名前 _____ 日付 ____／____

QUESTION

Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English. Summarize it between 90 and 110 words.

以下の記事を読み、できる限り自分の言葉を使って英語で要約しなさい。90〜110語で要約しなさい。

READING

Mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria continue to cause serious health problems in many parts of the world. Governments and health organizations have long relied on insecticides, mosquito nets, and other control measures to reduce transmission. These approaches can save lives, but they do not always keep mosquito populations low enough to prevent outbreaks. In addition, repeated use of the same chemicals can favor mosquitoes that survive exposure, allowing resistance to spread through local populations. As control becomes less effective, communities may face continuing transmission even when substantial resources are devoted to conventional methods.

Persistent outbreaks can place heavy pressure on both people and public institutions. Large numbers of infections increase demand for diagnosis, treatment, and hospital care, stretching health systems that may already have limited staff and funding. Illness can also keep adults away from work and children away from school, reducing household income and slowing local economic activity. In regions where outbreaks occur repeatedly, governments may need to spend large sums on emergency control campaigns while families bear additional medical and social costs. The burden can therefore extend far beyond the immediate effects of the disease itself.

One possible response is gene-drive technology, which is designed to spread particular genetic traits rapidly through mosquito populations. Scientists could use it to increase the number of mosquitoes that are less able to transmit pathogens or that have lower reproductive capacity. In theory, this could suppress disease transmission more efficiently than repeated chemical control. However, the approach raises important concerns. Once a genetic change spreads widely in the wild, reversing it may be extremely difficult. Altering mosquito populations could also affect predators, competitors, or other parts of local ecosystems in ways that cannot be fully predicted in advance. These uncertainties make large-scale release a difficult decision even where the potential public-health benefits are substantial.

要約は2ページ目に書きます。記事の和訳は載せていません（読む練習のため）。答え合わせはQRから。

スマホで読み取ると、書いた英文をその場でAIが添削します。

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名前 _____　日付 _____／_____

1ページ目の記事を、90〜110語の英語で要約します。記事の言葉をそのまま写さず、自分の言葉で言い換えましょう。

解答欄

目安 90〜110語（1行に8〜9語ほど）

枠の中に書いてください

メモ（要点を3つ書き出してから、まとめます）

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