

教科書:New Treasure



教科書:New Treasure:Stage 4:Lesson 1

#### **Crossing the Alps by Rail**

# Section 1: Q. What was constructed in Austria in the middle of the 19th century?

〔19世紀中頃まで:U____ t__ m__-19__
cy), people had thought it was
impossible to build a railway through the Alps <sup>FII</sup>
プス. Railway <sup>鉄道</sup> engineering <sup>工学</sup> was still very new
〔当時:a t t〕. The Alps were〔困
難 な 環 境 : a
er_mt], with [急な険しい傾斜:
ss and very high places.
However, 〔何年もの計画の後:a ys
o_ pg), almost 20,000 people
worked 〔手で: h] for six years 〔不可能
を達成するために:to a t
i] . As a result, the world's
first mountain railway [建設された:was
ced〕〔ウィーンの南西に: the
sw Vienna], the〔首都:
c] of Austria <sup>オーストリア</sup> . 〔今日に至るま
で: T_ t d), the Semmering Railway
ゼメリング鉄道 [注目すべき偉業であり続けている:
$r \_ \_ \_ \_ s$ a $r \_ m \_ \_ k \_ \_ \_ \_$
a in engineering that [~と美
しい調和を形成している:f s a
b l hm w) the Alps
natural environment

## Section 2: Q. Why did Ghega travel in Europe and the United States?

The Semmering Railway project 〔設計されそして指
揮された: was ded and ded〕by
Karl Ritter von Ghega $^{\hbar-\mu}$ . $^{\eta}$ $^{\eta}$ $^{\eta}$ . He
was born in 1802 in Veniceヴェニス, Italy. [18歳の時
に:At t a 18], he became 〔数学博
士:a d of mathematics] and 〔働き始め
た:b his cr] in road and
hydraulic $^{\dag \dag \dag}$ engineering $^{\bot \not\equiv}$ . To learn more about
railway engineering, he traveled in Europe and
the United States. 〔彼は1842年のほとんど全てを北米
で鉄道と橋を研究するのに費やした:He s
at a 1842 in North America
sd railroads and bridges] . He 〔特に $\sim$
に注意を払った:pr
atn t) the new Baltimore $^{\!$
and $\mathrm{Ohio}^{\frac{1}{3}  \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{I}  \mathrm{J}}$ Railroad, which went through the
Allegheny $^{r  \nu  f - = -}$ Mountains $^{山脈}$ . The high
quality of the railway construction and $(\emph{T}  \emph{Y}  \emph{U}  \emph{D}$
の機関車の力:the pr of American
lmv_s〕〔彼に大きく感銘を与えた:
gy ied him].[当時:I_
t d) , American engineers were
using [世界の最も進歩した技術の幾つか:s o_
the w 's m a c
+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

### Section 3: Q. Why was building a railway through the Semmering Pass thought to be impossible?

[1840年台初頭に: I\_ t\_\_ e\_\_\_\_ 1840\_], Ghega was given [国道を作る任務: the t\_\_\_\_ o\_  $b_{-}d_{-}d_{-}$  a  $n_{-}d_{-}l$   $w_{-}l$  in Austria. The government wanted to build [ウィー ンを今日のイタリアにある湾口都市トリエステに繋ぐ鉄 道:a r\_\_\_\_w\_\_ c\_\_\_t\_\_g Vienna \_\_\_ the p\_\_\_\_ c\_\_y o\_ Trieste in m\_\_\_\_nd\_\_\_ I\_\_\_\_], which was 〔その帝国にとって重 要な商業と海軍の中心地: an important b\_s\_\_\_\_r for the e\_\_\_\_\_] . However, this railway would have to cross the Semmering Pass, [985mもの高さに達す るアルプスの一部:a p\_\_\_ o\_ the Alps that r\_\_\_\_es a\_ h\_\_\_\_s). 〔そのような(一つの)場所に(その)必要なトンネル と橋を建設することは、当時の技術では、不可能だと考 えられていた: B\_\_\_\_\_y t\_\_\_\_s and bridges in s\_\_\_ a  $l\_c\_\_\_n$  was  $c\_\_s\_\_\_\_$   $t\_\_b\_$ i\_p\_\_\_e w\_\_\_ the t\_\_\_n\_\_y o\_ the t\_\_\_]. Only [馬に引かれる車、四輪馬 車:h\_\_\_\_-d\_\_\_n c\_r\_\_a\_\_s] could move across this 〔過酷な山岳地域:r\_\_\_h m\_\_\_t\_n\_s a\_\_\_), people thought. But Ghega [この挑戦を受けて立った:a\_\_\_\_ed this c\_\_\_l\_\_\_g\_].

## Section 4: Q. Why wasn't Ghega's proposal immediately accepted?

Although the project would [当然: c\_\_\_t\_\_\_l\_] be difficult, Ghega [~を思いつい  $t: c_{u} u_{w} u_{u}$  a plan for the Semmering Railway that would 〔~を最大限に活用 する: m\_\_\_ the m\_\_\_ o\_] locomotive technology. 〔彼は最初に彼の提案を国立鉄道の局長に 提出した:He f\_\_\_t s\_\_m\_\_\_ed his p\_\_p\_\_l t\_\_ the d\_r\_\_\_\_r of st\_\_e railway〕, but 〔それはすぐには受け入れられなかっ た:it was not i\_\_\_d\_\_y a\_\_\_\_ed〕. 〔その遅れの理由の一つ:0\_\_ o\_ the  $r_{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$  the  $d_{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$  y) was that 〔これのようなものは以前になされたことがなかった: n\_\_\_\_\_ li\_\_ this h\_\_ b\_\_\_ d\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_e]. For example, 〔その計画は1,430mの長 さの主トンネルを要した: the p\_\_\_t r\_q\_\_\_d a 1,430-m\_\_\_r-l\_\_g main tunnel], but there were no 〔前例:p\_\_\_\_s e\_\_\_\_s) of such long tunnels. However, [1848年のウィーンでの革命は、その帝国の他の地域へ の増加した移動につながった (≒交通量が増加した): the 1848 r\_\_\_\_l \_\_\_n in Vienna l\_\_\_ t\_ i\_\_\_\_\_d t\_\_v\_l to other a\_\_\_s of the e\_\_\_\_e], so 〔鉄道の必要性:the n\_\_\_\_ f\_\_ a r\_\_\_\_\_ also increased. (このこと は、ゲーガの提案を最後まで遂行するするための、大き な動機を提供した:This p\_\_v\_\_d a b\_\_ i \_ \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ f \_ \_ f \_ l \_ \_ \_ \_ g t\_\_\_\_\_h w\_\_\_\_ Ghega's p\_\_p\_\_l].

### Section 5: What happened to the workers during the construction of the railway?

Construction of the Semmering Railway (ついに: f\_n\_\_\_\_] began on July 27, 1848. 〔誰もが予 期したように:A\_ e\_\_r\_o\_\_ h\_\_ e\_p\_\_\_ed], the project was [信じられないくらい 困難だ:u\_b\_\_\_v\_\_y h\_\_\_]. 〔当初: A\_ the  $b_{g}$ , there were about 5,000 workers but [後には: l\_\_\_\_] 20,000 were working on the railway. 〔今日使用されている (ような)爆発物と先進的なトンネルを掘る機器は、19 世紀には存在しなかった: The e\_p\_\_s\_\_s and a \_ v \_ \_ c \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ l - d \_ \_ \_ i n g e\_\_\_i\_m\_\_t used today did not e\_\_\_\_t in  $t_1 19_1 c_2$ , so the workers had to〔建築の全てを手で行う:do a\_\_ t\_\_  $c_s_1$ . The work was hard and dangerous. On October 27, 1850, [落石:f\_\_\_\_\_s] killed 14 of the workers. Between 1850 and 1852, 〔鉄道で働いてい たおよそ750人の人々がコレラやチフスなどの病気で殺さ れた:s\_\_\_\_ 750 people w\_\_\_\_\_ the railway w\_\_\_\_ k\_\_\_\_\_ by d\_\_\_\_\_s  $s_{\underline{\phantom{a}}}$  cholera and typhoid).

## Section 6: Why did Ghega's construction ideas reflect, and what did they make use of?

〔その困難にも関わらず:I_ s the
dies〕, Ghega's vision was〔実現
された:rd). His ideas for the
construction of the railway〔自然環境との調和への配
慮を反映していた:red cr
f h w the n
e] and 〔最新技術を利用した:
m u the l
ties]. He 〔鉄と鋼鉄の使用を却下
した:red the u i and
s], and [代わりに:i] used
〔レンガと石:b___ and stone〕to build〔重要な
建造物のほとんど:m___ the
is]. [6,500万
個近くのレンガ:N_____ 65 m_____
bs] and 80,000 stones were used. 〔道中の
駅と建物の多くは、建設からの廃棄素材を使って建てら
れた:M the stations and buildings
a t w were b u
w the
c n)

# Section 7: Q. What kind of changes did the Semmering Railway bring to the Alps?

【ついに:ト_____】, 【最初の試験(≒試運転)
が行われた:the f ts w
r] in October 1853, and in July 1854 [最初の
乗客が旅行した(≒列車に乗った): the first
ps m the j].
People could finally cross the Alps $[たったの 2$ 時間
で: j two hours]. [総路線は41,825mを網
羅した: $T$ $t$ ed
41,825 m $\_$ _s). Its highest point was 898
meters, 〔当時、鉄道が建設された、それまでで一番高
い高度:the highest a a_ w
a railway h e b b a_ the
t]. [ゼメリング鉄道は、生活をより便利にした
だけでなく、それはまたアルプスの自然の美しさを増幅
した (倒置) : N d the Semmering
Railway m l m
$c \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}} \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}}} \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}} \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}}} \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}} \mathrel{\underline{\hspace{1.5pt}}}}$
ed the n b of
the Alps]. The stone $viaducts^{\ensuremath{\bar{a}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it Y}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it K}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it P}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it R}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it M}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it a}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it M}}\ensuremath{\mbox{\it m}}\mbox{$
structures〔その鉄道に絵葉書のスタイルの美しさを与
えた:g the railway a pc
s」, 〔それらは世界中から観光
客を引き寄せた(非制限用法): w
$\verb"all_nloss" = \verb"loss" = "loss" = \verb"loss" = "loss" = "los$
o the w] . The viaduct across Kalte
Rinne is 〔特に美しい:p
beautiful], and has often been [特集される:
f d) in photographs and paintings

# Section 8: Q. What role does the Semmering Railway play today?

〔ゼメリング鉄道が完成させられて(≒完成して)以
来、150年以上が経過した:0___ <b>150 y___</b> _
ps the Semmering
Railway w c]. [今日において
すらも:E___ ____] it 〔~のままである:
s rs) both an important
transportation route and a wonderful 〔観光(の目
的 ) 地 : s <u> </u>
dnn] . Visitors can take the train
from Austria to Italy and enjoy〔息を呑むような景
色:bg s〕〔道中
$\mathcal{C}: a\_\_\_\_$ the $w\_\_$ ] . Three of the twenty-six
miles (42 kilometers) of the journey are through
tunnels, and [1マイルは高架橋で構成されている:
one mile $_{-}$ c $_{-}$ $_{-}$ viaducts).
〔建築物は自然環境と調和しているべきだという彼の構
想により:F__ his v___n t___
atshould b
nywthe nl
et], Ghega was〔ナイト爵位を
授けられた:k____ed)in 1851 and for many
years his picture was on the Austrian 20 shilling $^{\circ}$
リング (通貨単位) [紙幣:n___] . In 1998, [ゼメリン
グ鉄道はユネスコにより世界遺産地として指定された世
界初の鉄道となったが:the Semmering Railway
o the f railway t_ b_
n by UNESCO a World H
Site).