

1. **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.

2[B] – The Big Burn



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2. During the summer of 1910, weather conditions in the northwestern United States (29) an unprecedented event. A drought had left vast amounts of dry wood and vegetation in the region's forests. This provided the fuel for numerous small fires ignited both by lightning and stray embers from passing trains. Strong winds caused these fires to combine into one huge blaze that spread at terrific speed. The blaze, which became known as the "Big Burn" devastated over 12,000 square kilometers.

4. **Further Questions*** 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.

5. 1) Why were there vast amounts of dry wood and vegetation in the region's forests?

6. その地域の森に膨大な量の乾燥した木材や草木があったのはなぜですか。

A drought had left vast amounts of dry wood and vegetation in the region's forests.

7. 2) What happened because of the strong winds?

8. 強い風により、何が起こりましたか。

Strong winds caused the small fires to combine into one huge blaze that spread at terrific speed.

9. 3) How large of an area was devastated by the "Big Burn"?

10. "Big Burn"によって大きく破壊されたのはどれくらいの広さでしたか。

The blaze devastated over 12,000 square kilometers.

11. The U.S. Forest Service was just five years old in 1910, and Gifford Pinchot, its first chief, firmly believed in the preservation of the forest for future generations. In the years before the Big Burn, Pinchot had tried to convince Congress that the government needed to purchase more forests and allocate more funds to the Forest Service so it could manage and protect this land. His efforts (30) powerful commercial interests. Many big businesses treated America's forests as an inexhaustible resource that was theirs for the taking, and they lobbied hard against conservation. As a result, the

Forest Service lacked the manpower and resources to effectively combat the Big Burn, but the devastation finally convinced Congress of the importance of supporting the agency. It was granted more funding and succeeded in acquiring millions of acres of wilderness.

14. Further Questions



15. 4) Who was Gifford Pinchot?

16. ギフォード・ピンショウとは誰ですか。

Gifford Pinchot was the first chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

17. 5) Why did the Forest Service lack manpower and resources?

18. アメリカ森林局が、人員と財源に欠けたのはなぜですか。

Many big businesses lobbied hard against conservation.

19. 6) What convinced Congress of the importance of supporting the agency?

20. 森林局を支援することの重要性をアメリカ連邦議会に納得させたのは何ですか。

The devastation finally convinced Congress of the importance of supporting the agency.

21. Understandably, the Forest Service henceforth took its mission to be the rapid suppression of all fires, both natural and man-made, in the areas it managed.

Strict implementation of this policy, however, meant that dead wood

accumulated on many forest floors. Over the years, this became a huge source of fuel just waiting to ignite, and some of the worst forest fires ..on record..

occurred throughout the United States between 2000 and 2008. Areas

ravaged by the Big Burn in 1910, however, were spared, as there had been

less buildup of dead wood. (31), the Forest Service now allows many forest

fires to burn, albeit in a controlled manner. With luck, this will

ensure the long-term survival of the nation's forests.

24. Further Questions

25. 7) What policy did the Forest Service implement?

26. 森林局が実行したのはどんな政策でしたか。

It rapidly suppressed all fires, both natural and man-made.

27. 8) What was the effect of the Forest Service's policy?

28. 森林局の政策の効果はどうでしたか。

Dead wood accumulated on many forest floors and over the years became a huge source of fuel just waiting to ignite.

29. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.

30. (29) 1 ^{警告(けいこく)した} alerted the government to
2 ^{~の準備(じゅんび)をした、お膳立(ぜんだ)てをした} set the stage for
32. 3 were attributed to
33. 4 improved because of

34. (30) 1 ^{強化(きょうか)した 公的支援(こうてきしえん)} boosted public support for
35. 2 ^{~に同意(どうい)した} echoed the opinion of
36. 3 changed the view of
37. 4 were frustrated by ^{悩(なや)まされた}

38. (31) 1 Having learned from this experience
39. 2 Despite the ^{証拠(しょうこ) 手元(てもと)の} evidence at hand
40. 3 In keeping with the original policy
41. 4 As a move against big business

42. Answers for "Further Questions"

43. 1) Why were there vast amounts of dry wood and vegetation in the region's forests?

A drought had left vast amounts of dry wood and vegetation in the region's forests.

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Strong winds caused the small fires to combine into one huge blaze that spread at terrific speed.

45. 3) How large of an area was devastated by the "Big Burn"?

The blaze devastated over 12,000 square kilometers.

46. 4) Who was Gifford Pinchot?

Gifford Pinchot was the first chief of the U.S. Forest Service.

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Many big businesses lobbied hard against conservation.

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It rapidly suppressed all fires, both natural and man-made.

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Dead wood accumulated on many forest floors and over the years became a huge source of fuel just waiting to ignite.

解答: (29) 2 (30) 4 (31) 1

