

[ I ]

問 1

☐ 1 argued

☐ 2 reject

☐ 3 accompanied

☐ 4 analyzing

☐ 5 becomes

☐ 6 arising

問 2

(1) (ア) → have

(2) (カ) → die

問 3 運動などを通じて、できるだけ寿命を延ばそうとするアメリカ人の考え方。

問 4

The example of stroke illustrates that medical advances have reduced the mortality rate from stroke, but that patients who survive strokes often suffer from paralysis. The author uses this example to show that similar trends occur with other diseases, supporting their argument in the second paragraph that longevity is not necessarily a good thing.

問 5

記号：(う)

理由：第 1 4 段落第 7 文にあるように、延命治療や検査を患者が拒否する場合、その理由をきちんと述べなければ認められない上、第 1 6 段落の第 6、7 文で抗生物質すら拒むのは難しいと記されていることから、患者が容易に決められるとするのは誤り。

記号：(か)

理由：第 8 段落に the compression of morbidity とは寿命が長くなれば、人生における障害を抱える期間が相対的に短くなり、より健康的に生活を送れるという考えであると書いてあり、医学の発展の結果、長寿が約束されるという言及はないから。

問 6 c

問 7 a / c

問 8 a / c

問 9 c

問 1 0 d

問 1 1 a / d

[ II ]

I completely disagree with the author's opinion, which states that living too long will have a negative impact in the end. Life-sustaining treatment can give patients more time to spend with their loved ones. Even in serious conditions, medical advances sometimes lead to recovery or improvement. For families, this extra time can provide hope and a chance to say goodbye properly. In some cases, patients who receive life-sustaining treatment recover and go on to live meaningful lives. It also allows doctors to explore new treatments that might help. Choosing life-sustaining treatment can be an act of love and hope, giving people every possible chance to survive and enjoy more time with those who care about them.

### [Ⅲ]

問 1    $b / c$

問 2    $a / c / d$

問 3    $b$

問 4   (1)  $c$  (2)  $d$

問 5   (1)  $a$  (2)  $d$

問 6   (1)  $e$  (2)  $d$

問 7   (1)  $d$  (2)  $a$

問 8   (1)  $a$  (2)  $b$