

令和 7 年度 第 1 回

令和 7 年 2 月 1 0 日実施

京華高等学校 入学試験問題 英 語

1 次の英文を読んで後の【問い】に答えなさい。なお、本文の各段落の前には段落番号を示す数字が①～⑦で示されている。

①It's never been easy for me to be a “good sport.” A “good sport” is someone who doesn't get mad when they lose a game. Someone who keeps trying to do their best even when things aren't going so well. I suppose a good sport is someone who believes, as the popular saying goes, “It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game.”

②When I started playing squash* a few years ago, the biggest challenge for me was not the game itself, but my attitude. I literally felt sick if I lost an important game. Or if I started losing half way through, I would feel so discouraged, I would just give up on trying < 1 >. When I realized playing wasn't fun anymore, I decided I had to work on mental training. I really wanted to become a good sport. I started concentrating more on having a good time and on learning something positive from my mistakes. Like one famous squash player said, “You always learn something, especially when you lose.” I also began to learn a lot from < 2 > other people play.

③I don't know what Japanese children are taught about mental attitude in sports, but I'm always < 3 > when I watch good players in Japan play squash. Occasionally someone will yell out or argue with the referee, but generally, Japanese players are fairly quiet and controlled. They seem to concentrate on their technique and fight to the end, even when the score is 0-9. < 4 > that kind of playing has really inspired me to be a better sport as well.

④So the first time I went to the Japan Open, where some of the world's top players come, I experienced extreme culture shock. Among many of the foreign players, the idea of “the good sport” seemed to have no meaning at all. Both women and men screamed at the referees, used bad language on the court, threw down their rackets when they lost and left the court in anger. I'll never forget one woman who even hit her head against the wall over and over when she missed shots.

⑤I wondered how a person could lose their temper on the court and still play the game well. But to my surprise, the most emotional players often won. In fact, very few of the Japanese players ever make it to the finals. That means the final day of the tournament is quite a display of wild emotions.

⑥Squash players in Japan often discuss why Japanese players don't win in international tournaments. Is it because squash is still a fairly new sport here? Or could it be that technique is emphasized too much? Maybe squash school coaches expect too much conformity among their students. I can remember my own frustration once when it felt more natural to turn to the left after a shot, but the coach insisted that everyone turn to the right. If players were encouraged to show more passion and individuality on the court, would their personal strength come out more?

⑦I don't know the answers. But what I do know is that, for me, being a good sport feels a lot better than being a bad sport. And my squash heroes are not the ones who win in a great passion, but rather the ones who play the game with a fighting spirit up to the last point. That's the kind of “winner” I want to be, especially when I lose.

(注) squash : スカッシュ (ラケットとボールを使って室内で行うスポーツ)

【問い】

(1) 本文中の空欄< 1 >～< 4 >に入れるのに最も適切なものを選び、その記号を答えなさい。

< 1 >	ア winning	イ win	ウ to win	エ won
< 2 >	ア watching	イ watch	ウ to watch	エ watched
< 3 >	ア amazing	イ amaze	ウ to amaze	エ amazed
< 4 >	ア Watching	イ Watch	ウ Watches	エ Watched

(2) 第①段落において、筆者にとっての a “good sport” とはどのような人だと述べられているか。日本語で説明しなさい。

(3) 第⑦段落において、筆者にとっての “winner” とはどのような人だと述べられているか。日本語で説明しなさい。

(4) 本文の内容と一致するものには T と、一致しないものには F と答えなさい。

1. When the author felt playing squash wasn't fun, he thought he had to improve his mental attitude.
2. Japanese players seem to yell only when the score is 0-9.
3. Good squash players in Japan encouraged the author to be a good sport.
4. The author felt shocked at the difference between Japanese and non-Japanese players.
5. A lot of Japanese players played on the final day of the Japan Open.
6. Squash coaches in Japan expect their students to follow their instructions.
7. The author is sure that Japanese players will be much stronger if they show more passion and individuality.

2 次の英文は人間の思考を言葉にしようとする試みに関する英文です。この英文を読んで後の【問い】に答えなさい。なお、本文の各段落の前には段落番号を示す数字が①～⑥で示されている。

①Scientists have created a new tool that can turn people's thoughts into words. It works by using an Artificial Intelligence (AI)* program to translate brain activity into words. The scientists say the program could help people who can't speak because of a brain injury. The new method was developed by a team of scientists at the University of Texas. The tool has two main parts. The first is a scanner that allowed the scientists to record brain activity. The second is an AI system that the researchers trained to turn videos of brain activity into words. To record brain activity without surgery,* the scientists used a big machine called an fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) machine. The fMRI machine uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves to create pictures showing which parts of the brain are active. The fMRI machine can record the activity of the brain as it happens.

②To translate these recordings into words, the researchers used an AI tool called “GPT-1.” Like ChatGPT and similar tools, GPT-1 guesses which word is most likely to come next, based on the information that came before. The scientists first trained GPT-1 on lots of stories people had talked about their lives. Next, the researchers trained GPT-1 to make connections between brain scans and spoken words. The testing was done on three human volunteers. ア(sixteen hours / to / each person / listening / spent / stories) in an fMRI machine. The people imagined the stories as they heard them, and the fMRI machine recorded their brain activity.

③GPT-1 then used these recordings of brain activity to make connections between the (イ) in the stories and the brain activity of the listeners. Then came the test: The researchers played a brand-new story. GPT-1 was only given recordings of the people's brain activity. But the words that GPT-1 guessed were very similar to the words in the story that the people were listening to. The words weren't exactly the same, but they often carried the same meaning. For example, when a person was listening to a

story about a person who didn't have a driver's license, the program came up with this: "She has not even started to learn to drive yet." "Our system really works at the level of ideas," says Alexander Huth, one of the scientists behind the study. "It's the same idea but expressed in different words."

④The scientists also tested their system when the people imagined their own stories. This didn't work as well as the stories people heard, but it still worked. Finally, the researchers showed the people ウ(silent movies / speak / in which / at all / do / words / actors / not). GPT-1 could still figure out the basic ideas.

⑤The scientists say that GPT-1 is the first AI program to turn what people are thinking into words without brain surgery. The system isn't something that can be easily used today, mainly because of the size and cost of fMRI machines. But in the future, a similar method could help people who have lost the ability to speak because of an injury or disease.

⑥Moreover, the scientists say the tool can't be used to "read people's minds" without permission. The system only works if the person wants to share their thoughts. Simply thinking about something else will make the system fail. And the training from one person was useless for reading a different person's thoughts. Even so, the scientists warn that it's important to think about how similar systems might be misused in the future.

(注) Artificial Intelligence (AI) : 人工知能 surgery : 外科手術

【問い】

- (1) 第①段落において、fMRI は何ができると書かれているか。簡潔な日本語で答えなさい。
- (2) 下線部ア・ウを、以下の日本語の意味を表すように並べ替えなさい。解答欄には（ ）内のみを答えること。なお、文頭に来る語も小文字にしてある。
ア：それぞれの人が、fMRI 装置の中で物語を聞いて 1 6 時間を過ごした。
ウ：俳優が全く言葉を発しない無声映画
- (3) (イ)に入る最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。
ア introduction and conclusion イ questions and answers
ウ characters and sounds エ words and ideas
- (4) 第⑤段落において、現在 GPT-1 が日常生活で実用化されない主な理由として筆者が挙げているものを一つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。
ア fMRI を運用するのにたくさんの費用がかかり、機械のサイズも大きすぎるため。
イ 今のところ、GPT-1 の対応言語が英語のみで、多言語に対応していないため。
ウ AI の複雑なプログラミングを組めるプログラマーの人材が育っていないため。
エ 人の脳にチップを埋め込む手術をする必要があるため。
- (5) 第⑥段落において、科学者たちが大切だと考えていることは何か。簡潔な日本語で答えなさい。
- (6) 本文の内容に合うものを二つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。
ア According to the scientists, the AI program will be helpful to people who are not able to speak.
イ The new tool that can turn thoughts into words requires brain surgery.
ウ The researchers trained fMRI to turn the activity of brain into the words.
エ In the test, GPT-1 could not carry exactly the same words the people were listening to.
オ GPT-1 can teach people how to drive if they do not have a driver's license.

3 次の英文を完成するために、()に入る最も適切なものを選び、その記号を答えなさい。

(1) This is the building () ten years ago.

ア build イ building ウ builds エ built

(2) This doll is () as that one.

ア prettier イ as pretty ウ pretty エ the prettiest

(3) Either Ken or John () going to visit Aya.

ア be イ are ウ is エ will

(4) The mountain is covered () snow.

ア on イ after ウ near エ with

(5) I broke my watch, so I need to buy () tomorrow.

ア one イ it ウ the ones エ the other

4 次の英文で誤りを含む箇所を選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(1) There ①is ②few coffee ③in the cup.

(2) The house ①which color ②is red ③is his.

(3) The man ①is ②enough rich ③to buy that car.

(4) I ①have lived ②in China ③five years ago.

(5) Kathy ①doesn't know ②who ③is the boy.

5 次の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

(1) 私は紅茶よりもコーヒー派だ。

(2) このかばんは高すぎて私には買えない。

(3) 昨夜私が Tom に電話をかけた時、彼はシャワーを浴びていた。

(4) Nancy は母が料理するのを手伝った。

(5) 明日晴れたら、John は野球をするつもりだ。

(6) 子供がその問題に答えることは不可能だ。