



2025 年度 後期

高 3 英語総合 SA

〔第 12 講 テストゼミ〕

解答時間 30 分

生徒氏名 []

担当講師 []

【1】 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Getting animals used to the presence of humans is at the heart of zookeeping. The key aim is to diminish ①an animal's flight distance, which is the minimum distance at which an animal wants to keep a perceived enemy. A flamingo in the wild won't mind you if you stay more than 300 yards away. Cross that limit and it becomes tense. Get even closer and you trigger a flight reaction from which the bird will not cease until the limit is set again. Different animals have different flight distances and ②they judge them in different ways. Cats look, deer listen, bears smell.

Our tools for diminishing flight distance are the knowledge we have of an animal, the food and shelter we provide, the protection we afford. When it works, the result is an emotionally stable, stress-free wild animal that not only stays put, but is healthy, lives a very long time, eats without fuss, behaves and socializes in natural ways and — the best sign — ③reproduces.

Yet there will always be animals that seek to escape from zoos. Animals kept in unsuitable enclosures are the most obvious example. Every animal has particular habitat needs that must be met. If its enclosure is too sunny or too wet, if its perch is too high or too exposed, if the ground is too sandy — and many other ifs — then the animal will not be at peace. It is not so much a question of constructing an imitation of conditions in the wild ((a)) of getting to the *essence* of these conditions. Everything in an enclosure must be just right — in other words, ((b)) the limits of the animal's capacity to adapt.

Wild animals that are captured when they are fully mature are another example of ④escape-prone animals; often they are too set in their ways to reconstruct their subjective worlds and adapt to a new environment.

But even animals that were bred in zoos and are perfectly adapted to their enclosures will have moments of excitement that push them to seek to escape. All living things contain a measure of madness that moves them in strange, sometimes inexplicable ways. This madness can be saving; it is part and parcel of the ability to adapt. ((c)) it, no species would survive.

Whatever their reason for wanting to escape, animals don't escape *to somewhere* but *from something*. Something within their territory has frightened them — the intrusion of an enemy, the assault of a dominant animal, a startling noise — and set off a flight reaction. Animals that escape go from the known into the unknown — and if there is one thing an animal hates ((d)) all else, it is the unknown. ⑤Escaping animals usually hide in the very first place they find that gives them a sense of security, and they are dangerous only to those who happen to get in the way before they reach such a place.

Consider the case of the female black leopard that escaped from the Zurich Zoo in the winter of 1933. She was new to the zoo and seemed to be getting along with the male leopard, but various paw injuries hinted that she wasn't, and one night she escaped from the cage and vanished. The discovery that a wild ⑥carnivore was free in the city created an uproar. Traps were set and hunting dogs were let loose. But not a trace of the leopard was found for *ten weeks*, when she was discovered 25 miles away and shot. That a big, black, tropical cat managed to survive for more than two months in a Swiss winter without being seen by anyone, let alone attacking anyone, is clear evidence that escaped zoo animals are simply wild creatures seeking to fit in.

※ get in the way 妨げになる、邪魔になる

設問(1) 下線部①の内容を、30字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

設問(2) 下線部②の内容を、具体例を挙げて60字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

設問(3) 下線部③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(4) 本文中の空所(a)～(d)に入る最も適切な語を(ア)～(カ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、いずれの空所にも当てはまらないものが二つある。

- (ア) above (イ) against (ウ) as (エ) from
(オ) within (カ) without

設問(5) 本文中の(i)～(iii)の意味の説明として最も適切なものをそれぞれ(ア)～(エ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(i) reproduces

- (ア) builds a nest to its liking
(イ) establishes a new territory
(ウ) forms a new relationship with humans
(エ) creates offspring

(ii) escape-prone

- (ア) liable to escape (イ) unable to escape
(ウ) reluctant to escape (エ) free to escape

(iii) carnivore

- (ア) domesticated animal (イ) meat-eating animal
(ウ) animal for hunting (エ) animal for food

設問(6) 本文の内容に最もよく合うものを(ア)～(オ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) 動物が動物園から逃げるのを防ぐ最善の方法は、動物と人間との間に適切な距離を保つことである。
(イ) それぞれの動物にはそれぞれに適した環境があるので、著者は動物園の存在に批判的である。
(ウ) 1933年に一匹の黒ヒョウがチューリッヒ動物園から脱走したが、その原因は、動物園での他の種類の動物との争いにあった。
(エ) 動物が動物園から逃げるのは、外の世界に何か目的があるからではなく、檻^{おり}や囲いの中の環境に問題があるからである。
(オ) 動物園から逃げる動物は、目的地に正確にたどり着く本能をもっている。

解答用紙

名前 _____

【1】

設問 1

									10
									30
									35

設問 2

									20
									40
									60

設問 3

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設問 4

a)	b)	c)	d)
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設問 5

I.	II.	III.
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設問 6

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