

問 1

(1) a

(2) a

- (3) 1960年代に心理学者の **David Elkind** が作り出した専門用語であり、実際にそんなことはないのに、他の人々が常に自分を観察し評価していると思春期の若者が想像するという現象。
- (4) 止められなくなるようなジャンクフードを製造してそれを子供に販売することのよ  
うな、人を巧みに操って不正を行うという食品業界の慣行。
- (5) 長期的な影響について誠実な警告を行うよりも、むしろ行動と決断に対する即座の社  
会的な結果に焦点を当てること。

問2

(1) b

(2) a

(3) d

(4) e

- (5) おもちゃがソファの下にはまり込んでしまった場合、ハンガーでそれを取り出すための道具を考え出す例。
- (6) 人間は交通の流れや道路工事などを考慮して大まかなコースを決める。AI はあまりに多くの選択肢があり過ぎて、最良なものを直観的に選び出すことができないから。

問 3

- ① What I'd advise you to do is to give your children the local money and let them do some shopping for themselves.
- ② As we are traveling together, their sense of responsibility will also develop.
- ③ I believe the family can get united by working out those problems together.

問 4

Empty or abandoned houses give a headache to the local communities. First, as they become older, they gradually break or even collapse. This is very dangerous especially when a typhoon or an earthquake occurs. Second, when the municipalities want to demolish them, they often cannot locate where the owners are. The effort needs lots of money and manpower. Third, they are sheer eyesores. New people would never choose the town if there are many such houses.

What has been done in Onomichi by a woman with an entrepreneurial mind-set suggests one good solution. In this town, abandoned houses have been renovated, and rented out or sold to those who find value in them. Some artists as well as young couples think these houses have their own unique appeal. The renovation project is now making the hilly city more attractive. (139 words)