (another) (20) 悲しい (sad)
(21) 恐れている (afraid) (22) 怒っている (angry)
(23) 性格 (character) (24) 残酷な (cruel)
(25) 人間 (human) (26) オス (male)
(27) 領土・縄張り (territory) (28) 攻撃する (attack)
(29) 社会・共同体 (community) (30) かつて・一度 (once)
(31) 残される be (left) (alone)
(32) 我々が驚いたことに・・・ (to) (our) (surprise)
(33) ～を世話する (take) (care) (of) ～
(34) 背中 (back) (35) 共有する (share)
(36) 巣 (nest) (37) ～を求める (ask) (for) ～
(38) 実は (indeed) (39) 環境 (environment)
(40) 会話 (conversation) (41) 自然 (nature)
(42) 意見・解説 (comment) (43) 権利 (right)
(44) 我々自身の利益のために・・・ (for) our (own) (good)
(45) さらに加えて (besides) (46) 生き物 (living) (thing)s
(47) 破壊する (destroy) (48) 薬 (drug)
(49) 病気 (disease) (50) 植物 (plant)
(51) 昆虫 (insect) (52) 地域 (area)
(53) 治療法 (cure) (54) つなげる (connect)
(55) ～を構成する (make) (up) ～
(56) うまくいかない・おかしくなる (go) (wrong)
(57) うさぎ (rabbit) (58) 穀物 (grain)
(59) 病気 (disease) (60) キツネ (fox)
(61) 数が増加する (increase) (in) (number)

- (62) ～する危機に瀕している be (in) (danger) (of) ～
 (63) ～とともに・・・ (along) (with) ～
 (64) ～について心配する be (worried) (about) ～
 (65) ～にある・存在する (lie) (in) ～
 (66) いったん SV すれば・・・ (Once) S + V
 (67) そんなわけで SV だ。That's (why) S + V
 (68) ～に始まる (begin) (with) ～
 (69) 少しずつ進む (work) one's (way) through ～
 (70) 達する (reach) (71) ちっぽけな (tiny)
 (72) ひきおこす (cause) (73) 計画 (project)
 (74) しっぽを振る (wag) its (tail)
 (75) Roots and Shoots とはそういったものだ。
 That's (what) R & S is (all) (about).
 (76) 相違 (difference) (77) 役割を果たす (play) a (role)
 (78) 違いを作り出す (make) a (difference)
 (79) 影響を与える (affect) (80) ～全体 (whole) ～
 (81) 選択 (choice) (82) ついには・・・ (finally)
 (83) 10 億 (billion)
 (84) 人と物を共有する (share) 物 (with) 人

◆本文

1:

K : Dr. Goodall, (1) thank you so much (*for*) taking time for this interview. I know that you (2) spent many years (study<変化>: *studying*) (3) chimpanzees in Africa. (4) When did you first decide to go to Africa ?

J : It was after I had read the Doctor Dolittle and the Tarzan books. When I was 11, I knew that somehow I would go to Africa to live with animals, study them and write books about them.

K : I'm sure there are lots of young people who want to work with animals some day. How can they prepare themselves ?

J : There are a lot of things you can do (5) (*in*) (*order*) (*to*) understand animals. It is very important that you watch them and observe their (6) (*behave*) . It is also important that you write notes and ask questions. If you (6-0) (*are*) really (*determined*), you will find a way.

2:

K : You did a lot of fieldwork, (6-1) (*observe<変化>: *observing**) chimpanzees in the wild. Are they (7) (*in*) any way like human beings ?

J : Chimpanzees and humans (8) have a lot (*in*) (*common*). We know today that the DNA of humans and chimps (9) differs (10) (*by*) just a little over one percent. Their brains are very much like (11) ours and much of their (6) (*behave*) is like ours. Like us, they also have much to learn (12) (*彼らの子供時代に<3>: *in their childhood**). The members of a chimp family are very

(13) close, often helping (14) (o : お互いに<2>: **one another**). They can feel sad, happy, afraid, and angry.

K : (15) What (**about**) their character – I mean , are they friendly ? Are they cruel ?

J : They are usually friendly with (16) (e : お互い<2>: **each other**), but they can be cruel, just like humans.

K : Really ?

J : The males patrol their territories, sometimes (17) (attack<変化>: **attacking**) chimps from (18) (other<変化>: **another**) community. But they can be very kind and loving, too. Once, when he was about three years old, a chimp (18) (call<変化>: **called**) Mel lost his mother and (19) was (**left**) (**alone**). We all thought he'd die. But, (20) (我々が驚いたことに・・・<3>: **to our surprise**), a 12-year-old male chimp called Spindle (21) took (**care**) (**of**) him.

K : (22) (**In**) what way ?

J : He (23) let Mel (ride / rides / riding / to ride / rode<選択>) (24) on his (**back**) and share his nest at night. I often (25) saw him (shared / sharing / to share<選択>) his food if Mel (26) asked (**for**) it. Chimpanzees can indeed be loving and caring.

◆設問

(3)(9) アクセント

(4) 言い換えよ。ヒントはこの章の中にある。

= When (**were**) you first (**determined**) to go to Africa ?

(5) 「～するために・・・」とせよ。

(6) 名詞に書き換えよ。(**behavior**)

(6-0) 「もし決意が固ければ・・・」とせよ。

(7) 「何らかの点で・・・」とせよ。

(8) 「共通のものが沢山ある・・・」とせよ。

(10) 「1%ぶんだけ・・・」とせよ。

(11) 書き換えよ。

= our (**brains**)

(13) 発音 [クロウズ] (カタカナ可) 「ズ(閉じる)」ではない

(15) 「～はどうでしょう？」とせよ。

(19) 「一人取り残された・・・」とせよ。

(22) 「どんな風に・・・？」とせよ。

3:

K : Now let's turn to the topic of the environment. You travel all over the world, giving talks about the conversation of nature. Do you have any comment ?

J : Yes, we humans must understand that wild animals have the (1) (権利:**right**) to live. They need wild places. (2) (B : さらに:**Besides**), (3) (**for**) our own (**good**), there are some kinds of living things that we must not destroy. Many drugs for human diseases come from plants and insects. When we destroy a wild area, maybe we are destroying the cure for cancer and other

diseases without knowing (4)it.

K : I see.

J : Everything in nature is connected. Plants and animals (5)make (up) a whole (6)pattern of life. If we destroy that pattern, all kinds of things can (7)go (wrong).

K : Could you say more about that ?

J : Sure. One time in England, rabbits were destroying farmers' grain. The farmers killed the rabbits by giving them a disease. Then foxes didn't have enough to eat and they started killing the farmers' chickens. The farmers then killed the foxes, and rats quickly (8)increased (in) number and destroyed just as much grain as the rabbits had eaten. We humans are (9)(in) danger (of) destroying our environment and ourselves (10)(along)(with) (11)it.

4 :

K : So (12)are you worried (about) our future ?

J : Yes, I am. But my hope (13)(1 : ~にある<2>: *lies in*) young people. (13-1)Once they know about environmental problems, they want to solve them. (14)That's (why) I decided to start Roots & Shoots.

K : What is that ?

J : Well, it began with a group of high school students in Tanzania in 1991. It is called Roots & Shoots, because roots can (15)work their (way) through rocks to reach water. And shoots, though they are tiny, can break through a wall to reach the sunlight. The rocks and wall are the problems humans have caused to our earth.

K : So it's a kind of club for young people ?

J : That's right. We now have groups all over the world and each group chooses three projects : one to help people, one to help animals, one to help the environment. The world is a better place when you (16)cause a sad person (smile / to smile / smiled / smiling<選択>), when you (17)make a dog (to wag / wagging / wagged / wag<選択>) its tail, or when you give water to a thirsty plant. (18)That's what Roots & Shoots is (all)(about).

K : Some final words ?

J : The most important difference between humans and chimpanzees is that we can speak and share ideas. Every one of you has (19)a role to (play) and you can (20)(make) a (difference). You are just one person, but (21)(do / world / what / the / you / affects / whole). And you have a choice : What to buy ? What to eat ? What to wear? The changes you make may be small, but if a thousand, then a million, finally a billion people all make those changes, this is going to make a big change.

K : Dr. Goodall, thank you very much for your time and for sharing your ideas with us.

◆設問

(2) 補充・書き換えよ。=(in)(addition)

(3) 「我々自身の利益のためにも・・・」とせよ。

(4) 内容を日本語で書け。

自分たちが治療法を破壊していること (そうとは知らないうちに破壊しているのだ)

-
- (5) 「作りあげている・・・」とせよ。
(6) アクセント
(7) 「おかしくなってしまう・・・」とせよ。
(8) 「数が増えた」とせよ。
(9) 「～の危機に瀕している」とせよ。
(10) 「～とともに・・・」とせよ。
(11) 指すものを英語で書け。(*our environment*)
(13) ブラインドに注意し和訳せよ。

いったん環境問題について知れば、それらを解決したくなるだろう。

- (14) 「そんなわけで、決心したんだ・・・」とせよ。
(15) 「苦勞して進む・・・」とせよ。
(18) 「それこそが S&R だ・・・」とせよ。
(20) 「変化をもたらす」とせよ。
(21) 「あなたのすることが全世界に影響を及ぼす」と並べ替えよ。

What you do affects the whole world

◆補充せよ。

- (1) 彼はチンパンジーの研究で有名だ。
He is (*famous*) (*for*) his studies on chimpanzees.
- (2) あなたは何年もその研究に費やした。
You (*spent*) many years (*studying*) it.
- (3) 動物を理解するためにできる多くのことがある。
There are a lot of things (*in*) (*order*) (*to*) understand animals.
- (4) チンパンジーと人間は、多くの共通点を持っている。
Humans and chimpanzees (*have*) a lot (*in*) (*common*).
- (5) Mel だけが一人、残された。
Mel (*was*) (*left*) (*alone*).
- (6) 我々が驚いたことに、Spindle が彼の世話をしたのだ。
(*To*) (*our*) (*surprise*), Spindle (*took*) (*care*) (*of*) him.
- (7) ネズミが急速に数を増やした。
Rats quickly (*increased*) (*in*) (*number*).
- (8) 我々は我々の環境を破壊する危機に瀕している。それとともに我々自身も・・・。
We are (*in*) (*danger*) (*of*) destroying ourselves
and ourselves (*along*) (*with*) it.
- (9) 私の希望は彼らの中に存在する。
My hope (*lies*) (*in*) them.
- (10) いったん問題について知ると、彼らはそれを解決しようとした。

(**Once**) they knew about the problem, they tries to solve it.

(11) それこそが R & S だ。

That's (**what**) R & S is (**all**)(**about**).

(12) そんなわけで、私は R & S をスタートさせたのだ。

That's (**why**) I started R & S.

(13) Thank you (**for**)(**sharing**) your ideas (**with**) us.

あなたのアイデアを我々と共有してくれてありがとう。

(14) 根は岩を通過してじわじわ進み、水に達する。

Roots (**work**)(**their**)(**way**) through rocks to reach water.

(15) みんな演じるべき役割があり、違いを生じさせることができる。

Everyone has a (**role**) to (**play**) and can (**make**) a (**difference**).