

2026年度 大阪大学 前期 英語<外国語以外>

I

(A) 長きに渡って、人間以外の動物は、伝達、欺き、文化、技術、政治、道徳といった人間の社会的能力の特質や起源に関する証拠が得られる重要な源泉とみなされてきた。こうした形態の社会性において人間は際立って秀でており、この点から、多くの学問分野の理論家たちは、人間が高度な社会的認知を促進する独自の適応形質を持っているという仮説を立てた。

(B) 小説では、登場人物が夢（あるいは悪夢）の中に生きていたことに気づき、目から鱗が落ちて新たな方向性が定まる瞬間がよく描かれる。歴史を題材とした筋書きの中でもこうしたことは起こるが、通常はもっと時間がかかり、気づいた時はほぼ常に手遅れである。

II

設問(1)

[i] (ロ) [ii] (イ) [iii] (イ) [iv] (ロ) [v] (ハ) [vi] (ニ)

設問(2)

(A) (ニ) (B) (ロ) (C) (イ)

設問(3) 芸術作品は何らかの形で別のものを模倣したり描写したり、あるいはある種の記号として別のものを「代理」したりする役割。

設問(4) 人間が彫刻を制作する動機の多くが進化によって説明できることが分かったとしても、私たちはやはり彫刻を芸術とみなすだろうと考えるということ。

設問(5)

① I believe that animals can create primitive forms of art, even if they do not have as much intention as humans do. For example, the bowers made by satin bowerbirds are carefully designed to attract females. Their beauty and complexity seem similar to human artistic activities in some ways. (49 words)

② I doubt that animals truly make art because many of their creations seem to be driven by instinct rather than intention. For instance, the nests of white-spotted puffer fish closely resemble one another in shape and materials. This similarity suggests that the nests result from fixed evolutionary patterns, not creativity. (50 words)

III

<作例1>

In a “post-truth” era, people must cultivate the ability to think critically through academic inquiry. This ability enables them to determine whether information is reliable. For example, by studying

history, students learn to evaluate evidence carefully and revise existing assumptions when the evidence proves to be unreliable. Such a process allows people to see things as they really are and make sound judgments, an ability that is especially important today when personal feelings and beliefs are often prioritized over objectivity. (80 words)

< 作例 2 >

I think everyone needs to learn psychology in order to live in the post-truth age. Advertisers, politicians, and cult leaders try to manipulate us by making us believe what they want us to believe, exploiting our psychological weaknesses through various tactics. By studying psychology, we can understand how emotions and cognitive biases affect our judgment. This knowledge enables us to recognize when someone is trying to mislead with false information and to protect ourselves by making more rational decisions. (79 words)

IV

(A)

< 作例 1 >

It should be noted here that how one perceives a sound created as a result of brain processing differs greatly from person to person. The same sound that seems high-pitched to one can be low-pitched to another. The way that a sound is perceived can change even for the same individual depending on the circumstances.

< 作例 2 >

What is important here is that the way the brain perceives sound varies greatly among individuals. The same sound may seem high to some people and low to others. Even the same person may perceive a particular sound differently depending on the situation.

(B)

(イ)

< 作例 1 >

Yet, if we think about it carefully, we realize that we have far less information about our own bodies than we usually imagine. We can see only a small part of the whole surface of our bodies. It is impossible for anyone to look directly at their back or the back of their head, not to mention the inside of their body. Moreover, we will never in our lives be able to see our own faces, which enable others to identify who we are.

< 作例 2 >

Upon careful reflection, however, we come to realize that the knowledge we have of our own bodies

is far poorer than we tend to assume. Only a small portion of our bodies is visible to us. We have never directly observed the inner parts of our bodies, nor have we ever seen our backs or the back of our heads. Indeed, throughout our lives, we are never able to see the very face by which others perceive us as ourselves.

(口)

< 作例 1 >

However, scientists tend to cling stubbornly to their own hypotheses, and because these hypotheses are often false, a huge amount of time and effort that they devote to repeated experiments ends up being wasted. Therefore, what is really required in scientific research is not so much innate genius or a flash of inspiration as self-doubt, endurance in the face of disappointment, and the courage to give up when necessary.

< 作例 2 >

However, researchers are obstinate and stick to their own theories. In this way, they waste too much time over trial and error. Therefore, the ability which scientists truly need to have while pursuing scientific research is being skeptical about themselves, tolerant toward disappointment, and readily giving up rather than having true genius or flashes of insight.