

2022年(令和4年)度 京都外国語大学
公募制推薦入学試験〔英語課題型〕問題用紙

2021年(令和3年)11月25日

(3 - 1)

次の英文を読んで、続く質問に答えなさい。

More and more people now live in a different country than the one in which they grew up. In the past, most people probably felt somewhat alien whenever they traveled outside their own country. It may also have been less common for locals to see or interact with foreigners in their countries. But the situation is different now. The traditional idea of people having single cultural backgrounds is slowly changing. People with multicultural backgrounds now represent a new normal: a mix of languages, ancestry, cultures, and customs. We live in an era of globalization, with about 250 million people worldwide now living in countries other than the one in which they were born. This constant movement of people complicates a question that used to be so much simpler: "Where are you from?"

People move countries for a diverse range of reasons, and one of the main ones involves economic migrants looking overseas for better work opportunities and an improved standard of living. They often travel to one of the many developed countries, which often have low birth rates and, as a result, are in need of working-age adults. Some of these countries, like The United States or Japan, are moving close to zero population growth, which is a situation where birth rates are lower than death rates. In the developed world, the social changes that brought this about started around the beginning of the twentieth century, and in European countries, for example, population growth rates began to fall as the trend towards smaller families grew greater. Previously, in poor rural or farming societies in these countries, children were needed to work in the fields and to take care of their parents in their old age. However, as richer, more urban societies started to become the norm, children were not needed in this way so much, and were often seen as a burden and too costly to educate, clothe and feed. Of course, sadly, this is not the case in the poorer, developing countries today, as many parents in the developing world still try to maintain large families to share in the work and survival of their communities.

Then there are the retirees – people who want to spend their later years in a country with a lower cost of living. This group of migrants usually comes from countries where the cost of retirement is expensive. Along with the economic migrants, these people try to move to countries of their own choice, but a third group is not so lucky. These are the refugees. Refugees are migrants who are forced to leave their homes for reasons such as conflict or disaster in their countries. These migrants often have to undertake dangerous journeys in order to escape and are desperate to reach another country that will provide them with safety and security.

The distribution of migrants around the world is also not even. Today, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is one of the top destinations for economic migrants, who make up over 80% of the population. In Asia, the distribution varies greatly. For example, about four in ten people living in Hong Kong are foreign-born, but Japan's migrant population is just one in fifty. Where migrants go depends on many factors, such as job opportunities or cultural and language differences. A large-scale influx of migrants can create tensions within the host country, and it is sometimes thought that migrants create a drain on that country's resources. This is a controversial point, however, and many people disagree. In one case, a study by researchers in Britain showed that on the whole, migrants from Europe contributed more to Britain's economy than they benefitted from the value of public services. Migrants also help support the economy

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of their home countries, with most regularly sending money home to their families. The World Bank estimates that international migrants sent home about \$600 billion in 2015, an amount comparable to the wealth of the twentieth richest country in the world.

In addition to the economic benefits, migrants may contribute to the cultural diversity of their host countries. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), for example, believes the movement of people around the world to be a positive force. It works with governments to protect migrants' rights. Through a global campaign called "Migrants Contribute," it also raises awareness of the value of migrants' contributions. As we move toward an increasingly multicultural world, we can observe how a blend of cultures creates vibrancy in different countries. Being able to experience multiple cultures just by walking down the street is something that our grandparents might never have imagined. In many global cities today, it's already a reality.

Adapted from "Global Migration" in Keynote 3. Paul Dummett, Helen Stephenson & Lewis Lansford. National Geographic Learning/Cengage Learning. 2017.

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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. The writer says that people with multicultural backgrounds are

- (a) slowly changing.
- (b) likely to be single.
- (c) more traditional.
- (d) more common now.

2. According to the article, it seems that most economic migrants

- (a) come from countries with low birth rates.
- (b) want to work in more developed countries.
- (c) often have very small families in urban areas.
- (d) started traveling in the twentieth century.

3. In this article, the writer suggests that most refugees

- (a) want to move to any other country as long as it is safe.
- (b) will only move and retire to a country of their choice.
- (c) are usually luckier than economic migrants and retirees.
- (d) are dangerous because they come from countries in conflict.

4. According to the article,

- (a) around 80% of economic migrants live and work in Asia.
- (b) there are fifty times more migrants in Japan than in Hong Kong.
- (c) many migrants are billionaires and send money home to their families.
- (d) having too many migrants in a country can sometimes cause trouble.

5. In this article, the writer suggests that

- (a) the IOM is trying to force governments to accept more migrants.
- (b) the contributions of migrants need to be increased greatly.
- (c) having different cultures in a country can be a very positive thing.
- (d) walking down the street with grandparents is a cultural experience.

問B 次の指示に従って、解答用紙に記入しなさい。(50点)

In your opinion, should Japan start to accept more economic migrants? Provide examples to support your answers in 100 – 120 words (in English).

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次の英文を読んで、続く質問に答えなさい。

Culture is a very powerful force in our lives. It determines many of the experiences we have and the meanings we give to them. But what exactly is culture? To the sociologist, culture is everything that we are socialized to do, think, use, and make. Much of what humans think and do is learned from the society they live in. Because humans live in groups and communicate with each other, they pass on what they know to their children and to each other. They pass on, for example, ideas about what they believe is important or not important in life, what they see as normal or abnormal behavior, and what they believe to be right and wrong. All these ideas form the culture of the particular society they live in and guide the behavior of the members of that society. Some of these ideas are known as values. Values are socially shared ideas about what we consider to be good, desirable, or important in life. We show what we value by how we live our lives. For example, if we value money, we are likely to spend a lot of time thinking or worrying about it and looking for ways to get more. If many people in a society value money, this will be reflected in the amount of attention that the society gives to it. The values of a society form the basis of its rules, or norms.

Norms vary greatly from one society to another throughout the world. Consider, for example, the wider variety of ways that members of different cultures perform daily activities such as eating and dressing. Clothing rules vary from wearing nothing but some jewelry to covering the body from head to toe. Very strong norms that prohibit or forbid a certain activity are called "taboos." Certain foods, for example, are taboo in some societies. These include pork in Jewish and Muslim communities, and beef in Hindu communities. However, many norms are not very serious at all, and these are sometimes called "folkways." Folkways are customs that members of a group are expected to follow to show courtesy to others. For example, saying "excuse me" when you bump into someone is a common folkway. Thanking or praising someone if they have done a job well is another. If we violate these weak norms, nobody will punish us. They might think we are strange or impolite, but that is all.

Norms define what is socially acceptable or unacceptable behavior in particular social situations. When we violate or go against social norms, there may be some kind of negative consequence. That is, there may be a penalty or punishment to discourage us from acting this way again. Most of us are not even aware of many behaviors as social norms. We think they are natural. Kissing is a good example. We usually know what is acceptable and what is not about who we kiss, how we kiss, and when and where. In many European countries, it is the custom to give multiple kisses when you greet someone. But it pays to be careful because the customs vary. In Spain, Austria, and Scandinavia, two kisses is the custom. In the Netherlands, it is three. In France, it depends where you are. In Paris, four kisses is the norm; in Brittany it is three; and in other parts it is two. In Belgium, it can be very tricky. It is one kiss for someone your own age and three for someone at least ten years older.

In the Middle Ages, knights kissed before doing battle, just as boxers touch gloves today before they begin the fight. In addition, the practice of putting an X at the bottom of a personal letter also came from the Middle Ages. People who could not read or write would draw an X instead of writing their names on contracts. They would then kiss the contract to show that they were sincere. Eventually, the X came to be known as a sign for a kiss. Norms also change considerably over time. In the seventeenth

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century, in the United States and Europe, people were not allowed to kiss in public. Someone caught kissing was likely to be publicly punished and laughed at. Today, of course, it is not at all unusual to see couples kissing in public.

You probably think of kissing and the feelings that go with it as natural. However, to a sociologist, kissing and many other common behaviors are **cultural** rather than **natural**. We are not born with the knowledge of how to kiss and what it means to kiss. Instead, we learn this as part of our culture.

Adapted from "The Influence of Culture" in Academic Encounters – Life in Society.
Christine Brown & Susan Hood. Cambridge University Press. 2009.

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1. According to the article, sociologists believe that

- (a) people can only communicate if they are in a group.
- (b) children will always believe everything adults tell them.
- (c) behavior is learned from the society we live in.
- (d) culture is not really connected to living in society.

2. The writer of the article states that

- (a) people in a society that values money, probably want to make more.
- (b) values are ideas that people in a society often find strange or abnormal.
- (c) some people in society become guides to other people's behavior.
- (d) the values in a society are very different from its norms or rules.

3. According to the writer,

- (a) taboos in society are in place to stop people from doing wrong things.
- (b) the rules on what people wear is pretty much the same in every society.
- (c) praising or thanking someone is a weak norm that is very often violated.
- (d) folkways are especially important in Jewish or Muslim communities.

4. The article says that

- (a) kissing is only natural and acceptable in European societies.
- (b) the number of kisses people give depends on the country.
- (c) people in Belgium often kiss people ten years older than them.
- (d) people in Paris kiss four times as much as people elsewhere.

5. In this article, the writer suggests that in the past

- (a) boxers would often kiss before touching gloves.
- (b) adding a kiss to a letter made it more personal.
- (c) kissing in public in the United States was funny.
- (d) all contracts were signed with the letter X.

問B 次の指示に従って、解答用紙に記入しなさい。(50点)

What are some of the more common norms that people follow in your country? Give examples and explain in 100 – 120 words (in English).

□ 解答例

2021年11月25日実施

問A

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d | b | a | d | c |

問B (省略)

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問A

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c | a | a | b | b |

問B (省略)