

I

問 1. (1) The US (2) its enterprises

問 2. D

問 3. 4

II.

問 1. (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 2

問 2. (1) 2 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3

問 3. 3

問 4.

パリには 1840 年代にガス灯が出現した後でさえ、十分な月明かりがないときだけに点灯する街灯があり、パリの街灯は月明かりと密接な繋がりを持っていたため。

III.

問 1.

- (1) surroundings
- (2) patient
- (3) sleeping
- (4) stories

問 2.

- 1. (A)
- 2. (D)
- 3. (D)
- 4. (C)
- 5. (B)
- 6. (C)
- 7. (D)

問 3.

たとえ損傷していない状態でさえも脳が日常的に行うこと

問 4.

They were robbed of their right to live. (第 1 段落第 12 文)

IV.

【解答例】

①For example, it is meaningless to make a comprehensive answer to the question when we are asked what type of person is likely to get cancer. After all, we only end up saying something common like “Smoking is not good for your health.”

②For instance, when we are asked who is more likely to develop cancer, it is useless to answer it generally. In the end, all we can say are commonplace things, such as “Tabbaco is bad for your health.”