

第4回 次の文章を読んで、問1～4に答えなさい。

解答時間 20分

In the past, forgetting was a natural part of human life. People might remember important events, but many small mistakes, careless remarks, or embarrassing moments gradually disappeared from public (A). Today, however, digital technology has changed this situation. Photos, messages, and comments can remain online for years, even after the people who posted them have changed. Search engines and social media platforms make it easy for old information to be found and shared again. As a result, some people argue that individuals should have a “right to be (B),” meaning the right to ask for certain personal information to be removed from the Internet. (1) Supporters believe that this right could protect people from being permanently judged by actions or opinions from their past.

The idea has become especially important in discussions about privacy. A person who made an immature comment as a teenager may later find that it affects university applications or job opportunities. Someone who was once involved in a minor legal problem may continue to suffer social damage long after the issue has been resolved. Supporters of the right to be forgotten argue that people should be allowed to grow, change, and rebuild their lives. They also point out that information online is often removed from its original (C). When this happens, (2) it can create an unfair picture of a person’s character. In this sense, forgetting is not simply a weakness of memory but a social function that allows people to move beyond the past.

However, critics warn that removing information from the Internet may create serious problems. Public figures, companies, and governments might try to hide facts that citizens have a legitimate interest in knowing. Journalists and historians also worry that too much control over digital information could weaken freedom of (D) and distort the public record. In addition, it is not always clear who should decide whether information is private, outdated, or still socially important. If this decision is left entirely to technology companies, they may gain too much power over public knowledge. Nevertheless, many experts believe that the central question is not whether digital information should be preserved forever, but how society can balance privacy with the public’s right to know. (3) This may require rules that

recognize both the value of personal change and the importance of shared historical memory.

問1 空所(A)～(D)に入る最も適切なものを, 下からそれぞれ一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。ただし, 同じ記号は一度しか使えません。

選択肢

- (ア) context (イ) forgotten (ウ) expression (エ) memory
(オ) crowded (カ) damaged (キ) although

問2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(2)の it が指す内容を, 35 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。ただし, 句読点も 1 字に数えます。

問4 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問5 本文の内容と合致する文を, 下から二つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) Supporters of the right to be forgotten believe that people should not continue to be judged mainly by old actions or opinions.
- (イ) The passage suggests that online information tends to fade from public attention in the same way as ordinary human memories.
- (ウ) Critics are concerned that removing information may allow powerful groups to hide facts that the public should know.
- (エ) The writer argues that decisions about removing online information should be left mainly to technology companies.
- (オ) The passage suggests that personal privacy is discussed separately from the public's interest in historical records.