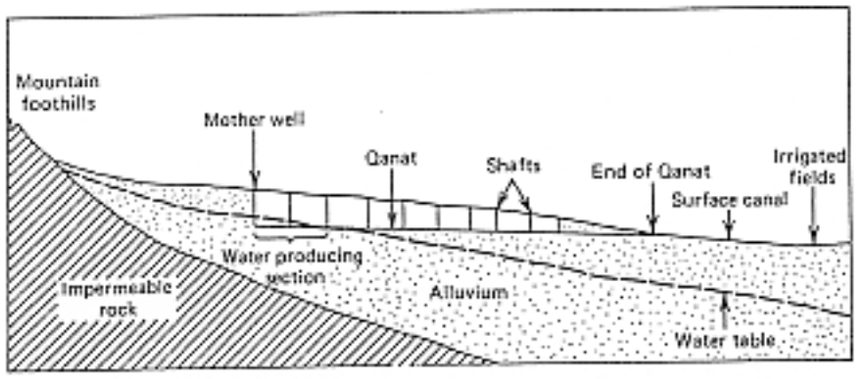
Ⅱ．次の文章は世界の乾燥地域に点在するカナート（用水路の一種）について述べた文章の抜粋である。下線部分を訳しなさい。((a) 6 点、(b) 8 点、(c) 6 点)

(a) Groundwater in ancient times was supplied from horizontal wells known as qanats. These persist to the present day and can be found in a band across the arid regions of Southwestern Asia and North Africa extending from Afghanistan to Morocco. A cross section along a qanat is shown in figure. (b) Typically, a gently sloping tunnel dug through alluvial material leads water by gravity flow from beneath the water table at its upper end to a ground surface outlet and irrigation canal at its lower end. Vertical shafts dug at closely spaced intervals provide access to the tunnel. (c) Qanats are hand constructed by skilled workers employing techniques that date back 3000 years.



Vertical cross section along a qanat

(出典: Todd, D. K.: *Groundwater Hydrology*, John Wiley & Sons, 1980.)

注) qanat; カナート (用水路の一種)、arid; 乾燥した、alluvial; 沖積の (ここ 1 万年の沖積時代に堆積した)、gravity; 重力、water table; 地下水面、vertical shaft; たて坑