

英 語

問題冊子 2

注 意

「問題冊子 2」に印刷されている問題は、 から までで、2 ページから 17 ページまであります。

2 次の対話の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Ken and Risa are Japanese high school students. Ken and Risa have known each other since they were little. George is from the UK. He is doing a homestay at Ken's house. Diane is from France. She is doing a homestay at Risa's house. Ken's family and Risa's family are going to go to Kyoto with George and Diane. They are at Tokyo Station.

Ken: If we go up the stairs, we can get to platform eighteen.

Risa: We'll be able to get on the train there.

George: This is my first time taking a shinkansen in Japan.

Diane: Me too. Look! The *passengers are waiting in line. They're not all over the place.

Ken: Here comes the shinkansen! It leaves at eight thirty.

Risa: It's here. Let's get on!

George: Where are our seats? I hope we can sit by the window.

Ken: Our parents are sitting in the back. Our seat numbers are 5D, 5E, 6D and 6E.

Risa: You can take seats, 5E and 6E! George and Diane should have the window seats.

I hope that you two will be able to see some beautiful views.

Diane: (a)

Ken: Oh! Look outside! The train is starting to move!

Diane: How far is it from Tokyo to Kyoto?

Ken: It's about 368 kilometers.

George: And how long does it take from Tokyo to Kyoto by shinkansen?

Ken: It takes about two hours and fifteen minutes.

Diane: The speed on the *screen is increasing quickly! How fast do shinkansen travel?

Risa: They have a top speed of 285 kilometers *per hour.

George: (b)

Ken: The shinkansen is one of the best things Japan has created. Most of Japan's islands, including Honshu, Kyushu and Hokkaido, are served by a network of high speed train lines that connect Tokyo and most of the country's big cities.

Diane: When did people start using shinkansen in Japan?

Risa: They started when the Tokaido Shinkansen line was built in 1964. Since then, Japan has improved shinkansen for over half a century. For example, shinkansen made a lot of *noise, but now they do not.

Ken: I heard that the railway company thought a lot about sound and speed when they designed the shinkansen. The engineers got the idea for the shape from a bird. They designed it to look like a bird's *beak. They thought that to (2) 【ア needed to イ the shape of ウ very similar to 工 the shinkansen 才 and reduce noise 力 the front of キ increase speed ク be 】 the beak.

Risa: Yeah! They learned a lot from nature.

**Announcement: We will soon make a *brief stop at Shin-Yokohama Station.*

Diane: We arrived at Shin-Yokohama Station right on time.

George:

Risa: Yes, shinkansen are well known for their *punctuality. The *average *delay time in a year per train is less than one minute.

Ken: Any train *delayed by more than a minute is *officially late.

George: In the UK, any train delayed by more than ten minutes is officially late. Last week, I took the Yamanote line, and there were many people on the platform. I was surprised that there were no delays.

Ken: Yeah, on all Japanese Railway lines if the train arrives even three minutes later, companies *apologize over the speakers.

Diane: Wow, three minutes! In France, any train delayed by more than fifteen minutes is officially late.

George: What is the key to the shinkansen's punctuality?

Ken: The drivers need to stop the shinkansen without the help of computers. The train may be as much as 400 meters long, and the drivers must stop at a stop line. Because of the drivers' hard work, passengers can get on and off quickly.

Diane: Wow! I'm surprised to hear how difficult it is.

Risa: Passengers' *cooperation is important, too. To get on and off in time passengers need to be ready to get off as soon as the doors open, and passengers waiting to get on need to line up outside the doors on the platform.

Ken: Also, shinkansen have few problems because they have good *mechanics. They often check the shinkansen carefully.

George: Ah, so shinkansen's punctuality is all possible because of teamwork from drivers, passengers, and mechanics.

Twenty-five minutes later.

Ken: Mt. Fuji looks beautiful!

Diane: How wonderful! I have only seen photos of Mt. Fuji before.

George: Mt. Fuji looks very beautiful! The windows were cleaned, so we can see outside easily.
The whole train is so clean.

Risa: Workers always clean the cars between each trip, so passengers can feel *comfortable.

Ken: And, the seats have a lot of space, so you can relax.

Announcement: *The Shinkansen has arrived at Nagoya Station.*

George: Wow, we're already in Nagoya. It's only ten after ten. What's the next stop?

Ken: The next station is our stop, Kyoto!

Diane: How many times have you been to Kyoto, Ken?

Ken: This will be my second time, but I often travel by shinkansen.

George: Many people are getting on. How many people can take the shinkansen at a time?

Ken: This shinkansen, for example, has space for over one thousand three hundred people.

Risa: Also, over the shinkansen's fifty-year history, they have carried over one billion passengers. (e)

Diane: The shinkansen is really a safe way to travel!

Twenty-five minutes later.

George: What time is it now?

Risa: It's ten thirty-eight.

George: Really? Time flew by. I can't believe that over two hours passed. We're almost there.

Ken: Soon, we will be able to move faster than we can now. A railway company has developed a shinkansen which can run at speeds of as much as 400 kilometers per hour.

Diane: When I come to Japan next, I want to take it. I think that Japanese companies have been working hard to finish it. I'm sure this news has made many people across Japan excited.

Risa: It has! The *development of the shinkansen is connected to the *cultural importance of punctuality, *comfort, and safety in Japan.

George: That's so interesting!

Announcement: *We will soon make a brief stop at Kyoto Station.*

Risa: Let's get ready. We'll get to Kyoto Station soon.

Diane: We should clean up. Let's go!

〔注〕	passenger 乗客	screen スクリーン	per ~ ~につき
	noise 騒音	beak くちばし	announcement アナウンス
	brief stop 停車	punctuality 定時性	average 平均の
	delay 遅れ	delayed 遅れた	officially 公式に
	apologize 謝罪する	cooperation 協力	mechanic 整備士
	comfortable 快適な	development 発展	cultural 文化的な
	comfort 快適さ		

〔問1〕 本文の流れに合うように、 ~ の中に、英文を入れるとき、最も適切なものを次の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選びなさい。ただし、同じものは二度使えません。

- ア Really? That's so fast!
- イ Thank you for your kindness!
- ウ And there has not been a single accident during this time.
- エ Have a look outside!
- オ I heard that Japanese trains are almost never late.

〔問2〕 ⁽²⁾【ア needed to イ the shape of ウ very similar to エ the shinkansen オ and reduce noise カ the front of キ increase speed ク be】とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、
【】内の単語・語句を正しく並べかえたとき、1番目と4番目と8番目にくるものは、それぞれア~クの中ではどれか。

〔問3〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、右のページのア~コの中ではどれか。

- ① Diane took the shinkansen for the first time and was surprised to see the people in line on the platform at Tokyo Station, but it was not George's first time on a shinkansen.
- ② Ken and George sat in the window seats to enjoy the good views, and Risa and Diane sat in the window seats on the other side to see the sea.
- ③ France has a stronger sense of punctuality than the UK, and Japan's is stronger than France's.

- ④ Not only the hard work of drivers and mechanics but also the cooperation of passengers makes the shinkansen's punctuality possible.
- ⑤ Workers sometimes clean the cars after every trip and the seats in shinkansen have little space, so we can relax.
- ⑥ The shinkansen that the four students took arrived at Nagoya Station more than two hours after it left Tokyo Station.
- ⑦ Shinkansen have carried hundreds of millions of passengers safely for more than fifty years.
- ⑧ By taking the shinkansen Risa learned that its development is connected to Japanese culture and society.

ア	① ③	イ	② ⑦	ウ	③ ⑥
エ	④ ⑤	オ	④ ⑧	カ	① ② ⑤
キ	① ④ ⑧	ク	② ③ ⑥	ケ	③ ⑦ ⑧
コ	④ ⑥ ⑦				

〔問4〕 次の文章は、George が日本からイギリスにいる友人に送ったメールの文章である。対話文の内容に一致するように、(a) ~ (d) の中に、それぞれ適切な英語 1 語を入れなさい。

I went to Kyoto with my Japanese friends and another homestay student by shinkansen. We talked a lot about the shinkansen on the train, and I learned that it has four great points. First, the shinkansen runs very fast. The top speed is 285 kilometers per hour. We can travel to many places quickly. Second, it is almost always on (a). The train staff's hard work makes this possible. It is also possible because the train staff and passengers work (b). By using the shinkansen, we can make plans for travel or business easily (c) worrying about delays. Third, we can enjoy comfortable travel because the whole train is clean and the seats have a lot of space. Finally, the shinkansen is (d). There have been no accidents since it was developed over fifty years ago. I think the shinkansen is so popular among people in Japan because of these great points. If you come to Japan, I want you to travel by shinkansen. I think that you will have a great time.

3 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

What do you eat on New Year's Day? Many people may eat rice cakes. Rice cakes, a traditional Japanese food, are eaten to wish for a long life, but just like any other food, we must eat them while they are fresh. What happens when they are not fresh anymore? As you know, white and green things often start to grow on the rice cakes. They are called ⁽¹⁾mold. When mold covers the rice cakes, we cannot eat them anymore.

Because mold looks strange and it can make food dangerous to eat, people usually think that it is just a bad thing. However, a British scientist made great medicine from mold in the early twentieth century. Its name is penicillin. It has saved the lives of many people with *infectious diseases that no medicines before could *cure. Before that time, no one thought that mold could be useful in curing infectious diseases. , we are using many medicines created from mold to save many people.

Mold is a kind of fungus. Funguses have lived on the Earth for more than 500 million years, so they have a longer history than humans. Funguses are living things, but they are not plants or animals. There are many different kinds of funguses around us. , *shiitake* is one kind of fungus. We can eat it and get a lot of *nutrients that make our body healthy and strong.

Another fungus called yeast is used when we make bread. Many people who make bread at home for the first time are surprised to see how yeast *expands the *dough of the bread. This is the result of *carbon dioxide gas which is produced when the yeast breaks down the nutrients in the dough. When the dough is warm, carbon dioxide gas is produced again and again. That makes the bread more delicious.

As you can see, fungus is useful in our daily life both for our health, as medicine, and for our *eating habits, as food. However, there are many other interesting things about fungus. In fact, people in some parts of the world have started to use fungus for more *environmentally-friendly *crop production. Fungus is solving *agricultural problems around the world. With today's growing population, producing enough food for all the people living on the Earth is not as easy as before. It leads to the use of many *chemical fertilizers which not only have a bad influence on us, but also reduce the health of the *soil. We have to use more environmentally-friendly ways to produce crops. Because of this, some scientists studied "arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus" and found that the fungus was good for producing crops in safer ways. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus lives in the *roots of plants and spreads its *mycelium from the roots into the soil. The scientists say that the mycelium can get a lot of water and nutrients from the soil and send them to the plant even in poor soil conditions. By using this fungus in producing crops, .

Also, funguses are now used to solve a big problem in Africa. When you hear about Africa,

you may think of the desert, an area which is full of sand without any plants and trees. A research center in *Senegal has started to work on using fungi to help plants to grow even in such desert areas. In this project, researchers took different kinds of fungi from the desert and studied how each fungus acts with jujube trees, a kind of tree which is often seen in the deserts in Africa. ⁽⁴⁾ They have chosen a fungus called “Glomus aggregatum.” This fungus can live in the desert. When Glomus aggregatum is put on young jujube trees, their roots become so large that they can take in the nutrients necessary for the trees to grow well from the soil. The research team has found that the fungus helps jujube trees to grow strong even under the difficult conditions in the desert.

The researchers hope the work of the Glomus aggregatum will be a part of a large project called “Great Green Wall.” This project’s ⁽⁵⁾ 【 to / goal / forest / is / large / will / build / a / be / that 】 15 kilometers wide and 7,775 kilometers long, and cover eleven African countries from cities at the very west end to cities at the very east end of Africa. The project began in 2007 and not only African countries but also many countries around the world are working on it. Ten years after the start of the project, they have already finished more than 1,000 kilometers.

Why is this project so important? Today, the forest area in Africa is (6)-a than before, and in the future, may be (6)-b than the area now. This serious *desertification problem is just one of the many other problems that are happening there today. However, people in Africa will be able to solve some other problems if people there and in other countries work on this desertification problem. Trees around the Great Green Wall can make the soil good for crop production. Then, people will be able to grow more new crops around the wall. They will be able to produce more food in their own countries and create local businesses. In this way, this project will help not only to solve the desertification problem but also to reduce *poverty.

Fungus is often smaller than we can see, so we do not usually think much about it. However, we have used fungus to improve our lives for years. And now, fungus is helping to solve global problems such as agricultural problems, desertification and poverty. As research of fungi continues in the future, we may be able to use them more often, create new technologies, and realize dreams that no one imagined before. Fungus can (7) the Earth.

〔注〕 infectious 伝染性の	cure 治療する	nutrient 栄養分
expand 膨らませる	dough 生地	carbon dioxide gas 炭酸ガス
eating habit 食生活	environmentally-friendly 環境に優しい	
crop 農作物	agricultural 農業の	chemical fertilizer 化学肥料
soil 土壌	root 根	mycelium 菌糸体
Senegal セネガル	desertification 砂漠化	poverty 貧困

〔問1〕 (1) mold について、その内容を正しく表した英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～カの中ではどれか。

- ① White or green mold comes up on food that is fresh and safe to eat.
- ② People did not think that mold was good for us because it was a dangerous food.
- ③ A medicine to cure infectious diseases was made from mold by a British scientist.
- ④ No one imagined that people could use mold for medicine before penicillin was made.
- ⑤ There are many kinds of mold on the Earth, and fungus is one of them.

ア	① ③	イ	① ⑤	ウ	② ④
エ	② ⑤	オ	③ ④	カ	④ ⑤

〔問2〕 本文の流れに合うように、、 の中に単語・語句を入れたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～カの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="(2)-a"/>	<input type="text" value="(2)-b"/>
ア	But now	However
イ	But now	For example
ウ	Because of this	Of course
エ	Because of this	For example
オ	For example	Of course
カ	For example	However

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、の中に英語を入れたとき、最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

ア some countries in the world will be able to solve serious agricultural problems with the help of chemical fertilizers

イ we will be able to realize more environmentally-friendly crop production with the help of chemical fertilizers

ウ it will be easier for crops to grow in a more environmentally-friendly way without the help of chemical fertilizers

エ it will be easier for some countries in the world to reduce the health of soil without the help of chemical fertilizers

〔問4〕 ⁽⁴⁾They have chosen a fungus called “Glomus aggregatum.”とあるが、この文に関する次の質問に答えたとき、最も適切な答えは、下のア～エの中ではどれか。

Why have the researchers in a research center in Senegal chosen a fungus called “Glomus aggregatum”?

ア Because Glomus aggregatum will help the trees that cannot grow at all in the desert.

イ Because young jujube trees can grow strong in the desert by putting Glomus aggregatum on the trees.

ウ Because the roots of Glomus aggregatum become so large that they can take in the nutrients from the soil.

エ Because Glomus aggregatum will put the desert soil under more difficult conditions.

〔問5〕 ⁽⁵⁾【 to / goal / forest / is / large / will / build / a / be / that 】とあるが、本文の流れに合うように、**【** **】**内の単語を正しく並べかえなさい。

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、, の中に共通して入る本文中の英語1語を書きなさい。

〔問 7〕 本文の流れに合うように、(7) の中に本文中の英語 1 語を書きなさい。

〔問 8〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、下のア～コの中ではどれか。

- ① Fungus is a kind of plant which started to live on the Earth long before the first humans were born there.
- ② Yeast is a kind of mold, and it makes the bread bigger because it produces carbon dioxide gas when it breaks down the nutrients in the dough.
- ③ Mold, *shiitake*, and yeast are all funguses, though how they look and how they are used are very different.
- ④ Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus spreads its mycelium into the roots of plants, and from there it can send water and nutrients to the plants.
- ⑤ Researchers at a research center in Senegal started to study different kinds of funguses because they wanted strong trees that can grow in the desert.
- ⑥ The Great Green Wall project was started in the early twenty-first century, and has finished most of its goal.
- ⑦ Eleven African countries are now working hard on the Great Green Wall project alone, so they hope that other countries will help them with it in the future.
- ⑧ Solving the desertification problem in Africa is very important, because the problem is connected to solving other problems such as poverty.

ア	① ⑤	イ	② ⑥	ウ	③ ⑤
エ	④ ⑦	オ	① ③ ⑧	カ	① ⑤ ⑦
キ	② ⑤ ⑦	ク	② ③ ⑥	ケ	③ ④ ⑥
コ	③ ⑤ ⑧				

4 次の文章を読んで、あとの各問に答えなさい。

(* 印の付いている単語・語句には、本文のあとに〔注〕がある。)

Some people say that we now live in “the Anthropocene.” The Anthropocene is the name of an *epoch which some scientists started to use at the beginning of the twenty-first century. *Anthropo* means “man” in English, and *cene* means “new.” They call the newest period in the Earth’s history the Anthropocene epoch because human activity has a great influence on the Earth’s environment. Animals are, of course, an example of this.

Every *species of animal has *evolved for billions of years to survive in their environment. For example, the process of each species’ *evolution has decided how each animal looks. ア Because of this, each species can better protect itself from its *predators and survive in the environment around it. イ Since the Anthropocene epoch started, however, some species have changed how they look over a very short period of time. ウ In this epoch, human activity is causing quick changes. エ One example of these changes is a species of *moth called the peppered moth. オ

Peppered moths live in Europe. Their bodies are white, with some *marbled patterns on the wings. Most of the moths that live in England once had that same light color. In the late nineteenth century, however, peppered moths began to become dark especially in factory areas.

⁽²⁾ Why did this change happen? In the early nineteenth century, more and more factories were built. The air pollution *caused by the black smoke from these factories killed a lot of *lichens on the *bark of trees that lived near the factories, and the color of the bark became dark. Peppered moths rest on these trees during the day. When lichens live on the bark and the trees look light, it is easy for white moths to hide themselves from their predators, birds. When lichens do not cover the bark and the trees look dark, however, it is hard for birds to find dark peppered moths. Dark moths have a higher chance of surviving in this changed environment. In fact, the same species of the peppered moths that live in the *countryside, away from factories, have stayed light.

An English researcher did experiments in 1953 and 1955 to show that it was easier for dark peppered moths to hide themselves from birds. His group *released many peppered moths in the woods both near factory areas and in the countryside. Then, after some time, they caught the moths that survived. The results are shown in the table on the next page. In the table, the numbers show how many light and dark moths were released and caught again. We can see that more of the dark peppered moths in factory areas were able to survive. Where the peppered moth lives and how it looks is very important for the species to survive.

area (year)	released / caught again	light moths	dark moths
a (1953)	released	137	447
	caught again	18	123
b (1955)	released	64	154
	caught again	16	82
c (1955)	released	496	473
	caught again	62	30

However, some scientists have said that other *factors may be influencing the increase of dark peppered moths. In fact, scientists are now doing some research on the *genes of these moths, so we will know more about it someday. Though we are still researching this, it is clear that the changes in their environment are connected in some ways to the changes in the color of the moths. This is one example to show how during the Anthropocene epoch human activity is influencing on animal life more than before.

In fact, human activity has not only influenced animals but also plants in the Anthropocene epoch. Just like the peppered moth, a species of plant has changed (4) in a very short time. In the peppered moth's case, humans changed their environment, and then some of the moths became dark to hide themselves from their predators. But in this plant's case, the predators are humans. This means that human activity influences this plant more *directly. The name of this plant is *Fritillaria delavayi*.

Fritillaria delavayi grows in China. In the past, its flowers were only bright yellow, and its leaves were only bright green. It has a *herbal component in its *bulbs, so people have picked it to make medicine for at least 2,000 years. In the late twentieth century, however, the need for the medicine started to increase not only in China but also in other countries. Since then, people in China have picked the plants more often. Something strange has started to happen to the plants because of this.

What has happened to *Fritillaria delavayi*? The answer is this: the colors of its flowers and leaves have become dark. Some of the plants are now grey, and others brown. Why? They grow in mountain areas near rocks and stones, so dark colors like grey or brown are less *noticeable.

(5)

Why has this happened?

According to research done over six years in China, the plants growing in places that humans cannot reach easily, like very high places near the tops of the mountains, stay bright, while the plants growing in places that humans can reach easily are becoming dark. If nobody comes to pick the

plants, the next *generations will stay bright because they will not have to make themselves less noticeable. However, the next generations of the plants living near humans will become dark to make themselves less noticeable. Again, where *Fritillaria delavayi* grows and how it looks is very important for the species to survive.

There may be other factors that have caused these changes in color. Though no researchers have started studying the genes of this plant yet, more and more scientists want to research *Fritillaria delavayi* because it is one of the very few examples of plants that have experienced quick changes in color.

Many factors have influenced how life on the Earth has evolved for billions of years, but today, the influence that is having on it is greater than before. Though some people call this epoch “the Anthropocene”, the Earth is not just for humans, but for everything living on it. We should all make every effort to move from the Anthropocene epoch into a new better epoch in the future. We do not know when we will be able to realize this, but we can say *for sure that it is better to realize it sooner than later.

〔注〕 epoch 時代	species 種 ^{しゅ}	evolve 進化する
evolution 進化	predator 捕食者	moth 蛾 ^が
marbled pattern 霜降り模様		cause 引き起こす
lichen 岩石や樹木に生育するコケなどの生物群		bark 樹皮
countryside 田園地帯	release 放つ	factor 要因
gene 遺伝子	directly 直接的に	herbal component 薬草成分
bulb 球根	noticeable 目立つ	generation 世代
for sure 確実に		

〔問1〕 次の英文は、 ～ のいずれかに入る。この英文を入れるのに最も適切な場所を選びなさい。

In the Earth’s history, such evolutions have usually taken a long time.

〔問2〕 (2) Why did this change happen? とあるが、その答えとして最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

ア Because many lichens on the bark of the trees in the woods near factory areas died and the bark lost the original dark color.

イ Because more lichens started to cover the bark of the trees in the woods near factory areas after many were built there.

ウ Because the color of the bark of the trees in the woods near factory areas became dark after a lot of lichens growing on their bark died.

エ Because the smoke from the factories began to cover the bark of the trees in the woods near them and the color of the trees became light.

〔問3〕 本文の流れに合うように、表中の ～ の中に、単語・語句を入れたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のア～エの中ではどれか。

	<input type="text" value="a"/>	<input type="text" value="b"/>	<input type="text" value="c"/>
ア	factory area	factory area	countryside
イ	factory area	countryside	factory area
ウ	countryside	factory area	countryside
エ	countryside	countryside	factory area

〔問4〕 本文の流れに合うように、 の中に**本文中の英語 3 語**を書きなさい。

〔問5〕 の中には、次の A～D のうち三つの文が入る。本文の流れに合うように正しく並べかえたとき、その組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、右のページのア～クの中ではどれか。

A Some of the plants, however, have stayed as bright as before.

B Which will be easier for their predators, humans, to find in such places, bright plants or dark plants?

C Of course, dark plants will be easier for them to find.

D It is easy to answer this question.

- ア A → B → C
- イ A → B → D
- ウ B → C → A
- エ B → D → A
- オ C → B → D
- カ C → D → A
- キ D → A → C
- ク D → B → C

〔問6〕 本文の流れに合うように、の中に**本文中の英語2語**を書きなさい。

〔問7〕 本文の内容に合う英文の組み合わせとして最も適切なものは、次のページの**ア～コ**の中ではどれか。

- ① Some scientists started to use the name “the Anthropocene epoch” just after the twentieth century began, because they thought it was an epoch of a new kind of humans.
- ② We can say by looking at the example of peppered moths that humans started to quickly reduce the speed of the changes in color of some species of animals in the Anthropocene epoch.
- ③ The color of the peppered moths living in the countryside did not change even after more factories were built in other areas because the color of the bark of the trees there stayed the same as before.
- ④ Some scientists are studying the genes of peppered moths, so we will know in the future why many peppered moths in the factory areas in England have changed their environment.
- ⑤ We can say that humans are influencing peppered moths more directly than *Fritillaria delavayi* because the predators of peppered moths are not birds but humans.
- ⑥ People in China have thought that *Fritillaria delavayi* is an important plant for their health for a long time because it has a herbal component in its flowers and leaves.
- ⑦ How easy it is for people to visit places will decide the colors of the next generations of *Fritillaria delavayi* which grow in these places.
- ⑧ The number of scientists who do research on *Fritillaria delavayi* will increase in the near future because there are very few other plants which have moved to different places.

ア	① ④	イ	② ⑥	ウ	③ ④
エ	③ ⑦	オ	④ ⑧	カ	① ② ⑤
キ	② ③ ⑦	ク	② ⑦ ⑧	ケ	③ ④ ⑦
コ	⑤ ⑥ ⑧				

〔問8〕 下の質問について、あなたの考えや意見を、**40語以上50語以内の英語**で述べなさい。「.」「,」「!」「?」などは、語数に含めません。これらの符号は、解答用紙の下線部と下線部の間に入れなさい。

What is one thing that we should do to reduce our influence on the Earth's environment? Why is it important to do so?

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