

[和文英訳(英作文)・標準～応用篇] 1～5

1. 近々, 日本にはゴミを捨てる場所がなくなるという。資源の再利用について, さらに真剣に取り組まなければならない。

※～について取り組む＝～の問題に取り組む(tackle) ⇨～に対処する

※についてさらに真剣に取り組む⇨についてさらに真剣になる

1-1 They say [It is said] that before long [in the near future], there will be no place to dispose of waste in Japan. We must more seriously tackle the problem of recycling resources.

1-2 ... We have to deal [cope] more seriously with (the problem of) recycling resources.

・dispose of waste＝廃棄物を処分する cf. 産業廃棄物＝industrial waste

1-3 I hear that Japan is running out of places where we can dump rubbish [trash/garbage]. So we have to be more serious about (the problem of) recycling resources.

・「捨てる」に throw away を用いても減点はされない

1-4 They say [I hear] (that) it won't be long before we have no place to dispose of waste(s). So we must make still more serious efforts to recycle [reuse] our resources.

2. 若者が本を読まないという傾向は, なにも今に始まったことではない。私が大学生だった20年前, 同じことが言われていたのを覚えている。

※傾向は, なにも今に始まったことではない＝傾向は, (特に)新しいもの[こと]ではない / 傾向は, 最近始まったのではない

2-1 The tendency of young people not to read (many) books is nothing new. I remember (that) the same thing was said twenty years ago, when I was a university student.

2-2 ... I remember the same thing being said ...

・the same thing being said＝意味上の主語＋動名詞 [補足]

2-3 The tendency for young people not to read very much is not a thing [a phenomenon/something] which has begun only recently. I remember hearing the same thing (said) when I was a college student twenty years ago.

・hear (ing) the same thing said＝hear(知覚動詞)＋目的語＋過去分詞 [補足]

3. 若いときに, 読書の習慣を身につけるのは何よりも大切である。というのは, 読書から喜びと教訓とを得ることができるからである。

※教訓＝lessons

3-1 It is (the) most important to develop [form] the reading habit when you are young. For you can get delight and lessons from reading.

3-2 Nothing is more important than to get [pick up/learn] the habit of reading in your youth, for you can derive both pleasure and lessons from reading.

4. 一度読む楽しさを知った人は、あとは放っておいても、読書の本能ともいうべきものによって、自分にぴったりした本を求めていくものだ。

※「一度読む楽しさを知った」の時制は？

※あとは放っておいても＝放っておかれても 放っておく＝leave ~ to oneself

※読書の本能ともいうべきものによって＝いわば読書本能によって

※自分にぴったりした＝(be) fit for ~ / 自分が読むべき

4-1 People who have once known the pleasure of reading books (tend to) try to find books (which are just) fit [suitable] for them by what we should [could] call a reading instinct, even if they are left to themselves.

4-2 Once you have found the pleasure of reading, you (will) look [seek] for such books as you should read, guided [led] by, as it were [so to speak], an instinct for reading [the instinct to read], even if you are left to yourselves.

・as＝(疑似)関係代名詞：先行詞に such が付くと as を関係代名詞として用いるのは基本知識 such books as you should read (ただし、実際には who, which を用いることもある)

5. アメリカでは、パートで働いている大学生がたくさんいます。たとえば、ウェーターやウェイトレスをして、チップで相当なお額の金を稼いでいます。

※ウェーターやウェイトレスをして＝ウェーターやウェイトレスとして働いて

※チップで＝チップとして／チップによって

5-1 In the United States, many college students work part-time [as part-time workers]. For example [instance], they work as waiters or waitresses and earn a considerable amount of money as [by means of] tips.

5-2 Many university students in America have a part-time job [part-time jobs]. They work as waiters or waitresses, for example, and earn considerable money by getting [receiving] tips.

6. 大洋は地球の表面の3分の2を被っているにもかかわらず、私たちは月の表面についてよりも大洋について知ることのほうが少ないのである。

6-1 Though the ocean covers two-thirds of the surface of the earth, we know less about the ocean than about the surface of the moon.

6-2 We know less about the sea than (we do) about the surface of the moon, in spite of the fact that two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered with the sea.

・we do=もちろん we know だが、比較表現の than [as]以下では do [does], 助動詞があるときは助動詞で代用される。以前は動詞が「所有」の意味の have の場合には have を繰り返すのが原則(イギリス英語)だったが、今は do も用いる。

Some professional writers have as many books in their own studies as we do [have] in our school libraries. (study=書斎)

7. 歴史とは過去と現在との対話だと言われている。しかしその真の意味を理解するのは容易なことではない。

※二者間の対話=a dialogue

7-1 History is said to be a dialogue between the past and the present. But it is not easy to understand the true meaning of this saying.

7-2 It is said that history is a dialogue between the past and the present. However, its true meaning is difficult to realize.

8. 日本人は自国の商品をよその国に売り込むことにのみ熱心に思える。その商品を生んだ日本人と日本の文化について、外国の人たちにもっと語るべきである。

※売り込む=売る/輸出する

※「その商品を生んだ」はどこにかかるのか？

8-1 It seems that the Japanese are eager only to sell Japanese [their] goods to foreign countries. They should tell (the) people living there more about the Japanese and the Japanese culture that have produced those goods.

8-2 Japanese people seem interested only in exporting our products to other countries. We should talk more to people in other countries about ourselves and our culture that have created these products.

・先行詞が人と事物の両方のときの関係代名詞は that であることを忘れずに

9. 私たちの会話ではよく誤解が生じる。こちらのほのめかしたことが相手に理解されないと、自分が無視されたと思ってしまう。

※こちらのほのめかしたこと=私たちがほのめかすこと

※ほのめかす=hint (at)/suggest(示唆する)

※相手=私たちが話をしている人間/the other person

※「ほのめかしたことが理解されないと無視されたと思う」という日本語の意味はよくわからないので、そのまま英語に置き換えておこう。

9-1 Misunderstanding often arises in our conversation. [In our conversation often arise misunderstandings.] If what we hint (at) is not understood by the person we are talking with [to], we assume that we are disregarded [ignored].

・rise と arise を混同しないように

・In our conversation often arise misunderstandings. は(広義の)場所・方向の副詞句+完全自動詞+主語 の倒置構文だが、自然に出てくるのでなければ用いる必要はない。

9-2 We often misunderstand each other in our conversation; if what we imply [suggest] is not understood, we assume that we are neglected.

・neglect は ignore [disregard] と異なり、故意に無視するわけではないが、日本語からは、そのどちらであるかの判断はつかない。

10. 近ごろ、どこもかしこも、やたらと新しい美術館が目につくが、その中身たるや、驚くほどお粗末だ。(和文和訳を必要とする和文英訳の典型)

※どこもかしこも=あらゆるところに

※やたらと=(非常に)頻繁に

※その中身たるや=(そこに)展示されている物の質は

※お粗末=芸術的な価値が低い

10-1 Nowadays we very often see new museums everywhere, but the quality of what are [is] exhibited there is surprisingly poor [bad/low].

10-2 These days newly built museums very often catch our eye everywhere. To my surprise, however, the artistic value of the works (which are) displayed in [at] them is terrible [very low].

11. この地域の住民は工場の煙突からはき出される煙や自動車の排気ガスに絶えず悩まされている。

※煙突からはき出される煙⇨煙突からの煙

※排気ガス=exhaust [exhaust gas/exhaust fumes]

11-1 People [Those] who live in this district are always troubled by the smoke from the factory chimneys [emitted by the factories] and the exhaust gas of the cars.

11-2 The inhabitants of this area are always afflicted by [always suffer from] the smoke which the chimneys of the factories give off and the exhaust which the automobiles give off.

12. はたして科学が人間を幸福にするものであるかどうか、最近しばしば問題にされているが、これに対して自信を持って答えるのはけっして容易ではない。

※はたして=疑問の強調/本当に, 実際に

※問題にされる⇨論じられる/問われる

12-1 Nowadays [These days] it is often discussed [it often comes into question] whether or not science really makes people [human beings] happy, but it is not easy at all to answer this question with confidence.

12-2 Recently the problem has often arisen [has often been raised] whether science can bring happiness to humankind or not. However, it is no easy matter to answer this problem confidently.

13. 私たちはできるだけ他人の意見を尊重すべきである。だが同時にまた、必ずしもそれに盲従することはない。

※だが同時にまた=だが同時に=だが一方では

※盲従する⇨鵜呑みにする

13-1 We should respect [regard] others' opinions as much as we can. But at the same time, we don't necessarily have to follow them blindly.

13-2 We should have [show] as much respect [regard] as possible for others' views. On the other hand, we need not swallow them.

14. 日本人は冬が寒い、夏が暑いとしじゅう文句を言いながらも、日本の風土に断ち切れぬ愛着を感じている。

※「しじゅう文句を言う」の時制は？

※断ち切れぬ愛着⇨強い[深い]愛着

14-1 The Japanese are deeply [greatly] attached to the climate of their (own) country, though they are always complaining that (in Japan) winter is too cold and summer (is) too hot.

14-2 While we Japanese are always complaining about winters being very cold and summers (being) very hot (in Japan), we feel to [for] the Japanese climate a strong attachment which we cannot break off.

15. 人前で話をしたり, ものを書いたりしてみればわかるように, 自分の思うことを表現するのは母国語であっても容易ではない。まして外国語ではなおさらだ。

※人前で=in public 「人前で」はどこにかかるのか？

15-1 If you speak in public or write something, you will find it difficult to express your thoughts (ideas) even in your mother tongue, still [much] more in a foreign language.

15-2 As you (will) find if you speak in public or do some writing, it is not easy to express what you think even in your native language, still less [let alone] in foreign languages.

・As=非限定用法の関係代名詞の働き; 先行詞は it is not 以下の主節の内容
cf. It is not easy to express what you think even in your native language, still less in foreign languages, which you (will) find [=and you (will) find it] if you speak in public or do some writing.

・「わかるように」という日本語に縛られて as を使わなければいけないわけではない。

16. 私は意味のよく分からない単語が出てきたら、必ず辞書を引いて調べています。

※単語が出てきたら＝単語に出会ったら、単語を見つけたら

※辞書を引いて調べています＝辞書で調べています＝辞書を引いています

16-1 When I come across a word whose meaning I don't know (very) well, I always look it up in the dictionary [check it in the dictionary].

16-2 Whenever I find a word whose meaning I am not sure of, I (always) consult the [my/a] dictionary.

16-2 I make it a rule to consult a dictionary every time I find a word whose meaning I don't understand very well.

17. 外国語を学んでいる人なら誰でも、どんなに大きな辞書であっても単語に関するすべての疑問に答えることはできないことが遅かれ早かれわかるものだ。

※遅かれ早かれ＝sooner or later

17-1 Anyone who studies [learns] a foreign language will sooner or later realize [find] that no matter how large a dictionary is, it cannot answer all the questions about words.

17-2 Whoever studies [is studying] a foreign language sooner or later finds out that (even) the biggest dictionary cannot answer every question (that he has [may have]) about words.

17-3 Any student [learner] of foreign languages sooner or later realizes that in a dictionary he cannot find all the answers to his (or her) questions about vocabulary however large the dictionary is [may be].

18. お年寄りや女性だからといって車の運転が下手と決まっているわけではないが、両者のドライバーとしての評判はあまりよくない。

18-1 Elderly people and women are not necessarily bad [poor] at driving, but neither of them has [enjoys] a very good reputation.

・them に合わせて have とするのは略式表現。

18-2 Being old people or women does not always means being bad drivers [that they are bad drivers]. However, their reputation as drivers is not very good. But neither (of them) is respected for their driving skills.

19. 日本でも喫煙に対する否定的態度が一般的になっている。これはひとつには、いわゆる「受動的喫煙」が、非喫煙者の健康に害を与えかねないことがわかったからである。

※一般的＝普通，当たり前

※ひとつには≡部分的には／その理由のひとつは

※受動的喫煙=passive smoking

19-1 In Japan too, the negative attitude toward [to] smoking has become common. This is partly because it has been discovered that what is called "passive smoking" can harm [injure] the health of nonsmokers [non-smokers].

19-2 Also in Japan, people take [show] a negative attitude toward smoking. In part, this is because they have found that what we call "passive smoking" can be harmful to the health of people who don't smoke.

19-3 In Japan as well (as in other countries), anti-smoking opinion is generally accepted. One of the reasons (for this) is that what is called "passive smoking" has been found to be likely to harm the health of those who don't smoke.

20. ヨーロッパの町には一人で静かにものを考えられる空間があります。それは教会です。町がどんなにうるさくても、教会の扉を開ければ、そこには沈黙の世界があります。

※静かにものを考える=瞑想する, 沈思黙考する, 熟考する

※空間=場所

20-1 In European towns there are places where you can meditate [contemplate/reflect] quietly by yourself. They are churches. However noisy the town is [may be], when you open the door of a [the] church, you (can) find a silent world (there).

20-2 European towns have good places to think (about) something in peace alone. It is in churches. No matter how noisy the town is, there is a silent world if you open the door of a church.

※It is in churches (that you can think about something in peace alone).

つまり, 強調構文の that 以下の省略

21. 母は口癖のように、良い品物は長い目でみれば結局は安くつくのが常であると言っていました。(これも相当に和文和訳が必要)

※口癖のように言っていた⇨いつも言っていた

※良い品物=品質の良い品物 [商品]

※長い目で見れば結局は=長い目で見れば (in the long run) だけでよい

※安くつく=経済的である, 割に合う

※...するのが常である=常に...する

21-1 Mother used to say that goods of (high [good/excellent]) quality would always prove [turn out] (to be) economical after being used for many years.

21-2 My mother's favorite phrase [saying] was that goods of high quality would always pay (off) in the long run.

22. 話し言葉に関する限り、日本語は決して難しくない。その証拠に日本に来ている外国人の中には、一年もすると日常会話は十分できるようになる人も多い。

※その証拠に... =その証拠として... / その証拠は... ということである

※日常会話は十分できるようになる⇨日常会話が(とても)うまくなる

22-1 As [So] far as (the) spoken language is concerned, Japanese is not at all difficult (to learn). The proof [evidence] (of this) is that many of the foreigners who have come to Japan become well [quite] able to have [be engaged in] (a) daily conversation (with Japanese people) in a year or so.

22-2 As far as (the) spoken Japanese is concerned, it is by no means hard to learn. As (a) proof of this, many foreigners who come to Japan become good at (carrying on) an ordinary [everyday] conversation after living here for one year.

23. 英語だろうと、中国語だろうと、外国語をその国の人間と同じくらい流暢に話せるようになることは、子供の場合には別に難しくない。しかし、成人の場合には、完全に不可能ではないとしても、非常に困難なことである。

※子供の場合には...成人の場合には... ⇨不定詞の意味上の主語でも表せる

※別に難しくない=特に難しくはない

23-1 It is not particularly difficult for children to learn to speak a foreign language, whether (it is) English or Chinese, as fluently as (its) native speakers. But it is very hard for adults to do so, if (it is) not completely impossible.

23-2 A child can easily learn to speak a foreign language, whether it is English or Chinese, as fluently as a native speaker. For adults, however, this is extremely difficult though it might not be altogether impossible.

24. 何もすることがないと、時間つぶしにテレビを見ることが多い。われわれは知らず知らず、マス・メディアを通じて、自分に吸収しきれないほどの情報を与えられている。

※時間をつぶす=kill time

※吸収しきれないほどの=吸収できる以上の

※そうとは知らずに=そのことを知らずに/意識せずに、無意識のうちに

24-1 When we have nothing to do, we often watch television (in order) to kill time. Without knowing it, we are given more information through [by] the mass media than we can absorb.

24-2 When there is nothing to do, we often pass the time by watching TV. The mass media provide us with more information than we can digest [assimilate], though we are not aware [conscious] (of it).

25. 日本の大学は入るのが難しく、出るのがやさしいと言われる。欧米の大学はこれと違って、学生はもっと入りやすいが、労せずして卒業証書を得ることはできないようである。

※欧米の大学はこれと違って≡...，一方 [対称的に]，欧米の大学は

※労せずして=努力しないで/一生懸命に勉強しないで

※卒業証書を得る≡卒業する

※卒業証書=a diploma (≡学位=a degree)

25-1 It is said that Japanese universities are difficult to enter [get into] but easy to graduate from. On the other hand, European and American universities are easier for students to enter, but it seems that they cannot graduate (from them) without working hard [without much effort].

25-2 Colleges in Japan are said to be hard to get into but easy to graduate from. By [In] contrast, colleges in Europe and the United States [America] are easier for students to get into, but it seems impossible to get [obtain] a degree [diploma] unless they study hard.

26. 30年前は、パソコンは高く買ってゆとりのある人は限られていたが、今では生活必需品となり、現代生活には欠かせない情報源のひとつである。

※「買えるゆとりのある」≒「買える」

26-1 Thirty years ago, personal computers were very expensive, and only a limited number of people [only a few people] could afford (to buy) one. However, nowadays they are a necessary [a necessity] of life and one of the sources of information which we cannot do without [dispense with] in modern life.

・ can afford (to V) ～ 「～を～する余裕がある」は通例、否定文 or 疑問文で用いるので、純粋な肯定文では避けたほうが無難。この解答例は only ～ が主語であり、否定文に準じる表現である。

26-2 Twenty years ago, personal computers were so expensive that only a few people could buy one. However, now they have become one of the necessities of life and (one) of the essential [indispensable] sources of information for modern life.

・ necessary [necessity] は複数形で用いることが多いので one of the necessities of life としたが、a necessary [a necessity] of life でも減点はされないだろう。

27. 人間の歴史が始まって以来、20世紀ほど急速に大きな変化が起こった時代はなかったと言われる。しかし、21世紀についてもおそらく同じことが言われるだろう。

※20世紀ほど急速に大きな変化が起こった時代はなかったの時制は？

- ・ 「20世紀ほど」は「急速に」だけにかかるのか、それとも「大きな」にもかかるのか
- ・ 急速に大きな変化が起こった≒急速で大きな変化が起こった

27-1 It is said that since human history began, there has been no age [period] in which as many great changes have occurred [taken place] as rapidly as in the 20th century. But probably the same thing will be said about the 21st century.

27-2 Since the beginning [the dawn] of human history, it is said, there has never been a time which experienced [saw] as many great and rapid changes as the twentieth century did. However, the same thing will probably be said about the 21st century.

27-3 It is said that in human history, no other period [century] witnessed [has witnessed] such great and rapid changes as the twentieth century did. However, ...

- ・ 21世紀の現在まで含めて考えれば現在完了、20世紀を基準にすれば過去になる

28. 今日、本を読む余裕があるのは贅沢のように思われる。というのも、生活が忙しくなるにつれて、だんだん本を読む時間が少なくなっているからだ。読書は今や娯楽というよりも、私たちが子供に伝えなければならない文化遺産の一部である。
- ※本を読む余裕がある(=本を読むのに十分な時間がある)
- ※～(後世の人間)に...を伝える=pass on ... to ~ / hand down ... to ~
- ※文化遺産=cultural heritage

28-1 Today having enough [leisure] time to read books seems a luxury because the busier our lives become, the less time to read we have. Not a few people think that now reading is not so much a pleasure as a part of our cultural heritage (which) we must pass on [hand down] to our children.

28-2 Today it seems that if we can have sufficient time to read, it is a luxury. For we have less and less time for reading as our lives become busier and busier. Many people think that nowadays reading is not an entertainment [a pastime] but a part of our cultural heritage (which) we have to communicate [convey/transmit] to our children.

※a luxury: 贅沢=この場合は「贅沢な事」で可算名詞である

※can afford the time to V は通常, 否定文か疑問文で用いる

29. 人間はこれまで森林と調和を保って暮らしてきたが、いまや状況は急速に変わりつつある。事実、地球上から森林が姿を消すにつれて、気候は深刻な影響を受け、飢餓人口がふえている。

※と調和を保って暮らす=live in harmony with

※飢餓人口=飢餓に苦しむ人々の数

29-1 Men have lived in harmony with forests, but now the situation is [the conditions are] changing rapidly. In fact, as (more) forests disappear from (the surface of) the earth, the climate is (more) seriously influenced (by this), and more people suffer from starvation [hunger].

29-2 Men have lived [led] a harmonious life with forests, but the situation is changing very fast. As a matter of fact, the more forests disappear [are lost] from the earth, the more serious influence this disappearance has [exerts] on the climate and the more people are suffering from starvation.

30. 日本人の寿命はぐんぐん延びている。結構なことにちがいないが、さて老後をどう暮らすかということになると、なかなか面倒だ。

※日本人の寿命はぐんぐん延びている(=ますます多くの日本人がますます長生きしている)

※日本人の寿命=the (average) life span of the Japanese/the (average) span [length] of the Japanese life/the Japanese life span

※ぐんぐん延びている=急速に長くなっている

※さて老後をどう暮らすかということになると、なかなかめんどうだ
≡老後をどう暮らすかということは、難しい [やっかいな] 問題である
≡老後の暮らし方ということになると、(良い)答え [解決策]を見つけるのは難しい
※老後をどう暮らすか=老後をどう生きる [過ごす]か (老後=one's old age [years]) / 歳を取った時 [後] どう生きるか

30-1 The (average) life span of the Japanese is rapidly getting longer. This must be a good [wonderful] thing. But how we should live when we have grown [grow] old is a difficult [troublesome] problem.

30-2 More and more Japanese live longer and longer. There is no doubt that [No doubt,] this is a good thing. However, when it comes to the way of living [spending] our old age [years], it is difficult to find a good answer [solution/way].

31. 人はそれぞれ、自分なりのやり方で、さまざまなストレスと折り合いをつけなければならない。私たちは、ときにはそれを避けようとしたり、ときには受け入れたら、あるいはときには克服すべき試練として探し求めさえする。

※～と折り合いをつける: come to terms with ～, deal with ～

※試練を克服する: overcome [master/conquer] a challenge,

31-1 Each person must [has to] come to terms with various kinds of stresses in his or her (own) way. We sometimes try to avoid them, sometimes accept them, or sometimes even seek for them as a challenge we should overcome.

31-2 Each person needs to deal with various types of stresses in his/her (own) way. We sometimes try to avoid them, sometimes accept them, or sometimes look for them as a challenge to be overcome.

32. 私たち一人ひとりが、幸せになるための才能や潜在能力を備えていて、一人ひとりが、夢を実現するためにそうした特性を活かす手段を与えられている。

※～のための生まれつきの才能: talent for ～ (可算 or 不可算)

※～の[－する]潜在的な能力: potential for [to do] (複数形では用いない)

※talent と potential の両方に共通する用法は for ～, for -ing だが、これを自然に使い分けるのは至難の技に近い。減点の対象になるかどうか。

※「備えている」も「与えられている」も have で表せるが、両方に have を用いるのは避けた方が無難かもしれない。

※才能, 夢, 特性, 手段は複数形のほうが自然だと思われるが, 単複を区別しない日本語の解釈はあくまでも文脈次第である。また potential, means に定冠詞を付けてもよい。

※ he or she [he/she] はどちらか一方にしても問題ない。

32-1 Each of us is equipped with talents and a potential for becoming happy, and each of us is provided with means to make use of such qualities in order to realize his or her dreams.

32-2 Each of us has talents and a potential for happiness, and each of us is given [provided with] means to utilize [use] such properties so that he/she can make his/her dreams come true.

33. 私たちは、あらゆる種類の情報をインターネットで即座に入手できるだけでなく、自らが容易に情報の発信者にもなれるが、どちらの場合にも、情報の質には注意しなくてはならない。

※情報の発信者になれる: 情報を発信できる

※情報を発信する: send [deliver] information

33-1 We cannot only get all kinds of information immediately on the Internet, but also we ourselves can send information through it with ease. However, in both cases, we must be careful about its quality.

33-2 We (ourselves) can deliver information through the Internet without difficulty as well as we can obtain all types of information from it. However, in either case, we have to pay attention to its reliability [accuracy].

34. 発展途上国による天然資源の乱開発を責めるかわりに、先進国の経済活動がいかに地球の生態系に影響を及ぼしているかについて、わたしたちはもっと真剣に考えるべきだ。

※乱開発: overdevelopment, overexploitation

※責める: blame A (for B), accuse A (of B)

34-1 We should think more seriously about how economic activities of developed countries influence the ecology of the earth rather than accuse the overdevelopment of natural resources by developing countries.

34-2 We should give more serious consideration to how severely economic activities of developed countries are affecting the ecology of the earth, instead of blaming developing countries for their uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources [for exploiting natural resources disorderly].

35. 世界中の多くの動物が絶滅の危機に瀕している。絶滅危惧種を保護するために私たちにできることは何でもするべきだと主張する人がいる一方、絶滅は自然現象であると考える人もいる。

※～の危機に瀕している: be in danger of ~ / be on the verge of ~

※絶滅危惧種: endangered species, threatened species

35-1 Many animals around the world are in danger of extinction. Some people argue that we should do whatever we can do to protect endangered species, while others think that the extinction of species is a natural phenomenon.

35-2 Many species of animals all over the world are on the verge of extinction. Some insist that we should do anything that we can do to save threatened species (from extinction), and on the other hand, others believe that it is a natural phenomenon for species to become extinct.