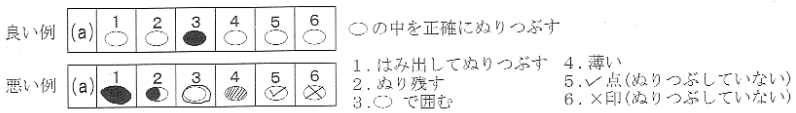
英　　語

問　題

2004年度　早稲田大学理工学部

注　意　事　項

1. この試験では，この問題冊子のほかに，マーク解答用紙を配付します。
2. 問題冊子および解答用紙には，試験開始の合図があるまで手をふれないでください。
3. 問題は２～７ページに記載されています。
4. マーク解答用紙については，受験番号を確認したうえ所定欄に氏名のみを記入してください。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定欄に，黒鉛筆（ＨＢ）またはシャープペンシル（ＨＢ）で記入してください。
6. マーク解答用紙については，以下の点に注意してください。
   a）マーク欄は，はっきりとマークしてください。また，訂正する場合は，消しゴムで消し残しがないようきれいに消してください（砂消しゴムは不可）。
   b）解答は指定された解答欄にマークし，解答用紙のその他の部分には何も記入しないでください。



7. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
8. いかなる場合でも，解答用紙は必ず提出してください。

訂正

【英語】

７ページ　Ⅴ．Ⅴ－Ａ．　及び　Ⅴ－Ｂ．　問の文中　合計４ヶ所

（誤）……to complete the (X) sentence ……
　　……meaning to the (Y) sentence.

↓

（正）……to complete the (Y) sentence ……
　　……meaning to the (X) sentence.

I. Read the passage and answer the questions in A and B below.

Despite our knowledge that children whose language development is below the normal standard for their age are at very high risk of educational, social, and emotional problems, we still do not know exactly how helpless newborns essentially master their language in only four years.

The earliest theory of language development explained that a baby makes random sounds, and the adults around him "shape" those sounds by rewarding those closest to words. For example, the baby would frequently babble "mama" at an early age, and every time he did so his mother would appear. He would eventually link the word with her. The great linguist Noam Chomsky, however, rejected this view in the 1950s and 1960s. His theory put forth the idea that children are born with Ⓐ an innate capacity for language learning and when hearing language automatically begin to use what he called a "language acquisition device (LAD)" to help them make sense out of what they hear, and later on to help them to put sentences together for themselves. He considered that the amount of language the child was exposed to and the kind of language the child heard was of little importance. According to Chomsky, we are born with a natural knowledge of grammatical rules. For example, we already know that nouns and verbs agree — that, for instance, "the boy jumps" is correct, as is "the girls jump," but "the boy jump" and "the girls jumps" are not. This theory still assumes that language development is only possible because of this inborn knowledge, and that the amount and kind of speech the baby and little child hears is of little importance. Steven Pinker, another great linguist writing more recently, also holds the view that children have knowledge from the start of life about the different types of words and the parts they play in language. The little child knows, for example, that whatever causes an event is the subject of the sentence. Seeing the cat knock over a vase of flowers and hearing his mother say, "That naughty cat," he rightly assumes that the cat is the cause of the problem and therefore the subject of the sentence.

While there is still no final conclusion about the amount of innate knowledge we're born with, there is a general agreement among experts that Ⓑ some kind of natural mechanism must be in place to explain the amazing speed with which human infants learn language.

The extent to which such mechanisms are sensitive to input from the environment is another matter of considerable debate. Chomsky and Pinker, as we have heard, both claim that environment has little influence over early language, but other much acclaimed researchers stress the vital importance of social interaction and input to the process of language acquisition. It is Ⓒ their view that early language skills are acquired through children's meaningful and active involvement with the people in their lives.

While it is accepted that we are preprogrammed for language in some way, learning to develop Ⓓ this skill is seen as extremely dependent upon the interaction between the child and his environment. The kind of language he hears significantly influences the extent to which the child realizes his potential, as evidenced by studies that examine the relationship between adult input and the rate and nature of speech development. Much of this research was carried out in response to Chomsky's claim that there must be a "language acquisition device" in infants so they can decipher the complex, disorganized, and deviant language of the adults around them. (It appears that Chomsky may not have had much contact with babies and small children as most adults instinctively do not speak to infants as they do to their friends!)

Although it is (Ⓔ) that certain language milestones are relatively independent of environmental influences (deaf children begin to babble at the same time as do hearing babies, and the age at first word production is the same in children in both highly stimulating and in deprived backgrounds), there can be little doubt that environmental influences are critical in shaping future language and social development. There is, for instance, a substantial amount of evidence indicating that the quantity of speech addressed to little children correlates positively with their development. (Ⓕ), the more they are talked to, the more rapidly they learn language. The content of speech has also been shown to have extremely important implications for language learning. Ⓖ Studies also indicate that babies and young children show a marked preference for certain kinds of speech. Indeed, the acquisition of specific vocabulary and grammatical structures seems to be directly related to the input the children receive from their caregivers.

In our own clinical experience and research, we found that modifying the way parents speak to their children has been a crucial factor in their children's dramatic progress, and is consequently an extremely important part of the BabyTalk program.

To summarize, while it does seem very likely that we have an inborn language learning mechanism, there is a substantial body of evidence that the way children are spoken to has considerable bearing on their language development. Biologist E. Lenneberg, writing in the 1960s, summed up this middle position when he stated that infants are biologically programmed to develop language in the same way as much animal behavior is programmed. To occur satisfactorily, however, the organism must be intact, and the environment provide an appropriate quantity of the right quality of input. Interestingly, this pattern is seen in other animal species as well. The basic song of the chaffinch, for example, appears to be innate, as it

occurs in birds reared (　Ⓗ　), but the young bird needs to be exposed to singing from adults for the full song to develop. With BabyTalk, I can help you to help your baby to sing his or her fullest song!

A. Choose the best expression from (a) to (d) to complete the sentence, or answer the question.

1. We can infer from the passage that the author (　　) Noam Chomsky and Steven Pinker.
   a. is indifferent to　　b. disagrees with
   c. must be a disciple of　　d. None of the above
2. We can infer from the passage that Ⓐ an innate capacity is (　　).
   a. due to environment　　b. learned from parents
   c. present from birth　　d. None of the above
3. The author (　　) the statement Ⓑ.
   a. doubts the accuracy of
   b. is the one who came up with the idea expressed in
   c. totally denies
   d. None of the above
4. We can tell from the passage that the author (　　) Ⓒ their view.
   a. cannot tolerate　　b. entirely neglects
   c. is in favor of　　d. None of the above
5. What does Ⓓ this skill refer to?
   a. children's meaningful and active involvement with the people in their lives
   b. language
   c. programming
   d. the interaction between the child and his environment
6. Which of the following is the most appropriate word to fill in (　Ⓔ　)?
   a. dubious　　b. evident
   c. fortunate　　d. obscure
7. Which of the following is the most appropriate word to fill in (　Ⓕ　)?
   a. Nevertheless　　b. Notwithstanding
   c. Specifically　　d. Then
8. Statement Ⓖ seems to be given to support the position that environmental influences are crucial, but it does not do this well. Why?
   a. Because it is simply a matter of preference rather than absolute certainty.
   b. Because it relates to the babies and children rather than to their parents.
   c. Because other evidence in the passage shows that it is incorrect.
   d. Because the preference could be present from birth rather than due to the environment.
9. Which of the following is the most appropriate expression to fill in (　Ⓗ　)?
   a. in a natural environment　　b. in isolation
   c. with rich nutrition　　d. with tender care
10. The last sentence of this passage suggests that it was written (　　).
   a. as a scientifically objective article　　b. as part of an autobiography
   c. by an experienced mother　　d. to support a particular program

B. Choose five sentences from (a) to (n) that agree with what the writer says.

a. Language development is important for avoiding educational, social, and emotional problems.
b. According to Chomsky, babies are rewarded for making sounds that resemble real words.
c. Chomsky's theory is that children are born with an ability that allows them to learn language quickly.
d. Chomsky emphasizes the importance of environment in language development.
e. Pinker teaches that babies are born knowing which words belong to their language.
f. Even if a child doesn't know the word *naughty* in *that naughty cat*, he automatically knows it must mean something bad.
g. Most linguists agree about the importance of input from the environment to language learning.
h. Chomsky's claims about a "language acquisition device" inspired much research by other scholars.
i. The writer believes that Chomsky doesn't like small children.
j. Children acquire language at the same rate no matter what their environment is.
k. The quality of speech input is more important than the quantity of speech input for language development.
l. Correcting the speech habits of adults can improve their children's language abilities.
m. According to Lenneberg, human language development is similar to the development of behavior in other animals.
n. Chaffinches learn to sing just like their parents even if they never hear other birds singing.

Ⅱ. Choose the word from (a 1) to (d 5) that best completes each of the sentences (1) to (10). Mark both the letter and the number of the answer on the answer sheet.

1. Through the darkness and black smoke, he could [ ] out a small dance floor in the rear.
2. "I may [ ] across him in Paris. Would you like me to let you know about him?"
3. It's possible that the long-term side effects of these drugs will [ ] out to be worse than we anticipated.
4. I couldn't believe he would [ ] back on his promise. Nowadays no one trusts him.
5. Before agreeing to that operation, you should [ ] it over with your doctor.
6. How did Yoko's marriage [ ] through? They seemed so happy together.
7. It was some time before she could collect her thoughts, but when she did, this truth began to [ ] on importance.
8. He's thinking of raising questions that [ ] on the welfare of Japan.
9. It will all [ ] down to whether our company is making enough profit.
10. "Until more research is done, every patient who goes under the knife is taking an uncertain risk. For some, the risk may [ ] off."

a1. appear	a2. bear	a3. boil	a4. buy	a5. cut
b1. drop	b2. fall	b3. get	b4. go	b5. keep
c1. make	c2. pay	c3. rise	c4. run	c5. stand
d1. take	d2. talk	d3. turn	d4. twist	d5. wind

Ⅲ. The following is taken from an interview between Mr. Setzer and Mr. Yanni, a musician who had just come back after taking a long vacation from his career. For each of the blank spaces (1) to (5), choose the most appropriate phrase or sentence from the choices (a) to (e) listed at the end.

Setzer : What brought you back? How come you decided to come back and tour again?

Yanni : My fans brought me back. I was reading fan letters, and it reminded me of the effect that I had on people, which I had forgotten. When I quit in 1998, I walked away from my career, and I broke up with my girlfriend. (1). Then, my sister collected a bunch of fan letters and sent them to me. At first, I wasn't going to read them, and then, eventually, I sat down and started reading. Well, I cried, and all of a sudden, I realized that I had meaning to people.

Setzer : And then when you decided to come back, did you pick up the phone and say, "Tour me again"? And did you automatically assume that fans would come flocking back?

Yanni : (2). I am very humble when it comes down to that. I had no idea, and thank God, this last tour was very successful, and it was a very difficult tour to do.

Setzer : Because?

Yanni : Because the country was in a recession, and the country was at war as well. It was a very dark period, scary and uncertain. I took a chance again. And fans came out.

Setzer : Were you performing on 9/11? Scheduled to perform on 9/11?

Yanni : No. No. (3).

Setzer : What was it like the first night you came back? What city were you in?

Yanni : We started in Las Vegas.

Setzer : Good place to start.

Yanni : Yes.

Setzer : People are anxious to get out there and play with money, and you are doing the music.

Yanni : The good news is when you open up in Vegas, you have a lot of friends, because they all come over to see your opening night.

Setzer : Yes. (4) after being away for five years?

Yanni : Shaky. My hands were shaking. I was very nervous. It was as if I had never played before in my life. I have a lot of great musicians on the stage with me nowadays. We have discovered quite a lot of new people.

Setzer : How many people are there in your group?

Yanni : There are about 30.

Setzer : Do they all have virtuoso—

Yanni : Yes. They all are virtuoso players now, from all over the world.

Setzer : How would you describe your music? You don't like "New Age." You don't like that term, right? What would describe it?

Yanni : You know, when I write it, I think of music. I would just use any instrument known to man in any combination as long as it describes an emotion. As long as it does a good job at describing what it is that I am trying to describe.

Setzer : What do you mean by "Ethnicisity" as the title of your recent album?

Yanni : Actually, it is "Ethnicity."

Setzer : "Ethnicity."

Yanni : Yes. It is a word that is derived from Greek.

Setzer : Isn't everything?

Yanni : Almost everything. A lot of it, I should say. Because I use a lot of different instruments from all over the world and I thought it was very appropriate for this particular album. There is a lot of rhythm and modes and types of music that come from all over the world.

Setzer : (5)?

Yanni : Yes.

Setzer : Will you be touring every year? Will you be recording — in other words, Yanni is Yanni again.

Yanni : Yes. I am back. And I love it. It was great. This last tour was great.

1. a. And you are now under my skin
   b. But I was planning on coming back immediately
   c. I loved music from the bottom of my heart
   d. I was very lost
   e. My career was up and running
2. a. I was very confident, in fact
   b. It was easy to tell from the fan letters
   c. No, I didn't
   d. Yes, I did
   e. Yes, they did
3. a. I had to reschedule my entire tour
   b. I had to stop playing in the middle of my concert
   c. I'm not available on that day
   d. Sadly enough, the incident occurred during my show
   e. That was way before I came back
4. a. How did you handle the audience
   b. How was the fans' reaction
   c. In what way did the audience get their messages across to you
   d. To what extent did you miss performing in front of all those fans
   e. What was the opening night like
5. a. After all, you were born to study foreign languages, it seems
   b. Are you back full scale now
   c. Are you going to retire soon
   d. So you are finally out of your mind, aren't you
   e. So you've decided to choose linguistics over music, right

Ⅳ. Problem solving. This section consists of four short passages, each followed by two or three questions that draw on a single set of answers. Read each passage and then answer each question by marking both the letter and number of the correct answer on your answer sheet. Note that you may sometimes need to use the same answer for two different questions.

Passage Ⅳ—A

The Waterfall Cafe in Darwin serves excellent Hainan chicken rice at lunchtime on Fridays and Saturdays. To get there from the university you need to take Lakeside Drive south past the Alawa sports grounds. When you get to the traffic lights turn right and you'll be on Trower Road. Follow this past the Rapid Creek Shopping Center and around a bend, after which the name of the street changes to Bagot Road. Turn left at the lights just past the Freedom furniture shop; if you reach MacMillans Drive you have gone too far. After turning, go down to the end of this short lane and follow the road as it turns left, and then turn right as soon as you pass the Spotlight store. On your left you will see the Waterfall Cafe just behind the Mitre 10 shop.

Questions

1. Of (a1) to (b5) below, which do you pass first after leaving Bagot Road?
2. Of (a1) to (b5) below, which is closest to the shops at Rapid Creek?
3. Of (a1) to (b5) below, which should you not see on your way from the university to the Waterfall Cafe?

Possible answers

a1. the Alawa sports grounds	b1. Mitre 10
a2. Bagot Road	b2. Spotlight
a3. the Freedom furniture shop	b3. Trower Road
a4. Lakeside Drive	b4. the university
a5. MacMillans Drive	b5. Waterfall Cafe

Passage Ⅳ—B

A set of 'additive circular numbers' is here defined as an infinite, ordered set of numbers such that each number (**A**) consists of a single digit and (**B**) is the final (or lower order) digit of the sum of the two preceding numbers in the set. For example, if the set contains a 5 followed by a 7, whose sum is 12, then the next number in the sequence would be 2. (Note that all examples here use ordinary, base-10 numbers, although it would of course be possible to use numbers in any base.)

Questions

4. Which one of the sequences (a1) to (b5) below does not meet condition (**A**) of the above definition?
5. Aside from the answer to question (4) above, which one of the sequences (a1) to (b5) below violates part (**B**) of the above definition?

Possible answers

a1. ..., 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	b1. ..., 5, 5, 0, 5, 5, ...
a2. ..., 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, ...	b2. ..., 6, 7, 3, 0, 3, ...
a3. ..., 1, 7, 8, 5, 3, ...	b3. ..., 7, 6, 2, 8, 0, ...
a4. ..., 2, 6, 8, 4, 2, ...	b4. ..., 9, 3, 2, 5, 7, ...
a5. ..., 3, 3, 6, 9, 5, ...	b5. ..., 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...

Passage Ⅳ—C

Kutsinta is an interesting, semi-sweet dessert from the Philippines. It is a sort of grey steamed cake that is cut into diamonds and topped with grated coconut. To make it, first combine the following ingredients in a mixing bowl: one and a quarter cup of flour, one cup of brown sugar, two cups of water, a tablespoon of melted butter, and a teaspoon of lye water. Blend these ingredients with a wire whisk or electric mixer until they become smooth. Grease a baking pan and pour the mixture through a sieve or strainer into the pan. Steam cook for about 20 minutes, then pour out the excess water and remove the kutsinta from the pan. Let it cool on a cake rack, then cut it into strips and then diagonally to make diamond shaped slices. Add a pinch of freshly grated coconut to each slice and then serve.

Questions

6. Of the things listed in (a1) to (b5) below, which one does not describe something you would use to make kutsinta?
7. Of the things listed in (a1) to (b5) below, which one describes the ingredient that you need the largest amount of?
8. To make kutsinta, which one of the things listed in (a1) to (b5) below can you get along without provided you have the alternative mentioned in the passage?

Possible answers

a1. baking pan	b1. electric mixer
a2. brown sugar	b2. flour
a3. cake rack	b3. lye water
a4. coconut	b4. melted butter
a5. diamonds	b5. water

Passage Ⅳ—D

Arrange the words in (a1) to (b5) below into a table (or matrix) so that (**A**) all words in the same row begin with the same letter, (**B**) the rows are arranged from top to bottom in alphabetical order according to the first letter of the words in them, (**C**) all words in the same column end with the same letter, and (**D**) the columns are arranged from left to right in the reverse of alphabetical order according to the last letter of the words in them. Note that some cells (or places) in the table are blank (or empty).

Questions

9. If you added the word CHAIN to an empty space in the table, which one of the words listed in (a1) to (b5) below would be somewhere to the left of it?
10. If you added the word BUMP to an empty space in the table, which one of the words listed in (a1) to (b5) below would be on a straight line (or diagonally) between it and DIRT?

Possible answers

a1. BANKER	b1. DIAMETER
a2. BIGGEST	b2. DIRT
a3. BROWN	b3. DROP
a4. CAME	b4. GOLDEN
a5. CIDER	b5. GRAZE

V. To answer the questions in this section it is necessary to choose one letter and one number to mark on the answer sheet.

V—A. For each pair of sentences (1) to (5) choose a word from (a1) to (c5) to complete the (X) sentence to make it closest in meaning to the (Y) sentence.

1. **X** So many insane things are going on that we should write a funny play about them.
   Y Let us try and write a(n) [_____] about all the crazy things that are happening.
2. **X** This year we should produce a better than average amount of wheat because of the fine weather.
   Y The weather has been very good this year, so we're expecting a better wheat [_____] than usual.
3. **X** In this country a festival for the God of the earth is held once a year.
   Y This society holds a(n) [_____] ceremony in honor of the earth deity.
4. **X** The land rose so quickly that it prevented us from running fast.
   Y We couldn't run fast because the slope was too [_____].
5. **X** My mother got very excited when she found out that I would get money to study in another country.
   Y When my mother heard about my scholarship to go [_____], she was terribly excited.

Possible answers

a1. abroad	a2. across	a3. annual	a4. college	a5. comedy
b1. deep	b2. harvest	b3. high	b4. market	b5. musical
c1. national	c2. quantity	c3. religion	c4. steep	c5. tragedy

V—B. For each pair of sentences (6) to (10) choose a word from (a1) to (c5) to complete the (X) sentence to make it closest in meaning to the (Y) sentence.

6. **X** He could no longer see the image of the temple in the pool after he tossed a stone into it.
   Y He threw a pebble into the pool, and the temple's [_____] disappeared.
7. **X** You can't get into the University library unless you're a registered student.
   Y Only registered students are given [_____] to the University library.
8. **X** According to some scientists the universe will never stop getting bigger.
   Y Some scientists say the universe will go on [_____] forever.
9. **X** There were pictures of the faces of his relatives and ancestors all along that wall.
   Y That wall was covered with a long line of his family [_____].
10. **X** She almost ran into the Minister of Education because she was in such a hurry going to another room.
    Y She was running down the hallway and nearly [_____] with the Minister of Education.

Possible answers

a1. access	a2. collided	a3. conferred	a4. confided	a5. diffraction
b1. excess	b2. expanding	b3. exploding	b4. history	b5. illustration
c1. inflating	c2. membership	c3. portraits	c4. reflection	c5. tree

〔以 下 余 白〕