

Write to the point. EXERCISES B

Lesson1

(1) 英語を話せさえすれば国際人になれると勘違いしている人がまだ大勢いるのは残念だ。

1. It is a pity (a shame) that a lot of people (many people) still mistakenly believe (mistakenly think) that as long as they speak English, they can be internationally-minded.
2. (* 1) It is regrettable that many people still have a mistaken idea that only if they speak English can they be members of the global community.
3. (* 2) Unfortunately, a lot of people still believe that they have only to (only have to) speak English to be internationally-minded, but they are (absolutely) wrong.
4. (* 3) It is too bad that many people believe that just because they speak English they will be (are) internationally-minded (cosmopolitan).

(2) 大気中の二酸化炭素の量が増えていることが、地球温暖化を引き起こしている。

1. The amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is increasing and this (that) is causing global warming.
2. (* 1) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere-is increasing, which is making the earth warmer (and warmer).
3. (* 2) The increase in (the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is causing global warming.
4. (* 3) The increased (increasing) amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere has led to (has caused global warming).
5. (* 4) Global warming is occurring (happening) because of the increase in CO₂ in the atmosphere.
6. (* 5) Global warming is occurring (happening) because the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is increasing.

(3) 車内で老人に席を譲るようにという車掌のアナウンスがあっても、それを無視する人がたくさんいる。

1. Even if (Even when / Even though) there is an announcement that (which) asks people to offer (to give / to give up) their seats to elderly people on trains or buses, many of them (many a lot of people) (will) ignore it.
2. (* 1) Even if (Even when / Even though) a train conductor (a bus conductor) asks passengers to offer their seats to elderly people, many of them do (will) not do it.
3. (* 2) A lot of people do (will) not offer their seats to elderly people even though a train

conductor announces that they should do so.

4. (*3) On a bus or a train, a conductor says that when there is an elderly man or woman, passengers should give up their seats to him or her. However, many of them (many people) do not do this (many people ignore him or her).
5. (*4) There are a lot of (many) people who continue sitting in (o) seats on a train even though they hear the announcement saying that they should offer them to elderly people.
6. (*5) Many people ignore an announcement saying (that) passengers should give their seats to elderly people on a train.
7. (*6) The conductor makes an announcement that asks passengers to give up their seats to elderly people, but many people just ignore it (remain in their seats / do not do it I do not give up their seats I remain seated / stay where they are / do not pay any attention (to it)).

(4) 最近、ペットをどこにでも連れて行きたがる人が増えている。その結果、ペットと一緒に入れる場所の人气が高まっている。

1. These days(,) more and more people want to take their pets everywhere (anywhere), so places that (which) can be entered with pets are becoming more popular.
2. (*1) Nowadays(,) more and more people want to take their pets wherever they go. As a result, places that owners can go to with (their) pets are gaining popularity.
3. (*2) These days(,) places you can enter with (your) pets are becoming popular, mainly because more and more people are taking their pets everywhere.
4. (*3) These days(,) more and more people want to take their pets wherever they go, so pet-friendly places are becoming popular.

(5) 最近の親は、自分たちが子ども時代にコンピュータゲームをやっていたせいもあって、ゲームを受け入れやすいようです。実際、休日は子どもといっしょにゲームをして過ごすという人も多いと聞きました。

1. It seems that parents these days (today) (readily / easily) allow their children to play (let their children play) computer games, partly because they themselves also played them when they were children (as children). In fact, I hear (I have heard / I heard) (that) many of them play them with in their children on their days off (when they are off work / on holidays).
2. (*1) Parents these days (Today's parents) readily (easily) accept that children play

computer games, partly because they also played the games when they were children (in their childhood / as children). Actually, I hear that many of them spend their days off (their holidays) playing them with their children.

3. (*2) These days(,) parents do not mind their children playing computer games. One of the reasons for this is that they themselves used to. In fact, I hear that many parents spend their holidays playing games with their children.

4. (*3) Parents these days seem to be positive about(have a positive attitude toward) computer or video games partly because they played them when they were children. In fact, many parents-spend time playing them with their children on holidays.

5. (*4) These days(,) parents do not mind children playing computer games because they did too. I hear that many parents spend their days off playing such games with their children.

Lesson2

(1) 文章を書く場合、何も考えずに書き出すと、よほど書き慣れた人でないかぎり、考えが深まらなかったり、まとまらなかったりするのには目に見えている。

1. It is obvious (clear) that (Obviously, / Clearly,) if you start writing (to write) without deciding what to write beforehand in advance, unless you are (if you are not) very used to writing, you will not be able to develop or organize your thinking.

2. (*1) Needless to say, when you do not make a plan (make no plan) before starting to write, unless you are a very experienced writer, you will be unable to think carefully about the subject (that) you are going to deal with or be sure of what you are going to write.

3. (*2) If you start to write without any clear idea in mind, unless you are excellent (very good) at writing, it will surely be impossible (for you) to understand clearly what you really want to say or put your thoughts together.

4. (*3) Clearly, if those who are not used to writing start to write before thinking about what to write beforehand, they will not be able to develop their thoughts or put them together.

(2) この国ではふつう、人に会ったとき、握手をするかわりにお辞儀をします。私はこの習慣に早く慣れたいと思います。

1. In this country, when people meet each other, they usually bow instead of shaking hands. I would like to (want to) get used (accustomed) to this custom (practice) soon.

2. (*1) People in this country usually bow instead of shaking hands when they meet each other (someone). I would like to (want to) get used (accustomed) to this custom (practice)

soon.

3. (*2) In this country, when people meet someone (another person / others / other people) , they usually bow to each other (to them) instead of shaking hands (with them) (shaking their hands). I would like to (want to) get used (accustomed) to this custom (practice) soon.

4. (*3) In this country, when you meet someone, bowing to each other is more common than shaking hands. I would like to (want to) get used (accustomed) to this custom (practice) soon.

5. (*4) In this country, it is customary (common) to bow instead of shaking hands when people meet someone. I would like to (want to) get used (accustomed) to this custom (practice) soon.

(3) 緊張しすぎたり、弱気になったり、集中できなかったりする心理的側面が実力を発揮することを妨げます。

1. It is difficult (hard) to do your best if (when) you feel (get / become)(too) nervous (tense), lack confidence or cannot concentrate on what you are doing).

2. (*1) If you are (too) nervous, less confident than usual, or feel distracted, you have difficulty [have trouble / have a hard time) demonstrating (showing your true (real) ability (what you are capable of).

3. (*2) If you get nervous, lose courage, or cannot concentrate, you cannot prove yourself.

4. (*3) If you feel (too) nervous, timid, or cannot concentrate, such conditions make it hard (difficult) to do your best.

5. (*4) Conditions, such as being (too) nervous, not being confident, or being distracted prevent you from performing the best of your ability.

6. (*5) States of mind that (which) make you nervous, less confident than usual, or disturb your concentration prevent you from exercising your true ability.

(4) 間違うことは必ずしも悪いことではない。人は経験から多くのことを学ぶからだ。大事なのは同じ間違いを繰り返さないように努力することである。

1. It is not always (necessarily) bad (a bad thing / wrong) to make mistakes (make a mistake), because you can learn (a lot / a lot of things / many things / various things) from (your) experience(from (your) experiences). The important thing (What is important) is to

try Ito aim) not to make the same mistake again not to repeat the same mistake).

2. (*1) Making a mistake is not always a bad thing, because people can learn a lot through their experience(s). However, you should try never to make a mistake (that/ which) you made before.

3. (*2) You should not always get disappointed when you make a mistake, because you can learn from a failure. It is important to make an effort to avoid the same mistake (that you (should) avoid making the same mistake again).

4. (*3) We can learn from making mistakes, and it is important not to make the same mistake twice.

(5) 現代の生活では、だれでもストレスがたまりやすい。適度な運動をするとか、音楽を聴くとか、自然の中で過ごすなどして、ストレスを解消するほうがよいでしょう。

1. In modern everyone (everybody) (often) has a lot of stress. You (They) should relieve stress by doing things such as getting moderate (some / proper / enough) exercise, listening to music, or spending time in the country (in the countryside / outdoors).

2. (*1) These days (Nowadays)(,) everyone feels very stressed. In order to relieve stress, it would be a good idea to get moderate (some) exercise, listen to music, or spend time outdoors.

3. (*2) Modern life can be stressful. Getting moderate exercise, listening to music and spending some time in a natural setting are good ways to relieve stress.

4. (*3) In today's world, it is easy for anyone to become stressed (for stress to build up / for stress to increase). It is important to find a way to relieve stress by doing things such as exercising moderately, listening to music, or relaxing in natural surroundings.

5. (*4) People today (these days / nowadays) are susceptible (prone) to stress. They need to do something to get rid of it by getting some exercise, listening to music, or enjoying nature.

Lesson3

(1) 地震のあと救済活動を手伝うために、ボランティアの人たちが国内各地からだけではなく海外からもかけつけた。

1. After the earthquake, (many la lot of) volunteers (people came to the disaster-stricken area(s) I to the devastated area(s) / here) not only from other parts of the country but from abroad [from other countries / from overseas) to help with rescue operations (to help victims

/ to help (to) save victims).

2. (*1) In order to help (to assist] (the) people suffering after the earthquake, a lot of volunteers have come (came) from abroad (from many countries) as well as from other parts of the country.

3. (*2) Many volunteers came from other parts of the country and abroad in order to help victims of the earthquake.

4. (*3) Volunteers from abroad and many parts of the country came to help victims of the earthquake.

(2) 気持ちよく暮らせるかどうかは、どんな人間関係を築いているかで決まります。

1. In order to (If you want to / To) lead (live / have a pleasant (happy) life, you have to (need to) get along (get on! (well) with those around you (the people around you).

2. (*1) Whether you live happily or not (Whether or not you live happily) depends on (is determined by) how (well) you can get along with those around you (how many true friends you have).

3. (*2) How satisfied you can be with your life (How happy your life is) depends on (is determined By) your relationships with those around you (the kind of relationships you have (established / built developed / forged) with those around you).

(3) 料理をおいしく仕上げるためには豊かな想像力や手先の器用さが要求されるので、心身の健康にとっても良い。

1. To (In order to) be able to cook well, you have to (need to) be (very) imaginative (creative) and skillful (good / clever) with your hands, so cooking is good for (beneficial to) your mind and body (your mental and physical health).

2. (*1) To (In order to) (be able to prepare cook/produce] delicious (tasty) meals (dishes / food), it is necessary important to use your imagination and your hands well (properly / skillfully). That [This is why cooking helps (to) keep you mentally and physically healthy [keep you in good mental and physical health).

3. (*2) If you want to be a good cook, (a) rich imagination and skill with your hands (the ability to use your hands well] are necessary (needed / required), so cooking has a good effect on your mind and body (your mental and physical health).

4. (*3) In order to cook well, (a) rich imagination and dexterity are required, which is

mentally and physically good for you.

(4) 親は、自分の子どもがほかの人たちに迷惑をかけないように、公共の場所での振るまい方を教えるべきである。

1. Parents should (must) teach their children how to behave in public so that they will not bother others (other people).
2. (*1) Parents should (must) teach their children how to behave in public in order not to (so as not to) bother others.
3. (*2) Parents should teach their children good manners (good etiquette) so that they will not disturb others in public in public places).

(5) 仕事ができ、他人の信頼を得るためには、「やります」と答えたことを、時間通りに着実にやることが大切だろう。

1. In order to be successful in your job and be trusted by others, it is (probably) important to finish (to complete / to accomplish) a task (tasks/jobs) (that/ which) you promise to do on (in) time.
2. (*1) In order to be a good and reliable worker, it is (probably) important to do in time (punctually on time) what you promised to do (what you said you would do / what you undertook).
3. (*2) If you want to work properly (do well at your job) and be trusted by others [other people], you should (need to finish your work (your jobs / your tasks) punctually as promised.
4. (*3) You should complete your work (your job) by the deadline in order to work well and gain confidence of others).
5. (*4) It is important for people who want to succeed in business to finish their jobs in time (punctually).
6. (*5) To be regarded as a good worker, it is important to complete tasks on time.

Lesson4

(1) ニューヨークには見るところがたくさんあるので、2,3 日でその全部を見て回るのはとても無理でしょう。

1. There are so many places to see in New York (City). You cannot visit all of them (them all in a few days (in two or three days / in a couple of days)).

2. (*1) New York has so many things to see that it is impossible for you to get [look] around (in) the whole city in a few days.
3. (*2) In New York City, there are so many places to visit that you cannot go to all of them in a few days.
4. (*3) Since (As) there are a lot of (many) places to see in New York City, you cannot visit all of them in a few days.
5. (*4) Since there is so much to see in New York City, it is impossible to visit all the sights in just two or three days.

(2) 通勤に自転車を使う人たちが増えた。子どもから高齢者まで手軽に乗れて、体に良いし、地球にも優しいからだろう。

1. The number of people commuting (who commute) (to work) by bicycle (by bike) has increased (has been increasing), probably because people of all ages can ride one (readily / easily) and bicycles are good for their health as well as for the environment (being environmentally friendly).
2. (*1) More and more commuters are using bicycles. This is probably because anyone can ride one easily regardless of age, and riding a bicycle helps improve their (your) health and is environmentally friendly.
3. (*2) Bicycles are becoming more and more common as a means of commuting, maybe because people, (ranging) from children to the elderly [to the aged], can ride one and riding a bike helps them (to) stay healthy and is environmentally friendly.

(3) よく日本人はうまく話せないのを必要以上に恥ずかしがるために語学が上達しないとされる。

1. It is often said (People often say) that Japanese people find it hard (difficult) to improve (to develop) their foreign language skills (ability) because they are too (excessively / inordinately) embarrassed about not being able to speak (a language) well (about being unable to speak fluently about not being fluent / about their poor language skills).
2. (*1) Japanese people are often said to have difficulty (trouble / a hard time) becoming good at speaking foreign languages (becoming good speakers of foreign languages) because they are shy and hesitate to speak.

3. (*2) I have often heard (I often hear) (that) Japanese people are so embarrassed about their poor fluency that their foreign language skills do not improve (make progress).

(4) 私たちは、外国人に日本のことについて聞かれて、自分がいかに自国のことを知らないかに驚くことがよくある。

1. We are often surprised (to find out / to discover) how little we know about [of] our country (Japan) when (we are) asked (something about it by foreigners).

2. (*1) When (we are) asked by foreigners about our country (Japan), we are often surprised (at the fact) that we know (very) little about it.

3. (*2) When foreigners ask us about our country (Japan), we are often surprised (to find out (to discover)) how ignorant we are of it.

4. (*3) It is not until Japanese people are asked (something about Japan by foreigners that they are surprised (to find out (to discover)) how little they know about (of) it.

(5) 昨日は部活でクタクタだったので、電車の中で本を読んでいたら、眠ってしまった。あやうく乗り過ごすところだったけれど、たまたま同じ電車に乗っていた中学のときの友だちが、起こしてくれた。

1. Yesterday I was exhausted after (from) (doing) (my) club activities and I fell asleep on the train while reading. I almost missed (nearly missed / almost went past) my station (my stop), but a friend from junior high school who happened to be on the same train woke me up.

2. (*1) I was so tired after (my) club practice (after (my) sports practice) yesterday that I went to sleep while I was reading on the train. I was about to miss my stop, but a friend from junior high school who happened to be on the same train (take the same train) woke me up.

3. (*2) Yesterday I fell asleep while reading on the train, because I was exhausted from club activities. I managed to get off at my station, because I was woken up by an old friend from junior high school who happened to be on the same train.

4. (*3) Yesterday I was so tired after club activities that I fell asleep on the train while reading (while (when I was reading on the train I fell asleep)). I was so sound asleep that I almost missed my station, but thanks to the friend from junior high school, who took the same train by chance, I woke up and got off at my stop (was able to get off the train/managed to get off the train/did not miss my station).

Lesson5

(1) 先週、私は図書館から本を2冊借りたが、もうどちらも読んでしまった。

1. Last week(,) I borrowed two books from the library, and(but) I have already read both of them.

2. Last week(,) I borrowed two books from the library, both of which I have already read.

3. I have finished reading both of the books (that) I borrowed from the library last week.

(2) 【前半】 学生時代に昼休みの食堂で、ひとりでご飯を食べるのがひどく苦手だった。

1. When I was in college (in university/in high school), I hated (did not like) eating (to eat/having / to have) lunch alone (by myself) in the (school) cafeteria,

2. When I was a college student (a university student/a high school student), I hated eating alone in the cafeteria during lunch (during the lunch hour/ during my lunch break/ at lunchtime),

【後半】 テーブルの前にいる見知らぬ他人と目線を合わせるのが苦痛だったからだ。

1. SV..., because I found it unpleasant (awkward / uncomfortable) to have eye contact with strangers (who were) sitting in front of me.

2. (*1)SV..., because I felt awkward [uneasy / uncomfortable] having eye contact with stranger (who was) sitting across from me.

3. (*2)SV..., because I felt awkward (uneasy / uncomfortable) when my eyes met those of a stranger (who was) sitting across the table.

4. (*3)SV..., because I did not know how to behave when my eyes met the gaze of a stranger sitting in front of me.

5. (*4)SV..., because I disliked having to look at strangers (who were) sitting in front of me.

(3) 社会のさまざまな要求に応じるべく、過去 10 年の間に大学の入学試験の形は変わりました。

1. The style (format) of university entrance exams has changed over (in/ during) the past (last) ten years due to (because of) (the) various demands of society (various social demands / society's various demands).

2. The style of entrance exams for universities has changed over the last decade (in order) to meet (satisfy / comply with) (the) various needs (demands / requests / requirements) of society.

3. (*2)The style of university entrance exams has changed over the last decade in response

to various social requirements.

4. (*3) The style of university entrance exams has changed over the last decade in order to keep up with social changes (what is going on in society).

(4)4月からはいよいよ大学生になるので、親元を離れて、アパートを借りることにしました。自立するよいチャンスになると思っています。

1. I am going to be [become) a college student (a university student) this April, so I have decided (I am determined) to live away from home and rent an apartment. I think this will be an opportunity to live my own life (to live (all) by myself / to become independent).

2. (*1) I have decided (I am determined to live away from home and live alone [live (all) by myself /live on my own) in an apartment when I become a college student (a university student) this (next) April. This will be a good opportunity (a good chance) to become independent (of my parents).

3. I have decided to live away from home and rent an apartment when I become a college student next April. This will give me a good opportunity (a good chance) to become independent.

(5)ここ数年の急速な少子化と、平均寿命の伸びによる高齢化という現象は、多くの問題を引き起こしている。

1. For the past [last] few years() the number of children has been rapidly decreasing (declining /diminishing), and our society has been rapidly (quickly) aging with increased life expectancy (as life expectancy increases). This phenomenon is creating (causing / leading to) many problems.

2. (*1)These days (Nowadays)(,) the number of children is rapidly decreasing, and our society is rapidly aging with longer (increased) life expectancy. That is why many problems are arising now.

3. (*2)The rapid decline (decrease) in recent years in the number of children and the rapid aging (ageing) of society as a result of increased life expectancy have created (have caused / have led to /are creating / are causing / are leading to) many problems.

4. (*3) In recent years the low birthrate (birth rate) and the aging of society have been (are) creating (bringing about) many problems.

5. (*4)These days (Nowadays)(,) many problems are arising because of the low birthrate and the aging of society.

Lesson6

(1) マイケルは3寺に着くと言っていたのに、まだ来ていない。何かあったのだろうか

1. Michael told me that he would arrive [was going to arrive / was arriving] (here) by three (o'clock), but he has not come yet [not yet come]. I wonder what has happened to him.

2. Michael told us that he would get (was going to get / was getting) here by three (o'clock), but he has still not shown up. What has happened to him?

(2) 暖かい部屋から寒い戸外へ出ると、体がブルブル震えますが、これは体を震わせることで体温の低下を防いでいるのです。

1. When you go out of a warm room into the cold outside, your body shivers (trembles / shakes/ shudders). This [Doing so / This action] prevents [keeps] you [it] from getting cold [your body temperature from decreasing (declining / falling)].

2. When we go out of a warm room on a cold day, our body shivers. This is how it prevents [keeps] its temperature (our body temperature) from decreasing (declining / falling).

3. When you leave a warm room and go out in [go into] the cold, you shiver. By doing so, you avoid getting cold [losing body heat].

4. When you move from a warm room into the cold outside, your body shivers. This enables your body to maintain its temperature [to prevent a decrease in its temperature].

5. When it is cold (chilly / freezing) outside, if you go out of a warm room, your body trembles, which helps it keep warm (which keeps its temperature constant / which keeps it at a constant temperature)].

6. We sometimes go out of a warm room (even) when it is cold outside. At such times [On these occasions / When this happens), our body shivers (in order) to prevent itself from getting cold.

(3) 以前は、海外旅行は楽しいものであったが、今ではストレスが多くて、危険になることさえある。

1. Traveling abroad [overseas/ in foreign countries / to foreign countries) used to be enjoyable [fun pleasant / pleasurable / interesting], but now (nowadays() / these days(),) it is very stressful and might (could / may] even be dangerous.

2. In the past(,) you could enjoy traveling abroad, but now it makes you feel very stressed and sometimes puts you even in danger.

3. Traveling abroad used to be a wonderful [a good / an excellent] experience, but

nowadays() (these days(),) it gives you a lot of stress and might [could/may] even involve danger [expose you to danger].

(4) 「宿題終わった？明日が提出でしょ？」「まだ始めてもいないわよ。私、今夜はたぶん徹夜になるわよ」

1. "Have you finished your homework (yet)? You have to [need to] submit it [hand it in /turn it in/give it in] tomorrow, don't you?" "I haven't even started (begun) it (yet). I'll probably stay [be] up all night (and do it [to do it])."

2. "Have you finished your homework? It's due tomorrow, isn't it?" "I haven't even made a start (yet). Maybe I'll stay up all night tonight (doing it)." [50f42] "Have you done with your assignment, haven't you? The deadline for submitting it is tomorrow."

3. "I've still left it undone. I won't probably sleep at all tonight."

(5) 希望は、現状の継続を望むというよりは、現状を未来に向かって変化させていきたいと考えるときに、表れるものなのです。

1. You have hope [You feel hope / You feel hopeful] when you want to change [improve things [things as they are (now) / things around you / the way things are) for the sake of the future instead of keeping them as they are [maintaining them / maintaining them as they are].

2. Hope (is something that) appears [comes (about)/ emerges / comes into being] [Hope is) when we want to change our current (present) situation [the current [present) situation / the situation we are in /the status] for the sake of [into] a better future rather than keep it as it is (maintain it maintain it as it is).

3. Hope is when you want to change things for the better change the situation into a better future rather than feel satisfied with the way they are. [506F 3] Hope means wanting to make a change (some changes) rather than want the current situation to remain unchanged [to remain as it is).

Lesson7

(1)授業中にノートを取っておくと、あとで先生が言ったことを思い出すのに役立つでしょう。

1. Taking notes of (at / on) lectures will help you (to) remember (recall) later (afterwards) what the teacher says (said).

2. Taking notes of (at / on) lectures will be useful [helpful] in remembering later what your teacher says.

3. If you take notes during the class (during class / in class / during lectures), they will help

you remember what the teacher said,

4. Taking notes will be helpful when you want to recall what the teacher said.

5. Taking notes is a useful way to recall what your teacher says.

(2) インターネットを利用して英語を母語とする人たちと話をすることにより、外国に行かなくても自宅で英会話の練習ができるのである。

1.You can practice speaking English (improve your English] at home without having to go abroad [overseas / to foreign countries) by talking (chatting) with native English speakers (native speakers of English / people whose mother tongue is English) on the Internet (online).

2.Talking on the Internet with native English speakers enables us (allows us / makes it possible for us] to practice speaking English (to improve our English) at home, without having to go to their countries (having to go to English-speaking countries).

3.The Internet enables us (allows us / makes it possible for us) to practice speaking English at home with native speakers without studying in countries where English is spoken.

4.By talking (chatting] with native English speakers on the Internet (using the Internet), you (we) can practice speaking English at home, without having to go to countries where English is spoken (having to go to English-speaking countries).

5.If you talk with native English speakers on the Internet at home, you do not have to go to their countries (in order) to practice speaking English.

6.Talking with native English speakers on the Internet at home saves us the trouble of going to their countries to learn English. (996) If you want to practice speaking English, you do not have to go abroad because you can talk with native English speakers at home on the Internet.

(3) 海外の観光地で、日本人が始終互いの写真を撮っているのをよく目にする。

1. At [In] overseas tourist destinations, you (well often see Japanese tourists taking pictures [photos / photographs) of each other all the time everywhere).

2. In tourist areas (resorts] abroad (overseas), you often see Japanese (people) doing nothing but take pictures of each other.

(4)最近スマートフォンの画面を見ながら通りを歩いたり、階段を上り下りしたりする若者をよく見かける。

1. These days() (Nowadays() / Today] you (well) see young people looking at the screen of their smartphone while walking along the streets or going up and down (the) stairs.

2. These days (Nowadays(,) /Today) young people are seen walking down the streets or

going up and down stairs, using their smartphones.

3. These days() (Nowadays(), / Today) you see young people walking along the streets or going up and down the stairs with their eyes (fixed) on their smartphone screen.

(5) 親は子どもを机に向かわせることはできるが、勉強するかどうかは本人次第である。

1. Parents can make their children sit at their desk(s), but it is up to them whether they really study or not.

2. Parents can force (compel their children to sit at their desk(s), but it depends on them (it is their choice) whether they really study or not.

3. Parents can make their children sit at their desk(s), but they cannot make them study.

4. It is easy for parents to make their children sit at their desk(s), but it is up to them whether they really study or not. .

Lesson8

(1)大昔雨の多い日本の国土はほとんど森林に覆われていたに違いない

1. In ancient times, a large part of Japan, which has [gets] a lot of rain, must have been covered with (by) forests (forest).'

2. A long time ago, most of Japan's land was surely covered with forests, because it rains a lot in Japan.

3. Japan has a lot of rain, so it must have been mostly covered with forest in ancient times,

(2)かつて世界への玄関口として知られていた横浜は、今は日本で人口が2番目の都市である。

1. Yokohama, which used to be known as a gateway to the world, (is the city that (which]) has the second largest population in Japan now.

2. Yokohama, (which was) once known as a gateway to the world, is now the second most populated city in Japan (the second most populous city in Japan / the second largest city in Japan in terms of population).

3. The population of Yokohama, (which was) formerly known as a gateway to the world, is now the second largest in Japan.

4. Yokohama was once known as a gateway to the world, and its population is now the second largest in Japan.

5. The city of Yokohama, once known as a gateway to the world, now has the second largest population in Japan.

(3) 昔、外資系企業で働いていた私の父は、英語以外の外国語をもう 1 つ勉強しなさいとい

つも言います。

1. My father, who used to work (once worked] for a foreign affiliated company, is always telling (always tells) me to learn another language in addition to (besides / as well as / on top of) English.

2. My father is always telling me that I should learn another language (another foreign language] as well as English, perhaps because he used to work for a foreign affiliated company she used to be an employee of a foreign affiliated company).

3. My father, having worked for a foreign affiliated company, is always telling me that I should learn another language, not only English.

(4)人々と仲良くやっていきたいのなら、彼らを怒らせるようなことを言うのは避けなさい。

1. If you want to (would like to / are to) get along (well) with [get on well with / be on good terms with / become good friends with / become close friends with] other people (others), you should avoid saying something that [things that] could (would / might] make them angry (upset them / offend them /insult them).

2. In order to get along with other people, take care (be careful] not to say something that would make them angry.

You should not offend [upset] others if you want to maintain good relationships with them.

(5)ほかの子供たちと遊ぶよりも一人で読書をするもののほうが好きだった少女が、今ではサッカー日本代表チームで活躍している。

1. A girl who used to prefer reading (books) alone to playing with other children is now playing an active (important role on (in] Japan's national football team..

2. A girl who used to prefer to read (books) alone rather than to play with other children is now active as a member of Japan's national football team.

3. A girl who used to like reading books by herself better [more] than playing with other children is now an active member of Japan's national football team.

Lesson9

(1)テレビの夕方のニュースによれば、東京は 10 年ぶりの大雪だったとのことだった。

1. The evening news on TV (The TV evening news] says (said] (that) Tokyo had the heaviest snow [the most snow / the heaviest snowfall] in ten years.

2. According to the evening news on TV, Tokyo had the heaviest snow in ten years (they had the heaviest snowfall in ten years in Tokyo).

(2) 故郷の町を 15 年ぶりに訪れましたが、子どものころを思い出させる建物は何一つ残っていませんでした

1. I visited my hometown for the first time in fifteen years, but [and] I found no buildings that [which] reminded me of my childhood.

2. When I visited (went (back) to / returned to) my hometown for the first time in fifteen years, (I found that) there were no buildings (there were no longer (any) buildings) that (which) reminded me of my childhood.

3. I had not visited my hometown for fifteen years. When I went back there, I found that there were no longer any buildings (that/ which) I remembered seeing in my childhood.

(3) WHO はとり過ぎの大人が世界全体で 16 億人に上ると見積もっている。この数値は向こう 10 年間で 40 パーセント増加すると予想される。

1. WHO [The World Health Organization] estimates that there are 1.6 billion [one billion six hundred million / 1,600 million] obese adults in the world (all over the world). It is expected [estimated] that this number [this figure] will increase by 40 percent (by forty percent) in the next decade [over the next ten years / in ten years].

2. WHO estimates the number of obese adults in the world to be 1.6 billion. The number is expected to rise by 40 percent in another ten years.

3. According to WHO, there are sixteen hundred million overweight adults all over the world. This number is expected to increase by forty percent in the next ten years.

4. WHO estimates that the number of obese adults in the world is [has reached] one thousand six hundred million.

5. WHO estimates the population of adults in the world who are too fat at 1.6 billion.

6. WHO puts the number of obese adults in the world at 1.6 billion.

7. WHO estimates that the world has 1.6 billion obese adults.

(4) 私は明日の午前 8 時まででその作文を訂正して、ブラウン教授に提出することになっている。

1. I have to (need to) revise and submit (hand in /turn in /give in) the composition to Professor Brown by eight (o'clock) in the morning (tomorrow) [by eight (o'clock) tomorrow morning].

2. After correcting (the mistakes of [in]) the (my) composition, I have to submit it to Professor Brown by 8 a.m. tomorrow.

(5) 金と暇がどうにかできた頃にはいい年齢となっていて、せっかくの船旅に出て
も、体と思考が思いどおりには働かない。

1. By the time you (somehow manage to) have enough money and time, you have (probably) become quite old. Even if you take [go on) a cruise you are looking forward to, it is difficult (hard] to act and think as you would like to [as you want to / as you wish].

2. By the time you have enough money and time (to travel by ship / to go on a long-awaited cruise), you are (probably) quite old. Even on [during such a long-awaited cruise, you are not physically strong enough (to get around) or cannot think clearly.

3. By the time you have enough money and time for a cruise, even if you take (go on) a long awaited one, your body and mind do not function (work) as you would like them to.

4. It is not until you are very old that you have enough money and time to travel by ship. Even if you take Igo on a cruise you are looking forward to, you cannot control your body and mind as you would like to.

Lesson10

(1) 最近の台風で、この地方のリンゴは約5分の3がひどい被害を受けた。

1. The typhoon the other day seriously (badly damaged [did serious damage to / caused serious damage to] about three-fifths of this area's apple crop (the apple crop in this area).

2. The recent typhoon seriously damaged about three-fifths of this area's apple crop.

3. About three-fifths of the apple crop in this area was seriously damaged by the recent typhoon.

4. Because of (Owing to / Due to] the recent typhoon, about three-fifths of this area's apple crop was seriously damaged.

(2) 二十四時間は、あっという間だ。特に睡眠が三分の一近くあるわけで、実質はもっと短い。

1. Twenty-four (Twenty four / 24] hours is very (really] short. It is, in fact (actually / indeed), even shorter especially because you spend nearly (almost) one-third [one third / a third] of it sleeping.

2. Twenty-four hours [One day] seems to pass (go by] very quickly (very fast / very rapidly / in a flash). This is, in fact, the case especially because you spend nearly one-third of it sleeping.

3. We feel that twenty-four hours seems to fly. Considering (that) we sleep for one-third of

the day, it seems to go by even more quickly.

4. Twenty-four hours is a very short amount (quite a short period of time. It is, in fact, even shorter especially considering (that) one-third of that time is taken up by sleep.

5. We feel as if twenty-four hours passes very quickly. Considering (that) we sleep for nearly one-third of it, it actually seems to go by faster.

(3) 新聞によればそのウェブサイトは昨年末に 10 億人以上、つまり世界人口の約 7 分の 1 の利用者を有していた

1. According to the newspaper, more than (over) a billion [one billion] people, or (in order words) about one-seventh [one seventh / a seventh] of the world's population (the population of the world / (the) world population], (had) visited (used / accessed) that website by the end of last year.

2. The newspaper says (said) (that) by the end of last year, that website was visited (was used / was accessed / was seen] by one billion or more people. This means that it was used by about one out of seven people in the world.

3. According to the newspaper, that website had over a billion users [visitors], which is equivalent to [which accounts for / which amounts to] about one-seventh of the world's population, by the end of last year.

4. According to the newspaper, the number of users of that website (the number of visitors to that website] had totalled [amounted to] over a billion, or about one-seventh of the world's population by the end of last year.

5. According to the newspaper, more than one billion people visited the website by the end of last year. This figure is equivalent to about one-seventh of the world's population.

6. According to the newspaper, more than one billion people visited the website by the end of last year, roughly the same as one-seventh of the world's population.

(4) 三十代の初めに、それまで勤めていた出版社を辞めてアメリカに行き、小学校で日本文化を教えるインターン教師をしていたことがある。

1. In my early thirties, I quit [quitted /left/ resigned from] the publishing company (that/ which) I had been [I was) working for [at] and went to the U.S., where I worked as an intern teacher (as an intern/ as a trainee teacher/ a student teacher) at [for) an elementary school, teaching [and taught] (about) Japanese culture.

2. When I was in my early thirties, I left [gave up/ resigned from] my job at the publisher

where I had worked until then. After that, I went to the U.S. and began [started] to give lectures on [about] Japanese culture as an elementary school trainee teacher.

3. When I was in my early thirties, I left the publishing company I was working for, and began to teach Japanese culture as a trainee teacher at an elementary school in the U.S.

4. [後半] and I went to the U.S., where I became an intern(,) teaching Japanese culture in an elementary school.

(5) 通信技術が発展し、今では世界中の様々な地域に住む何百万人もの人々に同時に情報を発信することが可能になった。

1. Advances in [Developments in] (tele)communications technology have made it possible (for us) [enabled us / allowed us] to send (out) [to dispatch / to transmit/to give] information [(our) messages] simultaneously at the same time / at once) to millions of people living (who live] in different [various] parts (regions / areas) of the world.

2. The advance of [The development of / Progress in] communications technology makes it possible for us [enables us / allows us] to send information simultaneously to millions of people living [who lived in various countries (places) in (around / all over the world.

3. Thanks to [Because of /Due to] advances in telecommunications technology, we can now share our messages with millions of people living in various parts of the world.

4. Communications technology has advanced [developed / progressed / made progress), which has made it possible (for us) [enabled us/allowed us] to send information simultaneously to millions of people all over the world.

5. Communications technology has advanced to such an extent that it enables us to send information simultaneously to millions of people all over the world.

6. Communications technology is so advanced nowadays that we can send information simultaneously to millions of people living all over the world.

Lesson11

(1)もし若いとき受けた留学の面接試験に合格していたら、その後の人生はまったく違ったものになった

1. If I had passed (succeeded in) the interview (test) (that/ which) I had when I was young and been able to study abroad (to study overseas / to go abroad to study], my (later) life would [could /might] have been completely [totally) different.

2. If I had passed (succeeded in an interview and studied abroad when I was young, my life

would have changed completely.

3. If I had passed the interview for studying abroad that [which] I had when I was young, my (later) life would have changed completely (a lot / greatly).

4. When I was young, I had an interview for studying abroad. If I had passed it, I would have led [lived / had] a completely different life

(2) 日本列島の温度が平均して一度上がると全国の電力供給量が 350 万ワット増えるそう
だ

1. It is said (that) supply and demand for electricity will increase by 3.5 million watts when the average temperature in Japan rises (goes up / gets higher] by one degree.

2. It seems [It is estimated) that if the temperature of Japan goes up by one degree on average, people will use (need] 3.5 million watts more electricity nationwide [throughout the country].

(3) 一人ひとりが、周りの人々に感謝といたわりの心を持って、その気持ちを言葉で表していけば、多くの人のストレスは減っていくだろう。

1. If everyone thanked and considered those (the people around them) and expressed in words how they felt, many (a lot of people) would be less likely to feel stressed (have stress).

2. If each of us felt gratitude toward(s) and concern for those around us and expressed this in words, many people would feel less stressed (have less stress).

3. If each of us felt thankful and sympathetic to those around us and expressed our feelings in words, our lives would be less stressful.

(4) 世界には文字を持たない言語がたくさんあるらしい。毎日文字に囲まれて暮らしている私たちからすれば、さぞ不便なことだろうと思ってしまいがちだ。

1. I hear [have heard / heard] (that) there are many languages in the world with no writing system (without a writing system). We read and write every day (in daily life / in everyday life / in our daily lives / in our everyday lives), so we think (that) it would be (very) inconvenient (difficult] to live without written words.

2. It seems that there are [There seems to be] a lot of languages in the world that have no (that do not have a] writing system. We use writing every day, so we think (that) such languages must be useless.

3. Apparently, a lot of languages in the world have no written characters. Since we spend our lives (we live our lives) surrounded by written words, we tend to regard these languages as

very inconvenient.

(5) 外国に行って病気になったとき,自分の症状を医者に的確に伝えることができたなら、その人の語学は満点だ

1. If you can (clearly) explain to a doctor (accurately) how you feel when you get ill in a foreign country (abroad /overseas), your language ability is perfect [excellent / marvelous / wonderful].
2. Suppose [Imagine] that when you go abroad and become ill, you can tell a doctor (exactly) how you feel in a foreign language. This shows [proves] that your skill in that language is perfect [excellent / marvelous / wonderful].
3. If you can describe (accurately) to a doctor the symptoms of an illness in a foreign country, this means [it follows] that you are excellent (marvelous / very good) at that language [you are an excellent speaker of that language].
4. In a foreign country, being able to tell a doctor what is wrong in another language shows [is a sign] that you speak that language well.

Lesson12

(1)人間には、たとえ経験していなくても、まるで経験したかのように感じることを可能にする想像力が備わっている

1. Humans (Human beings) have imagination, which enables [allows] them to feel as if [as though] they have experienced what they cannot actually experience (have not actually experienced).
2. We have imagination through which we can feel that we have experienced what we cannot actually experience (have not actually experienced).
3. We are imaginative enough to feel that we have experienced something that in fact we cannot (have not).
4. We have enough imagination to feel as if we are experiencing something, even though this is not the case.
5. We can feel (that) we have experienced things (that/ which) we have not actually done through the power of imagination (through (because of our imagination)).

(2) 自分の意見を批判されると頭に血がのぼり,自分自身が攻撃されたように感じ,相手が何を言っているのかもよくわからなくなる。

1. When (if) someone (somebody) criticizes your opinions (opinion), you get upset[angry], you feel as if (as though) they were (are) (personally) attacking you, and you even have difficulty understanding [even struggle to understand] what the other person is talking about.
2. When your ideas are criticized, you cannot stay calm and feel (that) you yourself are being attacked, so you become unable to even understand what the other person is saying.
3. When someone challenges our opinions, we cannot keep calm, feel (that) they are looking down on us, and lose sight of what is being said.

(3) 言語が私たちの日常生活にどのような役割を果たしているのか、言語がない世界とはどのようなものなのか、などとはめったに考えない。

1. We (People) hardly ever (rarely / seldom) think about the role (that/ which) language plays in our daily lives [in our everyday lives / in daily life / in everyday life], or what a world without language would be like (what if there were no language in the world).
2. We (People) hardly ever think about (wonder) what kind of role language plays (what kind of role language has / how important a role language plays) in our daily lives or how we would live without language [if it were not for language].
3. We seldom think about how language influences our daily lives or what a world where there were no language would be.

(4) 初対面の人物とほんの少し北禁を交わしただけで、その人とまるで何十年も前からつきあいがあったかのような出覚に陥ることがある。

1. When [As soon as/After you] talk for just a while [talk for a short time /talk only a little/talk just a little / exchange just a few words) with someone you are meeting for the first time [you have never met before / you have just met). you sometimes begin (start) to feel (feeling) as if (as though) you have known [that known them that person / each other) for decades (for many years).
2. After only having a short chat (a short conversation/a brief chat/ a brief conversation/a little communication) with someone you have never met before you sometimes feel like feel that you have known them for decades.
3. Exchanging just a few words with someone you do not know sometimes makes you feel as if (as though they have been (had been a friend for decades.
4. You may meet someone for the first time, talk for a short while with them, and feel as if you have known them for decades.

(5) アメリカの政治,経済,また社会問題について、私は気恥ずかしくなるほど何も知らなかった。日本にいたとき、もっと新聞など読んでおくべきだったかと、大いに後悔したものである。

1. I was very [really] embarrassed when I realized (found out / learned) how little I knew about [show ignorant I was of / that I knew nothing about] the politics, economics, or social problems in the U.S. I wished I had read more newspapers and magazines (about the U.S.) before going there (before I had gone/went)there / before coming here /before arriving here).

2. I was very [really) embarrassed to find (to learn (that) I knew little (almost nothing about the politics, economics, or social problems of the U.S. I wished I had read more about the U.S.) in newspapers or magazines before going there II had gone lwent) there / coming here / arriving here).

3. It was embarrassing to find (that) I was rather ignorant of political, economic, or social situations in the U.S. I wished I had learned more about the country from newspapers or magazines before going there I had goneIwent) there).

Lesson13

(1) この小説を読み直してみると、最初に読んだときよりも面白いことがわかった。

1. When I read this novel again (for the second time), I found [realized] (that) it was more interesting than I had thought (it had seemed] the first time I read it.

2. When I reread this novel, I found (that) it was more interesting than it had seemed when I read it for the first time[when I first read it).

3. When I reread this novel, I found it more interesting than I had when I read it for the first time.

(2) 10年前に比べれば、町に緑が増え、川の水もきれいになったように思われる。

1. It seems to me that my hometown is greener and its river (is) cleaner (my hometown has become greener and its river (has become) cleaner) than ten years ago.

2. I think that in my hometown there is more greenery (there are more trees) and its river (the river) is cleaner than ten years ago.

3. Compared with ten years ago, I think that in my hometown there is more greenery and its river is cleaner.

4. It seems that the town has more trees and the river is cleaner than ten years ago.

(3) インターネットが発達した現代でも、仕事仲間と同じ場所にいることは以前と同様に重要である。

1. Even nowadays (these days / today), when the Internet is (so) widely used, it is (just) as important to be with our colleagues (in the same place) as it used to be.
2. Certainly, the Internet is (so) common these days, but it is still as important to be with your coworkers (in the same place) as (it was) before.
3. Although the Internet has developed [has made progress/is advanced], being with your fellow workers (in the same place) is (just) as important as it used to be.

(4) 別の調査では、自分を「不幸せだ」と考えている人の三分の二が、人間関係より財産や成功を重視する

1. According to [In] another survey, two-thirds (two thirds) of the people who (those who) thought (that) they were "unhappy" [felt "unhappy"] considered wealth and [or] success (to be) more important than human relationships (relationships with others / friendships).
2. According to other research, two-thirds of the people who believed (that) they were "unhappy" attached more importance to money and (or) success than to human relationships.
3. According to another survey, two-thirds of the people who considered themselves "unhappy" thought it was more important to be rich and [or] successful than to have many friends.
4. Another survey shows that two out of three people who feel (that) they are "not happy" place more emphasis on how rich and [or] how successful they are than (on) how good their relationships with those around them are.
5. According to another survey, two-thirds of the people who felt "unhappy" thought that wealth and (or) success outweighed human relationships.

(5) (前半) 海外の大学に留学する日本人学生の数、1980 年代に急激に増えてましたが、2004 年以降は減少傾向が続いています

1. The number of Japanese students going to foreign countries to study at college increased sharply [rapidly / suddenly / dramatically] in the 1980s (in the 1980's), but has continued to decrease [fall / drop / decline] since 2004.
2. The number of Japanese students who study at [in] foreign colleges increased sharply in the 1980s, but has been decreasing since 2004.

【後半】以前よりも若者が野心を抱かなくなったからだと言う人がいます。しかし、私は、長

引く不況が大きな原因だと思っています。

1. Some people say (claim / argue / insist] (that) this is (mainly) because young people are not as ambitious as they used to be. However, I believe (think] (that) it is that is] because of the continuing (economic) recession.
2. There are (some) people who say (that) the (main) reason for this is that young people are less ambitious than they used to be. However, as far as I am concerned, the long (economic) recession has influenced this decrease.
3. Some people say (that) this is (it is) because young people do not have as much ambition as [have less ambition than] they used to. However, in my opinion, the reason for this is that the (economic) recession has lasted [has been lasting] for a long time.

Lesson14

(1) 日本の学生は、ほかの先進国の学生より 2 倍長くテレビを見るが、読書時間は半分以下である。

1. Japanese students watch TV twice as long (much) as students [their counterparts / those] in (any) other developed [advanced] countries. However, they [countries, but they] spend less than half as much time reading.
2. Students in Japan spend twice as much time (as long] watching TV as students in any other developed country. In addition (Moreover), they read less than half as much [read less than half as many books).

(2) 考えれば考えるほどその問題は難しく思われ、僕にはお手上げだった。

1. The more (deeply / seriously) I thought about the problem, the more difficult it seemed (to me). Finally [In the end], I gave up trying to solve it [I gave it up).
2. The longer I thought about the question, the more difficult I found it. Finally, I gave up trying to answer it (I gave it up).
3. As I thought more about the problem, it became more difficult. Finally, I thought (that) I was not able to solve it [I could not solve it).

(3) 外国語を身につけようとするとき、開始年齢が早ければ早いほど、その上達は早い

1. When you want to learn a foreign language, the earlier you begin (start) to study (it), the faster [the more rapidly / the more easily/the sooner/the earlier) you make progress in the language.

2. If you try to learn other languages, the younger you are when you start, the more rapidly you (they) improve [progress].

3. When you want to learn another language, the earlier you begin to study it, the quicker (the faster) your progress is.

4. It is easier to learn a foreign language when you are young.

(4) 去年の冬、長い休暇をとってロサンゼルスに行きましたが、期待していたほど暖かくはありませんでした。

1. Last winter(,) I took a long vacation [took a long time off] and went to Los Angeles. However, it was not as warm as I (had) expected.

2. Last winter() when I took a long vacation, I visited [went to] Los Angeles. The city was not as warm as I (had) expected it to be.

3. Last winter(,) I went to Los Angeles during (for) a long vacation, where the weather was not as warm as expected.

(5) 携帯電話で話しながら運転する人は、運転に集中している人よりも事故を起こす可能性が約4倍高いと言われている。

1. It is said (that) those who are talking on the mobile phone while driving are about four times as likely to cause a traffic accident as those who are concentrating (focusing) on driving.

2. People say that if you are talking on the mobile phone while at the wheel, you are about four times as likely to have a traffic accident as (you are) when you are concentrating on driving.

Lesson15

(1) 猿は木から落ちても猿だが、議員が選挙で落ちれば、ただの人なのだ。

1. A monkey is still [remains) a monkey even if it falls [drops) from a tree, but a politician [a Diet member / a Member of Congress / a Member of Parliament] who loses (in) an election becomes (just) an ordinary [a normal] person.

2. A monkey that [which) falls from a tree is still a monkey. However, if a politician is defeated in an election, he or she becomes an ordinary person.

3. Even if a monkey falls from a tree, it is still a monkey, but if a politician loses his seat loses the seat], he becomes an ordinary person.

(2) 言葉には不思議な力がある。どんなに疲れていても、「ありがとう」と言われるだけで、

疲れは吹き飛ぶ。

前半

1. Words have (a) mysterious [magical / miraculous] power.
2. There is a mysterious power in words.
3. What other people say has a great influence on [has a great effect on/has a great impact on [greatly influences] us [you]. [813] There is something mysterious about words.

後半

1. No matter how (However) tired [exhausted] you are [you may be], if (when) someone (just) says, "Thank you" to you, your fatigue vanishes (goes away / is gone / disappears / evaporates).
2. No matter how tired we are, if we hear someone just say, "Thank you" to us, we (can) forget (about) our fatigue [feel relaxed / feel fine / feel better / recover from our fatigue / get rid of our fatigue / get our energy back].
3. No matter how tired you are, (you feel as if (that / like)) your fatigue is relieved just because someone thanks you (you hear the simple phrase, "Thank you."
4. No matter how tired you are, just the words "Thank you" said to you by others relieve your fatigue.

5. No matter how tired you are, (a few) words of thanks make you forget about your fatigue.

(3) このごろでは、たとえ現金を持っていなくても、乗り物に乗り、食事をして、ちょっとした買い物をすることすらできてしまう。

1. These days, even if you have no cash with [on] you, you can take (use) public transportation [public transport], eat out, or (even) do some shopping.
2. Nowadays(,) even when you do not have any money with you, you can take the bus or the train, eat at restaurants, and even do a little shopping.
3. These days() even if we carry no cash with us, we can take public transportation, eat out, and even go shopping.

(4) 喫煙はあなたや周りの人の健康によくありません。たとえ大人になっても吸うべきではありません。

1. Smoking is harmful to [bad for you and (the) people around you. You should not smoke even when you are an adult.
2. Smoking is harmful to [bad for] your health and the health of those [people] around you.

You should not smoke even when you are old enough (to smoke).

3. Smoking harms [damages / does harm to] the health of people around you as well as your health. Even when you are [become] an adult [a grown-up], you should not smoke.

4. Smoking is harmful to people around you as well as to you. Even when you are old enough to smoke, you should not.

(5) [前半] どんなに科学が発達しようとも、それは生きることを教えてはくれない。

1. However (No matter how) advanced science is (might be / may be), it never teaches [shows us the meaning of life.

2. However (No matter how) remarkably [much / far / greatly] science progresses [develops / improves / advances], it will never teach [show] us the meaning of life.

3. However [No matter how] remarkable (great / much] progress science makes, it never teaches [shows / tells] us why we live [what it means to live / what we live for].

4. It is true that humans have made remarkable (great/incredible) progress in science. However, this does not help us (to) [enable us to / allow us to / make it possible for us to] find (grasp] the meaning of life.

[後半] 人は何のために生きるのか。その答えは、自分で見出していくしかない。

1. What are we living for? This is a question (that/ which) we must answer for ourselves.

2. What do we live for? It is up to individual human beings to find that out.

3. What do people live for? Each of us individually [Only we] must find an [the] answer to this question.

4. Each of us individually must find an answer to the question of (that asks] what we live for.