

## EFFECTIVE KEYS

**KEY 1** 〈that / whether [if] + 完全な文の形〉は大きな名詞と考えよう。

The truth is **that** the earth is not the center of the universe.

S'          V'                          C'

S          V                          C

ex.1 The question is whether he will agree to our proposal.

ex.2 The latest study says that thousands of people die of smoking-related illnesses every year.

**KEY 2** 〈不定詞とよく結びつく名詞〉に目を光らせよう。

My **decision to study** abroad surprised my parents.

↑    ← I decided to study abroad.

ex.1 Japan has a worldwide reputation for its ability to copy and improve things.

ex.2 Mary broke the promise between us to help each other in hard times.

## READING



Do animals talk among themselves? If so, what systems do they use? And how do their systems differ from human language? Parrots talk. So the answer is yes, animals use language, right? <sup>(1)</sup>Well, not necessarily. There are <sup>(2)</sup>two issues here, both interesting from a linguistic point of view. One is whether animals use language among themselves; the other is whether animals can learn human language. Before addressing them, we have to decide what should count as language. Human languages have well-defined characteristics. First, <sup>(3)</sup>they are systematic; that is, they all have rules that we call grammar. Human language is also natural. <sup>(4)</sup>Children are born with the ability to acquire language. No one needs to teach them. This ability depends on the flexibility of the infant brain, though; <sup>(5)</sup>a child not exposed to language by the age of five may never fully acquire it. A third feature is <sup>(6)</sup>what linguists call “displacement” — humans can talk about objects that aren’t present. <sup>(7)</sup>Still another aspect of human language is that it allows us to talk about abstract concepts. Lastly, humans also have the ability to create new expressions. If language necessarily involves all five of those criteria, we have to say that animals do not use language, even though they communicate with one another in ways that share some of its characteristics.

**A** 下線部(1)を省略を補った完全な文の形にしなさい。

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**B** 下線部(2)two issues の内容をそれぞれ日本語で答えなさい。⇒ **KEY 1**

1 つは, ----- ということ

もう 1 つは, ----- ということ

**C** 下線部(3)は具体的にどういうことか, 日本語で答えなさい。

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**D** 下線部(4)を日本語になおしなさい。⇒ **KEY 2**

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**E** 下線部(5)を日本語になおしなさい。

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**F** 下線部(6)はどのようなものか, 日本語で説明しなさい。

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**G** 下線部(7)を日本語になおしなさい。⇒ **KEY 1**

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**H** 本文の内容に一致するものを 1 つ選びなさい。

(ア) It may safely be said that most animals communicate with each other by means of language.

(イ) Parrots may have the same communication system as human language.

(ウ) It seems that children need to be exposed to language in their infancy to fully acquire it.

(エ) None of the characteristics of human language are shared with the communication systems of animals.



① not necessarily ... -----

② issue -----

③ point of view -----

④ aspect -----

**NOTES** 2. parrot オウム 12. abstract concept 抽象的な概念

**百字要約** 本文の内容を 100 字程度の日本語で要約しなさい。