


英 語

注 意

- 1 問題は **1** から **7** までであり、16 ページにわたって印刷してあります。
- 2 検査時間は 50 分で、終わりは午後 0 時 30 分です。
- 3 最初に **1** から **3** のリスニングテストを行います。
- 4 声を出して読むではいけません。
- 5 答えは全て解答用紙に明確に記入し、解答用紙だけを提出しなさい。
- 6 答えは特別の指示のあるもののほかは、各問のア・イ・ウ・エのうちから、最も適切なものをそれぞれ 1 つずつ選んで、その記号を書きなさい。
- 7 答えを記述する問題については、解答用紙の決められた欄からはみ出さないように書きなさい。
- 8 答えを直すときは、きれいに消してから、消しくずを残さないようにして、新しい答えを書きなさい。
- 9 受検番号を解答用紙の決められた欄に書き、その数字の  の中を正確に塗りつぶしなさい。
- 10 解答用紙は、汚したり、折り曲げたりしてはいけません。

リスニングテスト

1 これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話の後に、質問が1つあります。質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間はそれぞれ8秒です。

〔1〕

- ア At 8:45.
- イ At 9:10.
- ウ At 9:30.
- エ At 9:55.

〔2〕

- ア On Tuesday.
- イ On Wednesday.
- ウ On Thursday.
- エ On Friday.

2 これから2つの対話が放送され、それぞれの対話の後に、質問が2つずつあります。質問に対する答えとして、最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。対話と質問は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間はそれぞれ8秒です。

A

〔1〕

- ア He wanted to buy a T-shirt, but he received flowers.
- イ He couldn't get a T-shirt because there weren't any.
- ウ He wanted a yellow T-shirt, but he got a pink one instead.
- エ He bought a T-shirt on the Internet, but it was too small.

〔2〕

- ア He will give it to Junko.
- イ He will give it to his daughter.
- ウ He will buy it for Junko.
- エ He will find how to return it.

B

〔1〕

- ア Because she practices soccer on weekends.
- イ Because she enjoyed teaching children before.
- ウ Because she likes talking with her grandparents.
- エ Because she was asked by a volunteer group.

〔2〕

	ア	イ	ウ	エ
Name of Group	Kangaroo Club	Green Soccer Club	Tomorrow Club	Lion Club
What	Teaching English to Children	Teaching Soccer to Children	Talking and Singing with Old People	Playing Soccer Games with Children
Where	East School	Kokusai Sports Ground	Community Center	Children's Park
When	Monday - Friday 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.	Wednesdays and Fridays 5:00 - 6:30 p.m.	Sundays 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Saturdays 2:00 - 4:30 p.m.
TEL	000-XXX-000	XXX-000-XXX	000-000-XXX	XXO-00X-00X
Information	Please bring your own dictionaries if you need.	Please bring your own drinks.	You cannot eat anything in the community center.	You can borrow the uniform.

3 次の英文を聞き、その内容に合うものをア～キの中から2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
英文は1度だけ読まれます。解答時間は30秒です。

- ア Students at this school need to write reports to look for important information.
- イ Mr. Smith says that everyone should read books instead of reading comics.
- ウ Students cannot borrow more than fifty books each year in this school.
- エ Students can hear some famous people's messages by meeting them.
- オ Mr. Smith says that he had an experience of helping someone with books.
- カ Mr. Smith says experiencing another world is one of the good points of reading.
- キ Mr. Smith says that there're more than three good points about reading books.

筆記テスト

4 [1] ~ [3] の () に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- [1] A: Do you know the Statue of Liberty used to be brown?
B: No! It has always been green, right? How did it change?
A: Many years changed its color. Read this. "The statue was brown at first."
B: () Wow!
- ア "It started to change to green, and by 1920 it finally became all green."
イ "To protect it from air pollution, New York covered it with green painting."
ウ "People in New York chose to change the color to green in 1920."
エ "It was a gift from France to the U.S.A., and it was shown to people in 1886."
- [2] A: Hey, I'm here, and you keep checking your phone. That's not nice.
B: () My phone never leaves my side.
A: You know, if you do it every 10 minutes, then you check it 96 times a day.
B: You have a point. Time with friends is more important.
- ア Hold on. How about leaving a message?
イ Let me see. I left my phone at home.
ウ I'm afraid that I have lost my phone.
エ I'm sorry. I didn't even realize it.
- [3] A: Look at this picture. ()
B: No. It's just beautiful with a lot of fish: orange, yellow, blue, and purple.
A: Look more carefully, especially at the white, shining thing.
B: Well, that's a white rock surrounded by fish. Wait! It is a plastic bag!
- ア Can you tell me the fish's name?
イ Why don't you come with me next time?
ウ Do you see anything strange?
エ Guess where I took this picture.

5

次の〔1〕～〔3〕について、下線部《 》の中の単語・語句を英文の内容に合うように正しく並べかえたとき、指定された順番にくるものの組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、それぞれア～エの中から選びなさい。ただし、不要な単語・語句が1つずつ含まれている。

〔1〕 A whole community has fought for the right to have a dog park for 10 years. Before, a lot of people didn't have dogs because there weren't places for the dogs' physical activities. One of the biggest problems for dogs is when they are kept in houses and they are bored. The city 《あ make い has う agreed え listen to the people's お decided to か voice き the community く to》 happier and healthier. To bring dogs here to a nice safe place will solve these problems.

【2番目と6番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】
 ア 2番目く 6番目お イ 2番目お 6番目あ
 ウ 2番目く 6番目あ エ 2番目お 6番目く

〔2〕 April 22, 1970 was a unique day in American history. On that day, one out of every 10 Americans celebrated the first Earth Day by going out, singing, dancing, wearing a costume, and picking up garbage on the streets. Some scientists said, "People should reduce air pollution because it will make the whole earth warmer. In the end, 《あ too い so う will え that お become か all its ice き the earth く warm》 will melt." They were talking about global warming 50 years ago when people didn't know what it meant.

【4番目と7番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】
 ア 4番目あ 7番目か イ 4番目お 7番目え
 ウ 4番目い 7番目え エ 4番目い 7番目か

〔3〕 As a photographer, I travel all over the world. When I travel, with or without a camera, I find that people are welcoming. If I stop to talk with people, we become friendly, then I am invited into their house for a drink, or for Sunday lunch. The 《あ isn't い me う excited え exciting お to か thing き most く going》 a unique place. Connecting with people and hearing their stories lets me experience a place as a friend, not as a visitor.

【2番目と4番目 1 2 3 4 5 6 7】
 ア 2番目え 4番目き イ 2番目え 4番目お
 ウ 2番目う 4番目お エ 2番目か 4番目え

6

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

Here's a photo of the earth. This is the first photo of the whole earth taken by American astronauts on the way to the moon in 1972. People are amazed by the perfect blue circle with white clouds against dark *space. It looks so beautiful and full of water. It's actually full of life. Every living thing has water in it. Water is life. However, (1) it is becoming difficult for the earth to support more and more people, while our activities are influencing our local and global environment more than before. Many people have started working to save the earth, so we can save all the life here. This is a common goal shared by many countries.

First, let's look at the earth's *surface. About 70% of it is covered with water. On the land there is fresh water in lakes and rivers, *solid water in ice and snow, and in plants and trees there is water too. Though the *amount of water in the air is small, about 60% of the earth is always covered with clouds. It is unique among the *planets because water *exists on earth in all three *forms: water *vapor, *liquid water, and solid ice. ① That makes water unique among liquids too. Some other planets have water, but too little or only in the solid form. Many scientists agree that life exists when liquid water exists. They haven't yet discovered any planets supporting life.

Now, think about the earth's water. Of all its water, 97.5% is salt water and only 2.5% is fresh water. If we drink salt water, our body must work hard to remove the salt by using even more water. That means drinking sea water makes us thirstier. It can even make us sick if we drink too much. We need fresh water to survive. Almost all the fresh water is either in ice and snow (over 68.7%) or in the ground (30.1%). It is difficult to get *access to it. It is easier to get fresh water from lakes and rivers, but its amount is very small (0.3%).

Next, pay attention to the fresh water. Scientists know that the earth has been successful in keeping the same amount of its fresh water by recycling it. Imagine the water drunk by dinosaurs about 100 million years ago is the rain falling on us now! The water *cycle explains this. As the sun shines over oceans and on the ground, liquid water becomes water vapor. Plants lose water from their surface too. As water vapor goes up in the air, it becomes cool and changes its form and comes together to create clouds. Water in clouds becomes large and heavy, and falls from the sky back to the earth as rain, snow, and so on. Then it travels under the ground or returns back to lakes, rivers, and oceans. The cycle starts again. It is happening all the time in all parts of the earth. These days, (2) humans are influencing the natural water cycle, as more people are competing for water needed for their increased activities to live a convenient life.

Here, I'd like to introduce *virtual water. This way of convenient life is supported by *importing a lot of *resources and *products, including virtual water, across national borders. Virtual water is water used to produce any products, and we cannot actually see it in the final products. If a country imports products instead of producing them, it can save water resources in the country. In fact, producing high-technology machines needs a large amount of water to wash and create small parts used in the products. For example, making a computer uses 20,000L of water. Because Japan produces only about 40% of all the food to support its people, it is one of the countries importing the largest amount of virtual water. Almost all of it (98%) is in food products, 60% comes from the United States, and 14% from Australia. To import 1 kg of beef also uses 20,000L of water in many steps from growing plants for the animals to actually bringing beef to a supermarket. In fact, some people have stopped eating beef to protect the environment. The *average amount of water and virtual water used each day by each Japanese person is 3,000L. It is almost twice the world average of 1,756L. Maybe we are using some of tomorrow's water for today's needs.

Then, how much water do we actually use? According to a Tokyo government report, an average person uses about 219L of *tap water every day: 40% for taking a bath, 21% for the toilet, 18% for cooking, and 15% for washing. 6% is used for other things, including washing the face, drinking and so on. We have easy access to safe water. We open the tap and use as much water as we want, and many of us don't use it carefully. Brushing our teeth for one minute without closing the tap uses about 12L. That's a big waste! We need to know that in many countries, the tap water isn't safe to drink, or sometimes water stops running. We also should know that more than 700 million people in the world don't have access to safe water. In addition, almost all global waste water isn't reused or returned to nature without *treatment. These ways make drinking water dangerous and create pollution. Each year, 1.2 million people die from health problems and diseases through dirty water.

Now, let's think about water in our body. A human body is made of *cells and about 70% of them is water. Water travels through our body, and brings along useful *substances to every cell, then takes away wastes and removes them from our body. Water can *dissolve more substances than other liquids. ② This is another unique thing about water. About 60% of an adult body, and 80% of the *brain and heart are made of water. When we are very thirsty, we have difficulty to keep our full attention because our brain cannot work well. So, it is good to drink water before we feel thirsty, for example, as soon as we wake up in the morning. Six to eight hours of sleeping is the longest period without taking water in a day. While sleeping we are losing water vapor through the nose and mouth. An adult usually needs to take about 3L of water every

day. That is about 1% of water we use each day. We can get some water from eating food too. Those cells full of water can keep our body's shape, as well as the body temperature. Water protects our body against the environment because of water's two unique points.

Water is necessary for life. Just with our small and simple steps, we can save a lot of water. We should be careful about water while taking a bath. We can brush our teeth with only a cup of water. We have to reuse water for more than one activity to save water. We don't want our future generations to face any water problems.

【注】

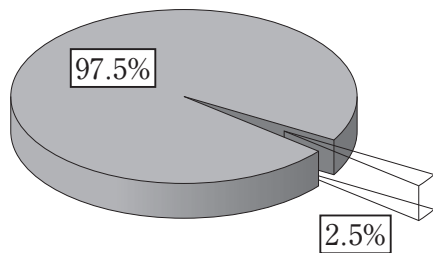
space 宇宙	surface 表面	solid 固体の
amount 量	planet 惑星	exist 存在する
form 形	vapor 気体	liquid 液体
access 接近方法	cycle <small>じゅんかん</small> 循環	virtual 仮想の
import 輸入する	resource 資源	product 製品
average 平均	tap <small>じゃぐち</small> 蛇口	treatment 処理
cell 細胞	substance 物質	dissolve 溶かす
brain <small>のう</small> 脳		

〔問1〕 下線部（1）について、具体的な例として最も適切なものを、次の中から選びなさい。

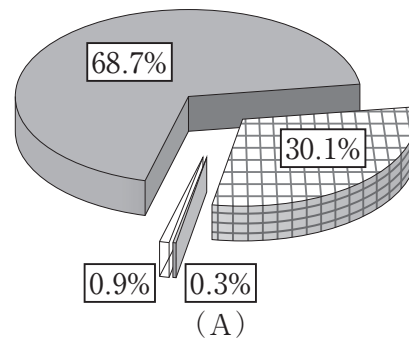
- ア In the past some people believed that their king could bring rain. These days some scientists have found a way to bring rain when it is too dry.
- イ Water is a useful substance in producing electricity and creating power. We can also enjoy catching fish, seeing wild animals and other activities.
- ウ People move on rivers and lakes to carry food and products. Ships and boats were the earliest and cheapest way to move in our history.
- エ The average temperature of the earth's surface is increasing. Humans are behind this big change and world leaders have agreed to solve it.

〔問2〕 次の図を本文の内容に合うように完成するとき、A～Cに入る語の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

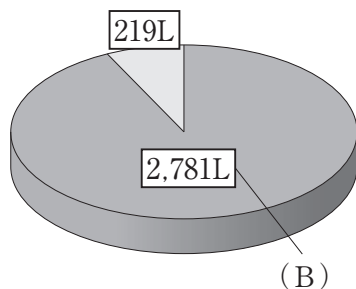
The earth's water



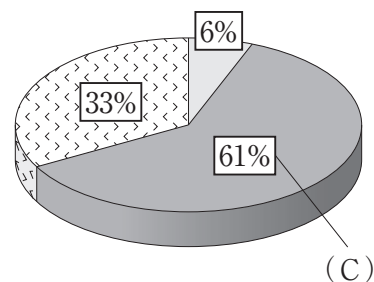
2.5% of the earth's water



Average daily amount of water used by a Japanese person



219L of the average daily use of water



	A	B	C
ア	water in the ground	virtual water	cooking and washing
イ	water in the ground	fresh water	bath and toilet
ウ	water in lakes and rivers	virtual water	bath and toilet
エ	water in lakes and rivers	fresh water	cooking and washing

〔問3〕 下線部（2）について、本文の内容と一致^{いっち}するものを、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア People are making efforts to recycle water on, above, and below the surface of the earth to improve the natural environment.
- イ Some countries have started to use technology to remove salt from ocean water to change their dry land to green land with plants and animals.
- ウ More people want to have access to more water, and are changing the natural way of recycling water on the earth.
- エ Nature is recycling more water than before because our convenient life is using more water than before.

〔問4〕 次の1～2の文を、本文の内容と合うように完成するとき、の中に入る最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

- 1 It is difficult to get access to safe, fresh water .
- ア though about 70% of the earth's surface is covered with it
 - イ but we need about 3L of it every day to wash our body and brush our teeth
 - ウ if scientists discover how to reuse waste water as fresh water
 - エ because its amount is so small and found in difficult places to reach
- 2 Today's virtual water situation .
- ア connects countries around the world through the natural water cycle
 - イ happened after people started to buy products across borders
 - ウ encourages countries importing a lot of water to save their water resources
 - エ has improved global waste water problems for more than 1.2 million people

〔問5〕 下線部①と②について、次のA～Dをそれぞれの水の性質に合うように2つに分けるときの、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

- A We lose some water all the time from the surface of our body, like plants.
- B Dirty water carrying bad substances is so dangerous that people can die.
- C The water running in a river in Brazil now can make tea in England a century later.
- D Drinking salt water makes us thirstier because our body needs much water to remove salt.

ア

①	A, C
②	B, D

イ

①	C, D
②	A, B

ウ

①	A, D
②	B, C

エ

①	B, C
②	A, D

〔問6〕 本文の内容に合っているものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選びなさい。

- ア According to many scientists, there aren't any other planets with such a large amount of liquid water or with life like the earth.
- イ Almost all the fresh water on the earth comes from ice or snow melting into lakes and rivers.
- ウ Dinosaurs drank water 100 millions of years ago, and today the same water falls as rain on them.
- エ We can easily see that to import 1 kg of beef needs as much water as producing a computer because we can see their water inside.
- オ All the people with tap water in their house are lucky to enjoy safe and clean water every day.
- カ Useful substances as well as wastes dissolved in water move in our body to keep us fine and healthy.

7

次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(*印のついている単語・語句には、本文のあとに【注】がある。)

One day Mr. Tanaka said to his English class, "It has been about six months since you entered this high school. I believe your English is better than before. You are going to have an English speech contest next month. Everybody is going to speak about for five minutes in English. I think it's going to be a great experience for all of you. Have you ever done this before?" The students *looked around. Ayako raised her hand. "Yes, I did it once in the English speech contest in my city two years ago." The students were surprised, and looked at her. Mr. Tanaka said to her, "Wow! Can you share your experience here?" She said, "Actually, (1) I didn't do it well. It was my first time to speak on a stage in front of many people, and in English. I became so nervous and forgot my first sentence." She didn't look happy. Ichiro said to her, "Ayako, everyone makes mistakes." Mika said to Mr. Tanaka, "Once my friend from Australia asked me to introduce places to visit in Japan at her Japanese language school. In Japanese I introduced Tokyo as one of the wonderful places to visit and explained some things to do. Was it a speech?" He answered, "Yes, it was. Thank you for sharing the example, Mika. This is called an *informative speech. The goal of the speech is to give others information."

"Mr. Tanaka, I remember a famous speech, *I Have a Dream*. Was it also an informative speech? I don't think the goal of that speech was to give information," Satoshi asked. Mr. Tanaka answered, "Thank you for the question, Satoshi. You're right. It's a different kind of speech. Can you guess the purpose of the speech?" Satoshi said, "Is it to change the world?" Mr. Tanaka said to Satoshi, "That's right," and looked at everybody. "This is called a *persuasive speech. The goal is to change people's opinions or actions. Class, you can choose your speech *type. Please think about it. Now, you have a week to decide your *topic." Ayako still remembered how nervous she felt, and how terrible it was to just stand without saying anything in front of the *audience. She almost started to cry and wanted to run away from the stage. For weeks before the contest in her city, she had *nightmares about forgetting her sentences and woke up in the night. She didn't want to have that same experience again.

A few days later, after school, Mr. Tanaka talked to Ayako and asked about her topic for the English speech. She answered, "Well, I'm not there yet. I cannot even imagine giving a speech in front of people now. I'm afraid that I'll make the same mistakes again in front of a lot of people." Mr. Tanaka said, "Everybody makes mistakes in life. The important thing is to learn from the mistakes." He asked her to remember how she prepared for the city speech contest. She answered, "I wrote my speech, tried to *memorize everything, and practiced alone. On the contest day, I couldn't remember

anything because I was too nervous. I couldn't start at first. When I started speaking, I said the same words and phrases again and again. It was hard for me to continue my speech." He listened to her carefully and asked, "So, did you memorize and practice alone?" "Yes.... Oh, I see. I understand what my mistakes were. I should practice many times with others this time. Am I right?" she asked. He answered, "Yes, you're right. You can do it this time. I'm waiting for your topic. Have a good weekend."

Ayako remembered a boy giving a speech just after her in the city contest. His speech was about nine simple changes to reduce waste. He said that small changes could make a big difference. She could catch only one of them. It was to stop buying plastic water bottles and instead use our own bottles. A few days after the contest, she started to talk about that change to her parents and friends. They began to carry their own bottles, and they also told their families and friends about their changes.

That evening, Ayako went to a convenience store with her grandfather to buy some food. Because he didn't have his shopping bag, he paid three yen for a small one. Supermarkets, convenience stores, and all other types of shops don't give free plastic bags any more, so customers need to pay for the bags if they want them. On the way home, Ayako said to her grandfather, "I know that plastic is useful in our life. However, I have learned that plastic is bad for the environment. Plastic is made from oil, and a lot of CO₂ is produced when plastic bags are made. I also learned that plastic waste *damages the ocean's *ecosystem." He smiled at her and said, "Wow, you know a lot of problems about the environment. Well, I usually use my *furoshiki* as a shopping bag." He also explained that it was light and it could carry things in different kinds of sizes and shapes. He continued to say that in addition to its useful points, we could put it in our bags when we didn't use it. "Grandpa, I think some people will still buy plastic bags because they're not so expensive. I want more people to use their own shopping bags. I want to introduce *furoshiki* as a *reusable shopping bag in my speech."

Next week Mr. Tanaka talked to his English class. "Everyone, have you decided your topic? Your next step is to collect and read much information about your topic, and then decide the information to use. You will also decide the type of speech, informative or persuasive, important points, and then start writing your speech. The last step is...." Ayako raised her hand and said, "To practice in front of people." Mr. Tanaka agreed. "That's right. See? She learned from her experience. Everybody, please come to see me to practice when you are ready. Practice makes your speech perfect." Ichiro said to Ayako after the class, "Let's practice together. I need your advice." She answered, "Of course!"

Ayako looked for information about *furoshiki* and its history, and thought about the important points. Then she wrote her speech. She practiced many times in front of her friends, family, and Mr. Tanaka for several days. She was able to speak better and better

*as she practiced. At first, she practiced with Ichiro. She could feel *confident about speaking because he encouraged her when she stopped speaking and made mistakes. “Ichiro, your speech is about the importance of sleeping. Is it informative or persuasive?” she asked. He thought a little and answered, “Thank you, Ayako. I didn’t think about the type so much. I should decide it now.” Her parents also told her to talk to the audience, and said, “Don’t just read your speech from memory.” Her grandfather heard her speech and said, “I don’t understand English, but (2) I know that you’re trying to give a strong message to your audience. Be more confident.” When she practiced in front of Mr. Tanaka, he asked her, “You want others to use their reusable bags to reduce CO₂, right? *Furoshiki* is one good example. Your message is very clear. This English contest will be a chance to change people’s actions.” She felt confident because he understood her message from her speech. Ayako looked at him and said, “Yes, it’s the goal of my speech. I think *furoshiki* will attract the audience’s attention, and then they will think of using their own reusable bags. I still feel nervous even when I practice in front of others, but feeling nervous isn’t a bad thing. Now I am enjoying speaking and cannot wait to give my message to the audience.”

On the day of the speech, Ayako stood in front of her classmates. They knew that she practiced a lot to give a perfect speech, and that she also helped her classmates. Everybody was looking forward to her speech. She was still nervous, but she was not so worried about the speech any more. Thanks to a lot of practice and advice, she could feel confident. She learned from her mistakes, and she was sure that she would be able to do better this time. She was here to give her message. With a big smile she started to say, “Hello, everyone. Do you know anything about *furoshiki*?”

【注】

look around	見回す	informative	情報を与える
persuasive	説得力のある	type	タイプ
topic	話題	audience	観客
nightmare	悪夢	memorize	覚える
damage	害を与える	ecosystem	生態系
reusable	繰り返し使える	as	～するにつれて
confident	自信のある		

〔問1〕 下線部（1）について、本文の内容と合うように次のように完成するとき、
□の中に入る最も適切なものを、下のア～エの中から選びなさい。

Ayako didn't give a good speech because □.

- ア she was too nervous to speak a word
- イ she had difficulty continuing her speech
- ウ she didn't start speaking and ran away from the stage
- エ she didn't prepare before the speech contest

〔問2〕 次の①～②の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ下のア～エの中から
選びなさい。

① According to Mr. Tanaka, what is the biggest difference between an informative
speech and a persuasive one?

- ア It is the topic of the speech.
- イ It is the way of preparing for the speech contest.
- ウ It is about attracting the audience's attention during the speech.
- エ It is the purpose of the speech.

② What was the main reason for the students to visit Mr. Tanaka after writing
their speech?

- ア It was to ask him questions about their topic before the contest.
- イ It was to practice their speech in front of him.
- ウ It was to memorize their speech with his help.
- エ It was to learn more about how to practice their speech.

〔問3〕 下線部（2）について、a strong message の具体的な内容として最も適切なもの
を、次の中から選びなさい。

- ア to reuse our shopping bags to reduce CO₂ for the environment
- イ to stop buying plastic drink bottles and carry our own ones
- ウ to make stores and shops interested in protecting the ocean's ecosystem
- エ to join a local contest to change people's opinions or actions

〔問4〕 次のア～エの文を、本文の内容に合うように時間の流れに沿って並べ、記号で答えなさい。

- ア Ichiro talked to Ayako when she told her classmates about her first experience of the speech contest.
- イ When Ayako's grandfather talked about his *furoshiki* on the way home from the convenience store, Ayako came up with her speech topic.
- ウ The students learned the difference between informative and persuasive speeches.
- エ Mr. Tanaka explained how to prepare a speech after the students decided their topic for their speech.

〔問5〕 本文の内容に合っているものを、次のア～カの中から2つ選びなさい。

- ア Mika gave a persuasive speech to her Australian friend about the best sightseeing area in Japan.
- イ At first Ayako didn't want to give an English speech at school because she never tried it before.
- ウ Ayako learned that plastic waste was bad for the environment and that making plastic created CO₂.
- エ The message of the boy's speech in the city contest not only influenced Ayako but also changed the actions of others, for example, her friends and parents.
- オ After the class speech contest, Ayako learned that everyone made mistakes and the important thing was to learn from them in class.
- カ Ayako's parents told her to keep looking at people in front of her to make her speech more powerful.

〔問6〕 ゴミを減らすために、個人としてできることは何か。本文で述べられていること以外で、80語以上100語以内の英語で書きなさい。その際、何をするのか、どのようにそれを行うのか、なぜそれがゴミを減らすことにつながるのか、の3点について、具体的に述べること。ただし、、 や ． や ？ などは語数に含めない。