

**2023 年度
一般入試＜前期＞
2023 年 1 月 30 日実施分**

問題と解答

英 語

I 次の英文を読んで、後の英文(1)～(10)の空所①～⑩を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Why Do We Forget Things?

There are many theories that set out to explain why we forget things. But, there are few concrete answers to this problem. Let's look at some of the reasons that have been suggested for why we forget things.

Everyone forgets things. As most people know, as we grow older, we become more forgetful. That is due in large part to growing old. But, what about younger people and even children, why do they forget?

One reason that has been suggested is that we have two kinds of memories, long-term and short-term memories. When information comes into our minds, we categorize it by its importance. More important information tends to be ①drawn to our long-term memory. This includes things like important family events, and very good or very bad memories of an event. On the other hand, the short-term memory ②handles other information that does not make much of an impact on us. Over time, it is often this short-term information that gets lost. Details from the long-term memory also can be lost over time but it is often the short-term memories that are lost first.

Another belief is that we stack memories on top of memories. When new memories are added about an event, then some details of older memories of the same event may be lost. A good example of this is our birthdays or a holiday like New Year's Day. Each year we celebrate it in a ③slightly different way, but it is still the same event. Over time, the details of each of those birthdays or holidays become less clear.

Sometimes memories aren't lost at all. ④Rather they just become misplaced in the mind, and they will be recalled later. An example of this is when we are trying to remember the name of a song. At that moment we can't remember, but an hour later the name comes to us.

Some researchers point out that it is actually an advantage that we forget things. They argue that if we could not forget things then many bad or annoying memories could not be forgotten and they would bother us worse than ⑤they already do. So the way our minds work now is much better than remembering everything.

(中津川雅宣, Shawn M. Clankie (2012) *Asking Why?: The Science of Everyday Life*, 金星堂)

- (1) One of the reasons we become forgetful is that we (①).
- 1 . forget theories
 - 2 . lose beliefs
 - 3 . have explanations
 - 4 . grow older
- (2) The underlined word ① “drawn” is closest in meaning to (②).
- 1 . forgotten
 - 2 . taken
 - 3 . happened
 - 4 . shown
- (3) We categorize information based on (③).
- 1 . popularity with people
 - 2 . whether it is good or bad
 - 3 . how important it is
 - 4 . when it comes from our minds
- (4) The underlined word ② “handles” is closest in meaning to (④).
- 1 . takes care of
 - 2 . calls on
 - 3 . looks up to
 - 4 . asks for
- (5) Even the details from the long-term memory (⑤).
- 1 . are forgotten from the beginning
 - 2 . become much more clear over time
 - 3 . can be lost as time goes by
 - 4 . never become misplaced in the mind
- (6) The underlined word ③ “slightly” is closest in meaning to (⑥).
- 1 . greatly
 - 2 . quite
 - 3 . so much
 - 4 . a little
- (7) An example of stacking memories is (⑦).
- 1 . listening to music on our smartphones
 - 2 . remembering our birthday celebrations
 - 3 . greeting new people at an event
 - 4 . reading several comics within a day
- (8) The underlined word ④ “Rather” is closest in meaning to (⑧).
- 1 . instead
 - 2 . usually
 - 3 . afterwards
 - 4 . never
- (9) The underlined pronoun ⑤ “they” refers to (⑨).
- 1 . our minds
 - 2 . some researchers
 - 3 . long-term memories
 - 4 . bad or annoying memories

(10) Forgetting is sometimes good because some researchers think (⑩).

1. our brains have little space for memories
2. memories become misplaced in the mind
3. we can forget painful memories
4. we will recall more things later

Ⅱ 次の会話文を読んで、空所⑪～⑳を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

Kota is a high school student. Nancy is a college student who stays with Kota's family. They are playing with Kota's dog, Hana.

Nancy: Hana is so cute. How old did you say she is, Kota?

Kota: She is two years old now. I fell in love with her at first sight at the pet shop. (⑪), Nancy?

Nancy: I have a dog at home in Canada. He is five years old now. (⑫).

Kota: I know how you feel. Did you get him at a pet shop, too?

Nancy: (⑬). It's illegal to sell dogs at pet shops. (⑭) in my hometown.

Kota: That's news to me. (⑮)?

Nancy: I got him from an animal shelter.

Kota: What's that?

Nancy: It's a place where people look after animals with no owner. When I first saw him there, (⑯). I went there every weekend to make him relieved and feel comfortable with me. A few months later, he came towards me wagging his tail happily. (⑰).

Kota: That's a really good story. (⑱) in Canada?

Nancy: Yes. A lot of volunteers come to the shelters to do work such as cleaning, washing, and feeding. There are many training schools for dogs in Canada, too.

Kota: What do the dogs learn there?

Nancy: They learn (⑲). After they have learned good behaviors, they can take the bus or the train with their owners. They can also go to restaurants with them.

Kota: Sounds great. The situation of dogs in Canada (⑳). If I ever get another dog, I'll think about getting one from an animal shelter.

Nancy: That would be good.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ⑪ 1. Where do you buy a pet | 2. Do you praise your dog |
| 3. What's your dog's name | 4. Do you have any pets |

- | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| ⑫ | 1. He's three years younger than her | 2. I miss him so much |
| | 3. I think I'll get along with him | 4. I've seen a dog like this before |
| ⑬ | 1. Yes, I did | 2. It could be true |
| | 3. Me, neither | 4. Of course not |
| ⑭ | 1. I bought another kind at a pet shop | 2. It's very easy to sell a pet |
| | 3. We can't buy any from pet shops | 4. I took him to an animal hospital |
| ⑮ | 1. Where did you get him then | 2. When did you meet her |
| | 3. Why didn't you say so | 4. What did you get there then |
| ⑯ | 1. he belonged to another family | 2. he opened his heart easily |
| | 3. he was afraid of people | 4. he was in a different shop |
| ⑰ | 1. I was too shocked to watch him | 2. It made me so happy |
| | 3. He didn't notice me at all | 4. He tried to threaten me |
| ⑱ | 1. Is your story famous among people | 2. Is dog training expensive |
| | 3. How many volunteers are there | 4. Are there many animal shelters |
| ⑲ | 1. how to live with people | 2. to go to the training school |
| | 3. some words from their owners | 4. to fight other animals |
| ⑳ | 1. is as bad as in Japan | 2. is the same as that in Japan |
| | 3. is different from that in Japan | 4. is the worst in the world |

Ⅲ 次の会話文(1)～(5)の空所⑳～㉔を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) Ted: Can you sing a song at the welcome party, Emi?

Emi: With pleasure. That's (㉔) I really want to try.

1. the last thing 2. something 3. nothing 4. such a thing

(2) Maki: What's the best time to call?

John: (㉒). I'm always busy in the morning.

1. Anytime 2. I doubt it 3. After lunch 4. Hold on

(3) Jiro: I finally passed the entrance exam.

Lucy: (㉓)! Good for you.

1. It's hard to tell 2. Congratulations
3. I'm worried 4. Thanks a lot

(4) Meg: Dad, can I read another comic book?

Father: I'm afraid (㉔). You'll have to go to bed soon.

1. you will 2. you don't 3. you can 4. you can't

(5) Kate: I'm hungry. Can you make something for me?

Jun: (㉕)! Leave it to me.

1. All right 2. I wish I could 3. Don't do it 4. No, I won't

Ⅳ 次の英文(1)～(5)の空所㉖～㉔を埋めるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ与えられた1～4より一つずつ選びなさい。

(1) I visited my sister's apartment yesterday and told her it needed (㉖).

1. clean 2. cleaning 3. cleaned 4. to clean

(2) I said nothing to Kent, (㉗) made him even more angry.

1. what 2. that 3. which 4. who

(3) When you take part in a meeting as a chairperson, you should be (㉘) to both sides of the discussion.

1. fair 2. quiet 3. lazy 4. cruel

(4) The doctor advised Judy, who is finding it hard to sleep, (㉙) less time playing video games.

1. spending 2. to spend 3. for spending 4. will spend

(5) Nick won a large (㉔) of money as a prize.

1 . number

2 . quality

3 . piece

4 . amount

〔問題終了〕

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英語	
解答番号	解答
①	4
②	2
③	3
④	1
⑤	3
⑥	4
⑦	2
⑧	1
⑨	4
⑩	3
⑪	4
⑫	2
⑬	4
⑭	3
⑮	1
⑯	3
⑰	2
⑱	4
⑲	1
⑳	3
㉑	2
㉒	3
㉓	2
㉔	4
㉕	1
㉖	2
㉗	3
㉘	1
㉙	2
㉚	4