

# Simple Skills for English Writing

## シンプル英作文

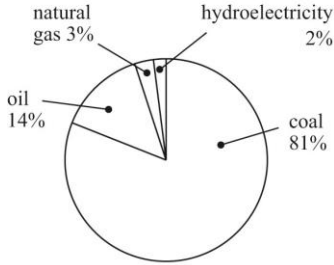
### 自由英作文補充データ抜粋見本

最新の入試問題より、バリエーションに  
富んだ自由英作文9題を追加データとして  
提供させていただきます。

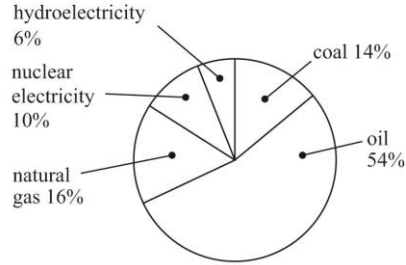
**Ⅲ 図表を説明する(1) (問題編)**

Look at the pie charts below. Compare and contrast the two charts and write your own analysis of them. (About 60 words) (小樽商大)

**Look at these pie charts.**



Industrial Energy Demand -1925



Industrial Energy Demand - Present Day

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## IX 対話〔会話〕を完成する (解答編)

### 【解答例 1】

(1) I mean that even if you don't know the words of a song, you can understand every kind of music in the world. For example, you can really enjoy jazz, which is originally from the United States, even if you don't know English. You have only to focus on melodies, rhythm or emotions when you listen to music. (58 語)

(2) Take classical music, for instance. Ordinary people are not familiar with it. It is too difficult for them to understand, because it has its own melodies, rhythm, or tempo. This tells us that we should know more about the culture or traditions behind music before you can have an interest in it. (52 語)

### 【解答例 2】

(1) I think we don't rely on language when we understand music. Take an orchestra, for instance. Its members are from different countries in the world, but they play classical music with the same musical instruments. They concentrate on melodies, rhythm or emotions when they play music. They don't need language as long as they play music. (56 語)

(2) Each country in the world has its own traditional songs such as *enka* or folk songs in Japan. They are closely related with its culture or customs. If you don't know about Japanese culture or customs, you won't be able to understand Japanese *enka* or folk songs. To like is one thing, and to understand another. (56 語)

### 【アプローチ】

- ① 1 行に 7～8 語と考えれば、50～60 語を目安に書くとよい。
- ② 最初の Anne の発話に注目する→「文学には言葉の障壁がある。つまり、文学には『国境』があるが、音楽にはない」。従って、空所(1)には、「音楽には言葉はいらない」とその理由を書くとよい。「歌詞がわからなくても音楽を楽しめる」などが考えられる。What do you mean by ～?で聞かれているので、(1)は I mean that ～, I think ～で始めるとよい。
- ③ Ken の最後の発話に注目する→「音楽にも『国境』がある」。よって、空所(2)には「音楽にも『国境』がある」とその理由を書く。必ずしも「言葉 (の障壁)」にこだわる必要はない。「音楽はその国独自の文化や習慣と深く関係している」として、例を挙げて説明するとよい。

### 【ここに気をつけよう】

問題を見ると、最初はかなり難しく感じる。しかし、Anne と Ken の対話にヒントがある。それを踏まえて、身の回りのことに焦点を当て、解答の手掛かりにする。すべての自由英作文に当てはまることでもある。

**IX 対話〔会話〕を完成する** (問題編)

次の会話を読んで、空所(1), (2)に入る適切な発言を、解答欄におさまるように英語で書きなさい。 (京都大)

Anne: Literature has a language barrier, and it's very hard to understand foreign literature. I believe there are definitely borders in literature. But music has no borders. That's a good point of music.

Ken: Wait a minute. What do you mean by "music has no borders"?

Anne: (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, this demonstrates that music has no borders.

Ken: Well, actually, the problem is not so simple.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

That's why I think there are borders in music after all.

### Ⅲ 図表を説明する(1) (解答編)

#### 【解答例 1】

The two pie charts compare industrial energy demand in 1925 and (in) the present. Demand for coal has greatly decreased from 81% in 1925 to 14% in the present, but the need for oil has sharply increased from 14% to 54%. Moreover, the percentage of natural gas is now over 5 times as high. Nuclear electricity, which was not used before, is now available. (64 語)

#### 【解答例 2】

These pie charts show industrial energy demand in 1925 and the present day. The demand on coal has dropped from 81% to 14%, while that of oil in need has risen from 14% to 54%. In addition, the level of natural gas in demand is more than 5 times as high, compared to 1925. Also nuclear energy is now included. (60 語)

#### 【解答例 3】

The two charts show industrial energy demand in 1925 and the present day. Coal used to provide 81% of energy, but now it only provides 14%. On the other hand, oil's share increased from 14% to 54%. Even much more natural gas is now used. Lastly, nuclear energy, which was not available in 1925, now provides 10% of our energy needs. (61 語)

#### 【アプローチ】

- ① 語数制限が約 60 語なので 60±10%, 54~66 語を目安に書く。
- ② 「図表がどのようなものなのか」を最初に書く。
- ③ 各グラフのタイトルは **Industrial Energy Demand** のように、それぞれの語頭が大文字で与えられているが、これらを解答で一般名詞として使うときには語頭をすべて小文字にすること。
- ④ 2 つの円グラフで大きく変化した数字の項目を選んで比較する。また、片方のグラフにしかない項目にも注目する。
- ⑤ 1925 年と現在をグラフで比較しているので、時制は過去形と現在形が基本。また、増減の表現には現在完了を用いる。



## Ⅵ 図表を説明する(2) (解答編)

### 【解答例 1】

The table tells us about the history of the voting ages and qualifications in our country. In 1890, only men at the age of 25 years and older could vote. The percentage of men qualified to vote was only 1.1%. The percentage rose [increased], and in 1945 the percentage of people who could vote rose to 48.7%. Two main reasons for the increase were that the voting age was lowered to 20 and both men and women could vote. In 2015, the age was lowered to 18. (87 語)

### 【解答例 2】

The tables show the changes in the number of people who could vote and the requirements to be able to vote in Japan from 1889 to 2015. In 1889, only men aged 25 and over who paid 15 yen or more in tax could vote. They made up 1.1% of the population. In 1945, women were allowed to vote and the voting age was lowered to 20, increasing the percentage to 48.7%. Since 2015, anyone who is over 18 years old is allowed to vote. This means that 83.7% of Japan's population can now vote. (95 語)

### 【解答例 3】

The table tells us about the history of the voting ages and qualifications in our country. At first, in 1890 only wealthy men of a certain age were allowed to vote. Over time, the restrictions were relaxed; the age restrictions were changed in 1945 and 2015, setting at 18 years of age. The "tax payer" restriction was removed in 1925 and women became able to vote in 1945. The total effect is that now 83.7% of the population can vote, compared to only 1.1% in 1889. (86 語)

### 【アプローチ】

- ① 語数制限が約 90 語なので 90±10%, 81~99 語を目安に書く。
- ② 図表を正確に読み取り, 説明すること。増減・大小の表現に気をつける。
- ③ 「図表がどういうものなのか」を最初を書く。
- ④ 表にある年(選挙法の公布年)を軸に, 歴史的変化について説明するとよい。例えば有権者の資格や全人口に占める有権者の割合の変化を中心に書き進めるとよい。
- ⑤ 過去の事実について記述する際, 時制は過去形が基本になる。しかし, 全体として表を総括するには現在完了を用いるとよい。表にある 2015 年は現在ではないが, 表にしていることが現在に至ると考えれば, 現在完了の継続となる。また, 表から読み取れる事実は現在形で書く。