

Ι					
問1					
(1) ④	(2) ②	(3) ③	(4) ①	(5) ③	
問 2					
(1) ②	(2) ④	(3) ①	(4) ③	(5) ②	
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II					
問1					
(1) ③	(2) ②	(3) ①	(4) ③	(5) ④	
問 2					
(1) ④	(2) ①	(3) ②	(4) ④	(5) ③	
III					
問1					
(1) ①	(2) ③	(3) ②	(4) ④	(5) ①	
問 2					
(1) ④	(2) ②	(3) ①			
問3					
(1) ①	(2) ④				

答

解

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 IV

 問1

 (1) ③ (2) ① (3) ① (4) ③ (5) ④

 問2

 (1) ② (2) ② (3) ③ (4) ① (5) ②

└」 (解答例1)

Editing genes offers many benefits, such as reducing the likelihood that a newborn will suffer from fatal diseases. However, concerns remain regarding moral values and long-term health risks.

On the positive side, gene editing could help eliminate hereditary diseases, ensuring that children are free from severe illnesses from birth. Additionally, it could improve quality of life by allowing parents to select traits that make their children more resilient to certain health conditions.

However, ethical concerns also arise. Some argue that designing a child's traits could lead to social inequality, as only wealthy families may be able to afford such procedures. This could create a divide between those who can and cannot access gene editing. Furthermore, the long-term health effects remain uncertain, as scientists do not yet fully understand how genetic modifications may impact future generations.

In conclusion, while gene editing has the potential to bring significant medical advancements, it also raises critical moral, social, and health concerns. Careful consideration and regulation are necessary before fully embracing this technology.