

2026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 200-250 characters.

We have known for some time that bilinguals go back and forth between their languages rapidly and often unconsciously — a phenomenon called code-switching. But different languages also embody different worldviews and different ways of organising the world around us. The way that bilinguals handle these different ways of thinking has long been a mystery to language researchers.

Time is a case in point. Time is fascinating because it is very abstract. We cannot touch or see it but we organise our whole lives around it. The really cool thing about time is the way we actually experience it is in some ways up to our imagination and our language. Because time is so abstract, the only way to talk about it is by using the terminology from another, more concrete domain of experience, namely that of space. For example, in Swedish, the word for future is *framtid* which literally means “front time”. Visualising the future as in front of us (and the past as behind us) is also very common in English. We look forward to the good times ahead and to leaving the past behind us.

But for speakers of Aymara (spoken in Peru), looking ahead means looking at the past. The word for future (*qhipuru*) means “behind time” — so the spatial axis is reversed: the future is behind, the past is ahead. The logic in Aymara appears to be this: we can’t look into the future just like we can’t see behind us. The past is already known to us, we can see it just like anything else that appears in our field of vision, in front of us.

These differences in how time is visualised in the mind affect how Aymara speakers gesture about events. Those that are bilingual in Spanish (a future-in-front language like English) tend to make forward moving gestures, whereas those with little or no knowledge of Spanish gesture backwards (consistent with the Aymara future-is-behind

pattern), when talking about the future. Mandarin Chinese employs a vertical time axis alongside a horizontal one. The word *xià* (down) is used to talk about future events, so when referring to “next week” a Mandarin Chinese speaker would literally say “down week”. The word *shàng* (up) is used to talk about the past — so “last week” becomes “up one week”. This affects the way observers perceive the spatial unfolding of the ageing process.

In one study, Chinese-English bilinguals were asked to arrange pictures of a young, mature, and old Brad Pitt and Jet Li. They arranged the former horizontally, with the young Brad Pitt* to the left and the old Brad Pitt to the right. But the same people arranged the pictures of Jet Li* vertically, with young Jet Li appearing at the top and old Jet Li appearing at the bottom. It seems that culture and meaning form a tight bond as this context-dependent shift in behaviour shows.

注

*Brad Pitt : ブラッド・ピット (1963-) アメリカ合衆国の俳優。

*Jet Li : ジェット・リー (1963-) 中国出身のシンガポール人の俳優。

Language alters our experience of time (Panos Athanasopoulos) The Conversation 2017

<https://theconversation.com/language-alters-our-experience-of-time-76761>

Language alters our experience of time by Panos Athanasopoulos. Originally published on The Conversation, Jun 13, 2017.

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Section B. Write an essay in English that responds to the following question. Write between 250-300 words.

Many people around the world live as bilingual individuals. What are the advantages of being bilingual? Are there any potential disadvantages? Please support your ideas with specific examples.