

7章. 家庭・教育論

33. Education —— 教育論 (東海大学)

次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child ㉞ learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language ㉟ those around him use. ㊱ Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to
5 make his language like other ㊲ people's. In the same way, children learning to do all the other things they learn to do without being taught — to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle — compare their own performances with ㊳ those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance ㊴ to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do
10 it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless ㊵ it was pointed out to him, or correct ㊶ it ㊷ unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

15 If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. ㊸ Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all
20 educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them ㊹ get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. ㊺ The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is nonsense in
25 a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ㊻ ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, 'But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?' Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn ㊼ it.

〈設問〉

- (1) 下線部㊶と同じ使い方の learning を含む文はどれか。
 1. One of my hobbies is learning foreign languages.
 2. There are many boys and girls learning English at school in Japan.
 3. Learning foreign languages is useful for students to get a good job in future.
 4. He usually exhibits his learning.
- (2) 下線部㊷が意味するものはどれか。
 1. people 2. mistakes 3. language 4. children
- (3) 下線部㊸と、文中で使われている意味が、ほぼ同じ意味の語はどれか。
 1. Hardly 2. Usually 3. Gradually 4. Actually
- (4) 下線部㊹が意味するものはどれか。
 1. people's mistakes 2. people's changes
 3. people's performances 4. people's language
- (5) 下線部㊺が意味するものはどれか。
 1. performances 2. things 3. changes 4. mistakes
- (6) 下線部㊻と同じ使い方の不定詞を含む文はどれか。
 1. It is very silly of him to do such a thing.
 2. He apologized profusely, swearing never to do it again.
 3. He had not the ability to take up any important form of public work.
 4. This person is called in to report on the accounts of a company.
- (7) 下線部㊼を能動態にした文はどれか。
 1. He pointed out to it. 2. He pointed it out to.
 3. They pointed him out to it. 4. We pointed it out to him.
- (8) 下線部㊽の意味するものはどれか。
 1. an answer 2. a mistake 3. a chance 4. a good way
- (9) 下線部㊾を日本文に訳すと正しいものはどれか。
 1. 子供が正しい答えを教えられなければ
 2. 子供は間違いを直せと言われなければ