

広島大学

英語

問題

2017年度入試

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裁定申請日 【2017年】8/1 【2018年】4/24、9/20 【2019年】6/20

1 次の英文を読んで、英文全体の内容を250字～270字の日本語で要約しなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。
In the Internet age, the world feels far smaller than it used to. But many Americans still know little about the rest of the world and may be more detached from it than ever. Such a lack of awareness is, in certain respects, understandable. Once the Cold War ended, some 25 years ago, Congress, perhaps out of a false sense of security, cut the foreign affairs budget, which led to the closing of some U.S. overseas posts. The news media, especially the commercial television networks, took their cue and began to reduce overseas coverage — responding, they said, to the decline of public interest in such matters, which conveniently coincided with their own economic woes. Although the 9/11 attacks and the subsequent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq stimulated renewed attention to international events, that phenomenon proved short-lived. Consequently, as new global challenges have arisen in recent years, American discourse on world affairs has lacked historical context or deeper understanding. It has become difficult to stir thoughtful, informed debate on foreign policy issues during congressional — or even presidential — campaigns. Many politicians who aspire to lead the country seem not to understand what constitutes a foreign policy issue, let alone the complexity of dealing with one. A candidate who speaks a foreign language appears almost suspect.

One symptom of Americans' new isolation is a sharp contrast between the positive, even zealous views they hold of the United States and its role in the world and the anti-Americanism and negative perceptions of U.S. foreign policy that flourish almost everywhere else. This gap persists in part because relatively few Americans look beyond, or step outside, their own borders for a reality check. Less than 40 percent of Americans hold passports. Compare that figure with the numbers from other English-speaking countries that are geographically isolated: 50 percent of Australian citizens hold passports, as do more than 60 percent of Canadians and 75 percent of New Zealanders. In the United Kingdom, which is admittedly much closer to foreign destinations, some 80 percent of citizens carry passports.

Given the United States' determination to project its hard and soft power and preserve its influence in a restless but interconnected world, the almost universal failure of the broader U.S. public to know and understand others, except through a military lens, is not just unfortunate but also dangerous. It severely hinders the creation and implementation of a rational, consistent, and nuanced foreign policy that reflects American values and enjoys public support.

Luckily, there exists a disarmingly simple way to help address this problem and to produce future generations of Americans who will know more and care more about the rest of the world: massively increase the number of U.S. college and university students who go abroad for some part of their education and bring home essential knowledge and new perspectives. The federal government should pass ambitious legislation, akin in scope and impact to the transformative National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958, that would directly fund more study-abroad opportunities and create incentives for colleges and universities to put them in place and for students to pursue them. Such action would help democratize study abroad by making it more affordable and accessible, spreading its benefits beyond the relatively narrow cohort of mostly white and well-off students at a relatively small number of institutions who tend to take advantage of it today. To realize the tremendous potential of study abroad to improve American society and U.S. foreign policy, many more Americans — and more kinds of Americans — need to take part.

(“The study-abroad solution: How to open the American mind,” by Sanford J. Ungar, *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 2016)

2 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Emma is a Scottish exchange student studying at Hiroshima University. She is talking with Taro, a Japanese student, in the cafeteria.

Taro: Hi, Emma. What are you reading?

Emma: Oh, hi Taro. It's an article about the importance of blood type in Japan. Wow! Can you believe ⁽¹⁾this?

Taro: What does it say?

Emma: (A) this, employers look at a person's blood type when choosing a suitable candidate for a job. Also, it says that it's not (B) for women to select a future husband based on blood type!

Taro: That's an exaggeration. I really don't think that kind of prejudice or ^(ア)discrimination happens often nowadays. I do believe there might be some relationship between blood type and personality, though.

Emma: Nonsense! It has absolutely no scientific basis at all.

Taro: Well, I'm type O, and we're (C) to be outgoing, generous, and creative... that describes me perfectly, don't you think?

Emma: Don't be ridiculous! OK, you know me well — what's my blood type then?

Taro: Hmm... you're calm, responsible, and a bit of a ^(イ)perfectionist. You must be... type A?

Emma: Oh! You're right, actually — a lucky guess! (D), I didn't even know my blood type until I was asked to ^(ウ)donate blood last week. Most westerners just don't ⁽²⁾care!

Taro: But you believe in horoscopes, don't you? I often see you reading yours in the paper. And didn't you once tell me you were a romantic Scorpio?

Emma: Come on, that's just for fun. I certainly wouldn't choose my partner based on his star sign!

Taro: OK, fair enough. By the way, does the article mention which blood types are the most ^(エ)compatible?

Emma: Umm... it says here that type A and type O are the best combination.

Taro: That's us! You see, ⁽³⁾there must be something in it after all!

問1 空欄 (A)～(D) を補うのにもっともふさわしい語句を下の(1)～(4)の中から1つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| (A) (1) According to | (2) Instead of | (3) Apart from | (4) Deciding on |
| (B) (1) preferable | (2) difficult | (3) uncommon | (4) usual |
| (C) (1) encouraged | (2) allowed | (3) supposed | (4) told |
| (D) (1) On the whole | (2) As a rule | (3) In that case | (4) To be honest |

問2 下線部(ア)～(エ)の語句の意味としてもっともふさわしいものを下の(1)～(4)の中から1つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| (ア) (1) allowance | (2) bias | (3) confusion | (4) selection |
| (イ) (1) a person who has extremely high standards | (2) a person who is never affected by pressure | (3) a person who always asks questions | (4) a person who appreciates beautiful things |
| (ウ) (1) check | (2) give | (3) prepare | (4) test |
| (エ) (1) common | (2) desirable | (3) well-liked | (4) well-matched |

問3 次の5つの文の中から本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) Emma wants to choose her partner based on his blood type.
- (2) Taro doesn't think that blood types A and O get along very well.
- (3) Emma wasn't aware of her blood type until recently.
- (4) Taro believes that Emma has a typical type O personality.
- (5) The article says that Japanese companies never choose their employees based on blood type.

問4 波線部(1) this の表す内容を50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。

問5 波線部(2) care の後に英語を補うとすれば、どのような英語が適当ですか。7語以内の英語で答えなさい。

問6 波線部(3)から Taro が Emma のことをどう思っていると考えられますか。日本語で簡潔に答えなさい。

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

There were many reasons why I, like a third of Americans, was a non-cooker for so long. I didn't see the point in spending time in the kitchen when I could be exercising, or going out, or staying in and watching shows about cooking on TV. There were also those two years when I didn't realize my landlord hadn't ^(ア) hooked up the gas to my stove. But the real reason I didn't cook was that I was scared. The process of turning raw ingredients into finished food — all that measuring and chopping and sautéing, whatever that meant — seemed bewilderingly complex. (A) So many steps, so many opportunities to burn down the apartment. It was much easier to order up pad Thai^(注1) — or better yet, find someone else to do the cooking.

I ^(イ) hit the jackpot there. My wife is a wonderful cook. She truly loves food, cares about where it comes from, and relishes the art of preparing it. But I've read enough magazines to know that a successful modern marriage is built on the romantic foundation of shared work. And just doing the laundry won't ^(ウ) cut it — especially after you've shrunk a fourth silk dress in the dryer.

So it is to be cooking. Fortunately, the market is now saturated with options for people who are busy, lack skills, and fear marital dissolution. They're called dinner kits, and they provide everything you need to cook, other than a sous-chef^(注2) to berate^(注3). (B) According to the consultancy Technomic, the global meal-kit market topped \$1 billion in 2015 and is projected to hit \$10 billion by 2020. Companies like Plated, Hello Fresh, and Blue Apron measure, box and ship out every ingredient, down to the banana leaf for the Caribbean Banana-Leaf-Steamed Fish with Pineapple-Ginger Salsa. The ingredients tend to be sustainable, hormone- and antibiotic-free and all those other things I care about almost as much as I'm supposed to. All you need to do is place an order online, have access to a kitchen, and early on at least, have a patient and understanding person to try your food.

That's because while the meal kit ^(エ) dumbs down the process, with its step-by-step instructions and giant pictures demonstrating those steps, you still need to actually make the dinner. Vegetables must be chopped, tomato sauce must be simmered, and chicken must be cooked to at least 75°C to avoid salmonella. (That last bit is particularly important.)

I didn't nail every recipe from the start. When I was done with the beef in the Beef Gyritos on Mini Pitas with Tzatziki — the third meal kit I tried — it had a texture best described as shoe-leathery. (C) And this isn't the cheapest way to make dinner. Expect to pay \$8 to \$12 per person per meal.

But here's the thing about cooking: If you do it long enough and you retain all your fingers, you will get better. Over the past year, I've cooked 144 different meals using 787 unique ingredients. (D) I've learned how to poach, roast, stir-fry and sear. I've made Mexican food and Greek food and however you'd classify Spicy Beet and Spinach Stir-Fry over Sesame Rice. My wife tells me my Thai Pork Larb Lettuce Wraps are to die for, and I'm 90% sure she's not just saying that.

This may be Fisher-Price^(注4) cooking, but at a time when Americans are spending ever less time in the kitchen and paying for it with their health, easy is good. Making all those meals gave me the confidence to try ^(オ) cooking without training wheels. That's how I found myself the other week whipping up^(注5) from scratch some *cacio e pepe* — a pasta dish we'd fallen in love with on a recent trip to Rome. Did it turn out perfect? Not exactly. But it was mine.

(Adapted from “How I taught myself to cook — with a kit,” by Bryan Walsh, *Time*, March 21, 2016)

(注1) pad Thai : ビーフンを使ったタイ風焼きそば (注2) sous-chef : 副料理長

(注3) berate : しっかりつける (注4) Fisher-Price : 米国の幼児用玩具メーカー

(注5) whip up : 料理を手早く作る

問1 下線部(ア)~(エ)の意味としてもっとも近いものを(1)~(5)の中から選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- (1) to connect to something like a power supply
- (2) to engage in physical activity to sustain or improve health and fitness
- (3) to present information in a simplified way so that everyone can understand it
- (4) to be very lucky
- (5) to be sufficient for a particular purpose

問2 このエッセイの著者が料理をしてこなかった本当の理由は何であったと述べていますか。具体的に日本語で答えなさい。

問3 著者が、いろいろな雑誌を読んだ上で、料理を始める大きな動機になったと思われることは何ですか。日本語で答えなさい。

問4 “The industry is exploding.”の1文を挿入するのにもっともふさわしい箇所を(A)~(D)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

問5 波線部(1)の“cooking without training wheels”とはどんなことを意味しますか。日本語で答えなさい。

4 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

The sun is the world's battery pack. Photosynthesis captured the energy that is burned in fossil fuels. The sun drives the wind and ocean currents. And in an hour and a quarter the amount of sunlight that threads through the clouds to the Earth's surface could (ア) all the world's electricity, vehicles, boilers, furnaces and cooking stoves for a year.

Yet solar power produces less than 1% of the world's commercial energy. For a long time it was dismissed as a luxury only the rich could (イ); it spoke volumes that Germany, a place where the sun shines for less than five hours on an average day, used to lead the world in installed solar capacity.

(1) Now, however, solar is coming of age.

Solar power garnered \$161 billion in new investment in 2015, more than natural gas and coal combined. A trend that began in northern Europe, where electricity demand is stagnant and clouds proliferate, is taking root in countries where power needs are growing fast and the sun shines brighter. (2) For the first time last year, developing countries attracted more investment in renewable energy than rich ones. Poorer countries are increasingly getting their electricity from giant solar parks in arid^(注1) places linked to their national grids^(注2). Whereas this year America hopes to triple the 3 gigawatts (GW) of solar capacity it added in 2015, China, the new world leader, and India each plan to add about 100 GW in the next four and six years respectively.

Lower costs help explain this extraordinary expansion. The price of solar panels, which are produced almost exclusively in China, has fallen by 80% in the past five years. A new business model is proving just as beneficial. Grid providers are offering long-term contracts to private firms to produce large amounts of solar energy, which in turn helps those firms secure cheap finance and cut prices. A recent tender in Mexico will generate electricity at a record low cost of \$40 a megawatt per hour — cheaper than natural gas or coal.

That is good news for almost everyone (oil firms may beg to differ). The industry is expanding in hotter climes mostly without lavish subsidies^(注3); China is an exception, but it plans to cut its financial support in June. The sun provides power when it is needed most, during daylight hours when air-conditioning systems are running at full blast. And by reducing the need to import carbon-burning fossil fuels, solar power helps the planet (ウ) the economies of such countries.

(Adapted from "Solar energy: The new sunbathers," *The Economist*, April 16, 2016)

(注1) arid: (of land or a climate) having little or no rain; very dry

(注2) grid: a system of electric wires carrying electricity for supplying power to a large area

(注3) subsidy: a sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low

問1 空欄(ア)~(ウ)を補うのもっともふさわしい語句を下の(1)~(4)から1つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (ア) | (1) consume | (2) power | (3) purchase | (4) substitute |
| (イ) | (1) see | (2) dream | (3) afford | (4) spend |
| (ウ) | (1) except for | (2) apart from | (3) as well as | (4) instead of |

問2 下線部(1)は具体的にどのようなことを指していますか。本文の内容から100字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。

問3 どのようなことが下線部(2)のような変化をもたらしたと筆者は述べていますか。80字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。

問4 本文の内容と一致するものを下の(1)~(4)から1つ選びなさい。

- (1) 商業用エネルギーの供給においては、太陽光発電が中心的な役割を果たしている。
- (2) 太陽光発電において当初主導的な地位にあったのは、日照時間の長い国であった。
- (3) アメリカは太陽光発電の促進には全く関心がない。
- (4) 太陽が電力を供給する時間帯と電力の需要がもっとも高まる時間帯は一致している。

5 下の[A]と[B]の問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の表は、我が国の有権者投票資格(voting age and qualifications)の歴史について示したものです。この表からわかることを90語程度の英語で説明しなさい。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めません。()に使用した語数を記入しなさい。

選挙法の公布年	総選挙の実施年	有権者数と全人口に占める有権者の割合	有権者の資格
1889年(明治22)	1890年(明治23)	45万人 (1.1%)	25歳以上の男子で直接 国税15円以上の納税者
1900年(明治33)	1902年(明治35)	98万人 (2.2%)	25歳以上の男子で直接 国税10円以上の納税者
1919年(大正8)	1920年(大正9)	307万人 (5.5%)	25歳以上の男子で直接 国税3円以上の納税者
1925年(大正14)	1928年(昭和3)	1241万人 (20.0%)	25歳以上の男子
1945年(昭和20)	1946年(昭和21)	3688万人 (48.7%)	20歳以上の男女
2015年(平成27)	2016年(平成28)	約1億636万人 (約83.7%)	18歳以上の男女

(総務省・文部科学省「私たちが拓く日本の未来」, 高等学校現代社会資料集等に基づき作成)

[B] 2015年の法改正で有権者の投票資格がそれまでの20歳以上の男女から18歳以上の男女へと改定されました。18歳で選挙権を得られることに対するあなたの考えを90語程度の英語でまとめなさい。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めません。()に使用した語数を記入しなさい。