

英 語

(1～12ページ)

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答は解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、使用しない解答欄があります。
3. 解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入しなさい。
受験番号は、下記の「受験番号欄記入例」に従って正確にマークしなさい。
4. 試験時間は **60 分** です。
5. 試験開始後、問題用紙に不備(ページのふぞろい・印刷不鮮明など)があったら申し出なさい。
6. 問題の内容についての質問には、いっさい応じられません。

解答用紙の受験番号欄記入例

数字の位置	受 験 番 号				
	万	千	百	十	一
	2	/	9	0	/
0		0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
2	0	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	0	9	9

数字の位置に注意してマークしなさい

マーク式解答欄記入上の注意

1. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
《マーク例》
良い例 ●
悪い例 ○ × ◐ ◑
2. 訂正する場合は、プラスチック消しゴムで、きれいにマークを消し取りなさい。
3. 所定の記入欄以外には、何も記入してはいけません。
4. 解答用紙を汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

I 次の英文を読み、その文意に沿って [1] ~ [8] の英文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを、 からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。*の付いた語句には [Notes] があります。

Happiness is nothing more than good health and a bad memory.

Albert Schweitzer

People often wish for a ‘perfect memory’. But the following story shows that being ‘able’ to forget has distinct advantages. Shereshevskii (or ‘S’), whose story is reported in Luria’s book *The Mind of a Mnemonist*, had a truly remarkable memory, which relied very heavily on imagery. He also seemed to manifest a particular phenomenon called *synaesthesia*, whereby certain stimuli provoke unusual *sensory experiences. To a person with this condition, hearing a particular sound might evoke a specific smell, or seeing a certain number might evoke a particular colour.

‘S’ was first discovered when, as a journalist, his editor noticed that he was exceptionally good at remembering instructions that he was given before he investigated a story. Indeed, ‘S’ appeared to manifest close to perfect recall of even apparently meaningless information. However complex the briefing he received, it seemed that he never had to take notes, and he could repeat anything that was said to him almost word for word. ‘S’ took this ability for granted, but his editor persuaded him to see a psychologist, A. R. Luria, for tests. Luria set a series of increasingly complex memory tasks, including lists of more than 100 digits, long strings of nonsense syllables, poetry in unknown languages, complex figures and elaborate scientific formulae. Not only could ‘S’ repeat this material back perfectly, but he could also perform tasks such as repeating the information back in reverse order. He could even recall the information several years later.

The secret of ‘S’s’ exceptional memory seems to be that he was able to create a wealth of evocative visual and other sensory associations without too much effort, probably related to his synaesthesia. This meant that even information that appeared dry and dull to other people created a vivid *multimodal sensory experience for ‘S’ — not only in visual terms but also, for example, in terms of sound, touch, and smell. So ‘S’ could encode and store any piece of information in a very rich and elaborate way.

One may imagine that it would be wonderful to have an almost perfect memory — as ‘S’ did. But in fact, forgetting is generally quite adaptive, in that (as a general rule) we tend to remember those things that are important to us, while those things that are less important to us tend to fade. So, generally speaking, our memory tends to work like a sieve or filtering mechanism to ensure that we don’t remember absolutely everything. By contrast, ‘S’ tended to remember almost everything, and his life became quite miserable. The main problem for ‘S’ seemed to be that new information (such as

idle talk from other people) set off an uncontrollable train of distracting memory associations for him. Eventually, ‘S’ could not even hold a conversation, let alone function as a journalist.

However, ‘S’ did become a professional mnemonist, giving demonstrations of his extraordinary skills on stage — so he used his ability to earn his living. But he had tremendous difficulty forgetting some of the abstract information that he reproduced during these performances, finding that his memory became more and more *cluttered with all sorts of useless information that he didn’t need, and would rather forget.

出典 : Memory: A Very Short Introduction, Jonathan K. Foster (c) Jonathan K. Foster 2009. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

[Notes]

*sensory 「感覚の」

*multimodal 「多様な」

*cluttered with 「～で散らかっている」

1 A person with *synaesthesia*

1. is good at connecting two different things, such as mathematics and psychology.
2. can sing any musical note without needing to hear it first.
3. might see a specific colour when hearing a certain sound.
4. has the capacity to sympathize with other people.

2 When Shereshevskii (‘S’) was a journalist,

1. he had to learn how to take notes.
2. he was considered remarkable for his memory by his editor.
3. his articles were always praised by his editor.
4. he had difficulty in distinguishing important from meaningless information.

3 A. R. Luria is

1. a journalist who wrote 'S's' life story.
2. an expert who speaks languages largely unknown to us.
3. a counsellor who helped 'S' solve his problems.
4. a psychologist who examined 'S's' memory.

4 The mechanism of 'S's' exceptional memory seems to be

1. that he remembers things with vivid images they bring to his mind.
2. that his memory works excessively to filter distracting stimuli.
3. that he made efforts to associate information with sensory images.
4. that he converted words and numbers into codes in his mind.

5 According to the author, people generally

1. admire a person who has a good memory, and try to learn the skill from them.
2. tend to remember important information and forget less important information.
3. forget important things easily while retaining the memory of trivial matters.
4. work hard to ignore dry and dull information.

6 'S' had trouble with his memory because

1. it became less accurate as he got older.
2. he was so different from others that he could not get on well at school.
3. he could not forget sad experiences, which made him miserable.
4. he could not stop making sensory associations even when he did not want to.

7 Having ‘perfect memory’, ‘S’ in the end

1. decided to live by himself because he could not communicate with other people.
2. made the most of his ability and became a successful journalist.
3. quit his job as a journalist and made a living by showing his unusual ability before the public.
4. found an ideal career and was completely happy with his extraordinary ability.

8 At the beginning of this passage, the author quotes a saying of Albert Schweitzer to show that

1. forgetting is in fact an important ability for us to live happily.
2. it is enough for us to be healthy since very few people have ‘perfect memory’.
3. having a bad memory is incompatible with having good health.
4. we will be able to achieve a lot even if we are not good at remembering things.

Ⅱ 次の英文(1)～(7)の空所 [9] ～ [15] を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(1) ([9]) the heavy rain, the competition took place as scheduled.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Although | 2. Even | 3. Despite | 4. Unless |
|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|

(2) Customer ([10]) is an important factor in determining whether a newly opened supermarket will be successful.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. satisfy | 2. satisfied | 3. satisfying | 4. satisfaction |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|

(3) The assigned task must be completed ([11]) the end of the month.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. until | 2. by | 3. to | 4. for |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|

(4) Nowadays, ([12]) job seekers, including students, attend internships during the summer.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. almost | 2. none | 3. many | 4. every |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|

(5) We need to ([13]) the schedule for next month.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. discuss | 2. discuss about | 3. discuss on | 4. discuss for |
|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

(6) Yesterday, I saw the evening sun ([14]) into the sea.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. sunk | 2. being sunk | 3. sinking | 4. to sink |
|---------|---------------|------------|------------|

(7) I should ([15]) the stockpiled rice sold in the convenience store when I had the chance the other day.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. buy | 2. had bought | 3. be buying | 4. have bought |
|--------|---------------|--------------|----------------|

Ⅲ 次の [16] ～ [21] の英訳文を完成させるように、() 内の 1 ～ 7 を並べ替え、その 7 つの中で 5 番目に来る語句の番号を選びなさい。なお、文頭に来るものも小文字で表記してある。

[16] あなたが私の立場だったらどうしたか、考えていただきたい。

I would like (1. what 2. you 3. done 4. you would 5. in
6. to think 7. have) my place.

[17] 彼にはよくあることだが、今日も学校に遅刻した。

He came late for school today, (1. often 2. the 3. as 4. him
5. case 6. is 7. with).

[18] それがどんなにばかげた計画か、少し考えればわかるだろう。

(1. you 2. will 3. reflection 4. a stupid plan 5. a little 6. show
7. what) it is.

[19] 最終電車を逃してしまい、私はどこか泊まれるところを探すしかなかった。

When I missed the last train, (1. find 2. I 3. to 4. but 5. no
6. had 7. choice) a place where I could stay overnight.

[20] 大事なのは睡眠の質であって、量ではない。

It (1. counts 2. the 3. of 4. is 5. quality 6. sleep 7. that),
not the amount.

[21] 今何か資格を取っておけば将来役に立つだろう。

(1. you 2. will 3. qualifications now 4. serve 5. some 6. well
7. getting) in the future.

Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、空所 [22] ～ [25] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ 1 つずつ選べなさい。

Japanese art philosopher Tenshin Okakura (1863-1913) once observed that tea “has not the arrogance of wine, the self-consciousness of coffee, nor the simpering innocence of cocoa.” In 1906, he published “The Book of Tea” in New York, a passionate appeal to Western readers about the aesthetics and spiritual values of Asia — particularly those of Japan. Okakura wrote the book in English, [22] the delicate and refined flavors and aromas of tea.

Some 120 years later, the finely ground powdered green tea that originated in Japan has gained [23] under the name “matcha.” Matcha lattes, matcha chocolates and matcha ice cream have become familiar treats around the world. On social media, international influencers feature vivid green matcha smoothies, promoting them as a trendy and healthful “superfood.”

According to Japan’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, green tea exports reached a record 36.4 billion yen (\$250.2 million) last year, with matcha likely [24] the primary engine of that growth. It has become a popular souvenir among inbound tourists and now holds a distinct and elevated status among the many varieties of tea.

May 1 marked “Hachijuhachi-ya” (the 88th night), which refers to the 88th day after the start of spring in the traditional Japanese calendar. Tea harvested around this time — known as “shincha,” or the season’s first flush — is prized for its exceptional freshness and vibrant flavor. Were Okakura alive today, would he be astonished to see matcha transformed into a global phenomenon? Though its evolution may have taken an unexpected path, perhaps he would find satisfaction in seeing it become a [25].

出典：The Asahi Shimbun Asia & Japan Watch, May 2, 2025. (一部改変) (26-0758)

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| [22] | 1. in order to taste | 2. aiming to convey |
| | 3. in order to create | 4. aiming to attract |
- | | | |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|
| [23] | 1. global popularity | 2. domestic popularity |
| | 3. global access | 4. domestic access |
- | | | | | |
|------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| [24] | 1. running | 2. changing | 3. getting on | 4. serving as |
|------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
- | | |
|------|--|
| [25] | 1. bridge between traditional values and commercialism |
| | 2. bridge between philosophy and art |
| | 3. bridge between East and West |
| | 4. bridge between tea and coffee |

V 次の英文 [26] ～ [33] の下線部に最も近い意味を表すものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

[26] When using low-cost carriers (LCC) to go to European countries, we have to observe the rules regarding carry-on baggage.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. monitor | 2. violate | 3. follow | 4. establish |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|

[27] The development of AI has allowed us to take care of our health and detect some minor changes easily.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. enabled | 2. prohibited | 3. urged | 4. admitted |
|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|

[28] I'm familiar with coffee but I cannot tell the difference between hot chocolate and hot cocoa.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. ask | 2. make | 3. understand | 4. highlight |
|--------|---------|---------------|--------------|

[29] I found the perfect job for John, so I talked him into applying for it as soon as possible.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. persuaded | 2. discouraged | 3. prevented | 4. turned |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|

[30] A stranger pretending to be my brother called my mother, and he almost had her.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. deprived | 2. deceived | 3. deserved | 4. described |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

[31] The spokesperson has announced that admission fees to the museum vary according to the season.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. thanks to | 2. because of | 3. accounting for | 4. depending on |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|

[32] I knew he was industrious, but I realized it again through his contribution to the project.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. diligent | 2. undisciplined | 3. open-minded | 4. polite |
|-------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|

[33] The hike in prices of daily items has made us reluctant to buy them.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. accustomed | 2. hesitant | 3. enthusiastic | 4. eager |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|

- VI 次の英文を読み、**34** ～ **36** の問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、下の からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Semburgh University Book Festival

May 12 - 24th, 2026

The Semburgh University Book Festival has become an important showcase for international, national and local authors, with over a hundred expected to take part in 2026.

The festival was founded by Literature Professor Alda Means and City Mayor Terri Haldrane with the aim of celebrating learning and bringing the community together over a love of literature. We are excited to celebrate our tenth birthday with you!

We have a diverse schedule of public events, including:

- **Interviews** with top local and international authors. Learn more about what they think, how they find their subjects and plots, and how they approach the writing process. Free of charge; registration recommended for some events.
- **Performances and Readings** of poetry, prose and plays. This year's theme is "Crossing Oceans" and we invite you to vote for the performances you want to see from the list at semburghbook.ac.uk/crossingoceans/vote. Free of charge; registration recommended for some events.
- **Family Events** will be held on weekends and holidays, and after 4pm on most days. A kids' library will be open throughout the festival outside the cafeteria with books available to borrow or purchase. Free of charge; registration recommended for some events.
- **Accessible Performances.** We have partnered with Deaf-Blind Theater Northeast to stage a series of performances that can be enjoyed by people who cannot see or hear well. Look for the logo *DBT* on the performance schedule. Free of charge; open to all.
- Attention aspiring writers! Sign up for our **Writers Workshops** conducted by published authors. Places are limited and registration is essential.
- Food carts and picnic area. Fresh lemonade!

For more information,

- Visit our website at semburghbook.ac.uk
- Email: info@semburghbook.ac.uk
- Phone: 01-2345-6789

(書き下ろし)

34 What is indicated about “Crossing Oceans”?

1. A small fee is required for attendees.
2. People can choose their preferred performances.
3. Everyone can submit original stories and ideas at the event website.
4. The public can participate in performances and readings.

35 Which of the events do you need to register for?

1. Interviews with authors
2. Children’s library
3. Performances by Deaf-Blind Theater Northeast
4. Workshops for writers

36 Which of the following is TRUE about the Sembergh University Book Festival?

1. It is exclusively aimed at students of Sembergh University.
2. The first festival was held in 2016.
3. It is only open to published authors.
4. The festival began as a student project.

VII 次の対話文の空所 [37] ~ [41] を埋めるのに文脈上最も適切なものを、下の [] からそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

Liam: Hey, Ray! It's been a while. Sam told me that you went back to your country during the summer. How was that?

Ray: Not bad. ([37])

Liam: What did you do there? Don't tell me that you spent your whole summer cleaning up your room.

Ray: ([38])

Liam: What a waste of your summer! Let's enjoy our lives. So, I'm thinking about throwing a birthday party for John. What do you think?

Ray: Sounds like a good plan. What's the first thing we need to do?

Liam: We should decide who to invite as soon as possible. Do you think 20 people is too many?

Ray: It's not too few and not too many. That's perfect. ([39])

Liam: Good to hear that. I can focus on the location. I have some venues in my mind. It depends on our budget. Can you think of somewhere?

Ray: Why don't we order some food and hold the party at your house? The preparation would be easier. Plus, people can mingle while they eat.

Liam: That would be wonderful. ([40]) John is picky about food.

Ray: ([41]) I've known him for a long time so I know his tastes.

(書き下ろし)

[37]

1. I have no idea what I should buy.
2. My mother has a preference for souvenirs.
3. I did the things I had been wanting to do.
4. I would like to meet my friends.

[38]

1. I actually did it.
2. You and I are similar in many ways.
3. I wish I could have gone back to my country.
4. I know you deserve it.

39

1. You can choose based on your preference.
2. Listing names is challenging and will take a long time.
3. You can't count on me, but I'm confident in taking over his duty.
4. I will ask some friends to help, so leave it to us.

40

1. But I have another appointment.
2. But I have one worry.
3. But I must say you can't do that.
4. But that may inspire us.

41

1. Tell me about it.
2. You won't say that again.
3. I can't imagine how it will work for him.
4. That's beyond my imagination.

