



1st term 2020

ENGLISH

*WORD
GRAMMER
TRANSLATI ON
I NTERPRETATI ON*

Antarctica is a vast, frozen mystery.

- * Antarctica = 南極
- * vast = 巨大な
- * thaw = 解ける (= melt)
- * threaten = 脅威を与える・脅かす
- * unusually = 異常に・ありえないほど
- * thick = 厚い thin = 薄い
- * mass = 塊・集団
- * the rest of ~ = 残りの~・他の~
- * conceal = 隠す・覆う reveal = 明らかにする・見せる
- * provoke = 引き起こす
- * respond to A = Aに反応する
- * internal rhythm = 内部のリズム
- * expansion = 拡大・膨張
- * retreat = 退却・後退
- * connection = つながり・接続
- * the general warming = 一般的な温暖化
- * S take place = Sが生じる

☞ As we get older, changes take place in all parts of the body.

- * a quarter-century = 四半世紀
- * urgent = 切迫した・緊急の
- * undoubtedly = 疑いなく (un-doubt-ed-ly)
- * concern = 関係を持つ・心配する / 関心事・危機感
- * freshwater = 真水
- * 形容詞 enough to do ~ = ~するのに十分だ

☞ You were kind enough to help me with my essay.

- * global = 地球上の・全地球の・地球規模の
- * sea level = 海水面
- * S expect O to do ~ = OがCすると思う(予想する)

☞ I'm sure nobody expected you to say that.

- * significant = 意義深い・かなりの
- * portion = 比率・部分
- * major = 主要な
- * disintegrate = 崩壊させる
- * Peninsula = 半島
- * remote region = 遠い地域
- * satellite = 人工衛星
- * detect = 発見する
- * disturb = 不安にさせる「
- * estimate = 見積もる・推測する

- * development = 発達
- * continent = 大陸
- * the planet = 地球 a planet = 惑星
- * extend = 伸びる
- * empty = 空っぽの
- * the opposite = 逆のこと・反対のこと
- * agree on ~ = ~に同意する
- * decade = 10年
- * definitively = 明確に・はっきりと・最終的に
- * measurement = 測定・測量
- * lack = 不足 / 欠いている・不足している
- * long-term = 長期間の・長期的
- * put A in perspective = Aを大局的にとらえる
- * situation = 状況
- * clue = 手がかり

Antarctica is a vast, frozen mystery. Is it thawing, threatening coastal cities? Or is it, in fact, freezing? Like everything else in Antarctica, the Ross Ice Shelf is unusually large, a thick mass of frozen water bigger than Texas. (1)It is deeply mysterious, for its ice, like the ice that covers the rest of Antarctica, conceals far more than it reveals.

Three years ago, the Ross Ice Shelf started separating icebergs so big that they (A)provoked wonder. What does this sudden flood of icebergs mean? Was the ice shelf, as most scientists think, responding to its own internal rhythms of expansion and retreat? Or was it reacting, through some connection in the ocean perhaps, to the general warming that has taken place almost everywhere else? A quarter-century ago, such questions would not have seemed terribly urgent. But now the earth is undoubtedly heating up and climate experts report with concerns that 2002 was the second warmest year on record after 1998. And (B)with good reason. Locked away in that ice, after all, is 75% of the earth's freshwater, enough to raise global sea levels 60 meters. And while no one expects all that ice to melt anytime soon, a significant portion enough to swamp low-lying coastal zones and menace major cities from Bombay to Boston conceivably might melt.

Within the past year (2001), scientists watched (C)in awe as a giant ice shelf disintegrated in the Antarctic Peninsula in just over one month's time, and in a remote region of West Antarctica, satellites have detected an expanse where glaciers are (D)disturbingly speeding up their transport of ice to the sea.

(2)Yet it is hard to estimate what these dramatic developments indicate, for despite scientists' best efforts, Antarctica the highest, driest, coldest continent on the planet remains a climatological mystery. For example, while it is clear that the Antarctic Peninsula a thin portion of land that extends outward above the Antarctic Circle has been rapidly warming, the vast empty spaces of East Antarctica which hold the greatest ice sheet on earth appear to be (3)doing the opposite. "Here we have a continent that is so important to our future," says a famous earth scientist, "and we can't even agree on what's been going on there for the past few decades."

(4)In fact, the most basic questions "Is Antarctica as a whole warming or cooling?" and "Is its ice cover thinning or growing?" cannot yet be answered definitively. For one thing, the continent is too big and measurement points are too few and far between. Also, scientists lack the long-term records needed to put the present in perspective. This situation is changing, however, as researchers begin systematically to probe Antarctica's ice and rock for (E)clues. Their work is often heroic and dangerous.

(注) anaesthetize : (~ に) 麻酔をかける

bonobo : コンゴ川南部に生息する小型類人猿 sceptics : 懐疑派 (= skeptics)

1 下線部(A)～(E)と意味が最も近いものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び記号で答えなさい。

(A) provoked ()

took in gave up called forth came across

(B) with good reason ()

hopefully pleasingly promisingly reasonably

(C) in awe ()

with wonder with expectation
in anticipation in disappointment

(D) disturbingly ()

threateningly quietly irregularly interruptedly

(E) clues ()

landscapes hints questions searches

2 下線部(1), (2)を和訳しなさい。

(1).....

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(2).....

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3 下線部(3)の内容を表す英語1語を、本文から抜き出して答えなさい。

4 下線部(4)で、これらの基本的な問いにはっきり答えが出せない理由は何か。日本語で説明しなさい。

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7 次の各文のうち，本文の内容に一致するものに ，一致しないものに x を記入しなさい。

- (1) The questions about the Antarctic icebergs did not seem so serious in the 1970s.
()
- (2) It is generally known that the earth is warming up in most places.
()
- (3) Twenty-five percent of the earth's fresh water from the Ross Ice Shelf would swamp Bombay.
()
- (4) A giant ice shelf disintegrated in the Antarctic indicates the immediate danger of the earth.
()
- (5) During the past 20 or 30 years most of the mysteries regarding Antarctica have been cleared up.
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- (6) The vast empty spaces of East Antarctica are now rapidly warming.
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- (7) The big continent makes it impossible for researchers to repair measurement points.
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