

2025年直前講習

難関国立大学2次対策



どのように取り組むか

令和7年1月30日（木）

■何が同じで何が違うか

1. 英文が正確に理解できる
2. 内容のポイントを的確に捉えられる
3. 日本語で的確にまとめ、表現できる

■記述問題の何がポイントか

3. 日本語の表現力の向上

① 要点の整理

- ・ 下線部の内容を箇条書きにし，核心を捉える

② 簡潔な日本語への言い換え

- ・ 英文の意味を保ちつつ，平易で簡潔な日本語に置き換える

③ 字数制限への対応

- ・ 制限字数内で的確に表現する。不要な情報を削ぎ落とし，エッセンスを伝える

■コロン「:」とセミコロン「;」

- [A] : [B]
 - AをBが「説明」
- [A] ; [B]
 - AとBは等しい形（文と文、語と語など）
 - 等位接続詞
 - A and B
 - A but B
 - A or B
 - A , for B ※文と文のみ



Rumours spread by two different but overlapping processes: **popular confirmation** and in-group momentum. **The first** occurs because each of us tends to rely on what others think and do. **Once a certain number of people appear to believe a rumour, others will believe it too, unless they have good reason to think it is false.** Most rumours involve topics on which people lack direct or personal knowledge, and so most of us often simply trust the crowd. As more people accept the crowd view, the crowd grows larger, creating a real risk that large groups of people will believe rumours even though they are completely false.

In-group momentum refers to the fact that when like-minded people get together, they often end up believing a more extreme version of what they thought before. Suppose that members of a certain group are inclined to accept a rumour about, say, the evil intentions of a certain nation. In all likelihood, they will become more committed to that rumour after they have spoken to each other. ⁽¹⁾Indeed, they may move from being tentative believers to being absolutely certain, even though their only new evidence is what other members of the group believe. Consider the role of the internet here: when people see many tweets or posts from like-minded people, they are strongly inclined to accept a rumour as true.

(2) What can be done to **reduce the risk** that these two processes will lead us to **accept false rumours**? The most obvious answer, and the standard one, involves **the system of free expression**: **people should be exposed to balanced information and to corrections from those who know the truth**. Freedom usually works, but in some contexts (3) it is an **incomplete** remedy. People do **not process** information **in a neutral way**, and **emotions often get in the way of truth**. **People take in new information in a very uneven way, and those who have accepted false rumours do not easily give up their beliefs, especially when there are strong emotional commitments involved**. It can be extremely hard to change what people think, even by presenting them with facts.

■要約問題のポイント

- 盛り込む内容は、およそ日本語12字
- 70から80字なら、6ポイント程度
 - うわさが広まるのは (9字)
 - 集団内での意見の激化 (10字)
 - 大衆への同調 (6字)
 - うわさの広まりのを防ぐには (12字)
 - 公正な情報に触れる (9字)
 - 広がるのを防ぐのが困難なのは (15字)
 - 偏った情報処理や感情が邪魔 (13字)
 - 人の考えを変える難しさ (11字)

■本スライドのダウンロード先

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※質問は上記の「英語超長文演習」の
「コメント欄」に書き込んでください