

基礎確認問題3 - 2 (制限時間 15 分)

次の英文を読んで、1) ~ 10) の下線部 a) ~ d) のうち、文法的あるいは意味的に不適切な表現があります。それを答えなさい。ただし、適切に表現されているものもあります。その場合は e) で指摘しなさい。

1. a) For some time, paleontologists and evolutionary biologists have known that b) chimp ancestors were the last line of today's apes c) to have been divergent from the branch that d) led to humans, probably six million, maybe four million years ago.

2. More recent examination shows that a) despite profound differences in the two species, b) just a 1.23 percent difference in their genes separates Homo sapiens from chimpanzees, Pan troglodytes. And certain c) similarities between the two species, scientists say, d) goes beyond expressive faces and opposable thumbs.

3. a) Chimps display a remarkable range of behavior and talent. b) They make and use simple tools, hunt in groups c) and engaging in aggressive, violent acts. d) They are social creatures that appear to be capable of empathy, altruism, self-awareness, cooperation in problem solving and learning through example and experience. Chimps even outperform humans in some memory tasks.

4. "Fifty years ago, a) we knew next to nothing about chimpanzees," said Andrew Whiten, b) an evolutionary psychologist at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland. c) "You could not have predicted d) the richness and complexity of chimp culture that we know now."

5. Jane Goodall, a young English woman working in Africa in the 1960s, began changing perceptions. a) At first, experts were disputed b) her reports of chimps' using tools and social behavior. c) The experts especially objected to her references to chimp culture. d) Just humans, they insisted, had "culture."

6. a) "Jane suffered early rejection by the establishment," Richard Wrangham, a Harvard anthropologist, said. b) "Now, the people who say c) chimpanzees don't have emotions and culture are d) the ones who rejected." The new consensus framed discussions in March at a symposium, "The Mind of the Chimpanzee," at the Lincoln Park Zoo here. More than 300 primatologists and other scientists reviewed accumulating knowledge of chimps' cognitive abilities.

7. After one session, Frans de Waal of Emory University said that a) as recently as a decade ago b) there was still no firm consensus on many of c) the social relationships of chimps.

d)“You don’t hear any debate now,” he said.

8. In his own studies at the Yerkes Primate Research Center at Emory, a)Dr. de Waal found that chimps as social animals b)have had to constrain and alter its behavior in various ways, c)as have humans. It is a part of ape inheritance, he said, and d)in the case of humans, the basis for morality.

9. Other reports shortly before the symposium a)had elaborated on the abilities of chimps as toolmakers. Jill Pruett, a primatologist at Iowa State University, b)described 22 examples of chimps in Senegal c)making stick spears to hunt smaller primates for their meat. Dr. Goodall was d)the first to call to the attention to chimps as hunting carnivores, not strictly vegetarians.

10. A team of archaeologists led by Julio Mercader of the University of Calgary a)report they find stones in Ivory Coast b)that chimps used 4,300 years ago to crack nuts. c)Today’s chimps have often been videotaped using rocks as a hammer to open nuts. d)The old stones with starch residues from nuts, the researchers said, were the earliest strong evidence of chimp tool use, and the finding suggested that chimps had learned the skill on their own, rather than copying humans.