

Mid-term Exam (English III - kats)

I. Translate into English and Japanese:

ありもの 織物・生地・編物		じんこう 人工の・人造の	
	quantity	proper	defect

しやざい 謝罪する・詫びる		めんじょ 免除する	
	exhaust	material	negotiable

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words (適切な語を入れなさい):

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) says trying to help can () more harm than good. It says it is better to observe the animal, then call in expert help if really necessary. Its hospitals are overwhelmed each year with animals which should have been left in the wild. The RSPCA says infant hedgehogs made up almost half of all young mammals admitted to its wildlife hospitals in 2002, with more than 500 receiving care.

Many of the animals were perfectly healthy, but were brought in by people who feared they were () danger or had been abandoned. But often, the society says, the mothers would have been hiding nearby, refusing to return if a human were present.

It says: "Sadly, as with many wild animals, those that are removed from their natural habitat suffer from the stress of handling and, without having learnt survival tactics, may even die following release back into the wild." Its hospitals admitted almost 1,100 young wild mammals in 2002, including deer, foxes, rabbits and badgers, as well as hedgehogs. It says: "Hedgehogs are mainly nocturnal, so if found wandering in daylight are likely to be sick or wounded. "In this case, the hedgehog should be taken to the nearest veterinary surgery. However, anyone who comes across a nest of infant hedgehogs should be careful () to disturb them because this may lead to the



mother abandoning her young. Tim Thomas, the society's senior scientific officer, said: "Young wildlife can be very difficult to rehabilitate once removed from their natural habitat, and taking them into captivity can do more harm than good.

"No matter how hard you try, you cannot look () a young animal as well as its parents. If you find a healthy baby animal on its own and you really want to help, leave it alone." The RSPCA says many fox cubs spend the late spring and early summer days above ground learning how to hunt and survive. Many are therefore mistakenly thought to be orphaned when their parents are watching from a safe distance. With all infant wildlife, it says, the message is to observe from afar to see if the animal is truly orphaned or in any danger. If a healthy young animal has remained in the same place 24 hours after it was first noticed, people should call the RSPCA. If it is in pain or needs medical help it should be taken to the nearest veterinary surgery.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) gives similar advice on the best way of caring for feathered waifs. Mike Everett of the RSPB told BBC News Online: "If you find a bird old enough to have left the nest, put it somewhere safe and wait for its parents to find it. "Taking it in means feeding it regularly throughout the daylight hours till it's full-grown, and then there's the problem of what to do with it - it will probably have identified with you by then. "If it can't get back in the nest, it's better to let Nature take its course. It sounds cruel () write it off, but that's the way Nature is." (© BBC MMIII)

II. Write a letter describing what we should do when we find a wildlife
(野生動物を見つけたらどうすべきか，英語で手紙を書きなさい):

Class:

ID#:

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機能・作用(する) <small>きのう きよう</small>			干渉・妨げる <small>かんしょう さまた</small>
	fragile	sequence	confident
安心・気晴らし <small>あんしん きば</small>			合成・倍加する <small>ごうせい ばいか</small>
	inaccuracy	vacant	exclude

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words (適切な語を入れなさい):

A study of English otters has found the area they inhabit grew fivefold in 25 years. Half a century ago, otters were found only in parts of eastern and south-west England. Better water quality has helped their recovery, though road traffic is now a growing menace. The study, the National Otter Survey of England, is the work of the Environment Agency (EA) and the Wildlife Trusts, with help from English Nature and the privatised water companies. The survey, the fourth since the late 1970s, found the areas otters now live in has increased () 527% since the first survey. Of 3,327 riverbank and wetland sites surveyed, 1,137 (almost 35%) showed evidence of otters, either paw prints or spraints (droppings). The 1977 figure was 5.8%.

Otters declined steeply across Europe in the 1960s, with conservationists blaming the widespread use of certain pesticides. Apart () remnant populations clinging on in remote parts of England, their British strongholds were reduced to Wales and Scotland. But improved () quality and fish stocks, coupled with changes in riverbank management, have reversed the English otters' fortunes. They are an important indicator species, and their return holds out hope for other creatures and for the entire aquatic environment. Andrew Crawford of the EA, the study's author, says the otters are "on the road to recovery".



He said: "Overall the survey suggests a real and continued increase in otter range, which in turn reflects a considerable increase () population." But the animals' spread is patchy, with some areas seeing only very slow increases. Alastair Driver, the agency's national conservation manager, said: "We can't become complacent - otters are not increasing as fast () we would like in some areas. "We will need to concentrate on ways to protect the otters from the motor car, which continues to be one of the biggest threats."

Allison Crofts, habitats and species manager for the Wildlife Trusts, told BBC News Online: "Potentially, road traffic is one of the most serious limiting factors for the future. "This is especially true of south-east England, with its dense transport network. We're going to struggle to see the otters make a full recovery there, and they may never return to their historic levels. The otter recovery is slow, not spectacular (Image: Wildlife Trusts) "The danger's worst when the rivers are in flood in winter and early spring. We're pushing for mitigation measures on all new road schemes - underpasses or ledges to keep the otters off the roads, or else fencing." Researchers predicted in 1996 that there would be signs of otters at 43% of all sites surveyed by 1999, and at 56% by 2006. The latest survey acknowledges the results fall far short, but says: "The trend is still upwards." Otters used to be hunted, but in 1978 they were given legal protection, which has helped their comeback.

The survey says: "Illegal killing of otters undoubtedly still occurs, and there are serious concerns in a limited number of areas. "But persecution is no longer considered a general threat for otter populations." The Trent river network in the English Midlands has seen the largest growth of evidence of otters, from 5% of areas surveyed in 1991-94 to 24.4% now. But parts of north-west and south-east England have seen only small increases. Apart from improving water quality, the companies have helped to build otter dens (holts), restore riverbanks and construct road avoidance schemes. . (© BBC MMIII)

II. Why are otters coming back? Explain this as fully as you can.
(なぜカワウソが帰ってきたのか，できるだけ詳しく英語で説明しなさい):

Class:

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Name: