

## 2024年度大学院修士課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 国際言語教育専攻	英語 (No.1)

問題1 世界語に関する問題点について述べた文章を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

The benefits which would flow from the existence of a global language are considerable; but several commentators have pointed to < ① >. Perhaps a global language will cultivate an elite monolingual linguistic class<sup>②</sup>, more complacent\*<sup>1</sup> and dismissive\*<sup>2</sup> in their attitudes towards other languages. Perhaps those who have such a language at their disposal\*<sup>3</sup> — and especially those who have it as a mother-tongue — will be more able to think and work quickly in it, and to manipulate it to their own advantage at the expense of those who do not have it, thus maintaining in a linguistic guise the chasm between rich and poor. Perhaps the presence of a global language will make people lazy about learning other languages, or reduce their opportunities to do so<sup>③</sup>. Perhaps a global language will hasten the disappearance of minority languages, or — the ultimate threat<sup>④</sup> — make **all** other languages unnecessary. 'A person needs only one language to talk to someone else', it is sometimes argued, 'and once a world language is in place, other languages will simply die away'. Linked with all this is the unpalatable face of linguistic triumphalism — the danger that some people will celebrate one language's success at the expense of others<sup>⑤</sup>.

It is important to face up to these fears, and to recognize that they are widely held. There is no shortage of mother-tongue English speakers who believe in an evolutionary view of language ('let the fittest survive, and if the fittest happens to be English, then so be it') or who refer to the present global status of the language as a 'happy accident'<sup>⑥</sup>. There are many who think that all language learning is a waste of time. And many more who see nothing wrong with the vision that a world with just one language in it would be a very good thing. For some, such a world would be one of unity and peace, with all misunderstanding washed away — a widely expressed hope underlying the movements in support of a universal artificial language (such as Esperanto). For others<sup>⑦</sup>, such a world would be a desirable return to the 'innocence' that must have been present among human beings in the days before the Tower of Babel.

It is difficult to deal with anxieties which are so speculative\*<sup>4</sup>, or, in the absence of evidence, to determine whether anything can be done to reduce or eliminate them. The last point<sup>⑧</sup> can be quite briefly dismissed: the use of a single language by a community is no guarantee of social harmony or mutual understanding, as has been repeatedly seen in world history (e.g. the American Civil War, the Spanish Civil War, the Vietnam War, former Yugoslavia, contemporary Northern Ireland); nor does the presence of more than one language within a community necessitate civil strife, as seen in several successful examples of peaceful multilingual coexistence (e.g. Finland, Singapore, Switzerland). The other points, however, need to be taken more slowly, to appreciate the alternative perspective.

Crystal, David. 2003. *English as a Global Language*. 2nd ed. Croydon:Cambridge U.P. pp.14-16

\*1 : self-satisfied

\*2 : think not important or no value

\*3 : available, accessible, convenient

\*4 : based on guesses

## 2024年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 国際言語教育専攻	英語 (No.2)

- 問1 < ① >に入る適当な語句を(1)～(4)の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。  
(1) efficient profit      (2) great disadvantage      (3) weak points      (4) possible risks
- 問2 \_\_\_\_\_ ②の具体的な内容について本文の内容に基づいて説明しなさい。
- 問3 \_\_\_\_\_ ③の具体的な内容について本文の内容に基づいて説明しなさい。
- 問4 \_\_\_\_\_ ④で筆者が最も懸念しているものは何かと、その理由を説明しなさい。
- 問5 \_\_\_\_\_ ⑤のように、ある言語が支配的になり、他の言語が淘汰されるという考え方を、筆者はどのように呼んでいるか。本文中の言葉を抜き出しなさい。
- 問6 \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥を説明したものとして適切な文を(1)～(4)の中から選び、番号で答えなさい。  
(1) A universal artificial language emerges and people all over the world come to use it.  
(2) English becomes a world language as a result of natural selection.  
(3) Automatic translation technology eliminates the need to learn a foreign language.  
(4) The spread of a global language solves the problem of disparity between rich and poor.
- 問7 \_\_\_\_\_ ⑦が何を指すのか、本文の内容に基づいて説明しなさい。
- 問8 \_\_\_\_\_ ⑧を否定する例としてどのようなものがあるか、本文の内容に基づいて説明しなさい。
- 問9 優勢言語が支配的になることの問題点を、本文の内容をもとに整理しなさい。

## 2024年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第Ⅲ期）問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 国際言語教育専攻	英語 (No.3)

問題2 次の文章を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

Comparative linguistics and language genetics<sup>1</sup> are the sciences of comparing languages and tracing the histories of related languages in search of their roots. Most of the European languages trace their beginnings to the Sanskrit language of ancient India. European languages such as English, German, French, Spanish, and Russian, as well as Persian and the languages of India belong to the Indo-European language family. Other language families include the Semitic and Hamitic families, of which Arabic is one of the most important, the Ural languages to which Hungarian and Finnish belong, and the Altaic languages, including Turkish and Mongolian. In Asia there is the Sino-Tibetan language family headed by Chinese, and the Austronesian language family that embraces Indonesian and other tongues in the Pacific region.

Where does Japanese belong?<sup>2</sup> There are various theories, some of which try to link it to Korean and the Altaic languages, others to Polynesian or Tibetan or Tamil; but there is no established theory that has been verified through rigorous study in comparative linguistics. As far as scholars are concerned today, Japanese still stands alone and isolated from the other languages of the world in terms of language genetics.

This is no reason, of course, to think that Japanese is in some way peculiar or special. In terms of grammar, it has a kind of sibling similarity to Korean, the language of its closest geographical neighbor. For this reason, Koreans generally find Japanese a rather easy language to master.

Every language has its dialects. It is often difficult to establish clearly the line that determines a legitimate language and a dialect.<sup>3</sup> Spanish and Portuguese are considered separate languages, but both are branches of the same Latin root, and geographically, they are neighbors in the Iberian peninsula. An interesting question is whether the difference between Spanish and Portuguese is greater than between, for instance, some of the dialects of Japan—such as between the dialect of the Japanese mainland and Okinawa? One wonders whether there is a reliable yardstick for gauging the difference between languages and between dialects? Some linguists assert that the difference between some Japanese dialects is greater than that between Spanish and Portuguese, and I, for one, cannot understand a word that is spoken in the Okinawa dialect.

There are many dialects spoken on the four main islands of Japan, in addition to that of Okinawa, and they have been the subject of considerable study. Visitors to Japan become aware of some of the differences if they stay for any period of time. For example, the standard phrase for "thank you" used in Tokyo is *arigatō*, while in the Kansai area around Kyoto and Osaka, it is *ōkini*. Some of the Japanese dialects are mutually unintelligible. Nevertheless, the standard language is widely spoken and, under the pervasive<sup>4</sup> influence of radio and television, has been spreading to the remotest parts of the country. Dialects are spoken in local areas, but standard Japanese is understood everywhere throughout the islands. Naturally, the student of the Japanese language is best advised to start with standard Japanese.

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Human speech is above all phonetic, that is, verbal. There are languages without an orthography, but there is none without sounds. Japanese, indeed, was at first an unwritten language. Each language has a certain number of basic units of sound that linguists call phonemes. The number and type of phonemes is different from language to language, and in the case of Japanese there are relatively few.

One or more phonemes may be used for syllabic units. The syllable unit in Japanese is often called a *mora*, a unit of metrical time equal to the duration of a short syllable. The term is used because each syllable in Japanese is pronounced with equal length and is the shortest unit of speech. For example, *sakura* is made up of 3 morae: *sa ku ra*, each of equal length. A somewhat harder example is *Nihon*, which is made up of 3 morae: *ni ho n*, not 2 morae, *ni* and *hon*, as some mistakenly think. Likewise, the evening greeting *konbanwa* consists of 5 morae, but many students make the mistake of pronouncing it as if there were only three: *kon ban wa*. Although it comes with some difficulty to the non-native, the trick of giving the final *n* the status of 1 mora can be the secret to good pronunciation.

The Japan Foundation (1989) Invitation to the Japanese Language 4-6 より抜粋

- 問1 下線部1 “language genetics”とは、どのような学問であるか。本文の内容に沿って簡潔に述べなさい。
- 問2 下線部2 “Where does Japanese belong?” の問いに対する筆者の答えはどのようなものか。簡潔に述べなさい。
- 問3 下線部3 “the line that determine a legitimate language and a dialect”とあるが、その前提となる“language”と“dialect”の一般的な関係について、本文筆者はどのように理解しているか。該当するものを次の①～⑥のなかから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ① The difference between legitimate languages is greater than the one between dialects.
  - ② The difference between legitimate languages is as same as the one between dialects.
  - ③ The difference between dialects is greater than the one between legitimate languages.
  - ④ The difference between Spanish and Portuguese is greater than the one between the standard Japanese and Okinawa dialect.
  - ⑤ The difference between Spanish and Portuguese is as same as the one between the standard Japanese and Okinawa dialect.
  - ⑥ The difference between the standard Japanese and Okinawa dialect is greater than the one between Spanish and Portuguese.
- 問4 下線部4 “pervasive”に最も意味の近い語を次の①～⑤のなかから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- ① popular ② well-known ③ widespread ④ invasive ⑤ commonplace
- 問5 本文の終盤で筆者は、syllable と mora の違いはどのようなものだと述べているか、本文の内容に即して簡潔に述べなさい。