

(3 — 1)

次の英文を読んで、続く質問に答えなさい。

The UK (official name “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”) is a small island country. Yet it has been very important throughout the course of both European and global history. For example, the first industrial revolution occurred in this country, and the British Empire once ruled about one-quarter of the world, having many colonies around the globe. Before the USA became the most powerful country in the 20th century, it was Britain that was number one.

The UK has long been culturally influential, too. Many sports such as football, rugby, and cricket were born in the UK. Wimbledon is a great place for tennis fans, and the British Open is one of the most prestigious golf tournaments in the world. Many people visit the UK to see these sports events, or enjoy watching them on TV and online. World-famous characters such as Peter Rabbit, Paddington Bear, Thomas the Tank Engine, Winnie-the-Poo, and more recently, Shaun the Sheep were created there. They are beloved by people of all ages, genders, and nationalities. Furthermore, a lot of people around the world are very interested in the British royal family. Some admire their rich and elegant lifestyle, while others are more interested in gossip about them.

It is perhaps a less well-known fact that Britain has historically received many immigrants. Until the first half of the 20th century, most of the immigrants to Britain were from Europe. For example, it is estimated that about 50,000 Protestants fled France and settled in England in the 17th century seeking religious freedom. Another example is the Irish families who had to leave their homeland for their neighbouring country in the mid-19th century, due to a shortage of food, a terrible event that became known as the Irish Potato Famine. The end of World War II, however, marked a change in this migration trend. Although the UK was on the winning side, many towns and cities had been badly damaged due to air raids by German bombers. Many young British people also lost their lives on the battlefields. Therefore, when the UK began to recover from the ravages of war and started to rebuild its economy, there was a shortage in the number of people who were able to enter the workforce. To make up for the shortage of labour, the British government decided to invite people from the colonies to come to the UK and passed a new law called the British Nationality Act in 1948. This law allowed those who lived in the British colonies to live and work under the same conditions as British citizens, without the requirement of a visa or work permit.

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After the new law came into effect, more and more people began to arrive from overseas looking for better job opportunities, with the majority from the Caribbean countries of Jamaica and Barbados. The immigrants who came to the UK from those countries at that time were called the "Windrush Generation", because the first group, who were from Jamaica, came to Britain on a ship called the *Empire Windrush*. The majority of these first immigrants were young men, and most came without their families, but as soon as they became settled in their new country and found new jobs, they paid for their families to come over, too. By 1960, "Afro-Caribbeans" and their families had settled in large numbers in several of Britain's cities, but usually in the poorest and most unattractive parts. At the time, however, the conditions they lived in in Britain were not too bad, and often better than those they had left in in the West Indies. There were jobs, so they could make money, and there were also schools for their children to attend. At first, the new immigrants and their young families lived quietly and in harmony alongside the white communities in the cities they had moved to, but the two communities rarely mixed. However, as the number of immigrants grew, racial tensions began to develop and the immigrants found it harder to secure jobs, often experiencing racial discrimination. In addition, their children were often bullied at school and in the streets. There were even riots between immigrants and British racist groups.

Over the following decades, and mostly due to the unrest seen in the 1950s and 1960s, the British government decided to try and restrict the number of immigrants from its former colonies. In the 2000s, a new immigration system called the "points-based system" was introduced. Under this system, only those people from outside the European Union (EU) who had enough "points" could get a work permit (EU citizens were able to work without visas.) Points were decided on several factors, for example, educational background, salary and age. In 2020, Britain left the EU, and the British government announced that a similar immigration system would also be introduced for those who wished to immigrate from EU countries.

(Adapted from "The UK: Immigration and Nationalism" in *Global Perspectives in the English-speaking World: Past and Present*. J.A Kusaka, Jesse Elam & Dax Thomas. Shohakusa, 2022.)

(3 — 3)

問A 本文の内容に基づいて、次の英文を完成させるのに最も適したものを(a)~(d)の中から一つ選び、記号で解答用紙に記入しなさい。(10点×5)

1. According to the writer,
 - (a) Britain has always been more powerful than the USA.
 - (b) the USA has more colonies in the world than Britain now.
 - (c) Britain didn't become a real power until the 20th century.
 - (d) the USA became the most powerful country in the 20th century.
2. According to the article,
 - (a) more people visit the UK to watch Wimbledon than watch it on TV.
 - (b) recently, more people prefer Shaun the Sheep to Paddington Bear.
 - (c) Winnie-the-Poo is loved by people of all ages in different countries.
 - (d) most people are only interested in gossip about the royal family.
3. According to the article,
 - (a) most Protestant immigrants in Europe in the 17th century settled in France.
 - (b) the Irish Potato Famine forced many starving Irish families to move to the UK.
 - (c) many German bombers were damaged in air raids over UK cities and towns.
 - (d) in 1948 the British government invited immigrants to live with British citizens.
4. According to the writer,
 - (a) the immigrants from the Caribbean traveled to the UK on the "Windrush Generation."
 - (b) most of the Afro-Caribbean families were the poorest and least attractive immigrants.
 - (c) at first Afro-Caribbean and white families did not really mix, but they got on with each other.
 - (d) immigrant children would often racially discriminate against British children at school.
5. According to the article,
 - (a) the British government made a decision to limit immigrant numbers after the 1960s.
 - (b) the points-based immigration system was created for EU citizens with working visas.
 - (c) the number of points a person could get depended on where they lived in the EU.
 - (d) the British government decided to leave the EU to stop all immigration to the UK.

問B 次の指示に従って、解答用紙に記入しなさい(50点)

Thousands of migrants leave their countries each year looking for a new home and opportunities. How do you think the government in your country helps such migrants? Give some examples to support your answer in 100–120 words (in English).

2024年(令和6年)度 英語読解論述入学試験
英語長文の読解と英語論述 解答例

2023年10月22日実施

問A

1	2	3	4	5
d	c	b	c	a

問B (省略)