

氏名	
----	--

受験番号	
------	--

解答用紙 (英語) 1A
(教育学部)

1

問 1. _____ (A)

問 2. saying that something was gear

問 3. 先生は (通常、先生が生徒に話さないような) 生徒同士で話すリヴァプール英語を話した。

問 4. 校庭から教室への移動が、アメリカ (の高校) では地元の方言の使用から

アメリカの標準英語への切り替えになるだろう。

問 5. (ア) I've got (or quarter to four) (イ) I've gotten (or quarter of four)

(ウ) colour (or travelling) (エ) color (or traveling)

問 6. No, the author thinks new global standards are emerging in such parts of the world

as Australia, South Africa and India.

問 7. inferior, incorrect, and uneducated

小計

氏名	
----	--

受験番号	
------	--

解答用紙 (英語) 1B
(教育学部)

1

問 8. 世界の英語が話されるコミュニティの中における新しい標準的用法と、それらのコミュニティ内で、
その多くがエスニック・マイノリティによって話されている非標準的な英語の新しい種類の台頭。

問 9. 以前はそれが生まれた国の外では少しも注目を浴びなかったのに、とりわけ創造的な文学という
媒体を通して、国際的に公然と知れ渡るように変わってきた。

問10. もしインドの人口の5%が英語を話すとしたら、英国全体での英語話者と同じぐらいの人数が
英語を話していることになるし、実際にはもっとインドの英語話者が多いこと。

問11. 世界中の15億人以上の英語話者に対して、イギリスの英語は今日では「世界英語」の
小さな少数派の方言であり、10年単位ですますます小さな存在になってきている。

小計

氏名	
----	--

受験番号	
------	--

解答用紙 (英語) 1C
(教育学部)

1

問12. アイデンティティについては、出身地についてだけではなく考え得る答えが多種多様であるから。

--

問13. アイデンティティと関連する言語の変異の性質を調査する学問。

--

問14. 男性と女性の言説のパターンに差異を生じさせる言語的特徴も綿密に調査されるようになってきたのである。

--

小計

氏名	
----	--

受験 番号	
----------	--

解答用紙 (英語) 3A
(教育学部)

3

- 問 1.
1. 3言語
 2. 練習することと間違いを恐れないこと
 3. スペイン語
 4. 20%
 5. 7000言語
 6. 2言語話すことは脳の老化のスピードを遅くすることができること
 7. 2500言語
 8. よく (十分に) 学ぶこと

小計

氏名	
----	--

受験番号	
------	--

解答用紙 (英語) 3B
(教育学部)

3

9. ある事柄が起こる回数

10. (機能に従った) 基本形の変化、あるいは変化する語尾

問 2. 外国語の環境で外国語を学習するものにとって (例えば、イギリスでフランス語を学んだり、

日本語で学んだり)、何年もかけて本当に苦労して2000語か3000語以上の単語を学ぶことが

よくあるかもしれない。例えば、最近、台湾での研究で9年間学んだ生徒の約半数が最もよく

使う1000語をまだ学んでいないことがわかった。つまり、彼らは頻度のより低い単語を知ってい

るのに、最も重要な単語をよく学んではいなかったのだ。例えば、英語についてはもっとも

よく使われる800の基本語を学んでいれば、英語の全体の約75%を占めるだろう。したがって、

まずその800語を最初に学んでしまえば、より頻度の低い単語を学ぶことができる土台作りに

なるだろう。

小計

小計

タイトル	平成31年度 一般入試（前期日程） 教育学部 英語専攻 英語
評価の ポイント	<p>2 問2.</p> <p>【評価のポイント】 総合的な英作文能力を評価した。評価に際しては、下記の項目をもとに、ルーブリック評価を行った。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">・文字数・構成（パラグラフ等）・論理性及び一貫性（自分の主張を含むこと）・文法の正確性・語彙のレベルと正確性

平成 31 年度 一般入試（前期日程）

教育学部 英語専攻 英語（リスニング）スクリプト

出典：“How do you learn to speak a language?” *BBC Learning English*.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/spanish/features/6-minute-english/ep-180315>

[music♪]

Rob:

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English– the show that brings you an interesting topic, authentic listening practice and vocabulary to help you improve your language skills. I'm Rob...

Neil:

Watashi no namae wa Neil desu. And that means 'my name's Neil'.

Rob:

So Neil, here's a question for you – can you speak any languages other than English of course? I think you can!

Neil:

Un poco de español that means a little bit of Spanish. Some Japanese, which I tried at the beginning and also a bit of Czech language - Dobrý den, jak se máš?

Rob:

Very impressive. So what tips can you give for learning to speak another language?

Neil:

Well, practise, practise, practise – and don't be afraid of making mistakes as I no doubt have.

Rob:

Of course. Well my aim this year is to master the Spanish language. Master means to learn thoroughly.

Neil:

Muy bien! Well you're not alone. A survey by the British Council found learning a language is a new year's resolution for about one in five Britons in 2018. So learning Spanish is a good start Rob but do you know approximately how many languages there are in the world altogether? Are there...

- a) 70
- b) 700
- c) 7,000

Rob

Well I know there are many but surely not 7,000 so I'm going to say b) 700 – but don't expect me to learn all of them.

Neil:

I won't Rob. But I will give you the answer later. So, we all know learning another language is a good thing – it brings us many benefits.

Rob:

Yes, we can communicate with people from other countries and when we're travelling we can understand what signs and notices say. So we don't get lost.

Neil:

That's right – but many scientists also believe that knowledge of another language can boost your brainpower. A study of monolingual and bilingual speakers suggests speaking two languages can help slow down the brain's decline with age.

Rob:

All good reasons. But Neil, learning another language is hard. It would take me years and years to become fluent in say, Mandarin – by fluent I mean speak very well, without difficulty.

Neil:

Well this depends on your mother tongue. In general, the closer the second language is to the learner's native tongue and culture in terms of vocabulary, sounds or sentence structure - the easier it will be to learn.

Rob:

But whatever the language, there is so much vocabulary to learn – you know, thousands and thousands of words.

Neil:

Maybe not Rob. Professor Stuart Webb, a linguist from the University of Western Ontario, may be able to help you. He spoke to BBC Radio 4's More or Less programme and explained that you don't need to do that...

Professor Stuart Webb, linguist, University of Western Ontario:

For language learners in a foreign language setting – so for example if you were learning French in Britain or English in Japan, students may often really struggle to learn more than 2,000, 3,000 words after many years of study. So for example, there was study in Taiwan recently that showed that after nine years of study about half of the students had still failed to learn the most frequent 1,000 words. Now they knew lower frequency words but they hadn't mastered those most important words.

Neil:

So Rob, don't waste your time trying to learn every single word. Professor Webb spoke there

about research that showed students knew lower frequency words but weren't learning enough high frequency words.

Rob:

Right, and frequency here means the number of times something happens – so the important words to learn are the high frequency ones – and how many are there exactly?

Neil:

Here's Professor Stuart Webb again...

Professor Stuart Webb, linguist, University of Western Ontario:

For example, with English, I would suggest if you learn the 800 most frequent lemmas – which is a word and its inflections – that will account for about 75 per cent of all of the English language. So that learning those 800 words first will provide the foundation for which you may be able to learn the lower frequency words.

Rob:

Fascinating stuff. And good to know I just need to learn about 800 words – or what he calls lemmas.

Neil:

Yes a lemma is the simplest form or base form of a word. And the inflection here refers to how the base word is changed according to its use in a sentence. Knowing these things give you a foundation – the basics from which your language learning will develop. Simple

Rob:

Thank goodness I am learning just one new language!

Neil:

But how many languages could you potentially be learning Rob? Earlier I asked you, approximately how many languages there are in the world altogether? Are there...

- a) 70
- b) 700
- c) 7,000

Rob

And I said 700. Was I right?

Neil:

No Rob, you were wrong. There are around 7,000 recognised languages in the world but UNESCO has identified 2,500 languages which it claims are at risk of extinction.

Rob:

A sobering thought Neil. Now shall we remind ourselves of some of the English vocabulary we've heard today. Starting with master.

Neil:

To master a new skill, in this context, means to learn thoroughly or learn well. "Rob hopes to master Spanish before he starts a new job in Madrid."

Rob:

That's news to me Neil! But it would be good to be fluent in Spanish – or any language – or to speak it fluently – that's speaking it well and without difficulty.

Neil:

Now our next word was frequency. Here we are referring to high and low frequency words – so it means how often they occur. Examples of a high frequency word are 'it', 'the' and 'and'.

Rob:

And our next word is inflections. These are the changes to the basic form of words according to their function in a sentence. Such as adding an 's' to the end of a word to make it plural.

Neil:

And don't forget lemma which is the simplest form or base form of a word before an inflection is added.

Rob:

And finally foundation which means the basics your learning grows from.

Neil:

That just leaves me to remind you that you can learn English with us at bbclearningenglish.com.

That's it for today's 6 Minute English. We hope you enjoyed it. Bye for now. Na shledanou.

Hasta luego. Ja-ne.

Rob:

And in English, goodbye.

Neil:

Goodbye.

[music♪]