1

問1 多くの人が、アルツハイマー病やその他の認知症を老齢期に患い現代の生活環境で生きていくのに非常に重要な知的能力を失うのではないか、と心配している。

問2 (D)

問3 (E)

問4 脳トレゲームと知的能力向上の因果関係が科学的に立証されていないにも関わらず、多くの企業がそれらを制作・販売して利益を上げていること。（６８字）

問5 (B)

問6 (C) (F)

2

問1 (D)

問2 (A)

問3 その結果、嘘を見抜く精度は平均で５４％であることがわかり、これは無作為に推測するよりもごくわずかに高いという結果であった。

問4 avoiding eye contact, nervous gesturing

問5 人間はお互いの意思疎通を信用しなければ、社交上の人間関係を築くことができないから。

問6 (C) (F)

3

Question A

The internet and smartphones have had more negative influence on the sales of magazines than those of books. They provide a more effective way of helping people who want timely information or share the same interests to connect with each other.

Question B

Some people are opposed to the idea that e-books are the greener choice than conventional books because producing e-readers and maintaining online platforms for e-books consume a lot of resources, worsening global climate change.

Question C

【解答例①】

Switching from paper schoolbooks to online e-books is a great idea for our environment. First, it saves trees. Making paper books uses a lot of wood, which means cutting down many trees. Trees are important because they give us oxygen and help fight climate change. Second, e-books reduce waste. Paper books can get old and thrown

away, but e-books last forever without making trash. Lastly, using e-books means less pollution from transporting books. If we all use e-books, we can help protect our planet for the future. (87 words)
【解答例②】

Keeping paper schoolbooks instead of switching to online e-books can be better for the environment. First, e-books need electronic devices, which use a lot of energy and resources to make. These devices can harm the environment when thrown away. Second, using devices for reading can increase energy use because they need charging. Third, making and recycling paper can be eco-friendly if done responsibly. Paper books can be reused and do not need electricity. Therefore, keeping paper books might be a greener choice than we think. (85 words)

4

1	2	3	4	5	6
(X)	(Q)	(M)	(N)	(Y)	(R)
7	8	9	10	11	12
(A)	(U)	(D)	(S)	(G)	(T)