

**For Teachers:** Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[A] – The Sound of Stone Age Music



AP1E 09-3

1. A nine-inch bone <sup>横笛 (よこぶえ)</sup> flute recently found in southwest Germany has <sup>(cause a stir で) 騒 (さわ) ぎを起 (お) こす</sup> caused a stir <sup>考古学者 (こうこがくしゃ)</sup> among archaeologists. Nicholas Conard, the leader of <sup>発掘 (はっくつ)</sup> the University of Tübingen excavation team, believes it is the oldest musical instrument ever discovered. The flute has been dated to 35,000 years ago, when <sup>移民 (いみん)</sup> Stone Age settlers were just arriving in Europe from Africa. It is made from <sup>ハゲワシ</sup> the naturally hollow wing bone of a vulture, and has a delicately carved <sup>吸口 (すいこう)</sup> mouthpiece <sup>ホモ・サピエンス</sup> and five carefully spaced finger holes. Attributed to *Homo sapiens* —modern humans—the find is viewed by some archaeologists as proof of a <sup>精巧 (せいこう) な</sup> sophisticated cultural tradition existing at the time of the Stone Age. This idea has been proposed before but lacked evidence until now.

**Further Questions&A**\*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

- 2. **1) What does Nicholas Conard believe the nine-inch bone flute is?**
- 3. Nicholas Conard は、9インチの骨の横笛を何だと思っ  
ていますか。
- 4. **2) When was the flute made?** その横笛はいつ作られた  
ものですか。
- 5. **3) What is the flute proof of?** その横笛は何の証  
拠になりますか。

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- 6. **1) He believes it is the oldest musical instrument ever discovered.**
- 7. **2) The flute has been dated to 35,000 years ago.**
- 8. **3) The flute is proof of a sophisticated cultural tradition existing at the time of the Stone Age.**

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- 9. For Conard, the flute indicates that music played an important role in the society of *Homo sapiens* even at a time when they were struggling for survival. He suggests that their <sup>最終的 (さいしゅうてき) な</sup> eventual <sup>優勢 (ゆうせい)</sup> domination over other human species, such <sup>ネアンデルタール人 (じん)</sup> as Neanderthals (*Homo neanderthalensis*), may have been due to the development of music. This is supported by the idea that music aids communication among people, and that the emotions it produces within a group

11. may serve to develop social bonds. It has been shown that groups with closer relationships tend to より長生 (ながい) きする outlive their competitors, a factor that would have given *Homo sapiens* a key advantage. Supporters of this theory go so far as to 推測 (すいそく) する speculate that the lack of such a culture may have contributed to the eventual 絶滅 (ぜつめつ) extinction of species like Neanderthals.

### Further Questions&A



13. 4) What does the flute indicate?
14. よこ笛 (よこふエ) は何 (なに) を意味 (いみ) していますか。
15. 5) What does Conard suggest the domination of modern humans over other human species may have been due to?
16. Conard は、現代人 (げんだいじん) が他の人類 (ほか じんるい) よりも優勢 (ゆうせい) だったことは何 (なに) に起因 (きいん) していると主張 (しゅちやう) していますか。
17. 6) What do supporters of Conard's theory speculate about Neanderthals?
18. Conard理論 (りろん) の支持者 (しじしや) たちはネアンデルタール人 (じん) についてどのようなこと (こと) を推測 (すいそく) していますか。
19. 4) *It indicates that music played an important role in society for Homo sapiens even at a time when they were struggling for survival.*
20. 5) *He suggests it was due to the development of music.*
21. 6) *They speculate that the lack of such a culture may have contributed to the eventual extinction of species like Neanderthals.*

22. Conard's theory, however, is not 普遍的 (ふへんてき) に universally accepted. In Slovenia in 1995, archaeologist Ivan Turk discovered a bone from a bear's 大腿部 (だいたいぶ) thigh that he believes is a Neanderthal flute. Some 8,000 years older than Conard's
23. vulture-bone flute, the bear bone has round, evenly spaced holes resembling finger holes. Turk's critics, though, claim that these holes could have been made by the teeth of a large 肉食獣 (にくしょくじゅう) carnivore .

### Further Questions&A



24. 7) What did Ivan Turk find in Slovenia in 1995?
25. Ivan Turk は 1995年 (ねん) にスロベニア (に) で何 (なに) を見つけましたか。
26. *He found a bear's thigh that he believes is a Neanderthal flute.*
27. 8) How do Turk's critics believe the holes were made?
28. Turk (ひはん) を批判 (ひつぱん) している人 (ひと) たちは、その穴 (あな) がどのように (どう) してできた (できた) と思 (おも) っていますか。
29. 7) *He found a bear's thigh that he believes is a Neanderthal flute.*
30. 8) *They claim that these holes could have been made by the teeth of a large carnivore.*

31. \*Choose the correct answer from these choices.



32. (32) The discovery made by Nicholas Conard and his team has attracted attention among archaeologists because Nicholas Conard と彼のチームの発見 (はっけん) は、考古学者 (こうこがくしゃ) の間 (あいだ) で注目 (ちゅうもく) された。なぜなら

33. 1. it demonstrates that the use of tools by humans in the Stone Age was less widespread than the archaeologists had imagined.  
広 (ひろ) く普及 (ふきゅう) した
34. 2. it shows that the culture of *Homo sapiens* had already greatly changed before the beginning of the Stone Age.
35. 3. it reveals that there were close cultural similarities between different species of human in the Stone Age.  
類似点 (るいじてん)
36. 4. it seems to provide evidence that the culture of *Homo sapiens* in the Stone Age was more advanced than widely accepted.

37. (33) What does Conard now believe regarding Stone Age human societies?

Conard は石器時代の人間社会について何を確信していますか。

38. 1. The fact that *Homo sapiens* developed music is probably one reason the species survives today.
39. 2. The modern view held by archaeologists that *Homo sapiens* could communicate with other species of human is not true.
40. 3. Neanderthals spent more time enjoying leisure activities than earlier evidence led him to believe.
41. 4. Neanderthals lived peacefully alongside *Homo sapiens* for a longer period than he had thought.  
一緒 (いっしょ) に

42. (34) If Ivan Turk's discovery is in fact a flute, what does this imply? もし Ivan Turk が

発見したものが実際の横笛だったら、これは何を暗示していますか。

43. 1. The earliest musical instruments developed by humans originated in Africa.
44. 2. Music was developed at the same time by different species of human that were living in Europe.
45. 3. The development of music may not have been limited to *Homo sapiens*.
46. 4. Music was more closely linked to the hunting activities of Neanderthals than to those of *Homo sapiens*.

47. Review Questions



48. 1) What does Nicholas Conard believe the nine-inch bone flute is?  
He believes it is the oldest musical instrument ever discovered.
49. 2) When was the flute made?  
The flute has been dated to 35,000 years ago.
50. 3) What is the flute proof of?  
The flute is proof of a sophisticated cultural tradition existing at the time of the Stone Age.
51. 4) What does the flute indicate?  
It indicates that music played an important role in society for *Homo sapiens* even at a time when they were struggling for survival.

56. 5) What does Conard suggest the domination of modern humans over other human species may have been due to?
57. *He suggests it was due to the development of music.*
58. 6) What do supporters of Conard's theory speculate about Neanderthals?
59. *They speculate that the lack of such a culture may have contributed to the eventual extinction of species like Neanderthals.*
60. 7) What did Ivan Turk find in Slovenia in 1995?
61. *He found a bear's thigh that he believes is a Neanderthal flute.*
62. 8) How do Turk's critics believe the holes were made?
63. *They claim that these holes could have been made by the teeth of a large carnivore.*

解答: (32) 4 (33) 1 (34) 3



**Type B 日本語訳なし**

**3[A] – The Sound of Stone Age Music**



AP1E 09-3

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**Further Questions&A**

- 1) What does Nicholas Conard believe the nine-inch bone flute is?
- 2) When was the flute made?
- 3) What is the flute proof of?

65. For Conard, the flute indicates that music played an important role in the society of *Homo sapiens* even at a time when they were struggling for survival. He suggests that their eventual domination over other human species, such
66. as Neanderthals (*Homo neanderthalensis*), may have been due to the development of music. This is supported by the idea that music aids communication among people, and that the emotions it produces within a group
67. may serve to develop social bonds. It has been shown that groups with closer relationships tend to outlive their competitors, a factor that would have given *Homo sapiens* a key advantage. Supporters of this theory go so far as to

68. speculate that the lack of such a culture may have contributed to the eventual extinction of species like Neanderthals.
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### Further Questions&A



69. 4) How does the PPM work?
70. 5) What does Conard suggest the domination of modern humans over other human species may have been due to?
71. 6) What do supporters of Conard's theory speculate about Neanderthals?
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72. Conard's theory, however, is not universally accepted. In Slovenia in 1995, archaeologist Ivan Turk discovered a bone from a bear's thigh that he believes is a Neanderthal flute. Some 8,000 years older than Conard's
73. vulture-bone flute, the bear bone has round, evenly spaced holes resembling finger holes. Turk's critics, though, claim that these holes could have been made by the teeth of a large carnivore.
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### Further Questions&A



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76. \*Choose the correct answer from these choices.



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88. 1. The earliest musical instruments developed by humans originated in Africa.

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