

[問題 I] 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

English is spoken by more people in more places than any other language in history. Some estimates put the number of people who speak at least some English as high as one billion. There are more nonnative speakers of English than native speakers; it is truly a global language.

The Different Roles of English

English plays different roles in different countries. In some countries, it is the population's first language. According to estimates, there are almost 400 million people who have English as their mother tongue, or first language, with the largest numbers in the United States and the United Kingdom. It is an official language in more than 50 countries.

In other countries, English is a second language, but this category is more complicated. In some of these countries, such as India and Singapore, people use English to communicate among themselves, in school, in business, and in government. In other countries, such as Sweden or The Netherlands, most people continue to use their mother tongue among themselves, but they use English so frequently that it is truly their second language. They read English newspapers and books, watch English language television, visit English language Internet sites, and switch into English easily and regularly with members of the international community. It is estimated that the number of speakers who have English as a second language may be as high as 300 million.

Finally, throughout Asia and Latin America as well as many other places, English is widely studied as a foreign language but is not used by most of the population in everyday communication. In almost every country in the world, English is the foreign language that most people study in school.

Why English Has Become a Global Language

[A] The reasons for the dominance of English are political and economic. The process began as a result of British colonial power, which took English around the globe. [B] As British power began to decrease in the twentieth century, American influence grew until the United States became the world's dominant political and economic power. [C] This increased the importance of English even further. [D]

Countries or companies that want to do business with Americans have an advantage if they can do it in English. A large number of scientific and technical publications are written in English because the United States has been a leader in science and technology. As more and more communication occurs in English, the need to learn English has increased. Today more than half of all academic publications are in English, 85 percent of all Web pages are in English, and 80 percent of all electronic information is stored in English. It is the language of tourism, international business, and air and sea transportation. Increasingly, members of international organizations use English to communicate among themselves. For example, a German, a Greek, and a Thai can all communicate through English more easily than through multiple translations.

Varieties of English

What happens when so many people around the world start speaking the same language? One consequence is that speakers in countries where English is a second language have begun to use it in their own way. English is no longer just the language of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, and Australia; it is a language of countries such as Barbados, Belize, Fiji, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, and Uganda. In these countries and in many others, (1)____. English has become *their* language, a part of the community's identity. Each of these varieties

of English has its own accent, special vocabulary, and grammatical features.

Even in places with no local variety of English, such as continental Europe, an international variety of English has developed, one that is somewhat different from the English spoken by native speakers. Although this international English has no native speakers, thousands of fluent speakers use it regularly. English no longer belongs just to its native speakers; it belongs to the (2)_____.

The Future of English

The number of people who use English as a second or foreign language is already larger than the number of native speakers, and this gap is expected to grow larger every year. Experts also predict that, in many countries, English will change from a foreign to a second language.

Some people worry that (3)multiple varieties of English will mean a future world where we cannot understand one another's English. However, this is unlikely to happen. First, the written language has stayed relatively unchanged. Second, mass communication and transportation keep the world in constant contact. This prevents language varieties from moving too far away from the original language. Finally, the political and economic cost of losing the ability to understand one another is just too high. We need to be able to understand one another.

Jessica Williams. *Academic Encounters: American Studies*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.

[注] colonial = 植民地支配的な dominant = 優勢な

1. 次の事例はどのパラグラフの内容と合致しているか。その番号をマークしなさい。

(A) Paragraph 2

1

(B) Paragraph 3

2

(C) Paragraph 4

3

(1) In Chile, students are generally required to study the English language in most public schools; however, English is not widely used on a daily basis by the majority of the people.

(2) In multilingual Uganda, English is used in education, business, and legal matters, while the most commonly spoken language is called Luganda.

(3) English is the primary natively spoken language in the Republic of Ireland, although both Irish and English languages have official status.

2. 以下の文は、第5パラグラフの [A] [B] [C] [D] のどこに入れるのが最もふさわしいか。その番号をマークしなさい。

4

Why English and why now?

(1) [A]

(2) [B]

(3) [C]

(4) [D]

3. 第7パラグラフの下線(1)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

5

(1) American English pronunciation is considered the standard

(2) the English language as well as other languages are used daily

(3) local varieties of English have developed to meet local needs

(4) the local people prefer to use different languages according to their age group

4. 第8パラグラフの下線部(2)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 6

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (1) local people | (2) nation |
| (3) region | (4) world |

5. 下線部(3)の“multiple varieties of English”があっても、お互いの英語を理解し続けられる理由として、最終パラグラフで述べられていないものは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。 7

- (1) As more online influencers use different varieties of English, more people naturally learn new forms of English.
- (2) Because there is constant contact on a global level, the English language is restricted from drastically changing from the original language.
- (3) There is too much of a political and economic disadvantage of not being able to understand each other.
- (4) Written English has continued to be fairly unchanged.

6. 次の各文で本文の内容に一致しているものには1を、一致していないものには2をマークしなさい。

(1) The number of nonnative English speakers outnumbers that of native English speakers. 8

(2) There is speculation that the number of people who speak English as a second language may be as high as 3,000,000,000. 9

(3) Reflecting Britain's global political rule and advanced progress in research, many scientific and technical publications are written in English.

10

(4) The English accent and vocabulary may change, but grammatical characteristics remain the same across various countries.

11

(5) Every year the difference between the number of people who use English as a second or foreign language and the number of native speakers is predicted to widen.

12

7. 次の 1～5 について、本文の主要な考えを示すものには 1 を、主要な考えを支える細かな説明には 2 をマークしなさい。

(1) As a language, English has different roles in various countries.

13

(2) In more than 50 countries, English is an official language.

14

(3) There are political and economic reasons behind the dominance of English on a global level.

15

(4) Initially, British colonial power resulted in the spread of the English language.

16

(5) Today 85 percent of all Web pages are in English.

17

8. 本文のタイトルとしてふさわしいものは、次のうちどれか。その番号をマークしなさい。

18

- (1) Economic and Cultural Advantages of Using English
- (2) The Influence of Colonial Power on the English Language
- (3) English as a Global Language
- (4) The Origin of English

[問題Ⅱ] 次の会話を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A: What (1)_____ you here? I never expected to see you at the library. I thought you weren't interested in reading books.

B: I am so glad I found you here. I need to write a book report for homework by the end of this month. (2)_____ ?

A: Hmmm. What sort of books are you looking for?

B: I'm open to anything.

A: Does the work have to be a classic, for example like Shakespeare?

B: (3)_____. It has to be a book by an American writer, though. It's for my American Literature class.

A: How about this one? It's a work by a 19th century writer from the southern part of the U.S. named Edgar Allan Poe. It's (4)_____, and I know how much you like watching television dramas about police solving crimes.

B: Sounds perfect! Thanks so much.

A: (5)_____. Good luck!

1. 下線部(1)に入れるべき最も適切なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

19

(1) gives

(2) brings

(3) gets

(4) leads

2. 下線部(2)に入れるべきものとして最もふさわしくないものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Do you have any recommendations

20

(2) Can you give me any advice

(3) Is there anything I can do to help

(4) Have you read anything good that I could use

3. 下線部(3)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

21

- (1) Yes, it should be recently published
- (2) Yes, it must be a novel
- (3) No, it could be a book from any period
- (4) No, it must be written in English

4. 下線部(4)に入れるべき最も適当なものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

22

- (1) a classic but reads like a detective story
- (2) perfect for great booklovers like you
- (3) a life story of a famous sports legend
- (4) too long and boring for a person like you to read

5. 下線部(5)に入れるべきものとして最もふさわしくないものを、下と与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

- (1) Any time
- (2) You're welcome
- (3) It's nothing
- (4) I owe you a lot

23

[問題Ⅲ] 次の各文の空所に入れるべき最も適当なものを、それぞれに与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. Scarcely () in this class noticed that the overhead projector on the shelf had been removed. 24

- (1) everyone (2) anyone
(3) no one (4) someone

2. It () a month before my daughter comes back from studying abroad. 25

- (1) has been (2) had been
(3) was (4) will be

3. I don't play golf much now, but I () a lot.

- (1) would (2) would have 26
(3) used to (4) used to have

4. Many people are reported to () from the burning building.

- (1) be rescued (2) have rescued 27
(3) have been rescued (4) having been rescued

5. The city where I grew up is not () it was twenty years ago.

- (1) who (2) what 28
(3) when (4) which

6. If I () the way to the hotel before I left, I would not be lost now.

29

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (1) check | (2) checked |
| (3) had checked | (4) would have checked |

7. He does not know what happened at the party last night, ()
do I.

30

- (1) less (2) still less
(3) more (4) still more

8. We will () your proposal and let you know whether we will accept it or not.

31

- (1) go over (2) turn down
(3) carry out (4) come over

[問題 IV] 日本語と同じ内容の英文になるように、下に与えられたものを並べかえたときに(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)に入るものの番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭の語も小文字で示されている。

1. 公園には美しい魚がいる池があります。

There are () () () (A) () ()
in the park. A -

32

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (1) in | (2) beautiful |
| (3) fish | (4) them |
| (5) ponds | (6) with |

2. ほとんどの学生が魅力的だと思った絵画は無名の若い芸術家のもの
でした。

() (B) () () (C) () had been
painted by an obscure young artist. B -

33

 C -

34

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) students | (2) found |
| (3) attractive | (4) the majority |
| (5) the picture | (6) of |

3. この件につきまして万事うまく行くように取り計らいます。

I'll see () (D) () () () (E)
regarding this matter. D -

35

 E -

36

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (1) to | (2) goes |
| (3) it | (4) that |
| (5) everything | (6) well |

英語

解答例

I	正解
1	③
2	②
3	①
4	①
5	③
6	④
7	①
8	①
9	②
10	②
11	②
12	①
13	①
14	②
15	①
16	②
17	②
18	③

III	正解
24	②
25	④
26	③
27	③
28	②
29	③
30	②
31	①

IV	正解
32	③
33	④
34	②
35	③
36	⑥

II	正解
19	②
20	③
21	③
22	①
23	④