



LESSON 1	
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■ 予習用

【1】 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。[ 福島大 ]

How do we improve vocabulary, spelling, and writing? By reading, reading, reading. Vocabulary and spelling are not learned best by looking words up in the dictionary. (1)You learn the meanings and spellings in the same way teachers learn the names of new students each September: by seeing them again and again, making the connection between the face and the name. Nearly everyone spells by visual memory, not by rules. Most people, when they doubt the correctness of what they have just spelled, write the word out several different ways and choose the one that looks correct. The more a child meets words and sees how they are used in sentences and paragraphs, the greater the chances he will spell words correctly. (2)Conversely, the less you read, the fewer words you meet and the less certain you are of spelling or meaning.

Writing is a similar story. (3)Becoming a skilled writer requires a

process similar to becoming a skilled baseball player. The best players must play a lot of baseball — that's why young players begin in the minor leagues, where they can play more. But baseball players actually spend more of their time *watching* baseball than *playing* it. When they are in the field or in the dugout, only a handful are actually playing; the others are watching how other players throw, hit, and catch the ball. The very same thing is true in writing. Good writers must write a lot, but they read even more — they watch how other people throw words around to catch meaning. The more you read, the better you write.

設問1 下線部(1), (2)の意味を日本語でいい表しなさい。

設問2 下線部(3)の内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

■ 授業用

【1】 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。[ 福島大 ]

## 第1段落

①How do we improve vocabulary, spelling, and writing? ②By

reading, reading, reading. ③Vocabulary and spelling are not learned

best by looking words up in the dictionary. ④(1)You learn the

meanings and spellings in the same way teachers learn the names of

new students each September: by seeing them again and again,

making the connection between the face and the name. ⑤Nearly

everyone spells by visual memory, not by rules. ⑥Most people, when

they doubt the correctness of what they have just spelled, write the

word out several different ways and choose the one that looks

correct. ⑦The more a child meets words and sees how they are

used in sentences and paragraphs, the greater the chances he will

spell words correctly. ⑧(2)Conversely, the less you read, the fewer

words you meet and the less certain you are of spelling or meaning.



## 第2段落

①Writing is a similar story. ②(3)Becoming a skilled writer requires a process similar to becoming a skilled baseball player.☞ ③The best players must play a lot of baseball — that's why young players begin in the minor leagues, where they can play more.☞ ④But baseball players actually spend more of their time *watching* baseball than *playing* it. ⑤When they are in the field or in the dugout, only a handful are actually playing; the others are watching how other players throw, hit, and catch the ball. ⑥The very same thing is true in writing. ⑦Good writers must write a lot, but they read even more — they

watch how other people throw words around to catch meaning.

⑧The more you read, the better you write.



設問1 下線部(1), (2)の意味を日本語でいい表しなさい。

下線部(1) 解答例

毎年9月に教師が新しい生徒の名前を覚える、つまり、その生徒を何度も何度も見て顔と名前を結びつけることによって覚えるのと同じ方法で、あなたは(単語の)意味と綴りを覚えていくのです。

下線部(2) 解答例

それとは逆に、読む量が少なければ少ないほど出会う単語の数は少なくなり、綴りや意味がより不確かになるのだ。

設問2 下線部(3)の内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

下線部(3) 解答例

上手に文章を書こうと思えば、野球選手が、自分でたくさんプレーする以上に他の選手がプレーするのを見ることによって上手になるのと同じように、自分でたくさん文章を書く以上に読書する必要があるということ。

♪ポイント① 比較

問 「彼女は年を取れば取るほど頑固になった。」を以下の2つの文をヒントに英語に直せ。

She got old. 「彼女は年を取った。」

She became stubborn. 「彼女は頑固になった。」

♪ポイント① 比較 — 類文①

The less a mother had talked to her child about time over the  
years, the worse the youngster performed on the tests.

「その年月の間に、母親が時間について子供に話しかけることが少なければ少ないほど、その子供のテストの成績が悪くなった。」

♪ポイント① 比較 — 類文②

問 空所の英語を意味が通じるように並び替えなさい。

The sooner and the more carefully you plan your study abroad,  
(are, you, likely, the, more) to succeed.

♪ポイント① 比較 — 類文③

The more complicated life becomes in a big city like Tokyo, for  
instance, the more things we forget, the more things we can't help  
forgetting, the more things we had better forget.

「例えば、東京のような大都市で生活が複雑になればなるほど、私たちは多くのことを忘れるし、ますます多くのことを忘れないではいけないし、また忘れた方が良いのだ。」

♪ポイント① 比較 — 類文④

My land - England. I seem to love it all the more, the longer I live  
away from it.

「私の祖国、イギリス。私とその祖国から離れて住む期間が長ければ長いほど  
それだけますます祖国を愛しているように思われる。」

【2】 次の文章を読み、下線部(1), (2)を英語になおしなさい。[ 埼玉大 ]

(1)人生ははなはだ不平等である。百の歳を保つ人もあれば、人生半ばでガン

で逝く人もある。生まれたばかりの赤ちゃんが亡くなることだって珍しくない。

しかし、人は誰でも平等の条件のもとで生きている。

それは必ず死ななくてはならないという有限性、いつ死ぬかわからないとい

う危機性である。人は必ず死ぬ、それはいつだかわからない。今晚か、明日の

朝か、五十年後か、自分の死ぬ日、死ぬ時間、死ぬ場所は誰にもわからない。

誰もが死んではじめて自分が死んだことに気づくのであろう。(2)死ぬために飛

行機に乗る人も、死ぬためにドライブに出かける人もいない。みな自分だけは

元気で帰って来られるものと思って出かけて行くのである。

(松平實胤『お盆と私たち』, 2001年より抜粋)

**(1) 生徒の解答**

Life is very unfair. Not only man who lived to hundred but also man who die from cancer in the middle of their life. It is not rare to die the baby who just bear.

**(1) 正解例**

Life is quite unfair. Some people live to be a hundred, whereas others die of cancer only halfway through their lives. It is not rare even for newborn babies to die.

**(2) 生徒の解答**

No one takes airplane and go drive to die. Everyone go out thinking that they can come back safely.

**(2) 正解例**

Nobody gets on a plane in order to die, nor does anyone go for a drive to get killed. Everybody thinks that he will come back home safely, when they leave home.