1 次の英文を読んで、下の問1～5に答えなさい。その際、最も適切なものをそれぞれ①～④から1つ選びなさい。（設問の関係上、本文を改めたところがある。）

Your study group is learning about "how songbirds learn songs." You have found an article you want to share.

The 1,000-year Bird Song

Every summer, the calls of thousands of swamp sparrows can be heard across North America's wetlands. These little brown birds know only a few songs, but they know them very well. In fact, their musical set list probably hasn't changed much for centuries.

Like humans, baby swamp sparrows learn to communicate by copying adults. From a young age, they learn to copy, or mimic, songs sung by their elders. "Swamp sparrows very rarely make mistakes when they learn their songs," says biologist Robert Lachlan. In fact, their mimicry is so accurate that the music changes little between generations.

Just like children, the sparrows don't remember every song they hear, Lachlan says. "They don't just learn songs at random; they pick up commoner songs rather than rarer songs." In other words, they learn songs they hear most often. It's an example of a strategy that scientists call *conformist bias*. Until recently, this learning ability was thought to be special only to humans.

Between 2008 and 2009, Lachlan's research team recorded the calls of 615 male swamp sparrows across the northeastern United States. The researchers used computer software to break each song into a collection of notes, or syllables. They then measured the differences between the tunes.

これはサンプル問題です。

📄 英語_問題文

問1
Which of the following is **TRUE** about swamp sparrows?

- Swamp sparrows change songs sung by their elders.
- Swamp sparrows know a lot of songs.
- Swamp sparrows remember every song they hear.
- Swamp sparrows learn songs they hear most often.

問2
Which is the most suitable definition for (2) conformist bias mentioned in this passage?

- It is the way humans or animals tend to learn new things when they get rewards regularly.
- It is the way humans or animals tend to follow common behavior.