

解答用紙A（マークシート）の記入に関する注意事項

[1] から [27] までの解答は、解答用紙A（マークシート）の解答欄にマークしなさい。

[例] (12) と表示のある問いに対して、「3」と解答する場合は、次の例のように解答欄 (12) の ③ にマークしなさい。

(12)
①
②
●
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨
⑩

なお、解答欄にある ⑩ はマイナス符号－を意味します。

I. 次の文章には、空欄補充問題・訂正問題（下線部）・読解問題（タイトルを選択）が含まれています。もっとも適切な選択肢を一つ選び、その番号をマークシート (1)―(10) の解答欄にマークしなさい。なお、訂正問題のうち、下線部に間違いがない場合は “NO CHANGE” を選択すること。

Job manuals have developed to enhance effective training of non-skilled workers. They are particularly useful in the service industry, _____₍₁₎ a small number of full-time employees need to train and supervise a large number of part-time workers, many of whom are young or new to the job. A manual is usually written by a small number of managers or workers with extensive knowledge and experience. It shows how a job can be done in the most effective way, by dividing the procedure into a step-by-step process.₍₂₎ As long as trainees precisely _____₍₃₎ those steps, they can accomplish their daily tasks without major problems. Young or inexperienced employees feel assured

that they can surely avoid mistakes by referring to manuals. In a sense, studying a manual is to be seen by an efficient way of learning the fundamentals of the job₍₄₎ in a limited amount of time. Some experts suggest that all workers should be encouraged to write a manual and to keep updating it. _____₍₅₎ workers can make explicit what they think is important about the job, and develop skills in explaining the procedures in a way that others can understand clearly.

However, it is also important to note the _____₍₆₎ of using manuals. For example, manuals strongly discourage independent thinking. Specifically, workers can accomplish the tasks at their workplace when they wonder things must be done in a certain way besides how their performance and actions affect the whole of the organization.₍₇₎ The most serious problem is that an employee who received training only with a manual would be less likely to be able to make proper decisions if something were to go wrong at work. Workers who are trained to rely on manuals are like pre-programmed factory equipment: they are not able to function in a situation not previously included in their training session. Since manuals needed to be easy-to-read, the consumer of the manuals cannot afford for₍₈₎ detailed descriptions of “possible” accidents. Since seemingly unrelated procedures actually have hidden relationships with each other, changing one step _____₍₉₎ an unexpected result. In extreme cases, this can cause fatal disasters.

- (1) 1. on what 2. under which 3. where 4. whether
5. whom

- (2) 1. It shows that a job can be done in the maximum effective way, to divide the procedure making a step-by-step process.
2. It shows which a job can be done in the best effective way, by dividing the procedure past a step-by-step process.
3. It shows us a job can be done in the more effective way, to divide the procedure to a step-by-step process.
4. It shows why a job can be done in the least effective way, by dividing the procedure in a step-by-step process.
5. NO CHANGE

- (3) 1. change 2. explain 3. follow 4. go
5. report
- (4) 1. studying a manual can be seen as the most efficient way to learn the fundamentals of the job
2. studying a manual can make see as the efficient way to learn the fundamentals of the job
3. studying a manual seldom sees with no efficient way for learning the fundamentals of the job
4. studying a manual will be to see the more efficient ways of learning the fundamentals of the job
5. NO CHANGE
- (5) 1. By doing so, 2. Incidentally, 3. If not, 4. On writing,
5. In contrast,
- (6) 1. discoveries 2. limitations 3. merits 4. reverse
5. terror
- (7) 1. because they know that things must be done in a certain way about how their performance and actions affect the part of the organization.
2. not seeing things must be done in a certain way since how their performance and action affects the remainder of the organization.
3. understanding why things must be done in a certain way before how its performance and actions affect the leader of the organization.
4. without knowing why things must be done in a certain way or how their performance and actions affect the rest of the organization.
5. NO CHANGE

- (8)
1. Since manuals needs to be easy-to-read, the creator of the manuals cannot afford for including
 2. Since manuals need to be easy-to-read, the instructor of the manuals cannot afford including
 3. Since manual needs to be easy-to-read, the user of the manuals cannot afford to include for
 4. Since manuals need to be easy-to-read, the author of the manuals cannot afford to include
 5. NO CHANGE

- (9)
- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. can lead to | 2. has to blame | 3. might be on |
| 4. shall come across | 5. will always stop | |

- (10) Title for the passage
1. Efficiency in Training Workers Manually
 2. Finding Advanced Manuals for Trainees
 3. The Merits and Demerits of Using Manuals
 4. The Importance of Writing Good Manuals
 5. The Lack of the Practical Manuals for Work

II. Read the following article and answer as indicated.

"Immigrants work for almost nothing, and seem to be able to live on wind,^[X]" complained a native-born worker.

Many economists point out that immigrants contribute more than they take. They provide a fresh source of youthful and highly motivated workers who take jobs that are not wanted by other people. (18) many native-born workers still fear that immigrants could adversely affect their job prospects in a time of diminished economic opportunities. A large increase of foreign-born workers inevitably depresses wages, especially for the less educated and for ethnic and racial minorities.

In the late nineteenth century, America found millions of unskilled workers in factories, mines, or in construction. Many of these jobs were occupied by immigrants from southern and eastern Europe who settled in industrial cities in pursuit of a better life. By the turn of the century, the proportion of the foreign-born population in thriving cities like Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, and San Francisco had surpassed 30 percent.

Wherever industrialization spread, people were set in motion. Former farmers and peasants who used to time themselves by the movement of the sun, now lived by the clock and labored by the twilight of urban gas-lit factories. Instead of being self-employed, they dealt with supervisors and were paid wages by the hour. Unlike the seasons that formerly set their working pace, now they were controlled by the relentless cycle of machines for mass production. The division of labor was systematically organized into various routine tasks.

In industrializing America, immigrants often began working in what were referred to as sweatshops. Sweatshops were characterized by low wages, excessively long hours, and unhealthy, dangerous working conditions. They appeared along with the birth of modern cities, which had newly emerged investment banks, mills, railroad yards, department stores, dirty apartments and soaring skyscrapers. The immigrants and the poor lived in the ghettos and apartments of the inner city, marked by crowded, sunless rooms along dark, narrow streets. Residents lived on insufficient diets that often left them vulnerable to various epidemics. In time, clothing and garment industries began to flourish in the ghettos, and young immigrant girls in the neighborhood were drawn into such industries to perform the low-paid sewing tasks under often

dangerous conditions.

With the rise of sweatshops, cities like New York witnessed a growing concern with issues related to health and safety. The working environment in the sweatshops was extremely dangerous, and it was reported that between 1880 and 1900, industrial accidents killed and injured thousands of wage earners annually around the nation.

It was this tone of the era that inspired Upton Sinclair to publish *The Jungle* in 1906, which focused on immigrant laborers and highlighted the disturbingly ruthless and unhealthy conditions of the Chicago meat-packing industry. While people were alarmed by the problems that industrialization had caused, the immediate impact of the novel did not lead to the improvement of sweatshop working conditions, but instead triggered actions for reform of health and safety regulations.

The tragedy of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire in New York in 1911 brought attention to the terrible sweatshop conditions that immigrant laborers endured. Hundreds of young immigrant women, mostly recent European arrivals of Jewish background, were working in unsafe workrooms on the top floors of a building on Washington Square when the fire broke out. With doors deliberately locked providing no escape and fire ladders unreachable, the tragedy ended with 146 immigrant workers dead. Their average age was only 19.

The incident shocked the nation and marked a growing fear that modern industrial society had created extreme strains, widespread misery, and deep divisions among people. Immigrant men, women, and children were flooding into the lowest ranks of American industry, and were severely exploited in unsafe factories for wages that barely supported them. These factory workers received weekly paychecks of 3 to 10 dollars for 12-hour days, and were fined substantially for the tiniest mistakes. In general, most unskilled laborers made less than 500 dollars a year at this time, when it took 600 dollars to make ends meet. Native-born white Americans tended to earn more than immigrants, and those immigrants who spoke English tended to earn more than those who did not.

The Triangle Fire tragedy was investigated by a special state commission, and over the next four years, the commission's recommendations produced 56 state laws regulating issues such as fire safety, unsafe machines, and wages and hours for women and children. Prior to this incident, laws to protect workers were still governed by customs which heavily favored the employer, and victims

of industrial accidents rarely got compensation when they were injured or killed at work. By 1916, over half of the states introduced such laws, and most states required insurance for factory accidents. Unfortunately, in spite of these laws, prejudice and discrimination against immigrants persisted.

Immigrants were not only found in New York and other cities of the East Coast. The American West witnessed an increased number of immigrants as well. The development of railroads, copper mines, and commercial agriculture in the West in the late nineteenth century caused economic activity to (19) in the area. In response, Mexican immigrants poured in across the southern borders, entering Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona. No sooner had they arrived than they became targets of concern.^[v] People in those areas regarded them as a threat; prejudice was clearly not limited to the East Coast.

Mexican immigrants in the West came to be concentrated in the garment industry from the early twentieth century. At that time, Mexican women made up more than 75 percent of the dressmakers who worked in the sweatshops in Los Angeles. Since the 1960s, over 40 percent of the yearly entry of immigrants has consisted of Latin Americans, the majority being Mexicans. Despite their aspirations, in the years between 1960 and 1990, in an economy increasingly divided between skilled jobs and low-paying unskilled jobs, Latin Americans continued to fall behind other groups in acquiring better pay. These immigrants had very few options other than to work at sweatshops, which attracted workers in desperate need of employment.

By the 1990s, Los Angeles had replaced New York as the nation's largest garment production center. The Los Angeles garment industry is proof that even today, sweatshops for immigrants have not totally disappeared in the United States. The recent revival of sweatshop conditions is (20) those that flourished a century ago. A detailed study of Latin American garment workers in Los Angeles in the 1990s found that the vast majority were illegal immigrants, 39 percent of whom were paid less than the wage level set by the government. Many workers were not paid for working overtime, and few workers had privileges of any kind. Another study reported that more than 90 percent of the shops surveyed in the garment industry had violated health and safety regulations, including cases where fire exits were locked or blocked. In addition, illegal child labor was found in 15 percent of the factories surveyed.

The harsh working conditions of immigrants today are not much different from the experience of European immigrants a century ago. In recent years,

globalization has added to the downward spiral for immigrants and the poor alike, as U.S. manufacturing industries are increasingly competing against countries where wage levels are far lower. The threat of losing jobs has made it increasingly difficult for workers to object to low wages or sweatshop conditions.

Answer [A]—[I] as indicated.

[A] Read the following sentences and choose the number “1” if the content of the sentence is consistent with what is stated in the article and the number “9” if not. Answer by filling in the corresponding slots under the numbers (11)—(17) on the mark sheet.

- (11) In the early twentieth century, a novel was written about immigrant workers.
- (12) Young workers died in the Triangle Fire tragedy because they did not have any way to leave the building.
- (13) Immigrants in the early 1900s could make only 100 dollars more than what they needed to live.
- (14) Many Europeans immigrated to rural areas in the United States in the early twentieth century.
- (15) Sweatshops mainly developed in Los Angeles.
- (16) Working conditions are getting worse both for immigrants and for poor workers.
- (17) Sweatshops became illegal in the United States and disappeared by the end of the twentieth century.

[B] Choose the appropriate word for (18)—(20). Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (18)—(20) on the mark sheet.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (18) | 1. Eventually, | 2. However, | 3. Moreover, | 4. Instead, |
| (19) | 1. act on | 2. clear out | 3. pick up | 4. search for |
| (20) | 1. a reputation by | 2. reduced to | | |
| | 3. reminiscent of | 4. reviewing in | | |

[C] Which of the following most accurately sums up the 4th paragraph (starting with “Wherever industrialization spread,...”)? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under (21) on the mark sheet.

1. Industrialization can't fundamentally change the way people set their schedule.
2. Industrialization divided the manufacturing process into smaller steps.
3. Industrialization influenced the wages of farmers and factory workers.
4. Industrialization significantly altered the pace of people's working lives.
5. Industrialization unreasonably controlled farmers and factory workers.

[D] Which of the following best describes the term ‘sweatshop’? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (22) on the mark sheet.

1. A place where old types of clothing are sold
2. A place where people go to exercise and sweat
3. A place where people labor for no money
4. A place where people work under bad conditions
5. A place where women and children are protected

[E] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined expression [X]? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (23) on the mark sheet.

1. Immigrants are in general, hard-working people and do not complain much.
2. Immigrants do not earn money and are likely to move around all the time.
3. Immigrants don't need much money because they spend their lives in sailboats.
4. Immigrants endure poor working conditions to live a lifestyle of their own.
5. Immigrants work for low pay and can survive in challenging circumstances.

[F] Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined sentence [Y]? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (24) on the mark sheet.

1. As soon as they arrived in the United States, they were arranged for deportation back to Mexico by government officials.
2. Once they arrived in the United States, they began to attack the native-born population in the area.
3. Shortly after they arrived in the United States, their presence became a source of anxiety among the native-born population.
4. The state authorities quickly checked their legal status after their arrival in the United States.
5. When they arrived in the United States, they were immediately employed in factories which were targeted by middle-class Americans.

[G] According to the article, what happened as a result of the fire in New York in 1911? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (25) on the mark sheet.

1. Immigrants began to create self-help organizations within their community.
2. Immigrants started a political movement to protect workers' rights.
3. Laws were created in different states to improve working conditions.
4. People stopped paying attention to the working conditions of immigrants.
5. Prejudice against immigrants became illegal and significantly diminished.

[H] According to the article, why were Latin Americans not able to find highly-paid jobs in the 1960s-80s? Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (26) on the mark sheet.

1. Because their culture was not compatible with the typical U.S. culture.
2. Because there were no jobs in the United States during the depression.
3. Because they lacked the necessary skills to find the jobs they hoped to get.
4. Because they were only interested in finding jobs at popular sweatshops.
5. Because they were very reluctant to accept excessively long working hours.

[I] Which of the following would be the most suitable title for this article?
Answer by filling in the corresponding slot under the number (27) on the
mark sheet.

1. Low Wages: The Economic Impact of Global Competition on the U.S.
Garment Industry
2. "Go Home!": Immigration Restriction and Prejudice in the American
East and West
3. Sweatshops in the United States: The Origin of Skilled Labor in New
York and Los Angeles
4. A Hard Life: The Historical Development of Immigrant Labor and
Sweatshops in the United States
5. The Impact of Industrialization: The Life Cycle of Immigrants in the
United States

ここからは 解答用紙B を使用しなさい。

Ⅲ. The following conversation took place at a cafe in New York. Read it carefully and answer the questions.

Robert: I enjoy reading the newspaper, but there's one thing I just don't understand: the sports pages. I don't think that can be considered "news." (X) sports are only silly games.

Alice: I absolutely agree. That is a good example of the kind of male-oriented world we live in. For ages men have had control over our social institutions, and the effects of that can be seen everywhere you look. The sports pages in newspapers are a perfect example. Were women to run the world_(Y), then there would be no such thing as the sports pages.

Robert: Maybe not. But these days there are a lot of women who enjoy playing sports, and understandably so.

Elizabeth: That's right. The problem with sports isn't that men created them; it is that for a long time women were excluded from many sports, and because of that they couldn't receive the character-building benefits that sports provide.

Jack: Well, I think there are certain sports that aren't too tough or dangerous that women can enjoy, but these days a lot of women are doing sports that really should only be done by men. For example, there are now women who are pro boxers. I think that's just wrong.

Alice: Jack, this is perhaps the first time that I have ever agreed with you, but you are absolutely right: women shouldn't become boxers. Men are violent and competitive by nature, so it isn't difficult to understand why the spectator sport of boxing has turned into a multi-billion dollar industry. But the fact that women, who are by nature more loving and cooperative than men, have begun to imitate this disgusting male pastime makes me very sad.

Robert: Boxing should be made illegal. There's no question about that. People can, and do, die in the boxing ring. I can't understand how something so dangerous can be accepted as a spectator sport and viewed on national television.

Jack: Make boxing illegal? Are you kidding? Didn't you see the movie *Rocky*? Anybody who saw that movie must realize how boxers have to be tough not just physically but also spiritually and emotionally. Boxers are the toughest and most disciplined of all athletes. They have to be, because they are literally putting their lives on the line. That's noble. Boxers inspire us all.

Robert: Well, Jack, I'm sorry, but frankly, boxers don't inspire me. In fact, I feel sorry for them. I think they are exploited. Haven't you noticed that the top boxers tend to come from the lower social classes? That is because many of them don't have any other means of becoming rich and famous other than risking death and enduring physical injury for the viewing pleasure of millions of middle-class spectators sitting safely behind their wide-screen TV sets.

Jack: Robert, boxing is especially important for young men of the lower classes, and particularly those living in the ghetto. It is their ticket out of the ghetto! They are surrounded by drugs and crime, but the dream of becoming a professional boxer takes many of them out of the streets and into the boxing gym where they can learn discipline and avoid the dangers of the street.

Alice: You must be joking. The idea that participation in sports helps one develop discipline or any other moral characteristic is nonsense. The idea that we will learn moral virtues such as honesty and courage and engage in "fair play" in all aspects of our lives if we just participate in sports is part of an ideology that was originally promoted by influential male educators in elite all-male educational institutions. It all started in the elite schools in England in the nineteenth century. And it is no coincidence that that was the age of the British Empire. That's what sports really train people for: competition, domination, and war.

Elizabeth: Alice, it is true that part of what can be learned from sports is a fierce sense of competition. And for a long time that was thought of as a “male” virtue. But times have changed. If women want to survive in the competitive world of business or politics, they aren’t going to get all the training they need in the classroom or in the library. They need to play sports at school.

Jack: That’s right! Also, friendships that develop on the playing field at school are very strong and often last a lifetime. Even now, many of the people I do business with are people I played sports with in college. Why? Because I know I can trust them. Does he play by the rules or would he rather cheat to win? The quickest and most efficient way to find out what kind of man a person is is to play sports with him.

Elizabeth: That’s not just true of men. The same thing can be said of women’s sports.

Robert: Whether you are a man or a woman, there are many ways to build friendships that don’t involve running around outside and sweating. What about playing music together_(z), or performing in a play together? Children can form deep friendships by enjoying cultural activities together. There is no reason in the world that they should be encouraged to risk physical harm by engaging in sports. The thing that really makes me angry is the mistaken idea that sports should be encouraged in schools for health reasons. There is no doubt that physical activities such as walking or even jogging have health benefits. But competitive sports are done at such an extreme level of intensity that they can’t really be considered healthy. Once children become involved in sports at a competitive level, they face the constant risk of serious injury and even death.

Alice: Well, I don’t care what men do in their free time. As they say, “boys will be boys.” If they want to do each other physical harm chasing a ball through the mud, then that’s fine with me. In fact, I encourage them! My message is this: “Boys, go to the playing fields. Spend hours perfecting your useless sport technique! Because while you are

wasting your time, we women will be studying, and when exam time comes, don't be surprised at who has the better score!" Now that women are no longer excluded from higher education and the professions, we finally have the chance to compete with men on an equal basis. And in many areas we are doing better than them. If women continue to hit the books while men continue to hit each other on the playing fields, then soon there will be more women than men with advanced degrees and high-paying jobs in powerful positions. And then at last, women will have the chance to really shape society. So I say this: boys, go chase the bouncing ball!

Elizabeth: Alice, the sports training that young boys and girls are engaged in is not useless; it helps them to cultivate important intellectual skills. For example, boys and girls engaging in sports are gaining intensive training in the decision making process. Run or pass? Pass or shoot? A sports event is the sum total of a number of split-second decisions made by every participant over the course of the competition. The ability to make quick decisions is one of the most valued skills of leaders in fields such as business, politics and the military. For decades men have developed their decision-making skills on the playing field. Now at last women are getting the same chance.

Questions

[A] Which of the following could most appropriately be used to fill (X)?

Write the correct number in box [A] on answer sheet B.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. After all, | 2. Because | 3. Nevertheless, |
| 4. That is why | 5. Therefore, | |

[B] Which one word in the underlined phrase (Y) should be spoken with the most stress? Write the correct number in box [B] on answer sheet B.

- | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. Were | 2. women | 3. run |
| 4. the | 5. world | |

[C] Which one word in the underlined phrase (Z) should be spoken with the most stress? Write the correct number in box [C] on answer sheet B.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. What | 2. about | 3. playing |
| 4. music | 5. together | |

[D] With which one of the following statements would Elizabeth **not agree**? Write the correct number in box [D] on answer sheet B.

1. By playing sports women can develop decision-making skills.
2. For years women had no chance to participate in many sports.
3. In today's world, women need to be just as competitive as men.
4. Participation in sports helps both men and women build character.
5. Sports training for young men is not as useless as it is for women.

[E] With which one of the following statements would Alice **not agree**? Write the correct number in box [E] on answer sheet B.

1. For centuries men have controlled society, but men have ruled the world for long enough.
2. It is unfortunate that there are now professional women boxers in the world.
3. Men, unlike women, are violent, and that explains, at least to some degree, why boxing has become such a popular spectator sport.
4. The character-building effect of sports was first discovered by educators at elite all-male schools in England in the nineteenth century.
5. Women have finally gained the opportunity to compete with men for power and social status in society.

[F] Which of the following is one of the reasons why Jack feels that sports are an important part of an education? Write the correct number in box [F] on answer sheet B.

1. By participating in sports in school it is possible to get better grades.
2. By participating in sports in school it is possible to develop close friendships.
3. By participating in sports in school it is possible to acquire decision-making skills.
4. By participating in sports in school it is possible to appreciate music and art.
5. By participating in sports in school it is possible to form networks in the ghetto.

[G] Which one of the following statements would Robert be most likely to agree with? Write the correct number in box [G] on answer sheet B.

1. Boxing should be made illegal because boxers are disciplined.
2. Children should not be encouraged to play sports at school.
3. Competitive sports contain a wide variety of health benefits.
4. It is difficult to understand how women can enjoy playing sports.
5. Sports are not something one can read about in the newspaper.

[H] Given the viewpoints expressed in the dialogue, which of the speakers would not agree with the following statements? ((a)―(e) の意見に「反対」の立場をとると思われるのは誰と誰ですか。解答用紙 B の [H] の部分に適切な数字を書きなさい。)

Jack and Robert.	→ 1
Jack and Elizabeth	→ 2
Jack and Alice	→ 3
Elizabeth and Robert	→ 4
Elizabeth and Alice	→ 5
Robert and Alice	→ 6

- (a) The sports pages are, and should be, an important part of newspapers.
- (b) Men and women are fundamentally the same. In social life we shouldn't place emphasis on distinctions based on sex or gender.
- (c) There are many sports, such as boxing, that men should be encouraged to do, but in which women should not participate.
- (d) Sports participation is an important part of a balanced education.
- (e) Sports participation has neither a positive nor a negative effect on academic achievement or intellectual ability.

IV. あなたが参加しているボランティア団体は、適切な食生活の大切さを多くの人に知らせることを主な活動内容としています。市役所から連絡があり、5月の市民まつりで、子どものいる家族のためのイベントを企画運営してほしいという依頼がありました。あなたの仲間が考えた、取り上げるべき問題点とイベント企画には以下のものがあがっています。

<問題点>	<イベント企画>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●「朝食を食べない人が多い」 ●「家族と一緒に食事をしない」 ●「外食が多い」 ●「ファストフード (fast food) に依存しすぎ」 ●「添加物 (food additives, artificial flavors) の使用」 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ヘルシー料理コンテスト ● 料理が得意な有名人や子供向けキャラクター (cartoon character) のパフォーマンス・講演など ● 栄養 (nutrition) クイズ大会 ● 親子スピーチコンテスト

問題：上の表から問題点を一つ選び、それがなぜ問題なのかを説明したうえで、イベント企画を表から一つ選び、その具体的な内容とあなたが選んだ問題点との関連性を論理的に説明しなさい。

注意事項

1. 解答はすべて英語で作成すること。
2. 100語以上書くこと。
3. 表や図ではなくパラグラフ形式で答えること。
4. 箇条書きではなく、接続詞や副詞を使って一貫性のある文章にまとめること。
5. あなたが選ばなかった他のテーマやイベントとの比較をする必要はありません。
6. 文法に注意して書くこと。