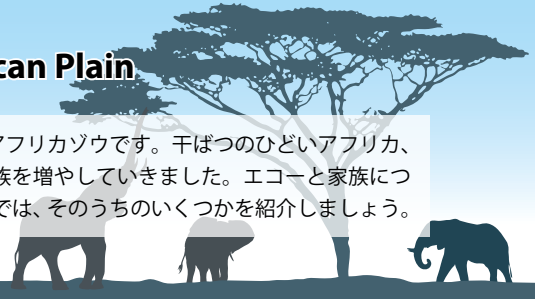


Unit 1

The Giant Leader of the African Plain

エコーは、BBC ドキュメンタリーが長年追い続けた世界で最も有名な野生のアフリカゾウです。干ばつのひどいアフリカ、ケニアのアンボセリ国立公園で、さまざまな困難の中、家族を守り、その家族を増やしていきました。エコーと家族については、日本でも、さまざまな心温まるエピソードが放映されています。本章では、そのうちのいくつかを紹介しましょう。



Pre-Reading Tasks

1. Discuss in pairs.

1) Arrange the following animals from the heaviest to the lightest.



1. Tiger



2. Giraffe



3. Elephant



4. Rabbit

2) Elephant Quiz

- ゾウの鼻は 10 万以上の (ア. bones イ. muscles ウ. skin) で出来ています。
- 暑い地域で暮らすゾウは、(ア. feet イ. trunk ウ. ears) を前後に動かすことで体の熱を素早く冷やすことができます。
- 密猟者は、ゾウの何を狙っているのですか？ (ア. tusks イ. trunk ウ. skin)
- アフリカゾウの寿命は大体どれくらいだと思いますか？
(ア. thirty—forty イ. sixty—seventy ウ. ninety—one hundred)
- ゾウは、(ア. body language イ. voice ウ. low- frequency sound waves) によってお互いのコミュニケーションをとります。

2. Words & Phrases

Match the words with definitions.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| A) herd | ア the very long nose of an elephant |
| | イ a religious ceremony for burying or burning someone who has died |
| B) trunk | ウ to smell (something or someone) by putting your nose close to it and taking air in through your nose in short breaths |
| C) sniff | エ a group of animals of one kind that live and feed together |
| D) stretch | オ to make something bigger or looser by pulling it, or to become bigger or looser as a result of being pulled |
| E) funeral | |

Fill in each blank with a word from the above definitions. Change the form where needed.

- (1) The girl used to () the roses in the yard.
- (2) He went back home to attend his relative's ().
- (3) I heard that there are a () of reindeer near here.
- (4) Elephants use their () to help them drink water.
- (5) The monkey () out a hand in order to get the banana on the tree.



Listen and fill in the blanks.

In 2009, the great female elephant, Echo, died at the age of 65. She lived as the matriarch^{*1} of a herd of elephants inhabiting Kenya's Amboseli National Park^{*2} in Africa. Herds are made (ア) of families, and in this matriarchal society, the most senior female serves as the leader until she dies.

5 One influential BBC program, filmed over a number of years, showed many unique scenes of this particular herd. For example, Ely, Echo's fifth calf, was born (イ) 1990 with bent front knees that would not straighten. He was unable to stand to drink milk. Using her trunk, Echo tried desperately to stand Ely up, while his worried seven-year-old sister came to help. Trying
10 somehow to help Ely, she used her legs and trunk, but it did not go very well. A few days later, Ely was walking with his bent knees, in a way that completely scraped them up and would surely lead to him falling prey to lions and hyenas. Ely struggled frantically to straighten his bent knees. And finally, he was somehow able to stand up and drink milk. Around the age of ten,
15 male elephants leave the herd and go out on their own. Ely grew without any trouble, and later was able to leave the herd.

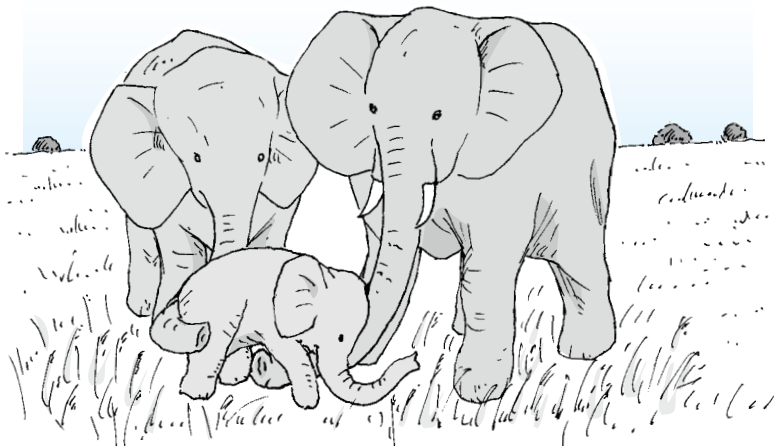
In 2003, there was a sad incident. Echo's oldest female calf, Erin, was attacked by another elephant herd. She died and left (ウ) a two-year-old female calf, Email. Two weeks later, an observer witnessed a strange
20 occurrence. Echo's herd surrounded the bones of Erin's remains^{*3} and raised their trunks in the air. It was as if they were sniffing the odor of their dear Erin. Then, they started to caress the bones. The family took turns^{*4} touching them. The two-year-old Email also stretched out her trunk, searching for comfort in
25 her mother's bones. This kind of spectacle is known as an "elephant funeral."

Although there were only seven elephants in Echo's herd when first recorded in 1973 (she was about twenty-eight years old), the number had increased to forty at the time she died. During that span she remained the great leader,
30 forever guiding her family toward water and food across the drought-ridden plains of Africa.

matriarch^{*1} 女家長 / Kenya's Amboseli National Park^{*2} ケニアのアンボセリ国立公園 / remains^{*3} 遺体 / taking turns^{*4} 代わる代わる ~ する

 **Comprehension Questions**

1. Find the sentences in the passage that describe this picture.



2. In the third paragraph, the phrase “occurrence” can be replaced with _____.
(A) event (B) circumstance (C) area (D) atmosphere

3. Circle T (true) or F (false) for each of these statements.

Write a reason for each answer using examples from the passage.

a) In elephant society, only the most senior male can become the leader of the herd. [T / F]

Reason [_____]

b) Ely’s legs were bent from injury. [T / F]

Reason [_____]

c) Erin’s calf, Email, died because of an attack by another elephant herd. [T / F]

Reason [_____]

d) The number of Echo’s herd increased to forty, although it was only seven in 1973. [T / F]

Reason [_____]

4. Listening Comprehension



Listen to the CD and choose the best answer.

- 1) a) Tail b) Trunk c) Tusk d) Head
- 2) a) Two years c) Ten years
 b) Seven years d) Twenty years
- 3) a) Two years old b) Five years old
 c) Seven years old d) Ten years old
- 4) a) A few days after b) Seven days after
 c) Nine days after d) Fourteen days after

5. Idiomatic Expressions

Fill in each blank with words from the list below. Change the form where needed.

- 1) He has continued to () his lost son.
 彼は行方不明の息子を探し続けている。
- 2) They () the cute puppy.
 彼らは代わる代わるその愛らしい子犬に触れた。
- 3) He made the garden in a week ().
 彼は、1週間で、独力でその庭を造った。

on one's own / leave behind / take turns touching / search for

Useful Grammar

時制

時間的な関係を表す動詞の語形変化を時制という。時制には、現在時制、過去時制、未来時制がある。

- A. 現在時制：現在の習慣や状態、一般的真理、知覚などを表す場合に用いられる。be 動詞・have 動詞以外の一般動詞では原形を用いるが、主語が 3 人称単数の場合は語尾に - (e)s をつける。

My sister always drinks three glasses of mango juice before she goes to work.

The moon goes around the Earth.

This flower smells good.

- B. 過去時制：be 動詞の場合には、人称・数によって was か were が用いられる。一般動詞については、人称・数に影響されず、語尾に - (e)d をつけるもの（規則変化）と独自の変化形をとるもの（不規則変化）とがある。

Was Echo's calf attacked by another elephant herd?

The house used to be full of visitors.

I didn't go for a walk to the river this morning.

- C. 未来時制：未来のできごとや状態を述べるときに用いられる。

The elephant will arrive at this national park in a few days.

The poachers are going to hunt the herd of elephants tomorrow.

Will you enter the University of Nairobi to become a veterinarian in Africa?



 **Practice****A. Change the following sentences in accordance with the instructions in parentheses.**

- 1) The man rode the elephant yesterday. (yesterday を every day に)

- 2) Did your mother go shopping two days ago? (two days ago を tomorrow に)

- 3) Where did the elephants drink water three weeks ago?
(three weeks ago を in three weeks に)

B. Put the words in the right order.

- 1) ゾウは長い期間をかけて複雑な社会関係を築く。
Elephants (long life spans / social relationships / develop / over / complex).

- 2) 彼は昨夜シャワーを浴びましたか？
(last / did / shower / he / a / night / take)

- 3) 今週は、動物愛護週間だそうだ。
(be-kind-to-animals / hear / is / week / this / I)

- 4) 将来、そのメスのゾウが群れを率いるのだろうか？
(elephant / the / the / lead / female / herd / will) in the future?

C. Make sentences using the words below.

例 . (was, smart, girl)
→ Alice was a smart girl.

- 1) (left, my home)

- 2) (were enjoying)

- 3) (will, bring)

Critical Thinking

Discuss the following matter with your partner(s).

Recently, the Kenyan government burned a lot of illegally hunted ivory. They did this to discourage illegal poaching of animals. Some people say this is a waste of beautiful ivory. What do you think?

~ Coffee Break ~

高級な印鑑の話

日本人にとってハンコや装飾品で馴染みのある象牙の多くは、アフリカに生息するアフリカゾウを密猟で殺し、その tusk (象牙) から採取された物です。ゾウの牙は一生に一度しか生えず、自然に抜け落ちることはありません。ゾウを殺して、頭から切り落とさないと入手できないのです。

アフリカ諸国のテロリストグループや反政府組織は、干ばつの大地を一生懸命生きている何の罪もないゾウを殺戮して奪い取った象牙を違法に売買して外貨を獲得し、武器を購入しています。つまり、平穏な生活の中で買う高級な象牙のハンコがこのテロ組織に貢献し、紛争地帯で多くの無実の人を殺す資金源と化していつているのです。

象牙は日本を含むアジアで主に消費されています。そして、このままではあと 10 年で絶滅、という現状がアフリカゾウを脅かしています。

