

授業展開例

入試対策型の授業スタイル

入試対策に絞って柔軟に活用いただけます。番号①～⑤が示す指導順は一例です。

① Skill 1～5

「パラグラフ内の構成」「事実、意見、一般論の捉え方」といった英文読解の基本的な要素を学びます。入試対策に向けた土台作り最適です。

1 パラグラフ内の構成

自分の意見や感想をもとに文章を書いてみると、論理がわかりにくい構成の文章が書かれます。そのための一歩として読まれるべきパラグラフ(Paragraph)「段落」を紹介します。

パラグラフ内は次の3つの要素と流れで構成されるのが普通です。読み手が要点を把握しやすくなる、重要な構成です。

パラグラフ	パラグラフ内で使われる用語(Topics)と意見・主張など(Main Idea)
主題文: Topic Sentence	主題文の要点を支える展開する文、複数の文で構成される。
支持文: Supporting Sentences	主題文の要点を支える展開する文、複数の文で構成される。
結句(まとめ文): Concluding Sentence	主題文とまとめ文を結び、再確認する文。

パラグラフ内の構成には、次の特徴が挙げられます。この特徴を踏まえてパラグラフを読むことで、パラグラフの要点と文章の展開を効率的に捉えることができます。同時に、この特徴を踏まえて文章を書くことが大切です。

パラグラフ内の構成の要点

- 1. パラグラフは、1つのテーマ・主題について述べられるのが普通。
- 2. 主題文は、パラグラフの冒頭に述べられることが多い。
- 3. 支持文は、主題文の展開を支える理由、結果、事実、統計、引用、例示などの情報で構成される。
- 4. 結句(まとめ文)は、主題文の主張が別の表現で述べられる。要約されたりする。新たな主張やテーマでは書かれない。
- 5. それぞれの文は、論理的な展開の連続を示すための役割が「キーワード」などによって果たされる。
- 6. 結句(まとめ文)は、主題文とまとめ文を結び、再確認する文。

①: Chocolate is very tempting to many people. ②: We can't resist it even though we know eating too much of it will cause us to gain weight. ③: However, chocolate has health benefits as well. ④: First, chocolate gives us energy when we are tired. ⑤: More importantly, research shows dark chocolate may keep our blood flowing smoothly, helping to prevent heart attacks. ⑥: These benefits may encourage us to eat more chocolate.

*Topic Sentence: ①, Supporting Sentences: ②-⑤, Concluding Sentence: ⑥

① zone [zəʊn] congregate [kən'grɪgeɪt] competition [kəm'pi:tɪʃən] confidence [kən'fɪdəns]

② apportion [ə'pɔ:ʃən] ③ estimate [es'teɪmət] cabinet [kæ'bɪn] agriculture [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərə]

④ budget [bʌdʒət] ⑤ mission [mɪʃən] surplus [sɜ:'zʌl] aid [eɪd] agency [eɪdʒən]

⑥ long-term [lɒŋ'tɜ:m] ⑦ concentrate [kən'sentri:teɪt]

⑧ no sense [nəʊ 'sens]

② Skill 6～18

図表やグラフを含む英文など、特定の文章の読解に必要なテクニックを身につけます。また、ディスコースマーカーになる語(句)やその機能についても学習します。

6 順序立てて述べる

一連の出来事や手順などを進む順番や時間軸を踏まえて、順序立てて述べるようにします。伝えたい情報をまず論点から述べて、その後の内容を順序立てて述べていきます。このようにすれば、読み手や聞き手は情報の一貫性を保ちながら、重要な情報を取り上げ理解していくことができます。いくつかの例について述べてみます。

①: Lasdy (最後) / Firstly (最初)

②: To begin with (最初) / First of all (最初) / In the first place (最初)

③: Journalists can function in three different ways. Firstly, they can act as "servants of the state" reporting only news that supports those in power. Secondly, they can act as "observers" reporting only what they see as the objective facts. Thirdly, they can act as "watchdogs" demanding that powerful people explain their actions and criticizing policies that they think are wrong or mistaken.

④: A psychologist studied short-term memory in rats using a cage. It had three doors with a light in each door. First, a rat was placed in the closed cage. Next, one of the lights was turned on and then off. There was food for the rat only at this door. After the light was turned off, the rat had to wait for a short time before it was released from its cage. Then, if it went to the correct door, it was able to eat the food that was there. The psychologist did this experiment many times.

⑤: More than 5,000 volunteers picked up over 89 tons of litter from Hawaii's beaches yesterday. What kinds of items did they find? To begin with, cigarette butts were the most common on the beaches—about 126,200 butts were removed. Secondly, plastic litter, which nature cannot break down, is also a problem. For example, bags, wrappers, straws, caps, and cups made of plastic are everywhere. Thirdly, glass bottles were also common. When broken, they are dangerous. Moreover, unusual items such as a small wooden staircase and a sewing machine were also found.

Use the Skills

① You may often see the word "Stop" in long letters on the road. The long letters make it easy for drivers to read them while driving. This is called an optical illusion. Illusions like the Ponzo Illusion and the Ebbinghaus Illusion are a couple of the most famous.

② However, there are other illusions too. For example, let's look at the auditory illusion. If you watch someone's mouth making the "ga" sound, but listen to the "ba" sound when they pronounce it, it may sound like "da". This is called the McGurk Effect. Your auditory sense is being influenced by visual information.

Another is the tactile illusion. If you rub a hard material like tennis racket strings between your hands, it may feel soft, like velvet. This is called the Velvet Hand Illusion.

These illusions are used often in real life. The "Stop" road sign is one. They are used in many other ways, such as information signs in train stations. They are interesting and have the potential to improve our lives.

①: Put the appropriate answers from a. to c. in each blank to explain how to create the Ebbinghaus Illusion.

First, draw ①. Then, around one of them, draw ②. Finally, around the other circle, draw ③.

This picture is called the Ebbinghaus Illusion. The first two circles you draw are the same size, but one appears to be larger.

a. two circles of the same size b. larger circles c. smaller circles

②: Choose one of the following optical illusions and write an English explanation using ① as a guide. These explain it to your group members in English while drawing the picture.

a. Müller-Lyer Illusion b. Dehnbout Illusion c. Oppel-Kandt Illusion

Müller-Lyer Illusion: ミュラーリヤー Illusion / Dehnbout Illusion: デルブアウト Illusion / Oppel-Kandt Illusion: オッペルカント Illusion

① observe [ə'zɜ:v] state [steɪt] observe [ə'zɜ:v] objective [ə'dʒektɪv] short-term [ʃɔ:t'tɜ:m]

② item [aɪtəm] cigarette [sɪ'ɡɪrɪt] but [bʌt] wrapper [wɹə'pə:ɪ] straw [strɔ:] eyeglass [eɪ'gɪsl]

③ wooden [wɹɪ'dən] wide [waɪd] staircase [steɪ'skeɪs] sewing [si:'wiŋ]

④ break down = make = ...

⑤ optical [ɒ'ptɪkəl] illusion [ɪ'lju:ʒən] authority [ə'θɔ:ɪtɪ] pronounce [prə'nʌns] visual [vɪʒuəl]

⑥ locate [lə'keɪt] no [nəʊ] bring [brɪŋ] never [nevə]

⑦ a couple of =

限られた時間の中で、効率よく入試対策ができる授業スタイル。

③ 本課 Lesson

最初に Rapid Reading で本文全体を読み、その後に Overview や Comprehension などの問題に取り組むといった使い方も可能です。

Rapid Reading

Look at the illustration below. What do you see? Some people might see a rabbit facing to the right, while others might see a duck facing to the left. This illustration shows how our eyes can be tricked, what is called an optical illusion. Such illusions have been used in various ways which we can see in our daily lives.

First, one example is the manner in which they have historically been incorporated into structural designs. The Aronson (dry landscape) garden at the Zen temple Ryōinji in Kyoto illustrates such a use. Its surface may look completely level, but actually, it inclines towards the garden's south-east corner. Also, the west-side earthen wall is slightly higher at its northern end. These factors create an optical illusion that makes this surface look deeper. This effect is the same as the one seen in the Ponzo Illusion (Figure 1), in which the horizontal line closer to the top looks longer than the line below it, even though the two are exactly the same length.

Second, another optical illusion can be seen in the picture below, which shows the interior of a house that appears to have an extremely high ceiling. The effect is caused by the Pink Illusion (Figure 2), in which the vertical line seems longer than the horizontal line despite their lengths being precisely the same. Using this effect can make a room look more spacious than it actually is.

Third, another technique employed recently is to create, on a two-dimensional surface, the appearance of a three-dimensional object. In one train station, for instance, people are frequently unable to find an elevator located in a blind spot. To assist them, a sign that appears to be three-dimensional is painted on the floor. The sign is of significant help in sending people in the right direction.

Last, they can be used at an intersection with no traffic lights. Crosswalk designs that look three-dimensional have been painted on some roads to prevent traffic accidents. From the viewpoint of approaching drivers, it looks like large concrete blocks are in the road. Hopefully, drivers will slow down when they see them, before entering the crosswalk.

Of course, the power of optical illusions is limited. It cannot make a garden larger, nor can it make a ceiling higher. Over time, a crosswalk painted to appear three-dimensional will lose its effectiveness in preventing accidents. Drivers will come to realize that what they are seeing is just an optical illusion. Nonetheless, with such limitations kept in mind, it should be possible to find an even wider variety of useful applications of optical illusions.

TRUE OR FALSE

① The Aronson garden uses the same type of optical illusion as the Ponzo Illusion.
② In the Pink Illusion, the upper line looks longer than the lower line, even though they are the same length.
③ Optical illusions cannot be used to assist people with disabilities.
④ Optical illusions can make gardens larger and ceilings higher.
⑤ Optical illusions can make gardens larger and ceilings higher.

Overview

Choose the most appropriate word from the list below to fill in each blank.

Introduction	Topic	Conclusion
optical illusion	optical illusion	optical illusion

Comprehension

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
a. Optical illusions are interesting to read your friends about.
b. Optical illusions have a large variety of practical uses.
c. Optical illusions are not effective because people seldom notice them.

2. Answer the following questions (a) to (c) below.
a. Choose one (a) mentioned in the passage.
b. Optical illusions are usually used to assist people with disabilities.
c. A room which uses an optical illusion looks better than it really is.
d. Optical illusions have been used in structural designs.

3. What is the correct order of events for the way an optical illusion was used in a train station?
① Fig. 1 ② Sign ③ People ④ Station

4. They become less effective when people adapt to them.
b. They depend on the angle from which they are viewed.
c. They are interpreted in different ways by different people.

5. The purposes of using the optical illusions in the passage can be put into two categories. Choose the appropriate option for the purpose of the sign.
a. Make people happier
b. Show the artistic beauty
c. Prevent traffic accidents
d. Make something look more spacious

6. Make something look more spacious
d. Show people's attention.

④ Skill 補充問題集 → p.57

Skill を学習した後に、さらに演習を行えるように、補充問題を用意しています。

⑤ 関連入試問題データ → p.61 Workbook 文字データ → p.70

関連入試問題データと Workbook (Advanced) には計 22 題の長文入試問題を収録しています。Workbook (Standard) の巻末には共通テスト(一部抜粋)と私立大学入試の文法問題を収録しています。

FLEX ENGLISH COMMUNICATION III

Lesson 1 関連入試問題 名城大 2018年大問【1】

次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Early humans watched their fires blacken the ceilings of the caves where they lived. They saw blue and red in the sky and brown and green on the ground. In time, red, blue, and green were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student became the first to manufacture a synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colorful place. By the 20th century, as scientists discovered the psychological effects of colors, everyone from advertisers to educators found ways to make use of color to influence our feelings and behavior.

Red, the color of human blood, has traditionally symbolized intensity, fire, love, and anger. In Eastern cultures, it also represents luck, wealth and success. In humans, some people reddish, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed, sending a clear signal to others. British anthropologists Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the University of Durham found that when opponents in a game are more equally matched, the team dressed in red is more likely to win. Why? According to Barton, "red seems to be the color, across species, that signals dominance" — giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this "bold color causes the heart rate to accelerate. However, one of red's lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are reported to be more passive when the walls are painted a specific shade of pink.

Humans have also used the color red in everything from politics to advertising. Many food products in the U.S., for example, are packaged in red containers. Why? The color makes the product look as if it is advancing toward the shopper.

Yellow, the color we most often associate with sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a color that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colors to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens used to "highlight important information in a text. The color is also used to "caution people: soccer players, for example, are shown yellow as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant