

令和3年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

# 英 語

（中等教育教員養成課程 英語専攻）

## 注意事項

1. 解答は、すべて別紙解答紙の所定の箇所に記入すること。
2. すべての解答紙に、必ず受験番号を記入すること。
3. リスニングの放送は試験が始まってから30分以降に行う。

# 令和3年度前期日程入学試験問題

## 問題訂正

◎科目名 英 語

〔1〕 2 ページの最終段落に下線部を追加

(誤)

Remember when she injured her head as a young child? This head injury continued to cause her pain, and she even had brain surgery to try to cure it. But her health continued to worsen, and in 1911 she moved into her own rest

(正)

Remember when she injured her head as a young child? This head injury continued to cause her pain, and she even had brain surgery to try to cure it. But her health continued to worsen, and in 1911 she moved into her own rest home that she built for poor people.

[ 1 ] Please read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

( 1 4 0 点)

Who was Harriet Tubman? Harriet Tubman was born a slave on a plantation, which is a big farm, in the state of Maryland. It is believed she was born in 1820 or 1821; because slave owners rarely kept records about the birth of their slaves, it is unknown for sure.

Life as a slave was very difficult. Harriet originally lived in a one-room cabin, and there were 11 children of her family living in this small space. When she was five years old, she was loaned by her owners to another family to help care for a baby. She was often beaten and only ate the food the family threw away.

Later, she worked many different jobs on the plantation, including plowing fields to plant crops, loading produce into wagons, and even carrying logs. When Harriet was 12 years old, she saw the overseer, which is a boss of slaves, start to throw a heavy object at another slave. She stepped between the slave and the overseer. This is an example of her sense of justice from an early age and her desire to help those who were weaker than her. The object hit her in the head and broke her skull, and this incident caused her to always have headaches and a condition where she would just fall asleep at odd times.

In 1840, Harriet's father was set free, but her mother and her brothers and sisters remained in slavery. In 1844, Harriet married a free black man (which means he was not a slave) named John Tubman, but it wasn't a happy marriage. In 1849, Harriet and two of her brothers decided to escape to the North to be free from their Maryland plantation. Her two brothers got scared and decided to go back, but Harriet was determined to be free so she continued on, alone.

During this period of time, there were northern states in the United States that had outlawed slavery. Slaves would try to escape from their masters to travel north to freedom on the Underground Railway. This wasn't a railroad, but a hidden escape route with many stations, or safe houses, that would hide

slaves on their journey.

The people that helped to hide the slaves were called “conductors”. Slaves would move from station to station (house to house) at night, sometimes hiding in the woods until they reached the North where they would be free. Harriet used the Underground Railway to get to Pennsylvania to be free. In 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act was passed, which meant that former slaves in free states could be recaptured and returned to slavery. So this meant slaves would have to go even further north, to Canada, to be truly free.

Harriet decided to become a conductor on the Underground Railway, and she made 19 trips to the South to free 300 slaves. If caught, she would have been killed. She was never caught, and she never lost one slave in all her journeys north. She even saved her family, including her mother, from slavery, and helped her father to go further north, away from the danger of living in the South.

After the Civil War, she settled in New York and continued to help poor and sick people. She also spoke about equal rights for blacks and women. Her husband, John Tubman, died in 1867, and she remarried a former slave and Civil War soldier, Nelson Davis, in 1869. She and her new husband adopted a little girl named Gertie a few years later.

Harriet had a strong desire to help anyone in need, and she maintained an “open-door” policy, meaning she would help all those who came to her door for assistance. She supported these efforts by selling home-grown vegetables, raising pigs, and by accepting donations, or money, from people who wished to help her. In 1896, Harriet realized a long-held dream by opening the Harriet Tubman Home for Aged and Indigent (poor) Colored People. She never had very much money because she would always use what money she had to help other people who needed it more. Despite her need for money, she decided to donate part of her land to build a church called the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

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Harriet Tubman died on March 10, 1913, at the age of what they think was 93, but her good work and memory has continued on long after her death. There are schools and museums named after her, and her life has been featured in books, movies and documentaries. Even though she never learned how to read and write, she used her experience of freeing slaves and sense of justice to tour the Northeastern region of the United States speaking about women's rights, as well as continuing to help freed black slaves until she died. Having achieved great respect and becoming well-known while alive, Harriet Tubman became an American icon in the years after her death. There is a plan to feature her image on the US \$20 bill to honor her work and life.

Even with all the work and effort that Harriet Tubman made during her lifetime to fight against racism, it is still a huge problem in the United States. Not even the Civil War in the 1860s or the civil rights movement started by Martin Luther King in the 1960s, could solve the issues of racism and discrimination that black people feel and experience still today. Hopefully, in the future, race relations will improve in the United States, and people of all races will be able to coexist more peacefully and harmoniously. But in the short term, more race-related problems will likely occur due to long-held racist beliefs and attitudes by a group of people who think that white people are superior to black people and other minorities. Only time will tell how all of this will be resolved.

(問 1) Why is Tubman's birthdate uncertain? Please answer in English.

(問 2) How was Tubman's sense of justice influenced by her upbringing?

Please answer in English.

(問 3) What is the "Underground Railway"? Please answer in **Japanese**.

(問 4) Give three examples that show Tubman was very successful as a "conductor". Please answer in English.

(問5) Give a summary of Tubman's work after the Civil War. Please answer in about 80 English words.

(問6) How do we know that Tubman was respected even after she died? Give three examples in English.

[ 2 ] After reading the passage below, please write approximately 150 words  
in English on the following question: ( 1 3 0 点)

Zuckermann gives three reasons for why he thinks protecting and  
reviving endangered or dead languages is important. Of his three  
reasons, which do you think is the most important? Why?

The article “The Man Bringing Dead Languages Back to Life” describes  
the efforts of linguistics professor Ghil’ad Zuckermann to help revive and  
protect Aboriginal languages in Australia.

Australia is famous for its huge variety of unique animals. What is less  
well-known is that, before the arrival of Europeans, it had around 250  
different languages, making it “one of the most linguistically diverse areas in  
the world”. However, of those languages, only 13 are not “highly endangered”.

Zuckermann points out that while most people care about protecting  
endangered animals, they do not understand the huge importance of  
protecting endangered languages. According to him, this is because a person  
can, for example, touch a cute koala, but they cannot touch a language  
because it is abstract.

Zuckermann gives three reasons for the importance of reviving these  
“sleeping beauties”, as he likes to call them. First, he says that addressing the  
results of colonialism is the right thing to do. He points out that in the past,  
the Australian government made attempts to destroy its aboriginal  
languages. Second, language is not just about communication. Being able to  
speak one’s own language is related to such issues as culture, identity,  
spirituality, and even mental health. Zuckermann says, “When you lose your  
language, you lose your soul.” Third, the number and variety of languages in  
the world is beautiful.

参考文献 : Alex Rawlings, “The man bringing dead languages back to life.”  
BBC Future , 22 Mar 2019.  
(<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20190320-the-man-bringing-dead-languages-back-to-life>)

[ 3 ] リスニングテスト ( 1 3 0 点)

(問1) これから英語のモノローグを聞かせます。下線部を埋めて英文を完成させ  
なさい。モノローグは2回流します。

**Shopping Cart Theory**

If you ever shop at a large supermarket, you know that sometimes you must return the shopping cart to the shopping cart pools — you know, a place where you are supposed to take your cart back. Sometimes when you buy many things, you want to take your shopping bags to your car using the cart. But after you take the shopping cart to your car, would you return the cart? Or (ア) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

A Twitter user posted something called “Shopping Cart Theory”, and it has been shared widely. According to the post, this is one way to test if a person is a good person. The post calls the test “an ultimate litmus test for

(イ) \_\_\_\_\_”.

To return the cart to the right spot is absolutely the right thing to do. It's an easy task, however troublesome it may be. There are no situations, apart from serious emergencies, where a person is not able to return the cart. But you  
(ウ) \_\_\_\_\_.

At the same time, it is also not illegal to just abandon the shopping cart. No one will punish you for not returning the cart; no one threatens you or even kills you if you didn't (エ) \_\_\_\_\_.

Therefore, returning the cart must come from the goodness of your heart. You must return the cart (オ) \_\_\_\_\_.

Maybe it's too much to call such people “animals” or label them as savage. Neither can we consider the people following the rule as perfectly good-hearted human beings. However, this test does remind us (カ) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



(問2) これから3人の大学生 (Axl, Mei, Barry) の会話を聞かせます。(ア) から(エ)の問いに英語で答えなさい。会話は2回流します。

(ア) What is the main topic of their conversation?

(イ) Which of the characters do you think is Nami's best friend? Support your opinion with details from the conversation.

(ウ) What theories did the speakers have to explain Nami's disappearance? Why were those theories rejected? Please fill in the gaps in the table below.

|   | <i>Theories</i>                            | <i>Reasons for rejecting</i>       |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | She's at work.                             |                                    |
| 2 |  | Her boots are still in the closet. |
| 3 | She's at her parents' place doing laundry. |                                    |
| 4 |  |                                    |
| 5 |  |                                    |

(エ) Have you ever been without a cell phone for some time? What was it like for you? What did your friends and family do about it? If you have never had this experience, what do you think it would be like? Please answer in about 70 English words.