確認問題
341

ことわざ・教養・背景知識 CHECK TEST

背景知識チートシート：言語学・言語習得 確認問題集

言語学・言語習得の確認問題26問。俗説を研究で修正する英文で、論の流れと重要語を入試形式で。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／26問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

[1] It is often believed that children pick up foreign languages effortlessly, while adults struggle. Like many popular beliefs, this one is only partly true. When children and adults begin learning a new language under the same conditions, adults often make faster progress at first. They already have large vocabularies in their first language, better memory strategies, and more experience of learning in general. [2] Where children seem to have a clear (1) is in the long run, especially in pronunciation. People who move to a new country in early childhood are far more likely to end up speaking its language without a foreign accent than those who move there as adults. This pattern led some researchers to propose that there is a critical period(ア) for language learning, after which reaching a native-like level becomes difficult. [3] Age, however, is not the whole story. The amount of input learners receive, their motivation, and the chances they have to use the language all play an important role. Starting early, in other words, is helpful but not essential.(イ)

1 Choose the best word for (1).

a excuse　b problem　c disadvantage　d advantage

2 According to paragraph [1], why do adults often make faster progress at first?

a They can make use of what they already know and their experience of learning.

b They are less afraid of making mistakes than children.

c Their pronunciation is better than that of children.

d They receive more input than children do.

3 下線部(ア) critical period の説明として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 学習者の動機が最も高まるとされる時期

b 大人が子どもより速く上達する、学習の最初の時期

c 外国に移住してから、なまりが消えるまでにかかる期間

d その時期を過ぎると、母語話者並みの水準に達するのが難しくなるとされる時期

4 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined sentence (イ)?

a Starting early makes no difference at all.

b Adults should not try to learn a new language.

c Learners who start late can still succeed if other conditions are favorable.

d Only those who start early can learn a language well.

5 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

a Researchers have proved that the critical period applies equally to all language skills.

b Age is the only factor that decides success in language learning.

c Children make faster progress than adults from the very beginning.

d People who move to a new country as young children are more likely to speak its language without a foreign accent.

6 本文全体の展開として最も適切なものを選べ。

a 広く信じられた考えを示し、研究に基づいて部分的に修正している

b ある言語の歴史を、時代の順に説明している

c 問題の原因を挙げた後、具体的な解決策を提案している

d 2つの研究を比べ、どちらが正しいかを決めている

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ

Does the language we speak shape the way we think? The strong version of this idea, that language determines thought, has few supporters today. (A) If it were true, people could not understand any concept for which their language has no word, and yet speakers regularly learn new ideas and invent words for them. (B) A weaker version, however, has found some support. Russian, for example, has two basic words for blue: one for lighter shades and one for darker ones. (C) In one experiment, Russian speakers were slightly faster than English speakers at telling apart colors that fall on either side of this boundary. (D) The difference was small, but it suggests that language can influence(ウ) perception, even if it does not (2) it.

7 次の英文を入れるのに最も適切な位置を、本文の (A)～(D) から選べ。English speakers, by contrast, usually call both simply "blue."

a (A)　b (B)　c (C)　d (D)

8 Choose the best word for (2).

a improve　b affect　c determine　d express

9 The underlined word (ウ) influence is closest in meaning to ＿＿＿.

a make no difference to　b take the place of　c put an end to　d have an effect on

10 Why does the author mention that speakers "learn new ideas and invent words for them"?

a To prove that language has no effect on thought
b To show a problem with the strong version of the idea
c To explain how Russian color words developed
d To support the strong version of the idea

11 Which of the following best expresses the author's view?

a Language has no connection with the way we think.
b The weak version of the idea has been completely proved.
c Russian speakers can see colors that English speakers cannot see.
d Language may affect how we perceive things, but only to a limited degree.

◆ Ⅲ 空所に入る最も適切な語句を選べ

12 When a child says "goed" instead of "went," it shows ＿＿＿: the child has learned a rule and is applying it too widely.

a translation　b imitation　c overgeneralization　d code-switching

13 English is often used as a ＿＿＿, a common language between people who do not share a first language.

a lingua franca　b dialect　c creole　d heritage language

14 Children of immigrants who speak their parents' language at home are maintaining a ＿＿＿ language.

a dead　b sign　c heritage　d foreign

15 Many bilingual speakers move between two languages within a single conversation, a practice known as ＿＿＿.

a revitalization　b babbling　c code-switching　d overgeneralization

16 Efforts to bring back endangered languages, such as Hawaiian and Maori, are known as language ＿＿＿.

a translation　b revitalization　c extinction　d acquisition

17 Krashen argued that learners need large amounts of ＿＿＿ input, that is, language that they can mostly understand.

a comprehensible　b formal　c written　d incomprehensible

18 Before they say their first words, babies go through a stage of ＿＿＿, producing repeated sounds such as "ba-ba-ba."

a whispering　b babbling　c reading　d stuttering

19 Sign languages are not simply sets of gestures; they are full languages with their own ＿＿＿.

a accents　b spelling　c handwriting　d grammar

20 A ＿＿＿ develops when a pidgin becomes the first language of a new generation of children.

a phoneme　b lingua franca　c dialect　d creole

◆ Ⅳ 下線部の意味に最も近いものを選べ

21 Children <u>acquire</u> their first language without being formally taught.

a pick up　b forget　c translate　d avoid

22 Some dialects are <u>looked down on</u>, although they have consistent rules of their own.

a carefully studied　b regarded as inferior　c quickly forgotten　d greatly admired

23 More than 40 percent of the world's languages are said to be <u>endangered</u>.

a newly created　b spoken by most people　c difficult to learn　d at risk of disappearing

24 English is <u>no longer</u> the property of its native speakers alone.

a not any more　b never　c not yet　d still

◆ Ⅴ 設問に答えよ

25 次の英文を和訳せよ。Making mistakes is not a sign of failure but a natural part of learning a language.

26 次の日本文を英訳せよ。言語は使えば使うほど早く上達する。

1 **d　advantage**
第1段落は「最初は大人が速い」。Where ～ is in the long run で「子どもが有利なのは長い目で見た時」と対比する。発音で母語話者並みになりやすい、という次の文が「有利さ」の中身。

2 **a　They can make use of what they already know and their experience of learning.**
large vocabularies・memory strategies・experience of learning をまとめた言いかえ。「間違いを恐れない」は本文にない理由、「発音がよい」は第2段落と逆。

3 **d　その時期を過ぎると、母語話者並みの水準に達するのが難しくなるとされる時期**
直後の after which 以下が定義。臨界期仮説(the critical period hypothesis)は Lenneberg が有名。「大人が速い最初の時期」は第1段落の内容で、臨界期とは別の話。

4 **c　Learners who start late can still succeed if other conditions are favorable.**
helpful but not essential＝役に立つが不可欠ではない。直前の「インプット量・動機・使う機会も大事」を受ける。「早く始めた人だけ」は essential の意味、「全く差がない」は helpful の否定で、どちらも言い過ぎ。

5 **d　People who move to a new country as young children are more likely to speak its language without a foreign accent.**
第2段落の言いかえ。「最初から子どもが速い」は第1段落と逆、「年齢だけ」は not the whole story と矛盾、proved・equally は propose と especially in pronunciation の言い過ぎ。

6 **a　広く信じられた考えを示し、研究に基づいて部分的に修正している**
It is often believed that ～(俗説)→ only partly true(部分的に正しい)→ 本当の姿、の型。言語の長文に多い『俗説の修正』。→ シートの『論理の流れの典型』

7 **c　(C)**
both は直前の lighter shades と darker ones の2つ。by contrast でロシア語(2語)と英語(1語)を対比し、次の実験でロシア語話者と英語話者を比べる流れにもつながる。

8 **c　determine**
影響する(influence)が、決定はしない、という弱い形と強い形の対比。冒頭の language determines thought(強い形)と対応する。affect は influence とほぼ同じ意味で、「影響するが影響しない」と矛盾する。

9 **d　have an effect on**
influence＝影響を与える＝have an effect on。言語相対論(linguistic relativity)は「影響する」、言語決定論(linguistic determinism)は「決める」。この区別が設問の核心。

10 **b　To show a problem with the strong version of the idea**
If it were true(もし強い形が正しいなら)言葉のない概念は理解できないはず。and yet(それなのに)新しい考えを学べる→強い形への反例。「言語は全く影響しない」は弱い形の支持と矛盾。

11 **d　Language may affect how we perceive things, but only to a limited degree.**
The difference was small, but it suggests ～ can influence の言いかえ。「英語話者には見えない色」は slightly faster の言い過ぎ、completely proved は some support の言い過ぎ。

12 **c　overgeneralization**
過去形の -ed の規則を不規則動詞にまで広げた＝過剰一般化。大人は goed と言わないので imitation(まね)では説明できない。誤りが「規則を学んだ証拠」になる点が狙われる。

13 **a　lingua franca**
lingua franca＝共通語。母語の違う人どうしが使う言語。heritage language は移民の家庭で受け継ぐ継承語、creole はピジンが母語化した言語。

14 **c　heritage**
heritage language＝継承語(親から受け継ぐ言語)。heritage＝受け継いだもの・遺産。家庭で使い続けているので dead(死んだ)は合わない。

15 **c　code-switching**
code-switching＝会話の途中での言語の切りかえ。混乱の証拠ではなく、2言語を使いこなす能力の一つと見るのが今の主流。

16 **b　revitalization**
revitalization＝復興。re(再び)＋vital(命)。bring back が言いかえ。extinction(消滅)は逆の意味。ハワイ語・マオリ語は復興の例としてよく出る。

17 **a　comprehensible**
comprehensible input＝理解可能なインプット。that is(つまり)以下が言いかえ。少しだけ難しいものが最適とされる。comprehensive(包括的な)とのつづりの違いにも注意。

18 **b　babbling**
babbling＝喃語(なんご)。意味のない音のくり返し。最初の単語より前の段階、という時の流れが手がかり。

19 **d　grammar**
手話は独自の文法を持つ完全な言語。not simply A; B(単なるAではなくB)の対比から、言語としての体系＝grammar を選ぶ。

20 **d　creole**
ピジン(共通語として生まれた簡単な言語)が子どもの母語になるとクレオール。文法が整っていく点は、ニカラグア手話の話ともつながる。

21 **a　pick up**
acquire a language＝(自然に)身につける＝pick up。language acquisition(言語習得)の動詞形。learn より「いつの間にか」の感じが強い。

22 **b　regarded as inferior**
look down on＝見下す。although(～だけれども)以下で「実は規則が一貫している」と反論しているので、マイナスの評価。⇔ look up to(尊敬する)。

23 **d　at risk of disappearing**
endangered＝絶滅の危機にある。endangered species(絶滅危惧種)と同じ語。are said to(～と言われる)で断定を避けている点も研究系の長文らしい。

24 **a　not any more**
no longer＝もはや～ない＝not any more。以前はそうだったが今は違う、の意。not yet(まだ～ない)と混同しない。英語を使う人は第二言語・外国語の話者の方が多いとされる。

25 **間違えることは失敗のしるしではなく、言語を学ぶことの自然な一部である。**
採点ポイント：動名詞の主語 Making mistakes／not A but B(AではなくB)／a sign of～(～のしるし・証拠)。過剰一般化の話と結びつけて覚える。

26 **The more you use a language, the faster you improve.**
採点ポイント：the 比較級～, the 比較級…（～すればするほど…）／more と faster を前に出す語順。improve の後に in it を補ってもよい。

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