



2025 年度直前講習会

阪大神大英語

最終チェック

[総合読解演習①]

生徒氏名 []

担当講師 []

【1】最後にやっておきたい英文解釈 PART①

A state of anxiety is the writer's natural habitat. Any time we put so much as a word on paper we're in danger. (Suppose someone thinks it's the wrong word?) Nonetheless, this inevitable fear of writing fear of writing is normal, manageable, ever desirable.

Let me explain. Working writers aren't those who have eliminated their anxiety. They are the ones who keep scribbling even as their hearts race and their stomachs churn, and who mail their manuscripts with trembling fingers. The key difference between writers who are paralyzed by fear and those who are merely terrified is that the latter come to terms with their anxieties. They learn how to keep writing even as terror tries to yank their hands from the page.

①What makes writing so terrifying is the writer's perpetual exposure to criticism. It's not the writing as such that provokes our fear so much as other people's reactions to our writing. Every word we put on paper to be seen by others is subject to scrutiny not just of anonymous readers but of colleagues, reviewers, friends, classmates, parents and children. What are they going to think? And by this we don't just mean what are they going to think about the quality of our work, but what will they think about us once they read our writing?

This type of problem puts writers in a bind. To write well, they must write honestly. But honest writing lays the writer bare, and may injure important relationships. Conversely, being nice trims the writer's wings. Nice seldom reads well.

So here's the dilemma: one can write honestly and risk being not nice; or write guardedly to protect others; or not write at all (just to be on the safe side). At one extreme we can write and be damned; at the other, skip writing altogether for fear of hurting someone.

Good writing — which is to say, clear writing — raises the stakes of an already daring activity. “It is always a thrilling risk to say exactly what you mean,” wrote Patricia Hampl, “to express exactly what you see.” Bad writing — which is to say, opaque writing — provides a safe haven. If readers can't decipher your message, they'll usually blame themselves, thinking they're too simple to grasp such profundity.

②Writers who generate verbal fog seldom hesitate to suggest to confused readers that the problem is theirs. I think this is the real reason — far more than ignorance of technique — that we see so much more bad than good writing. It provides a camouflage, a mask, a shield of technique behind which we hide, hoping no one sees through to the frightened little writer.

【2】 [内容説明]

解答時間 15 分

次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Most women enjoy talk and regard talking as an important means of keeping in touch, especially with friends and intimates. They use language to establish, nurture and develop personal relationships. Men tend to see language more as a tool for obtaining and conveying information. They see talk as a means to an end, and the end can often be very precisely defined — a decision reached, for instance, some information gained, or a problem resolved. These different perceptions of the main purpose of talk account for a wide variety of differences in the way women and men use language.

Some of the patterns which will be described vary according to the context. Men tend to dominate public talking time, for instance, while women often have to work hard to get them to talk in the privacy of their homes. Some of the differences reflect different meanings attached to the same linguistic forms. Women tend to use questions, and phrases such as *you know* to encourage others to talk. Men tend to use such devices to qualify the certainty or validity of the information they are asserting. Men's reasons for talking often focus on the content of the talk or its outcome, rather than on how it affects the feelings of others. It is women who rather emphasize this aspect of talk. Women compliment others more often than men do, and they apologize more than men do too.

- (1) 筆者が考える、女性と男性の会話の捉え方の違いを、50字以内で説明しなさい。
- (2) “*you know*”ということばについて、女性と男性の使い方の違いをそれぞれ25字以内で説明しなさい。

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

A fly can do one thing extremely well: fly. Recently a team of British scientists declared that the common housefly is the most talented aerodynamicist on the planet, superior to any bird, bat, or bee. A housefly can make six turns a second; hover; fly straight up, down, or backward; land on the ceiling; and perform various other show-off maneuvers. And it has a brain smaller than a sesame seed.

Michael Dickinson, who studies fly flight in his lab at the California Institute of Technology, says the housefly isn't actually the best flier. "Hoverflies are the (a) be-all and end-all," he says. They can hover in one spot, dash to another location, and then race back to their original hovering point - precisely.

Scientists, engineers, and military researchers want to know how creatures with such small brains can do ① that. Maybe they could reverse-engineer a fly to make a robotic device that could (b) reconnoiter dangerous places, such as earthquake zones or collapsed mines.

Dickinson's laboratory works with fruit flies. Researchers put them in chambers and manipulate the visual field, filming the flies in super-slow motion, 6,000 frames a second. Dickinson is interested in knowing how flies (i) collisions. He has found that certain patterns, such as 90-degree turns, are triggered by visual cues and two equilibrium organs on their backs that function like a gyroscope.

Flies have only a dozen muscles for maneuvering, but they're loaded with sensors. In addition to their compound eyes, which permit panoramic imagery and are excellent at detecting motion, they have wind-sensitive hairs and antennae. They also have three light sensors on the tops of their heads, which ② [is, tell, them, up, way, which] . Roughly two-thirds of a fly's entire nervous system is devoted to processing visual images. (A) They take all this sensory data and boil it down to a few basic commands, such as "go left" and "go right."

Imagine if you didn't utter an opinion until you had read hundreds of books, magazines, newspaper articles, and blogs, and then issued a statement based on a few basic notions. That's how a fly approaches flying. Only the fly is ③ a speed reader. The information processing takes a fraction of a second. This mode of operation is called a "sensor-rich feedback control paradigm."

(B) Given that flies have evolved for hundreds of millions of years, we shouldn't be surprised that they're such good fliers. "They just don't have brains like ours. Studying flies," says Dickinson, "is like traveling to another planet."

設問(1) 本文中の下線部(a)～(b)を他の語で書き換えるとすれば、どれが最も適切か。それぞれ(i)～(c)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) (i) the lightest flier (ii) the most popular flier
(iii) the most talented flier (iv) the worst flier

(b) (i) check (ii) lose (iii) make (iv) miss

設問(2) 本文中の下線部① that の意味内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問(3) 本文中の空所(i)を埋めるのに最も適切な語を(i)～(c)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(i) avoid (ii) face (iii) love (iv) make

設問(4) 本文中の下線部②の[]内に示された語群を、最も適切な語順に並べ換え、解答欄に記入しなさい。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部(A)の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部③ a speed reader の意味内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問(7) 本文中の下線部(B)の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

解答用紙

【1】

(1)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student's answer to question (1).

(2)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student's answer to question (2).

【2】

(1)

(2)

男性

女性

【3】

設問(1)

a.	b.
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設問(2)

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設問(3)

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設問(4)

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設問(5)

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設問(6)

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設問(7)

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