

2010年度 大阪大学 前期 英語(外国語以外)

I

(A) 自然界とそこに生息するものを、道具、物、資源として人間に役立つという以外には価値のないものとみなすことに依然として固執している人がいる。こうした捉え方は、このような上下関係をまったく認めず、人間と動植物とを隔てる壁はないとする原住民の捉え方とは非常に異なっている。

(B) 脳の発達と環境とは相互作用をする。子供は、複雑なパターンを理解し、環境となりうる数多くのものから学ぶ能力をもって生まれてくる。環境との相互作用によって子供の脳が形作られ、子供が生きている現実の社会に適合するように潜在的学習能力が狭められるのである。

設問(1) ㉑(口) ㉒(へ) ㉓(二) ㉔(八) ㉕(ホ)

設問(2) (i)(二)(ii)(二)(iii)(口)

設問(3) 花が開き閉じる時間が異なる12種類の植物を円形に配列して作った時計。

設問(4) ユーグレナが干潮時には川面まで上昇し、満潮時には泥の下に潜るといった光景。(37字)

設問(5) 実際は、ユーグレナは潮の干満の時刻が近づいていることを感知しているわけではない。

設問(6) (口)

<作例1>

What parents should not show their children is a negative attitude toward reality. For instance, even if they happen to be thrown into unemployment, they should be tough enough to find ways to make their living doing whatever they can, instead of just getting upset. The reason is that children must be prepared to confront various aspects of life without evading difficulties after they become independent of their parents. (69 words)

<作例2>

I think parents should not show their children that they lose their temper for no good reason. For example, even when parents scold children thoroughly, they should let children know why they have done so; otherwise, children will not understand what is wrong with their behavior and feel they are not loved. Children often imitate what parents do, so it is very important for parents to refrain from losing their temper. They should behave rationally. (75 words)

<作例3>

Parents should not act in front of their children as if they were perfect human beings. For example, when they have made some kind of mistake or have caused trouble, parents should admit it honestly and apologize. From the parents' example, children can learn that everyone makes mistakes and what to do when they have done something wrong, which helps them learn not to be afraid of making errors. (69 words)

(A)

< 作例 1 >

You cannot, however, completely avoid making mistakes. It is through making mistakes that you learn something. When you look back on your life, wasn't it when you had difficulty, rather than when everything was going well, that you learned something very important to your life?

< 作例 2 >

But you cannot avoid making mistakes all the time. It is from mistakes that you can learn a lot. When you look back on your life, you might feel that you learned the most important things when nothing worked out for you rather than when everything went well.

(B)

(イ)

< 作例 1 >

The first thing you may do is see the broad outline of what you are going to write, and then elaborate your writing by adding flavors and tones until you can see the whole picture. The given number of pages is the size of your canvas. You can freely correct what you have written until you can grasp the rough picture, breaking up the natural order of words and phrases, connecting detailed parts to each other, or altering the balance of what is solid and what is subtle.

< 作例 2 >

It is done by looking straight at the outline and then, revising it many times, adding lines and colors with paint until the whole thing is attained. If the number of pages of the manuscript you are supposed to write is limited, that number is equivalent to the size of a canvas. Until a fairly good vision appears, you may touch up your subject to your heart's content: breaking the linearity of language temporarily, trying to make some parts correspond with others, changing the balance between profound expressions and soft ones, and so on.

(口)

< 作例 1 >

If you think that scientific knowledge, fully analyzing and explaining an object, makes it less interesting, you are mistaken. As a natural phenomenon becomes more clearly analyzed, it only becomes more mysterious.

< 作例 2 >

Some people may think that the knowledge of natural science is boring. They think that a natural phenomenon seems to them less interesting if they are able to explain it and understand it better. I don't think they are right; the more we know about natural phenomena, the more mysterious and the more interesting they become.