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標準クラステキスト

～難文との格闘による構造把握の無意識化を目指して～



はじめに

入試問題を解くにあたって受験生を悩ます最大の壁はスピードです。難関大はどこも制限時間が厳しい。では、この壁を超えるには何が必要か。意外にもこれは精読力が答えです。スピードを意識して上げることはできません。受験生にできるのは、精読力を地道に上げることだけ。この結果、スピードが気づかぬうちに上がっていた、というのが理想の勉強です。

次に多い悩みは、長文の内容が頭に入っていないというものでしょう。これも鍵は精読力にあります。構造を捉える力の弱い受験生は、精読に気を取られ、内容に注意を払う余裕が無い。この結果、一文ずつぶつ切りに文章を読んでしまい、「木を見て森を見ず」の状態になってしまっています。この壁を破るためにも精読力が必要です。徹底的に構造を把握する技術を頭に叩き込めば、文を読む際に精読に注意を払う必要がなくなります。つまり内容に気を向ける余裕が生まれる。間接的に、精読の練習は文脈を捉える力を補助していると言えるでしょう。

学び方

予習では、時間を制限せず、辞書を積極的に使って訳文を作りましょう。「難しいな」と思ったところは、特に時間をかけて解くべきです。ここを軽く飛ばす生徒は伸びません。

授業中は、講師の解説をよく聞きましょう。メモの取り方は、あとで先生の解説の内容を自分で復元できるようにする、という目的意識を持ったものが良いでしょう。

復習では、間違えた問題、調べないと解けなかった問題をもう一度一から解きましょう。その後、答え合わせをして、メモを見ながら解説の内容を思い出すことが大切です。

講師の頭の動かし方を真似る、という意識をもって受講すると良い。

PART① 熟考して読む

★ 文の主要素を意識する

★ 辞書を引く

★ 文脈を意識する

文型の把握

C.1[SV+修飾語+O]

Scientific achievements of which we can be proud, now place in the hands of *our* generation, the power to destroy the whole of mankind, perhaps all life upon the earth, and that human culture which has been so painstakingly accomplished during many thousands of years. (お茶の水女子大)

文法問題への接続

文法上または内容上の誤りがある下線部を一つ選べ。

Rules ^(a)that guide people in their everyday behavior, that tell them how to till the fields or work their machines or mate or die, ^(b)do much. more than establish and maintain patterns of hierarchy. ^(c)They make available people the wisdom of accumulated experience, and they secure people ^(d)against the totally unexpected in social encounters. They also make possible the implicit cooperation that supports social life. In the classical line of sociological thinking, ^(e)rules originate and persist in the effort to solve these problems of collective life. (東京大'25)

C.2[S + 修飾語 + V]

Have you ever noticed that practically everything you read justifies and reinforces your own opinions and views on life? We form opinions and then spend our entire lifetimes validating what we believe to be true. This rigidity is sad, because there is so much we can learn from points of view that are different from our own. It's also sad because the stubbornness it takes to keep our heart and mind closed to everything other than our own point of view creates a great deal of inner stress. A closed mind is always fighting to keep everything else at arm's length. (奈良女子大'17)

文法問題への接続

(1)One (2)way (3)to deal with (4)the (5)problems (6)were (7)to be (8)suggested by (9)the committee.

(東京大'99)

C.3[SVOO の受動態]

In spite of being a scientist, I strongly believe an education that fails to place a heavy emphasis on the humanities is a missed opportunity. Without a base in humanities, both the students and the democratic society these students must enter as informed citizens are denied a full view of the heritage and critical habits of mind that make civilization worth the effort. (名古屋大'17)

C.4 [同格]

According to one scientific study, music raises the learning capacity in so-called "hard" subjects as mathematics and physics in addition to language acquisition, and this should help restore a more balanced curriculum. Researchers, in the paper on music and spatial task performance, reported that listening to as little as ten minutes of Mozart's music produced an elevation in brain power lasting ten to fifteen minutes, a finding that triggered much of the current interest in the positive effect of music on learning.

(京都大'02)

C.5 [同格]

What does it mean to "read between the lines"? Essentially, it's to realize that what we are hearing—or reading—is not what it appears to be, that hidden inside what is being said is another message or implication, one the apparent audience doesn't, or hopefully doesn't, recognize.

(東京大'25)

多義語

A.1[単語]

There is one episode from the history of medicine that illustrates particularly well how an evidence-based approach forces the medical establishment to accept the conclusions that emerge when medicine is put to the test. Florence Nightingale, today a well-known figure, was a woman with very little reputation, but she still managed to win a bitter argument against the male-dominated medical establishment by arming herself with solid, unquestionable data. Indeed, she can be seen as one of the earliest advocates of evidence-based medicine, and she successfully used it to transform Victorian healthcare.

(九州大'16)

補充問題

As Albert Einstein once said, "not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted."

(明治学院大'23)

A.2 [単語]

It's this ability to spot a pattern that gives humans an edge in negotiating the natural world.

(東工大'22)

類題への接続

Language is crucial for identity and belonging and immigrant parents negotiate this issue in their homes on a regular basis.

(東京外国語大'22)

A.3 [単語]

Some time ago, play was integrated into urban life, without recourse to any specially arranged spaces. When cities' increased road traffic began to lay increasing claim to streets and squares, it pushed children out of the public realm. Nowadays they are exiled to predetermined playgrounds, whose number and quality have a decisive impact on play options. If a district lacks playgrounds, or if they are of a poor quality, we lose not only important places of retreat for children, but also points of social concentration. (首都大東京'17)

A.4 [単語]

Colors have specific significance based on the various meanings our culture associates with them, and we use them like a simple language. Blood is red, for example, so red in many cultures is seen to be an aggressive color and is used both as a warning, as in the sign system used for road traffic, and to signify passion, as in the gift of a red rose. In traffic signs, green, the color of nature and harmony, is used as the opposite of red to mean 'safe to go'. Perhaps because we associate darkness and 'the night' with death, clothes at funerals are black to acknowledge mourning, whereas at carnivals we put together as many bright, primary colors as possible.

(大阪大'04)

C.1 [文脈]

The fundamental reason why exceptional creativity and genius tend to elude institutional training is that they arise from many elements, such as motivation and personality, whereas schools, colleges, and universities focus chiefly on only one element: intelligence. Whatever intelligence consists of—and there is still no consensus after a century of intelligence testing—it does not appear to be the same as creativity. Intellectual skills and artistic creativity surely do not mutually exclude each other, but neither do they necessarily accompany each other. (大阪大'13)

From *Genius: A Very Short Introduction* by Andrew Robinson, Oxford University Press. By permission of Oxford University Press

文法問題への接続

AThe scientists found Bthat human volunteers could correctly guess Cthe meaning of each gestures Dmade by apes over 50% of the time. (早稲田大'24)

名詞構文と無生物主語構文

B.1 [名詞構文]

Science rests ultimately on a set of assumptions, usually called axioms. These are statements, such as that the universe is infinite in all directions; or that science studied on the planet Earth will yield exactly the same results in the same circumstances in any other part of the universe. ⁽¹⁾The truth of axioms like these is impossible to prove, but one of the objectives of science is, or should be, to keep them under continuous review. The concept of time, for example, was implicitly thought until this century to be the same for any observer, anywhere, but Einstein showed that time was strictly a local matter. The axiom of constant time was shattered as soon as Einstein's theory had been accepted. Thus one scientist's axiom might be another's challenge, and axioms are only accepted as long as they survive.

(京都大'95)

文法問題への接続

^AAlthough they have all worked hard ^Bfor no less than a year, ^Cthe success of the experiment has not proven ^Dyet ^Ewith any certainty. ^E ALL CORRECT

(早稲田大'25)

B.2 [名詞構文]

Consider Epicurus. Here was a man prepared to confront the question, what does it take to make a man happy? His answer includes: friendship; freedom; a willingness to analyze and reduce anxieties about such things as death, illness, and money. The capacity of money to deliver happiness, he insisted, is present in small salaries but will not rise with the largest. ⁽¹⁾A recently published book by an eminent sociologist describes a number of studies which have indeed shown that once a person's income is above the poverty level, an increasingly larger one contributes next to nothing to happiness. Quite the reverse happens: as wealth accumulates, family solidarity and community bonding disintegrate.

(京都大'01)

B.3 [名詞構文]

次の英文の下線部を和訳せよ。

I was wondering how on earth I was going to get through the evening. Saturday. Saturday night and I was left alone with my grandmother.

The others had gone—my mother and my sister, both dating. Of course, I would have gone, too, if I had been able to get away first. Then I would not have had to think about the old woman, going through the routines that she would fill her evening with. I would have slipped away and left my mother and my sister to argue, not with each other but with my grandmother, each separately conducting a running battle as they prepared for the night out. One of them would lose and the loser would stay at home, angry and frustrated at being in on a Saturday night, the one night of all the week for pleasure. Well, some chance of pleasure. There was hardly ever any real fulfillment of hopes but at least the act of going out brought with it a possibility and that was something to fight for.

(東京大'02)

B.4 [無生物主語]

The public is interested in scientific work for a great variety of reasons. Science is powerful, expensive, elitist, inaccessible, yet also forward-looking, optimistic, full of promise, even, at times, spectacular. More than any other area of knowledge, science carries with it the sense of advancement, moving ahead, exploration, newness. ⁽¹⁾Science visibly improves its own powers, adds to itself, and carries us all forward with it. There have long been moral and emotional reasons to be informed about the latest advances, and now there are political and social ones as well. Knowing some of the facts and issues surrounding the latest research developments allows one to be part, and feel part, of the decision-making process. Some of this knowledge and related impressions have come from media reporting itself, past and present. But this does not mean that scientists are required to adopt and repeat such images in every instance. (京都大'04)

B.5 [無生物主語]

Many of us live not just in diverse societies, but what anthropologist Steven Vertovec terms "super-diverse" societies. More and more people are moving around and bringing their languages and cultures with them.

In the UK, 20% of school children are multilingual. They speak at least one other language in addition to English.

Parents, of course, have a lot on their plate simply keeping their children fed, safe and educated. But if you do have more than one language in your family, then decisions have to be made on how to navigate that terrain too.

If linguists have long paid attention to the idea of bilingual parenting, a new appreciation of linguistic and cultural complexity in super-diverse societies has seen the advent of a new approach. What experts call plurilingualism views language use as fluid and dynamic. (東京外国語大'22)

C.1[省略]

Telling stories is an activity that has been with human beings from the beginning of time. We might go so far as to say we are story-telling animals born with narrative instinct. We go to work in the morning, see our officemates, and tell them what happened on the previous night; we go home in the evening, see our family, and tell them what happened during the day. We love to tell stories and we love to listen to them. Narrative is everywhere: news, gossip, dreams, fantasies, reports, confessions, and so on and so forth.

In particular, we spend a deal of time consuming all kinds of fictional narratives, such as novels, cartoon stories, movies, TV serials. Surely it will be of some use to ponder whether fiction is good for us or not. Indeed, this is a problem with a long history going back to ancient philosophers. Plato famously excluded poets from his ideal republic, for he thought their creations were ultimately untrue. Put in the simplest terms, he regarded poems as lies. He did not believe something offered as fiction could justify itself. His brightest pupil Aristotle thought differently. One major point of Aristotle's theory is said to be (1)while history expresses the particular, concentrating on specific details as they happened, poetry can illuminate the universal, not allowing the accidental to intervene. Hence the justification. (京都大'21)

C.2 [無生物主語]

Why is the *Mona Lisa* the best-known painting in the entire world? ⁽¹⁾ A simple glimpse at even some of her features—her silhouette, her eyes, perhaps just her hands—brings instant recognition even to those who have no taste or passion for painting. Its commercial use in advertising far exceeds that of any other work of art. (東京大'04)

文法問題への接続

私は由紀子と偶然知り合った。 (慶応義塾大'10)

(C) led me to become acquainted with Yukiko.

Japan () a rapid increase in the number of private cars in the second half of the 20th century.

[caught / saw / happened / lasted] (関西学院大'21)

_____ terrorists, which shocked the customers.

[be / by / close / investigation / owned / revealed / the store / to] (東京大'03)

C.3 [名詞構文]

次の下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

Growing older is an activity we are familiar with from an early age. In our younger years upcoming birthdays are anticipated with a glee that somewhat diminishes as the years progress. Our younger selves feel that time moves slowly, whereas, with advancing years, time seems to fly at an ever quickening pace. And late in life, or when a person is faced with a terminal illness no matter what their age, the sense of a finite amount of time remaining becomes acute, and there may be a renewed focus on making the most of one's allotted time in life. (大阪大'18)
