

英語問題 (60 分)

(この問題冊子は 8 ページである。)

受験についての注意

1. 監督の指示があるまで、問題を開いてはならない。
2. 携帯電話・スマートフォンの電源は切ること。
3. 時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能などを使用してはならない。
4. 試験開始前に、監督から指示があったら、解答用紙の受験番号欄の番号が自身の受験番号かどうかを確認し、氏名を記入すること。
5. 解答用紙は 3 枚ある。解答は解答欄に記入し、その他の部分に何も書いてはならない。
6. 監督から試験開始の合図があったら、この問題の冊子が、上に記したページ数通りそろっているかどうか確かめること。
7. 筆記具は、H、F、HB の黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆やボールペンなどを使用してはならない。訂正する場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 問題冊子と解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。

以上

I 次の (1) ～ (5) の英文を読み、下線部に最も近い意味のものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

(1) The hikers stopped when the trail became too dangerous to continue.

- A. hazardous B. incompetent C. vertical D. difficult

(2) Before the test, students were told to put digital devices into their bags.

- A. outfits B. gadgets C. garments D. utensils

(3) After the protest in front of the office, the company agreed to pay the workers more.

- A. demonstration B. security C. examination D. survey

(4) We're out of milk, so can you please run to the supermarket for me?

- A. give B. look C. point D. go

(5) Our parents' generation will be blamed for destroying the environment.

- A. criticized B. praised C. admitted D. decorated

Ⅱ 次の (6) ～ (10) の英文を読み、空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

(6) I'm sorry, I couldn't hear your () clearly.

- A. respect B. reply C. resident D. reform

(7) Tom never listened to his mother and always did only () he wanted.

- A. where B. why C. what D. when

(8) I can't download the file because the Wi-Fi signal is very () here.

- A. small B. short C. late D. weak

(9) The number of tourists visiting our town is () every year.

- A. promoting B. installing C. growing D. succeeding

(10) In order () decrease landfill waste, our town started a new recycling system.

- A. to B. for C. on D. by

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、(11) ～ (15) の空所に入れるのに最もふさわしいものをそれぞれ A～Dの中から選びなさい。

Ancient people dried fruits so they would last longer, and this also made (11) _____ tastier. Some fruits, after they (12) _____ under the sun, get not only sweeter but also more nutritious. Raisins, (13) _____ origin dates back several thousand years, are of course dried grapes. They are rich in minerals such as iron, calcium, and potassium. They also (14) _____ a lot of fiber. Other popular dried fruits are prunes, figs, apricots, and mangos. However, in Japan, dried persimmons have always been one of the most beloved natural sweets. Persimmons can be bitter when fresh, but when dried they (15) _____ so sweet that they taste amazing and make you want to eat more.

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|------|-----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| (11) | A. them | B. such | C. its | D. their |
| (12) | A. having dried | B. are dried | C. drying | D. have drying |
| (13) | A. when | B. that | C. while | D. whose |
| (14) | A. confront | B. control | C. conduct | D. contain |
| (15) | A. translate | B. become | C. cross | D. create |

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、設問 (16) ～ (27) に答えなさい。なお、*印のついた語句には注があります。

- ① Are you good at memorizing things? When you're studying English, do you wish you could learn vocabulary and grammar more effectively? Sometimes, you might check your dictionary to understand a seemingly unfamiliar word, only to find that you actually looked it up a few days earlier. Or, you may have studied the same word over and over, yet you still can't recall its meaning when you need it. When you have such experiences, you may think you are more forgetful than others, but don't worry—that is not the case. Forgetting information that you have tried to learn is something that happens to many of us. In fact, we humans are often not so good at remembering things that we have “learned.”
- ② Hermann Ebbinghaus, a German psychologist, was interested in how memory and learning work, and in 1885 he published a book about his experiments on memory. In it, he described the processes of learning and forgetting. One of his most well-known findings is the “forgetting curve,” which shows that people tend to quickly forget information after they first try to remember it. The curve shows that (あ) the rate of forgetting is greatest immediately after learning, and then it gradually slows down over time. The amount of information that is forgotten also varies depending on factors such as the type of information and the individual's motivation to remember it.
- ③ Ebbinghaus's findings suggest that, despite our beliefs to the contrary, humans forget things easily and quickly. However, his research showed that the sooner we attempt to re-learn something, the more efficiently we can learn it. In other words, the sooner we start re-learning, the faster we will be able to do it. For example, if you studied history for two hours, it would only take twenty minutes to refresh your memory the next day, but if you wait 6 days, you will need to spend 90 minutes. That's 75 percent of the two hours you spent studying it the first time.
- ④ How is all this important to people who are learning English? You may think, “if we are naturally so forgetful, why should we waste our time trying to learn things that we will quickly forget?” As the saying goes: “where there's a will, there's a way.” Additional research in the field of psychology of language learning shows that there are various strategies that may help us overcome our tendency to forget and help us learn English more efficiently.

- ⑤ One strategy is to review. Review what you have read or listened to, not just once, but many times. The sooner you do this the more efficient and successful you will be. If you are leading a very busy life, it may be difficult for you to find time to review, so we suggest you review what you want to learn in small segments. Instead of sitting down and trying to remember 100 words at one time without reviewing them, it may be better to try shorter sessions with 25 words each, and then review them several times a day.
- ⑥ Another helpful strategy is to think of a way to organize the words that you are trying to remember so that they are all connected in some way. So, rather than studying 30 random words, you can work on 30 words that are all related to a specific topic. (\\) The words will then be connected in your memory with this one topic and you will be able to recall them more easily.
- ⑦ Remember, it is human to forget, so to make the most of the time you spend on English or any subject, you need to study and then review what you have learned. However, try to keep learning from becoming a dull and painful chore*. You can review by using these new strategies, and in that way you will forget less. Understanding how humans forget and how you can improve your memory will make your study more meaningful and rewarding.

* chore

作業

Selected References

Introduction to psychology: Tutoring Solutions. *Hermann Ebbinghaus' Contributions to Psychology*.
<https://study.com/learn/lesson/hermann-ebbinghaus-illusion-memory-experiments-contributions-to-psychology.html>

University of Waterloo. *Curve of Forgetting*. <https://uwaterloo.ca/campus-wellness/curve-forgetting>

Kagaku-jiten. *Ebbinghaus' Experiment*. <https://kagaku-jiten.com/learning-psychology/ebbinghaus.html>

- (16) In paragraph 1, what does the author say about being forgetful?
- A. We forget only certain words or phrases.
 - B. English is especially easy to forget.
 - C. It happens to a lot of people.
 - D. There may be a problem with your memory.
- (17) According to paragraph 2, what did Ebbinghaus do?
- A. He researched how humans learn and remember information.
 - B. He studied which kind of people forget most quickly.
 - C. He wrote about individuals forgetting their motivation.
 - D. He did memory experiments about children learning English.
- (18) In paragraph 2, which is NOT mentioned as a factor in how people forget?
- A. the type of information
 - B. time spent learning the information
 - C. motivation to remember the information
 - D. the amount of time after the first attempt
- (19) According to paragraph 3, humans believe that their memory skills ...
- A. depend on their genetics.
 - B. are actually quite good.
 - C. decrease 75% with age.
 - D. are limited to vocabulary learning.
- (20) According to paragraph 3, what do the results of Ebbinghaus's study suggest?
- A. Re-learning is not necessary for good grades.
 - B. Within a day or two hardly any re-learning is needed.
 - C. Waiting for six days improves your ability to remember.
 - D. Reviewing soon is an efficient learning method.

(21) According to paragraph 4, how have ways of effective learning been discovered?

- A. by providing people with evidence showing they forget a lot
- B. through findings related to our ability to remember and share stories
- C. through studies in the field of psychology of language learning
- D. by remembering, “where there’s a will, there’s a way”

(22) In paragraph 5, what does the author suggest for efficient learning?

- A. Try to remember at least 100 words a day.
- B. Reduce your activity—don’t be too busy.
- C. Review a smaller amount more frequently.
- D. Write specific words again and again to remember them.

(23) In paragraph 6, the author suggests that we ...

- A. build meaningful relations between the words to be memorized.
- B. randomly memorize and repeat as many words as possible.
- C. learn the meaning of 30 easier words, then try more difficult ones.
- D. say the words we want to learn 30 times to remember them easily.

(24) What is the main idea of paragraph 7?

- A. Understand the meaning of the language you learn.
- B. Forgetting cannot be avoided, so study strategically.
- C. Write English every day to remember more.
- D. Learning is a painful but rewarding process.

(25) Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. We All Forget, These Strategies Can Help
- B. The Wonder of Using Creative English
- C. Strategies for Improving Your Writing
- D. The More We Wish for, the More We Get

(26) 下線部（あ）を日本語に訳しなさい。

(27) 下線部（い）を日本語に訳しなさい。

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(28) 次の英文（う）か（え）のどちらかひとつを選び、示された書き出しに続けて、英語で文章を書きなさい。具体例や理由をなるべく多く挙げて書きなさい。ボックスの中の語彙や表現は必要に応じて文章中に用いたり、内容の参考にしたりしてもかまいません。これらの語彙や表現の使用の有無は評価には影響しません。

（う） What school subject do you think is most useful for later life? Why?

The most useful school subject is ...

English	mathematics	science	social studies
arts & crafts	fundamental	P.E.	home economics
history	biology	education	lifetime

（え） What is one place we should visit while we are young? Why?

A place we should visit while we are young is ...

memory	health	abroad	people
memories	culture	expensive	nature
civilization	domestic	food	experience