

2025年度 群馬大学共同教育学部
学校推薦型選抜問題

英語専攻

小論文

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題用紙は表紙を含め3枚、解答用紙は2枚、下書用紙は2枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 受験番号と氏名は全ての解答用紙の所定の欄に必ず記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題用紙と下書用紙は持ち帰ってください。

英語専攻 小論文

以下の英文を読んで、問に答えなさい。

One of the most important trends within the evolution of English during the second half of the twentieth century has indeed been the emergence of new standard usages within the world's English-speaking communities, as well as of new varieties of nonstandard English within those communities, many of them spoken by ethnic minorities. At the same time, older regional varieties which had previously received little attention outside their own country of origin, such as the English of the Caribbean, South Africa, or India, have come into international public prominence, especially through the medium of creative literature. Their stories are important, too, for they are stories of emerging identity – far too important nowadays to be briefly summarized in a single chapter on 'New Englishes'. They should be a significant presence in any book on the history of English.

There is something about such phrases as 'new varieties' and 'ethnic minorities' which does not well capture the scale of this dimension of the inquiry. They suggest a few thousand people, or perhaps tens of thousands. But when we consider the international locations where English is now established, we need to talk in terms of much larger figures – millions, and tens of millions. If only 5 per cent or so of the population of India, for example, speak English, then we are talking about as many people speaking English in that country as speak English in the whole of Britain. (The real figure is certainly much greater.) This can come as something of a shock to people who have not thought beyond the 'Standard English' perspective. With over 1.5 billion speakers of English around the globe, the English of England is today a tiny minority dialect of 'World English', and getting tinier by the decade. Here, too, we ain't seen nothin' yet.

Identity, of course, is a much bigger notion than geography. The answer to the question 'Who are you?' cannot be reduced to 'Where are you from?', though that dimension is undeniably critical. There are many other possible answers, such as 'I am a doctor', 'I am a Sikh', 'I am a teenager', or 'I am a woman', and each of these identities exercises an influence on the way the speaker uses language – or has used language in the past.

(*The Stories of English*. Crystal, D. Penguin. (2004), p. 13)

【語注】

emergence: the process of becoming more noticeable

prominence: the state of becoming widely recognized or gaining public attention

inquiry: a systematic investigation or study into a particular subject or question

問 1. 本文の内容を 400 字以内の日本語で要約しなさい。

問 2. 本文の内容を踏まえた上で、「世界の諸英語」を学校の授業でどのように扱えばよいか、あなたの考えを 150 語程度の英語で述べなさい。なお、解答用紙に何語使用したか書きなさい。