



UNIT 5

During their first few years, children show dramatic changes in language ability. Most children learn language very rapidly. They usually speak their first words at about one year of age. At about eighteen months, they begin **putting** words together in two-word combinations called **telegraphic* speech.

Speech during ⁽¹⁾ **this stage** of language development is made up mostly of **nouns, verbs, and adjectives* and usually contains no **prepositions, articles, or pronouns*. When children say “pretty flower” or “all gone milk,” they are using telegraphic speech. The number of different two-word combinations increases slowly, then shows a sudden increase around age two. **A**

Speech usually becomes more complex by age three, when most children have added **adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions* to their vocabularies. **B** Children also enjoy **playing** with the sounds of words at this stage of language development. By age four, they produce grammatically correct sentences. **C**

Literature and literature-related experiences can **encourage* language development in preschool children. Book experiences in the home, library, or school can help children use language to discover their world, name actions and objects, gain more complex speech, and enjoy the wonders of language. Many children first experience literature through picture books and Mother Goose songs and poems. When these books are read to children or the pictures are discussed, children add new words to their vocabularies. Picture books help them **expand* their vocabularies. For example, children who are just learning to **identify* their hands and other parts of their bodies may recognize these parts in pictures for children.

(甲南大学 265 語)

NOTES

telegraphic: 電報のような noun, verb, adjective: 名詞, 動詞, 形容詞
 preposition, article, pronoun: 前置詞, 冠詞, 代名詞 adverb: 副詞
 encourage: ~を助長する expand: ~を増す, 広げる identify: ~が何であるかわかる

1 (1)の具体的な内容を日本語で答えなさい。

2 次の文を入れるのに適当な個所を, 文中の **A** ~ **C** から選びなさい。

This stage is a questioning one during which language is used to ask “why” and “how.”

3 次の問いに英語で答えなさい。

(1) At what age do most children speak their first words?

(2) What kind of sentences do children make at age four?

4 本文の内容に一致するものを2つ選びなさい。

- a. Most children speak their first words during their first few years.
- b. At around one and a half years of age, children start using nouns and verbs.
- c. From about two years old, children suddenly start to use more and more word pairs.
- d. Books encourage language development in school children.
- e. Children cannot recognize the parts of their own bodies until they see them in picture books.

POINT 動名詞

動名詞は動詞の原形に *-ing* をつけた形で, 名詞の働きをして, 「~すること」という意味になる。

①文の主語になったり, ②動詞の目的語になったり (ll. 4, 12), ③前置詞の目的語になったりする。

① *Writing Japanese* is difficult for foreigners.

② I finished *washing* the car.

動名詞を目的語にとる動詞: mind / enjoy / finish / stop / avoid / give up

③ He is good at *playing* tennis.

☞ 動名詞の意味上の主語

・ He insisted on *paying* the bill. (払うのは「彼」)

・ He insisted on *my [me] paying* the bill. (払うのは「私」)

☞ 完了動名詞: having + 過去分詞

・ He is proud of *being* rich. (今 rich であることを自慢している)

・ He is proud of *having been* rich. (昔 rich であったことを自慢している)

CHECK

l. 1 dra-mat-ic (アクセントの位置は?)

l. 2 ability (形容詞形に)

l. 4 put ~ together

l. 4 combination (動詞形に)

l. 10 complex (反意語は?)

l. 11 vo-cab-u-lary (アクセントの位置は?)

l. 15 lit-er-a-ture (アクセントの位置は?)

l. 21 add ~ to...

動名詞

1 各文の空所に入る適切な語句を選びなさい。

- The boy left without () good-bye to us.
a. say b. saying c. to say d. said
- I enjoy () a chat on the computer.
a. having b. to having c. to have d. having had
- Remember () my umbrella back.
a. bring b. brought c. bringing d. to bring
- I remember () Okinawa when I was ten years old.
a. visiting b. to visit c. being visited d. to visiting
- The doctor advised me to stop () too much.
a. drink b. drinking c. to drink d. to drinking
- I'm looking forward () my host family next week.
a. seeing b. to see c. to saw d. to seeing
- I am ashamed of () a lie at that time.
a. tell b. having told c. to tell d. to have told
- I don't like () like a child.
a. treating b. to treat c. to treating d. being treated
- The movie is worth () twice.
a. watch b. watching c. to watch d. to watching
- Did you succeed () a good job?
a. getting b. to get c. in getting d. on getting
- Many Americans are accustomed () sushi.
a. eat b. eating c. to eat d. to eating
- I can't () feeling sorry for your failure.
a. help b. but c. to d. have

2 2文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に適語を入れなさい。

- It is a lot of fun to fish for ayu.
= _____ for ayu is a lot of fun.
- Mr. Sato is a good teacher of English.
= Mr. Sato is good _____ English.
- I need to repair my car.
= My car needs _____.

- Would you mind if I smoke?
= Would you mind _____ ?
- Let's have a break.
= _____ about having a break?
- As soon as I reached the airport, I called my host family.
= _____ reaching the airport, I called my host family.
- Whenever I play golf, I lose some golf balls.
= I never play golf _____ losing some golf balls.
- He insisted that I should pay for it.
= He insisted on _____ for it.
- She is proud that she got high scores.
= She is proud of _____ high scores.
- Lee couldn't go to the concert because of a cold.
= A cold prevented Lee _____ to the concert.
- It is useless to try to overtake them.
= It is no _____ to overtake them.

3 日本語の意味に合うように () 内の語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- 今日は外出する気分ではない。
(feel / going / don't / like / I / out) today.
.....
- ★あなたが試合に勝つチャンスがある。
(a chance / is / your / there / of) winning the game.
.....
- 高校生のとき、怠けたことを彼は後悔している。
(idle / having / he / regrets / been) when he was a high school student.
.....
- 明かりを消してくれませんか。
(mind / the light / turning / you / off / would)?
.....
- 誕生日を忘れないでいてくれてありがとう。
Thank you (not / my / for / birthday / forgetting).
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