

[1] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

With a growing number of animals heading toward extinction, and with the idea of protecting such animals on game reserves\* increasingly in popularity, photographic safaris are replacing hunting safaris. This may seem odd because of the obvious differences between guns and cameras. Shooting is aggressive, photography is passive; shooting eliminates, photography preserves. (A) However, some hunters are willing to trade their guns for cameras because of similarities in the way the equipment is used, as well as in the relationship between equipment, user, and "prey."

The hunter has a deep interest in the apparatus he uses to kill his prey. He carries various types of guns, different kinds of ammunition\*, and special telescopes to increase his chances of success. He knows the mechanics of his guns and understands how and why they work. This fascination with the hardware of his sport is practical — it helps him achieve his goal — but it frequently becomes (1) (a. a means b. an end), almost a hobby in itself.

(B) Not until the very end of the long process of pursuing an animal does a game hunter use his gun. First he enters into the animal's world. He studies his prey, its habitat, its daily habits, its watering holes and feeding areas, its migration patterns, its enemies and allies, its diet and food chain. Eventually the hunter himself becomes animal-like, instinctively sensing the habits and moves of his prey. Of course, this instinct gives the hunter a better chance of killing the animal; he knows where and when he will get the best shot. However, it gives him more than this. Hunting is not just pulling the trigger and killing the prey. Much of it is a multifaceted\* and ritualistic identification with nature.

Like the hunter, the photographer has a good interest in the tools he uses. He carries various types of cameras, lenses, and film to help him get the picture he wants. He understands the way cameras work, the uses of telephoto and micro lenses, and often the technical procedures of printing and developing. Of course, the time and interest a photographer invests in these mechanical aspects of his art allow him to capture and produce the image he

wants. However, as with the hunter, these mechanics can and often do become fascinating in themselves.

The wildlife photographer also needs to stalk his "prey" with knowledge and skill in order to get an accurate "shot." Like the hunter, he has to understand the animal's patterns, characteristics, and habitat, and become animal-like, in order to succeed; and like the hunter's, his pursuit is much more prolonged and complicated than the shot itself. His stalking processes are almost identical with those of the hunter and give many of the same satisfactions.

(C) Photography is evidently the less violent and to us the more acceptable method for obtaining a prize of a wild animal. We no longer need to hunt in order to feed or clothe ourselves, and hunting for "sport" seems barbaric to us. Luckily, pursuing an animal, learning its habits and patterns, outsmarting it on its own level, and finally "getting" it, all of these can be done with a camera. So why use a gun?

(注) game reserve: 禁猟区      ammunition: 弾薬  
multifaceted: 多方面にわたる

A (1)について, a, b のうち適切な方を選びなさい。

B 下線部(A), (B), (C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

C prey と shot の, 本文中で使われている意味を, それぞれ2つずつ答えなさい。

D 次の(1)-(10)の中から本文の内容と一致するものを5つ選びなさい。

- (1) At first, it does not seem easy to understand that as more animals are on the edge of dying out, photographic safaris are becoming more popular.
- (2) Shooting can be environmentally friendly as long as the hunter is deeply concerned with the equipment he uses.
- (3) The interest in the hardware makes it more likely for the hunter to get the shot of the prey he is pursuing.
- (4) To shoot the animal he is pursuing, the hunter needs to be familiar with its habits, but it is not always necessary to know its enemies and allies.

- (5) It is not an exaggeration to say that hunting is to identify oneself with nature in a ritualistic way.
- (6) The photographer is similar to the hunter in that he has a fascination with the apparatus he uses.
- (7) Unlike the hunter, the photographer does not need to take a long time to be animal-like for the purpose of pursuing and shooting his prey.
- (8) The photographer's stalking process is, in a sense, not so complicated as that of the hunter.
- (9) Unfortunately, photographic safaris do not provide us with the same satisfaction as hunting safaris.
- (10) Now we can get the necessities of life without hunting animals, we should give up hunting.

[2] 本文中の表現を参考にして、次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 狩猟によるサファリが写真によるサファリに取って代わられつつあることは奇妙に思われる。なぜなら、この両者の間には明白な違いが存在するからである。

[第一段落] (受け身の進行形を用いて)

- (2) 様々な銃に対するハンターのこうした興味は、目標を達成するのに役立つだけでなく、しばしばほとんど趣味そのものになる。[第二段落] (ハンターのこうした興味: the hunter's と this の語順の組み合わせは?)

- (3) 私たちはもはや肉や毛皮を手に入れるために狩りをする必要はない。だから楽しむための狩りは野蛮だと見なされている。[最後の段落]

[3] 次の 1-6 の文において(a)の中の1語の品詞を変えて適切な語形にし, (b)の空所に入れて(b)を筋の通った文にしない。

1. (a) It was a curious feeling, as though we were floating on air.  
(b) The letter wasn't addressed to me, but I opened it out of ( ).
2. (a) He called the theater to inquire about the availability of tickets.  
(b) There is going to be a public ( ) into the environmental effects of the pollutants emitted by the factory.
3. (a) It was predictable from the beginning that there was no chance of her winning.  
(b) Most analysts' ( ) that the economy will begin to improve does not seem to be correct.
4. (a) Rap music is now popular with young people across the world.  
(b) The governor's ( ) is in steady decline because of her tax policies.
5. (a) Compared with the latest models, my car consumes too much gas.  
(b) In ( ) with what I experienced in Florida last year, this storm is nothing.
6. (a) The beauty of the princess in her wedding gown was beyond description.  
(b) The law was ( ) by the press as one of the greatest victories for the civil rights movement.

※[1] 読解問題は, 「英語長文問題」にも掲載している神戸大学前期の問題である。テキストに取り上げるにあたって, 設問を一部削除し, 選択肢 10 の内容真偽を追加した。