

〔英 語〕

英 語 ①

(工・経営情報・国際関係 (中国語中国関係学科)・人文 (日本語日本文化・コミュニケーション・心理・歴史地理学科)・応用生物・生命健康科・現代教育学部)

( 解答番号 1 ~ 40 )

〔 1 〕 次の文章を読み、下の設問に答えよ。

Language: Is It Always Spoken?

Most of us know a little about how babies learn to talk. From the time infants are born, they hear language because their parents talk to them all the time. Between the ages of seven and ten months, most infants begin to make sounds. They repeat the same sounds over and over again. For example, a baby may repeat the sound “dadada” or “bababa.” This activity is called babbling. When babies babble, they are practicing their language. Soon, the sound “dadada” may become “daddy,” and “bababa” may become “bottle.”

What happens, though, to children who cannot hear? How do *deaf* children learn to communicate? Recently, doctors have learned that deaf babies babble with their hands. Laura Ann Petitto, a psychologist at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, has studied how children learn language. She observed three hearing infants and two deaf infants. The three hearing infants had English-speaking parents. The two deaf infants had deaf mothers and fathers who used American Sign Language (ASL) to communicate with each other and with their babies. Dr. Petitto studied the babies three times: at 10, 12, and 14 months. During this time, children really begin to develop their language skills.

After watching and videotaping the children for several hundred hours, the psychologist and her assistants made many important observations. For example, they saw that the hearing children made many different, varied motions with their hands. However, there appeared to be no pattern to these motions. The deaf babies also made many different movements with their hands, but these movements were more consistent and deliberate. The deaf babies seemed to make the same hand movements over and over again. During the four-month period, the deaf babies’ hand motions started to resemble some of the basic hand-shapes used in ASL. The children also seemed to prefer certain hand-shapes.

Hearing infants start first with simple syllable babbling (dadada), then put more syllables together to sound like real sentences and questions. Apparently, deaf babies follow this same pattern, too. First, they repeat simple hand-shapes. Next, they form some simple hand signs

(words) and use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences.

Linguists—people who study language—believe that our ability for language is *innate*. In other words, humans are born with the capacity for language. It does not matter if we are physically able to speak or not. Language can be expressed in many different ways—for instance, by speech or by sign. Dr. Petitto believes this theory and wants to prove it. She plans to study hearing children who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent. Dr. Petitto wants to see what happens when babies have the opportunity to learn both sign language and speech. Does the human brain prefer speech? Some of these studies of hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent show that the babies babble equally with their hands and their voices. They also produce their first words, both spoken and signed, at about the same time.

The capacity for language is uniquely human. More studies in the future may prove that the sign system of the deaf is the physical equivalent of speech. If so, the old theory that only the spoken word is language will have to be changed. The whole concept of human communication will have a very new and different meaning.

(Lorraine C. Smith and Nancy Nici Mare, *Issues for Today*, third edition, Heinle, 2004, pp. 61-62)

[設問] 本文の内容と一致するように、次の空欄( [1] ~ [10] )に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(ア)~(エ)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Humans begin to babble [1].

- (ア) after they begin to sign
- (イ) after they begin to speak
- (ウ) before they are one year old
- (エ) between the ages of seven and ten years

Babbling is how babies [2].

- (ア) practice language
- (イ) become deaf
- (ウ) hear sounds
- (エ) are born

The word *deaf* in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to [3].

- (ア) able to communicate
- (イ) able to hear
- (ウ) unable to communicate
- (エ) unable to hear

McGill University is located in .

- (ア) America      (イ) Canada      (ウ) Mexico      (エ) Portugal

The babies were NOT studied when they were  old.

- (ア) ten months      (イ) one year  
(ウ) fourteen months      (エ) a year and a half

Both the deaf and the hearing children made movements with their hands, but .

- (ア) only the hearing children made different movements  
(イ) they all made the same movements over and over again  
(ウ) only the deaf children repeated the same hand motions  
(エ) only the hearing children repeated the same hand motions

According to the passage, a person who studies language is known as .

- (ア) a linguist      (イ) a psychologist      (ウ) an infant      (エ) an assistant

The word *innate* in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to .

- (ア) incapacitated      (イ) inborn      (ウ) expressive      (エ) physical

According to the passage, some research shows that hearing babies who have one deaf parent and one hearing parent generate their first words .

- (ア) through sign faster than deaf babies  
(イ) through sign then through speech  
(ウ) through speech then through sign  
(エ) both through speech and sign, at about the same time

According to the passage, the ability for language is  to humans.

- (ア) exclusive      (イ) repressive      (ウ) convenient      (エ) undermining

[ 2 ] 次の空欄( [11] ~ [20] )に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(ア)~(エ)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

I was watching a video [11] Bob came and asked me some questions.

- (ア) that (イ) where (ウ) how (エ) when

It is very kind of you [12] me.

- (ア) to help (イ) to helping (ウ) for to help (エ) helping

It makes no [13] to me whether Linn will attend or not.

- (ア) different (イ) difference (ウ) problem (エ) problems

You have never been to Sydney, [14]?

- (ア) haven't it (イ) haven't you (ウ) have you (エ) have we

I bought that book because the price was [15].

- (ア) mild (イ) low (ウ) discount (エ) sale

This picture always [16] me of your grandfather.

- (ア) retains (イ) remembers (ウ) recalls (エ) reminds

Though Aiko is very sophisticated, she is [17] in her teens.

- (ア) still (イ) yet (ウ) most (エ) more

Paris is famous [18] its art, fashion and food.

- (ア) by (イ) to (ウ) with (エ) for

A: Could you please give this report to Dr. Anderson?

B: [19]. I'll give it to him the day after tomorrow.

- (ア) You are welcome (イ) Not at all  
(ウ) Certainly (エ) I'm not sure

A: David, I didn't see you last week. Where were you?

B: I went on a vacation. It felt so good to [20].

- (ア) take a break (イ) take on (ウ) leave a break (エ) leave off

[ 3 ] 次の対話が成り立つように、空欄( [21] ~ [30] )に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ下の(ア)~(ク)のうちから一つずつ選べ。(同じ選択肢を2回以上使うことはない。選択肢は文頭にくる場合でも大文字で始まっているとは限らない。)

*Liz and Naomi are roommates in college.*

Liz : Do you want to go swimming? I'm thinking about [21].

Naomi : Sorry, I have to finish my math homework.

Liz : But your class isn't [22].

Naomi : I know, but I made up my mind [23] as early as possible.

Liz : You always do your homework late. Why the sudden change?

Naomi : I always regret [24] because I don't get good grades, so I decided to do my homework early this semester.

Liz : What a nice idea! I'll also stay in and [25] for my history class. I can go swimming another time.

- (ア) waiting until the last minute
- (イ) finish writing the report
- (ウ) wait until the last minute
- (エ) to have finished writing the report
- (オ) to get all my homework done
- (カ) leaving in half an hour
- (キ) by Friday
- (ク) until Friday

*Barnard is at a flower shop.*

Shopkeeper : Good afternoon. [26]?

Barnard : Yes, my friend's birthday is today, and I'd like to buy her some flowers. [27]?

Shopkeeper : I'm afraid most of the good ones have already been sold out. [28]. It lasts longer. It's easy to care for as well.

Barnard : OK. I'll go for a plant. [29]?

Shopkeeper : Sure. This one grows quickly. It doesn't need a lot of water. [30] twice a week.

Barnard : This is an excellent present. I'll take it.

- (ア) can you recommend something
- (イ) may I help you
- (ウ) you should give it only a little water
- (エ) I'd recommend a plant
- (オ) may you recommend something
- (カ) you should give it a lot of water
- (キ) may I see the ones in small pots
- (ク) this shouldn't be

[ 4 ] 次の下線部 ( 31 ~ 35 ) に最も近い意味を表すものを、それぞれ下の(ア)~(エ)のうちから一つずつ選べ。

The king heard of the enormous wealth and wanted to 31 get possession of it.

- (ア) use                      (イ) own                      (ウ) ask about                      (エ) discuss

The children 32 made fun of little Mary because she didn't know how to swim.

- (ア) tried                      (イ) hit                      (ウ) shouted at                      (エ) mocked

Three hundred people 33 showed up for the free outdoor concert.

- (ア) were satisfied      (イ) performed      (ウ) gathered      (エ) cared

A good babysitter has to 34 keep an eye on the children all the time.

- (ア) educate well      (イ) watch carefully      (ウ) play merrily      (エ) be relied on

Would you please turn down the TV? That noise is 35 getting on my nerves.

- (ア) annoying me                      (イ) comforting me  
(ウ) becoming pleasant to me                      (エ) calming me down

[ 5 ] 次の [ 36 ] ~ [ 40 ] について、日本語に合う英文にするために与えられた語句を並べ替えるとき、文頭から5番目に来るものを、それぞれ一つずつ選べ。

[ 36 ] 京都に住んでいる友人が私にギターをくれました。

- (ア) has                      (イ) of                      (ウ) in Kyoto                      (エ) who  
(オ) a guitar                      (カ) lives                      (キ) given                      (ク) A friend  
(ケ) mine                      (コ) me

[ 37 ] 私は年を取りましたが、体は健康そのものです。

- (ア) in                      (イ) I'm                      (ウ) but                      (エ) health  
(オ) grown                      (カ) I've                      (キ) perfect                      (ク) old

[ 38 ] ナンシーは、あなたが来る5分くらい前にここを出て行きました。

- (ア) before                      (イ) you                      (ウ) here                      (エ) left  
(オ) came                      (カ) about                      (キ) minutes                      (ク) five  
(ケ) Nancy

[ 39 ] 写真をとるということになると、ジョンは天才です。

- (ア) it                      (イ) is                      (ウ) pictures                      (エ) comes  
(オ) a                      (カ) When                      (キ) John                      (ク) genius  
(ケ) to                      (コ) taking

[ 40 ] 外へ行くのは宿題をやってからにしてください。

- (ア) outdoors                      (イ) finish                      (ウ) homework                      (エ) go  
(オ) you                      (カ) Don't                      (キ) before                      (ク) your