

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

1

次の英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Scientists have learned a great deal about how language ability can be impaired. A We know, for example, how areas of the brain that are important for speech can be injured by a stroke or auto accident. But we don't know enough about what causes exceptionally strong language ability.

It's not unusual for people to speak two or three languages; they're known as bilinguals or trilinguals. Speakers of more than three languages are known as polyglots. And when we refer to people who speak many languages, perhaps a dozen or more, we use the term *hyper-polyglot*. B Such people are known more through anecdotes than through science, but they do exist, and their language feats are astonishing.

The most famous hyper-polyglot was probably Giuseppe Mezzofanti, a nineteenth-century Italian cardinal, who was reputed to speak 72 languages. This claim sounds preposterous. If you assume each language had 20,000 words, Mezzofanti would have to learn a word a minute, twelve hours a day, for five-and-a-half years—an impossible task. But Mezzofanti was tested by critics, and (1) they were all impressed. Even if the stories are exaggerated, he was clearly a linguistic superstar.

Did Mezzofanti have an extraordinary brain? Or are hyper-polyglots just ordinary people with ordinary brains who manage to do something extraordinary through motivation and hard work?

U.S. linguist Stephen Krashen believes that exceptional language learners just work harder at it and have a better understanding of how (2) they learn. As an example, he cites a Hungarian woman who worked as an interpreter during the second half of the twentieth century. When she was 86, she could speak 16 languages, including Chinese and Russian, and was still working on learning new languages. She said she learned (3) them mostly on her own, reading fiction or working through dictionaries or textbooks.

Some researchers argue to the contrary. (4) They believe that there is such a thing as a talent for learning languages and that there's something special about the actual brain of a hyper-polyglot. In the 1930s, a German neuroscientist examined parts of the preserved brain of a hyper-polyglot named Emil Krebs, who was said to have spoken 60 languages fluently. The scientist found that the area of Krebs's brain called Broca's region, which is associated with language, looked different from the Broca's region in the brains of 11 monolingual men. However, we still don't know if Krebs was born with a brain primed to learn languages or if his brain adapted to the demands he put on it.

How many languages can a person learn? In theory—except for having enough time to learn them—[human capacity there's limit the to no] for language. Everyone is potentially a polyglot, maybe even a hyper-polyglot. But if so, why are there so few people like Emil Krebs or Giuseppe Mezzofanti? Is it because hyper-polyglotism is simply a rare genetic trait?

Although it is still not clear whether the ability to learn exceptional numbers of languages is inborn, there's no doubt that just about all of us can acquire skills in a second, third, or even fourth language by putting our minds to it. It seems that monolinguals really have little excuse for not being able to speak another language.

[Adapted from *Strategic Reading 3 Second Edition* by Jack C. Richards and Samuela Eckstut-Didier]

注	impaired： 損なわれる	stroke： 脳卒中	polyglots： 多言語に通じた人
	anecdotes： 逸話	feats： めざましい能力	cardinal： 枢機卿
	reputed： ～だと言われる	preposterous： ばかげた	neuroscientist： 神経科学者
	monolingual： 1カ国語だけを話す	primed： 準備ができている	potentially： もしかすると
	genetic trait： 遺伝的形質	inborn： 生得の	

学力検査問題 [英語] (その2)

(2023 一般Ⅱ)

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

- 1 [] 内の下線を施した語を並べかえて英文を完成せよ。
- 2 下線部 A を和訳せよ。
- 3 下線部 B を和訳せよ。
- 4 下線部 (1) ～ (4) の代名詞が指すものを、ア～サから選び、記号で答えよ。

ア	bilinguals	イ	ordinary brains	ウ	critics	エ	some researchers
オ	dictionaries or textbooks	カ	20,000 words	キ	16 languages	ク	trilinguals
ケ	exceptional language learners	コ	strong language abilities	サ	the stories of Mezzofanti		

- 5 本文の内容と合致するものを、ア～ケから4つ選び、記号で答えよ。

ア Emil Krebs was a hyper-polyglot who was believed to have spoken 60 languages.
イ An 86-year-old Russian interpreter was able to speak 16 languages including Chinese.
ウ People who speak more than three languages are called trilinguals.
エ Monolingual people could be able to acquire two, three, or even four languages if they try hard.
オ Stephen Krashen studied Emil Krebs's brain and found that it looked different from other people's brains.
カ Hyper-polyglots are people who speak many languages, perhaps 12 or more.
キ There lived an Italian cardinal who was considered to speak seventy-two languages.
ク It is clear that the ability to learn many different languages is inborn.
ケ Mezzofanti was a superstar who studied 12 hours a day for more than 5.5 years in order to take language tests.

- 2
- 次の各文の () 内に入れるべき語または語句を、ア～エから選び、記号で答えよ。

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | I wish I () play the piano as well as he does. | ア | can | イ | could | ウ | will | エ | would |
| 2 | The man () she was talking was her teacher. | ア | whose | イ | those who | ウ | in which | エ | to whom |
| 3 | Tokyo is () of Japan. | ア | capital | イ | a capital | ウ | one capital | エ | the capital |
| 4 | How () your sister is! | ア | nice person | イ | a nice person | ウ | nice a person | エ | a person nice |
| 5 | I () my homework by the time my father came home. | ア | finish | イ | have finished | ウ | had finished | エ | will have finished |
| 6 | Becky has been sick for over a week; She () a doctor. | ア | might come | イ | should see | ウ | used to visit | エ | ought to go |
| 7 | She made some money by () her jewelry. | ア | selling | イ | to be selling | ウ | being selling | エ | having selling |
| 8 | Tom has () than I have. | ア | many CDs | イ | much CDs | ウ | more CDs | エ | most CDs |
| 9 | Small cars are easy (). | ア | to park | イ | parking | ウ | to be parked | エ | to have parked |

解答はすべて解答用紙に記入せよ。

3 次の各文の()内に入るものを、ア～セから選び、記号で答えよ。ただし、同じ記号を2回以上使用してはならない。

- 1 She () to Japan after spending some time in the U.S.
- 2 Last night, we () with friends at the Japanese restaurant.
- 3 During the English exam I () my cell phone because I was told to do so.
- 4 This morning I () an old friend on the street.
- 5 The boy () to become a professional baseball player.
- 6 We () of money during our first week in New York.
- 7 My father finally () smoking last week for his health.
- 8 We () with three different ideas at the meeting.
- 9 He () the report for a while and found an error.

ア heard from	イ turned off	ウ put on	エ ate out	オ looked through
カ ran out	キ accounted for	ク came up	ケ broke down	コ grew up
サ gave up	シ ran into	ス came back	セ carried out	

4 次の各組の二文がほぼ同じ意味を表すように、(1)、(2)に適切な一語を入れよ。

- 1 We had a lot of things to do before going to bed.
We had a lot of things to do before (1) (2) to bed.
- 2 She started taking Yoga lessons three years ago.
It (1) three years (2) she started taking Yoga lessons.
- 3 Niigata has a larger population than Kanazawa.
The population of Niigata is larger than (1) (2) Kanazawa.

5 日本文の意味を表すように、()内の下線を施した語句を並べかえて英文を完成せよ。

- 1 彼はいわゆる本の虫だ。
(a bookworm he call we what is).
- 2 君が長岡に着く頃には雪が降っているだろう。
It (snowing will when be you Nagaoka get to).
- 3 少女はふたりとも眼鏡をかけている。
(girls wear of both the glasses).
- 4 彼の夢は、人気のある歌手になることです。
(a become his singer is dream to popular).
- 5 私は、有名な画家が描いた絵を買った。
(famous I artist a bought by painted picture a).

受 験 番 号	
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1

1										
2										
3										
4	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)			
5										

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4

1		2		3	
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)

5

1		.
2	It	.
3		.
4		.
5		.

解答例

1

1	there's no limit to the human capacity
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2	例えば、話すために重要な脳の部位が、脳卒中や自動車事故によってどのように損傷を受けるか、私たちは知っている。
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3	そのような人々は、科学を通してよりも逸話を通して知られているが、実際に存在し、彼らのめざましい言語能力は驚くほどである。
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4	(1)	ウ	(2)	ケ	(3)	キ	(4)	エ
---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

5	ア	エ	カ	キ
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
イ	エ	エ	ウ	ウ	イ	ア	ウ	ア

3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ス	エ	イ	シ	コ	カ	サ	ク	オ

4

1		2		3	
(1) we	(2) went	(1) is	(2) since	(1) that	(2) of

5

1	He is what we call a bookworm.
2	It will be snowing when you get to Nagaoka.
3	Both of the girls wear glasses.
4	His dream is to become a popular singer. / To become a popular singer is his dream.
5	I bought a picture painted by a famous artist.