

英語は中国語やスペイン語に比べて、母語とする人の割合は低いのですが、世界的に見て重要性はもっとも高い言語です。その理由は何でしょうか。著者の意見を聞いてみましょう。

Many people think that English is the most common language in the world. Is this true? If we are speaking about mother tongues, Chinese (900 million) and Spanish (330 million) come before English (320 million). However, in terms of the number of people who speak English as their second or third language, English is definitely the most widely spoken. The following examples support this statement.

mother tongue
母語

definitely
間違いなく

conference
会議

prestigious
一流の

interpreter
通訳

participant
参加者

innumerable
無数の

increase
増加する

regardless of ~
~に関わらず

provide
与える

be exposed to ~
~に触れる

resist
抵抗する

penetration
浸透

restrict
制限する

First of all, in international conferences (particularly academic ones), English is the main language. If the conference is especially prestigious, there are interpreters to translate the speakers' presentations, but these days English is recognized as the dominant language and most participants understand it. Research papers, academic magazines and books are written mainly in English.

Secondly, the language of the Internet is English. There are innumerable homepages on the Internet, and if you want a homepage to be read anywhere in the world, then it should be written in English. A large number of people whose native tongue is not English read homepages in English.

Thirdly, English is now used as the language of international business. An increasing number of companies which trade with foreign companies are now using English not only outside but also inside the office, regardless of where the company is located.

Fourthly, think of the culture of young people. Movies and music are provided mainly in English. The more young people are exposed to English, the more English will become the global language.

At the same time, some countries are already resisting the increasing penetration of English into their culture and language. For example, the French have passed laws restricting the use of English in their language. However, the French example also shows the degree of English penetration into the nation. (徳島文理大一改)

□1 ()に適切な日本語を入れ、本文の概要をまとめなさい。

中国語と①()を母語とする人の数は②()を母語とする人の数より多いが、第2言語、第3言語の話者の数を考慮すると③()は世界で最も広く話されている言語である。

第一に④()などでは英語が主要な言語であり、第二に⑤()の言語は英語である。第三に⑥()の言語も英語、企業内でも英語を用いている。第四に、若者文化の⑦()や音楽は英語で提供されている。英語はますます地球語となっていこう。だが、⑧()のように、英語のひろがりに抵抗する国が紹介されている。

□2 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()に適切な英語を書き入れなさい。

① 赤ちゃんは毎日ことばに触れる。

Babies are () () language every day.

② 赤ちゃんは、国籍に関係なく、毎日耳にすることばを身につける。

Babies, () () their nationalities, learn the language they hear every day.

③ この問題は言語獲得の観点から考えるべきだ。

This problem should be considered in () () language acquisition.

□3 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

① 母語が英語ではない人たちが困っている。

People (mother / isn't / whose / tongue / English) are in trouble.

② 彼らは外国企業と貿易をする会社で働いています。

They work for (which / with / trade / the companies) foreign companies.

③ 世界では何語がもっとも有力な言語として認識されていますか。

(the dominant language / is / as / what language / recognized) in the world?

□4 次の各文の()内の語を、意味が通るように、適切な形にしなさい。

① They passed the law (restrict) drunk driving.

② French is the most widely (speak) language on the island.

③ The scientist wants his homepage to (read) all over the world.

□5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

In those days there was someone called "truant officer," which was a kind of policeman whose job was to find children like us who didn't go to school. (昭和女子大)

2

プレゼンテーションの方法

手引き

プレゼンテーションは会社の会議だけではなく、高校生、大学生の授業でも求められる技術です。どのようなことに注意しながらプレゼンテーションを行えばいいのでしょうか。

A common feature of meetings is the presentation. And in a Western-style meeting, if you give a presentation you can be sure that you will be asked questions. Responding to questions skillfully is important in order to maintain a good image both for yourself and for the content you are presenting. Yet this can be easier said than done, since questions can come up unexpectedly. Here are some good ways of dealing with common difficult questions you may be asked when giving a presentation.

If you are unable to answer due to a lack of information, you can say: "I can answer only part of your question because of a lack of data." Or "This question is not something I am prepared to answer at this time." Or "I will follow up with you about that information later after I look into it." In all three examples, the response is honest and straightforward, rather than evasive. If partial information can be given, or if you can provide information later, that should be mentioned.

If one person asks too many questions and is in danger of dominating the discussion, you can say: "Thank you for your informed questions. They are very interesting, but I would like everyone to have a chance to speak." Or "I'll take one more question from you and I will take questions from some others also." Or "Since we have limited time, I would like to discuss this with you afterward."

If one person succeeds in dominating the question-and-answer session, it can be unfair to the other participants. So it's important to do something if one person is asking too many questions. These phrases all make the situation clear, while still being polite to the person asking the question. 【駒澤大一改】

feature
特徴, 特色
presentation
口頭発表
respond
答える
skillfully
上手に
maintain
維持する
content
内容, 中身
unexpectedly
思いがけなく
deal with ~
~を処理する

straightforward
正直な
evasive
責任逃れの

dominate
支配する

participant
参加者

□1 ()に適切な日本語を入れ、本文の概要をまとめなさい。

一般に、会議で①()をすると質問されるが、②()の場合は「一部分しか答えられない」「現段階では③()できていない」「④()してからお知らせします」と答えることが助言されている。また、1人が質問をし過ぎる場合は「皆さんに⑤()の機会を」とか「⑥()が限られていますので」の助言がなされている。以上のようなことばと質問者に対する礼儀正しい態度の必要性が述べられている。

□2 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()に適切な英語を書き入れなさい。

① その科学者は私の質問には答えなかった。

The scientist did not () () my question.

② 年長者に対しては礼儀正しくしなさい。

You should () () () your seniors.

③ 彼は情報不足のためレポートを完成できなかった。

He could not complete the report () () a lack of data.

④ 私たちはできるだけ早くこの問題を処理しなければならない。

We have to () () this matter as soon as possible.

⑤ メアリーは京都を訪れる機会をやっと得た。

Finally, Mary got a () () visit Kyoto.

□3 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

① ここを出発する用意はできていますか。

(prepared / leave / are / to / you) here?

② あなたに宿題を手伝ってもらいたい。

I (like / to / you / would / me / help) with the homework.

③ 暴徒たちがこのビルを占拠する危険性がある。

The building (of / in / is / danger) being occupied by the rioters.

□4 次の各文の()内の語を、意味が通るように、適切な形にしなさい。

① The party succeeded in (conquer) the summit of the mountain.

② Thank you very much for your (inform) report.

③ The soccer player is great. His play is a little rough, but the game is (excite) to us.

□5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

If we come across old issues of magazines from 1920s in a secondhand bookshop, we may find ourselves attracted by the advertisements as a window into history.

(成蹊大)

レストランや喫茶店では音楽を流していますね。あの音楽によって売上に変化はあるのでしょうか。イギリスの科学者が実験を行いました。その結果は…

Scientists in an English university are experimenting with music. They want to know what music makes customers spend money. What they did was to play different kinds of background music in a restaurant. They watched carefully and recorded what happened.

5 They found that customers spent 22 pounds on average when they played pop music. However, if they played soft, classical music, customers spent over 24 pounds. That's 10 percent more!

“According to our research, music does affect people's moods. Classical music makes customers feel rich and sophisticated,” says
10 Dr. Adrian North from the University of Leicester. “They then buy luxury items, such as appetizers, desserts and coffee.” Interestingly, if there was no background music, the customers spent only 21 pounds on average. They spent less because they skipped some of the luxury items.

15 James Davis owns the restaurant where the scientists carried out the research. “Sometimes I play what I like, not what the customers like,” he says. “After the research, I'll be more careful. I'll use less pop music! Classical music is what I should play.”

〔東京家政大〕

scientist
科学者
experiment
実験をする
customer
客
spend
使う
on average
平均して

research
研究
affect
影響する
sophisticated
高級な
luxury
ぜいたくな

□1 本文の内容に合うように、次の①～⑤の()に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれ㉞～㉠から選びなさい。

- ① The scientists carried out the experiment in a ().
㉞ university ㉟ restaurant ㊱ concert hall ㊲ department store
- ② They played various kinds of ().
㉞ games ㉟ roles ㊱ background music ㊲ musical instruments
- ③ Customers bought more () when they heard classical music.
㉞ salads ㉟ desserts ㊱ gifts ㊲ main courses
- ④ Customers bought () luxury items when there was no music.
㉞ no ㉟ fewer ㊱ more ㊲ bigger
- ⑤ In the future, James will play more () music.
㉞ pop ㉟ jazz ㊱ classical ㊲ rock

□2 次の①～⑤から本文の内容に合う文を2つ選びなさい。

- ① The researchers went to a coffee shop.
② The scientists only played pop music.
③ The customers always bought desserts.
④ Music does change a customer's mood.
⑤ Mr. Davis believes the researchers.

□3 次の各問いの()内の語句を、意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

- ① The teachers know (makes, happy, students, what book, feel).
.....
② (wants, what, to, the girl, buy) is a new CD player.
.....
③ I'm going to visit the hospital (where, a nurse, the girl, as, works).
.....

□4 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- ① この市場では、さまざまな種類の食べ物を買うことができる。
We can buy () () () food in this market.
- ② この市場では、人は平均して3,000円使います。
People () 3,000 yen () () in this market.
- ③ 私たちの調査によれば、この公園の近くに10軒のレストランがあります。
() () our (), there are ten restaurants near this park.
- ④ この実験は昨年行われました。
This () was () () last year.
- ⑤ 車を運転するときは、もっと注意すべきです。
You should () () () when you drive a car.

□5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

Their research suggests that dogs' barks have evolved into a relatively sophisticated way of communicating with humans. To see if humans can interpret what dogs mean when they bark, researchers played human volunteers 21 recordings of barking dogs.

〔学習院大〕

ハイブリッド車はガソリンエンジンと電気モーターを併用する自動車ですが、どんな仕組みで走るのでしょうか。最近の自動車事情を確認してみましょう。

Today, the cost of gasoline is much higher than it was a few years ago. In addition, many people are worried that air pollution is causing serious problems for the environment. In order to solve these two problems, scientists and researchers are constantly looking into different ways of making cars and vehicles cleaner for the environment and less dependent on gasoline.

There are already many environmentally friendly cars that have been developed and are in use today. A hybrid vehicle is a type of "green" car that has both a gasoline engine and an electric motor. The electric motor drives the wheels, while the electricity for the motor is generated by the gasoline engine. The electricity is stored in a rechargeable battery. The gasoline engine also helps to move the wheels directly whenever extra power is needed for acceleration. Hybrid cars use less fuel because the gasoline engine is smaller and runs at more efficient speeds than in a regular car. So they cut down on fuel costs and cause less air pollution.

In addition to hybrid cars, there has also been research on making cars lighter. The lighter a vehicle, the less energy it takes to power it, and it is also more cost efficient and better for the environment. Scientists and researchers have been experimenting with new materials borrowed from the aerospace industry, like ceramics and aluminum, in order to manufacture super-light cars. (金沢工業大)

air pollution 大気汚染
cause もたらす
environment 環境
solve 解決する
vehicle 乗物
dependent 依存している
green 環境にやさしい
rechargeable 再充電可能な
acceleration 加速

aerospace 航空宇宙学

□1 次の①～③の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを㉗～㉚の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① Why are lighter cars better for the environment?
② Why have scientists and researchers created environmentally friendly cars?
③ What are hybrid cars?
- ㉗ Because many people want to buy cars that are better for the environment.
㉘ Because they are experimenting with new materials such as ceramics and aluminum.
㉙ Because they need less energy than heavier vehicles.
㉚ Because they use more fuel than hybrid cars.
㉛ They are cars that have two kinds of power systems.
㉜ They are cars that run on gasoline and not on electric energy.

□2 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()に適切な英語を書き入れなさい。

- ① 彼は私よりもはるかに背が高い。
He is () taller than I.
② 今日は暑い。加えて、湿度が高い。
It is very hot today. () (), humidity is high.
③ 彼女は話す能力を向上させるためにアメリカへ行った。
She went to the U.S. () () () improve her speaking ability.
④ 私たちは両親に頼っている。
We are () () our parents.
⑤ この新車はあの車ほど燃料を使わない。
This new car uses () fuel () that one.

□3 次の日本語を参考に、各文の()内の語句を並べかえなさい。

- ① あなたが暇なときはいつでも、訪ねて来ていいですよ。
(free / you / whenever / are), you can come to see me.
.....
② 高く登れば登るほど、空気は冷たくなる。
(the / the / / climb / we / higher) cooler the air becomes.
.....
③ その科学者はいつもオイルを使った実験をしてばかりいる。
The scientist (conducting / always / experiments / is) with some oil.

□4 次の各組の2つの文が同じか、ほぼ同じ意味になるよう()に適切な英語を書き入れなさい。

- ① Jane did not appear. As he waited longer and longer, he became more and more irritated.
Jane did not appear. () () he waited, () () irritated he became.
② You can use my car at any time when you like.
You can use my car () you like.
③ The students went to the library so that they could finish their homework.
The students went to the library () () () finish their homework.

□5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

The sooner he avoids the danger, not to escape our punishment, but as a matter of good sense, the better. (上智大)

コロンブスはアメリカの発見者といわれていましたが、本当にそうなのでしょうか。どうやらコロンブス以前に「発見した」人々がいたようです。archeologists(考古学者)の話聞いてみましょう。

When Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, there were already an estimated 30 to 40 million people living in North and South America. It has therefore been quite easy for some to refute the idea that Columbus "discovered" America. How and when these inhabitants came to America has been the source of much scientific research and discussion.

estimate
見積もる

refute
論破する
inhabitant
住民, 定住者

Most archeologists agree that the first Americans, the true "discoverers" of America, came from northeastern Asia. There is also a considerable amount of proof that inhabitants have been in the Americas for at least 15,000 years.

considerable
かなりの
proof
証拠

To get to the Americas, these people had to cross over the 55-mile-wide Bering Strait that separates Asia and North America. According to one theory, these people crossed over during periods when a land bridge existed between the two continents. During the Ice Ages, so much of the Earth's water was frozen that the sea levels dropped, and it was possible to walk from Asia to North America.

theory
理論
continent
大陸

(城西大)

□1 上の文を読み、各問いに答えなさい。

(1) 次の①と②の問いに対する答えとして、本文の内容と一致するものを1つずつ選びなさい。

- ① What is the author's main purpose? ()
- ㉞ To explain how Columbus discovered America.
㉟ To show how people came to America before Columbus.
㊱ To demonstrate the importance of northeastern Asia to archeologists.
㊲ To explain how to cross the Bering Strait.
- ② In 1492, how many people were probably in the Americas? ()
- ㉞ Fewer than 30 million. ㉟ Exactly 30 million.
㊱ 40 million or fewer. ㊲ At least 40 million.

(2) 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

□2 次の各文の意味が通るように、()内から適語を選びなさい。

- ① There are some boys (playing, played) soccer in the park.
② There was some milk (leaving, left) in the glass.
③ It is not easy (for, of) anyone to win a gold medal in the Olympic Games.
④ It is very kind (for, of) her to help the old woman.
⑤ The town (where, which) I was born is very small.
⑥ The town (where, which) I visited last month is very small.

□3 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内に適語を1語ずつ入れなさい。

- ① このコンピューターを使うのは私には難しい。
() is difficult () me () use this computer.
- ② 川で数人の人が釣りをしていた。
() () some people () in the river.
- ③ あなたが住んでいる村に行ってみたい。
I would like to visit the () () () live.

□4 次の各問いの日本語を参考に、()内の語を意味が通るように並べかえなさい。

- ① 今日はとても暑いから外出したくない。
It is (today, I, hot, that, so) don't want to go out.

- ② 彼が一人旅をするのは危険ですか。
(for, it, him, to, is, dangerous) travel alone?

□5 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

My sister and I were so excited that we could hardly speak.

(文京女子短大)

重要単語句

migrate 移住する émigrate (自国から他国へ)移住する émigrant (外国への)移民
immigrate (外国人が)移住する immigrant (外国からの)移民 inhabit 住んでいる