

[I]

問 1

人間の認知や論理的思考に関する能力を増強し、それがなければできないことを可能にしてくれるもの

問 2

- (1) (い)
- (2) これは既存の法実務に取って代わるのではなく、それらを補って完全なものにするよう意図されている。

問 3

- (1) ①the Arabic number system
②the abacus
- (2) 人間の認知能力を補う道具で、脳の働きを再構成して人間をより賢くするため、道具が実在していなくても、頭の中でその働きを想い描くことができる

問 4

算盤(そろばん)

問 5

(い)

competitive cognitive artifactsについては、筆者は最終段落の最後の2文で“it competes with our own cognition rather than improving it”あるいは“… make us less intelligent and lose or weaken cognitive skills”と述べており、むしろ人間にとって悪い影響があると見ているから。

In my opinion, one example of a complementary cognitive artifact is a conventional paper map, while a car navigation system is an example of a competitive cognitive artifact. A navigation system gives us various information about our drive, so we can concentrate on driving itself. However, it might deprive us of opportunities to remember the route or improve our memory, so if we depend on it too much, it means we can't go anywhere without its help. This is why I see navigation systems as competitive cognitive artifacts. On the other hand, a conventional map shows us just what is printed on it, but this allows us to think freely about our route. Sometimes we may have trouble reaching the destination, but we may find a better route than a navigation system, if we use our imagination correctly. We can enjoy the drive better, and this process will train us to be a better driver. Given this benefit, I say a conventional map is a complementary cognitive artifact.

[III]

問 1

- A help
- B affected
- C responding
- D confirmed
- E offered

問 2

段落 2 (3) → were

段落 3 (3) → subjects

段落 4 (3) → in

[IV]

問 1

(1) (a) (2) (a)

問 2

(1) (b) (2) (c)

問 3

b, e

問 4

(1) a (2) c

問 5

(1) d (2) e

問 6

(1) a (2) b

問 7

(1) d (2) b

問 8

(1) a (2) c

[V]

1. b
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a, d
8. a, b, d
9. a
10. b