

Name: _____ / Date: __/__/__ Score: __ / 3 🕒 12 min

以下の英文を読んで、本文の内容と一致するものを①～⑧の中から3つ選びなさい。

Who Owns the Memory of the Past?

Museums, monuments, archives, and historic sites are often regarded as places where societies preserve their collective memory. They protect objects, buildings, documents, and stories that might otherwise disappear. By visiting such places, people can learn how earlier generations lived, what they valued, and how their decisions shaped the present. Yet cultural memory is not simply a collection of facts waiting to be preserved. It is also the result of choices about which events deserve attention, whose experiences should be represented, and how the past ought to be interpreted.

For a long time, national museums tended to emphasize the achievements of political leaders, military heroes, wealthy families, and dominant social groups. Their displays often presented history as a continuous story of progress and national unity. The experiences of workers, women, indigenous communities, immigrants, and other minorities received far less attention. This did not necessarily mean that curators deliberately intended to deceive visitors. Rather, they often accepted the values and assumptions of their own society without examining whose voices had been excluded.

In recent decades, many museums have attempted to broaden the range of stories they present. Some have collected ordinary household objects, personal letters, photographs, and recorded interviews. Such materials may appear less impressive than royal treasures or famous works of art, but they can reveal how historical events affected everyday life. A worker's diary, for example, may show the human consequences of an economic crisis more directly than official government statistics. By including personal experiences, museums can make history more complex, but also more meaningful.

However, expanding historical representation can produce conflict. Different groups may remember the same event in sharply different ways. A military victory celebrated by one community may be remembered by another as an invasion or a national tragedy. A monument intended to honor a political leader may also remind others of oppression or discrimination. In

such cases, removing the monument may be criticized as an attempt to erase history, while leaving it unchanged may appear to approve of the values it represents.

35 Some historians therefore argue that the most effective response is not simply to preserve or destroy controversial objects, but to provide additional context. A statue may remain in place while new signs explain both the achievements of the person represented and the suffering caused by that person's policies. Alternatively, the object may be moved to a museum, where it can be interpreted as evidence of the period in which it was created.
40 Context does not eliminate disagreement, but it can help visitors understand why the object has become controversial.

Digital technology has created further possibilities for preserving cultural memory. Archives can scan fragile documents, museums can create virtual exhibitions, and communities can record stories that were previously
45 transmitted only by word of mouth. These methods allow people in distant locations to access materials that were once available only to specialists. Nevertheless, digital preservation has limitations. Files may become unreadable as technology changes, websites may disappear, and online collections may depend on institutions that lack permanent funding.

50 Another difficulty concerns ownership. Many museums possess objects that were removed from their original communities during periods of colonial rule, war, or unequal trade. The institutions that hold these objects may argue that they can preserve them safely and make them accessible to an international audience. The communities of origin, however, may regard the
55 objects as sacred, historically significant, or essential to their identity. Requests for their return therefore involve more than legal ownership; they raise questions about justice, dignity, and the right of communities to control their own heritage.

Cultural memory should not be understood as a perfectly accurate picture
60 of the past. Every act of preservation highlights certain experiences while leaving others less visible. The goal should not be to create a single, unquestionable version of history, but to make room for evidence, disagreement, and revision. A society remembers its past responsibly not when it avoids uncomfortable facts, but when it allows different voices to
65 challenge the stories it has inherited.

語数:約 530 語

内容一致問題

WPM Over 150 を目指す

次の①～⑧のうち、本文の内容と一致するものを 3 つ選びなさい。

- ① National museums have traditionally given equal attention to political leaders, workers, immigrants, women, and indigenous communities in order to create a balanced account of history.
- ② Personal letters, diaries, photographs, and recorded interviews are generally less useful than official statistics because they cannot reveal how historical events affected ordinary people.
- ③ Museums have increasingly used everyday objects and personal records to present historical events from perspectives that were previously neglected.
- ④ The passage argues that controversial monuments should always be removed because leaving them in public places necessarily shows approval of the values they represent.
- ⑤ Providing historical context for a controversial object may help visitors understand both its original significance and the reasons it is criticized today.
- ⑥ Digital preservation guarantees that cultural materials will remain permanently accessible because electronic files are unaffected by technological change or financial difficulties.
- ⑦ Disputes over museum objects taken during colonial rule involve questions of justice, cultural identity, and communities' authority over their own heritage.
- ⑧ The author believes that societies should establish one final and unquestionable account of history so that disagreements about the past can gradually disappear.

実戦的な時間配分: 合計: 7 分

問題文・タイトル確認: 10 秒

本文通読: 3 分 30 秒

①～⑧の判断: 2 分 40 秒

本文に戻って確認: 30 秒

マーク・最終確認: 10 秒

1.monument[mánjəmənt]	記念碑、記念建造物
2. archive[á:rkaiv]	公文書館、記録保管所
3. collective[kəléktiv]	集団の、共同の
4. preserve[prizə:rv]	～を保存する、保護する
5. interpret[inté:rprɪt]	～を解釈する
6. emphasize[émfəsàiz]	～を強調する
7. dominant[dámənənt]	支配的な、優勢な
8. indigenous[indídʒənəs]	先住民の、土地固有の
9. curator[kjuréitər]	学芸員、展示責任者
10. assumption[əsámpʃən]	前提、思い込み
11.exclude[iksklú:d]	～を除外する
12. broaden[bró:dn]	～を広げる
13. perspective[pərspéktiv]	観点、見方
14. consequence[kánsəkwèns]	結果、影響
15. oppression[əpréʃən]	抑圧、圧迫
16. discrimination[diskrìmənéiʃən]	差別
17. controversial[kàntрэvə:rʃəl]	論争を引き起こす
18. context[kántekst]	文脈、背景事情
19. fragile[frædʒəl]	壊れやすい、もろい
20. transmit[trænzmit]	～を伝える、伝承する
21. limitation[lìmətéiʃən]	限界、制約
22. colonial[kəlóuniəl]	植民地の、植民地主義の
23. sacred[séikrid]	神聖な
24. dignity[dígnəti]	尊厳、品位
25. revision[rivíʒən]	修正、見直し