2022 年度 国際学科

英 語

[自己推薦AO(A)] 14-J1

注 意

- 1. 監督者の合図があるまで問題冊子は開かないでください。
- 2. 解答はすべて解答用紙のきめられた箇所に記入してください。

Section A

Read the following passage and summarize the main points of the passage in Japanese. Write between 300-350 characters.

Before the pandemic, the kindergartners learning English in Tanya Gan Lim's class were thriving. Back then, she'd bring in props and pictures to help her students learn the language and sound out words. Then she'd lavish them with praise, even if they stumbled, to build their confidence.

Lim teaches in Prince George's County Public Schools, just outside Washington, D.C. She is used to planning every minute of class, but that's harder to do now that class time is punctuated* with frozen screens, garbled* audio and children wandering away from the camera.

Needless to say, Lim's job teaching English has gotten a lot harder during the pandemic. How much harder? Lim laughs and says she can't quantify* it. "Maybe 10 times?"

Five million children in the U.S. rely on public schools to teach them English, and those kids have been hard hit by online schooling. Children learning English are more likely to struggle in school and drop out, and school districts in several states, including Maryland, Virginia and California, already have data showing these students are falling further behind.

Among the challenges: There are fewer resources for teaching English learners remotely, and many English learners are less likely to have access to technology. Even in a school district like Prince George's, which has distributed free devices and mobile Wi-Fi units, these children may not have support at home to navigate technology.

Lim, a former English learner herself, says it is harder to build relationships and engage her students virtually. It's not like before the pandemic, when she saw them in the hallway or during lunch duty.

"This year, I only get to interact with my class for 30 minutes and then we log out and that's it," Lim says.

When children are learning another language, she says, it's important for them to see nuances of communication, such as facial expressions and other non-verbal signs. But those are also harder to make out on a screen.

And Lim worries about her students when they go to their regular, online classes for the rest of the day. "In the regular classrooms, they feel shy, they don't want to talk, they don't want to make mistakes," she says.

"Having one friend who speaks English well is a very, very good predictor* of your grades," says Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, who has spent years researching immigrant youth. Yet fostering a friendship has been even harder in the age of social distancing.

Teachers worry students aren't hearing even casual English on the playground or at the bus stop. Many live in neighborhoods where they don't hear English spoken at all. That doesn't only impact students, for whom English can be a way to fit in — it can also affect families who rely on children's English skills.

Lim worries about her students but says she's trying to accept there are some things that are out of her control. And she hopes to see at least some of them in April, when Prince George's schools are set to reopen.

*punctuate:何度も中断する

*garbled:不明瞭な

*quantify:量る

*predictor: 予兆

Adapted from "Millions Of Kids Learn English At School. Teaching Them Remotely Hasn't Been Easy" in *NPR*, National Public Radio, February 24, 2021. (https://www.npr. org/2021/02/24/964420443/millions-of-kids-learn-english-at-school-teaching-them-remotely-hasnt-been-easy).

Section B. Write an essay in English that responds to the following question. Write at least 200 words.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has declared that environmental education must be a core curriculum element by 2025. What kind of curriculum or educational program would you propose to help students deepen their knowledge about environmental issues such as global warming or waste disposal? Be sure to give details and explanations to support your ideas.