

平成 29 年 10 月 7 日

科 目 名	受験番号 :	採 点 欄
言語文化学	氏 名 :	

[1] Please accurately answer three (3) of the ten (10) items below. (Do not write more than is necessary to answer the question completely and do not try to answer more than three questions.) Please show clearly which question you are answering, by writing the question number. You may answer in either English or Japanese.

1. Describe the official language policy of a country you are familiar with.
2. Discuss the differences between the political rhetoric and practice of a political party you are familiar with.
3. What is receptive multilingualism?
4. Briefly describe an example of British soft power.
5. Give an example of minority language interference in the national language usage of individuals belonging to a minority ethnic group in a country you are familiar with.
6. Briefly discuss the nature of multilingualism in a country you are familiar with.
7. Explain one of the following terms: a) Caste, b) Ethnicity, c) Egalitarianism.
8. Give an example of how geography can affect language and culture.
9. What is and why is plagiarism disapproved of in institutions of higher education?
10. Give an example of how culture can influence language education methodology in a country you are familiar with.

[2] Read the passage below and circle the correct word from among the choices appearing in bold letters to be found within each set of brackets below.

Geolinguistic ethnography concerns itself with the relationships to be found between varieties of language and varieties of culture. Considered (1. **separation, separately, separating, separateness**), ethnography refers to the study of group culture; and is often applied to small non-European ethnic groups, though it can just as easily be used with (2. **referential, referendum, referred, reference**) to large European ethnic groups. Geolinguistics, when combined with ethnography, not only implies a relationship between language and culture, but also implies the existence of a time frame and a location in (3. **which, where, what, when**) language and cultural phenomena will react with each other.

The data (4. **generating, generate, generated, generates**) by geolinguistic ethnography, as it is concrete in nature, is, thus, often capable of being converted into a map. As an academic discipline, it does not exclude the development of theory, but it does not encourage theoretical developments, either. It is in this (5. **sense, sensibility, sensation, sensing**) that it differs from the closely related (6. **acre, plot, field, hectare**) of linguistic ethnography which does not have to be as closely tied to a particular time or location and which, therefore, tends to be (7. **better, rather, lesser, least**) more theoretical in its approach. Rather, geolinguistic ethnography is closer in approach to geolinguistics, which also concerns the study of language in terms of time and location, but does not necessarily (8. **produce, subject, approach, deal**) with the relationship between language and culture. However, as the relationship between language and culture is not (9. **excluded, forced, grown, impressed**) by geolinguistics, geolinguistic ethnography may be considered at least as much a branch of geolinguistics as it (10. **were, let, had, would**) be of linguistic ethnography.

[3] Write about one of the three topics below in 200 words or more in either English or Japanese.

1. In what sense can your proposed research be considered geolinguistic ethnography?
2. Describe possible applications of receptive multi-lingualism.
3. What relationships can language and culture have with each other?

