

広島大学

英語

問題

2018年度入試

- 【学部】 総合科学部、文学部、教育学部、法学部、経済学部、理学部、医学部、歯学部、薬学部、工学部、生物生産学部、情報科学部
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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270字～290字の日本語で要約しなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。
 What is the natural human diet? For centuries, people have been debating the best foods, often making it a question of the morality of eating other animals. The lion has no choice, but we do. A lot of vegetarians say we should not eat meat.

But while humans don't have the sharp teeth to kill and eat other animals, that doesn't mean we aren't "supposed" to eat meat. Our early human ancestors invented weapons and cutting tools to use instead of sharp meat-eating teeth.

And gluten isn't unnatural either. Despite the widespread call to cut carbohydrates^(注1), there's plenty of evidence that cereal grains were basic foods, at least for some, long before they were planted. People in the present-day area of Iraq ate several grains during the peak of the last ice age, more than 10,000 years before these grains were planted. There's nothing new about cereal consumption.

This leads us to the Paleolithic^(注2) diet. As a paleoanthropologist^(注3), I'm often asked for my thoughts about it. I'm not really a fan — I like pizza and French fries and ice cream too much. Nevertheless, diet experts have built a strong case for the differences between what we eat today and what our ancestors evolved to eat. The idea is that our diets have changed too quickly for our genes to keep up; the result is said to be metabolic syndrome, a group of conditions including high blood pressure, high blood-sugar levels, high cholesterol levels, and being overweight.

Paleolithic diets make sense, and it's no surprise that they remain hugely popular. There are many variants on the general theme, but foods rich in protein and fatty acids show up again and again. Meat from grass-fed cows and fish are good, and carbohydrates should come from fresh fruits and vegetables. On the other hand, cereal grains, dairy, potatoes, and highly refined and processed foods are out. The idea is to eat like our Stone Age ancestors.

I am not a food expert, and cannot speak with authority about the nutritional costs and benefits of Paleolithic diets, but I can comment on our evolutionary beginnings. From the standpoint of paleoecology^(注4), the Paleolithic diet is a myth. Food choice is as much about what's available to be eaten as it is about what a species evolved to eat. And just as fruits ripen, leaves change colors, and flowers bloom predictably at different times of the year, foods available to our ancestors varied over time as the world changed around them from warm and wet to cool and dry and back again. Those changes are what drove our evolution.

Many paleoanthropologists today believe that increasingly unstable climates through the Pleistocene^(注5) helped our ancestors to develop a flexibility toward various diets, which has become a key characteristic of humanity. The basic idea is that our ever-changing world has eliminated most of the choosy eaters among us. Nature has made us an adaptable species. Thus, we have been able to change from food gatherers to farmers, and have really begun to consume our planet.

(Adapted from "The 'True' Human Diet," by Peter Ungar, *Scientific American*, April 17, 2017)

- (注1) carbohydrates : 炭水化物
- (注2) Paleolithic : 旧石器時代の
- (注3) paleoanthropologist : 古人類学者
- (注4) paleoecology : 古生態学
- (注5) Pleistocene : 更新世

2 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Camille is from the Philippines. Hiroki would like to go there, so he asks Camille for advice.

Hiroki: Hey, Camille. I think I'd like to go to the Philippines this summer. Are there any places that you could (A)? I'm torn between the beaches and the mountains.

Camille: Hiroki... (ア) Funny you asked! I'm going back home for a week next month, and I've just been (B) places to go to.

Hiroki: What sort of places are you thinking about?

Camille: Well, Philippine beaches are great! Every one of them. Boracay is a given, because of the white sand and all. But there's also Palawan with its bonus underground river, and La Union for surfing. (イ) Then again, there's Pangasinan with its "Hundred Islands"— can you imagine camping on cool, (C) beaches?

Hiroki: Wow, and the second option? How about the mountains?

Camille: Oh, that! If you want to go hiking and escape the crazy heat, I think there are three good ones. Sagada is lovely for the handmade rice (ウ) terraces! And Mount Pulag is known as "an adventure above the clouds" — you can get a great view. And Taal Volcano is another sight to behold, and easy to climb — it's the smallest active volcano in the world! There're just too many choices. (エ) Terrific! I want to go to all of them, but I only have a week.

Hiroki: There, there. You've given me plenty of tourist spots to think about. I have to fix my schedule then!

Camille: Hey, wait till you try (D) food too! It's not just the scenery and places that make it a great travel destination. The Philippines will soon fatten you up with Adobong Manok — it's chicken in vinegar sauce. And... Sinigang — a delicious soup. And... Crispy Pata, which is great pork! No visitor can resist their oily charms!

Hiroki: Ah! I might have as hard a time as you choosing where to go. All of them sound so beautiful, and eating — really good! Now I'm more (1) at a crossroads than ever. What should I choose?

Camille: (2) I think I might have helped you too much?

Hiroki: We're both torn now.

Camille: But that's part of the excitement of traveling — making important decisions and learning about the world!

問1 空欄 (A)～(D) を補うのもっともふさわしい語句を下の(1)～(4)の中から一つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| (A) (1) resist | (2) buy | (3) recommend | (4) leap |
| (B) (1) designing | (2) requiring | (3) warming up | (4) checking out |
| (C) (1) desert | (2) dessert | (3) deserted | (4) destiny |
| (D) (1) a | (2) the | (3) those | (4) all |

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)の中から一つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (ア) (1) You are a comedian! | (2) What a coincidence! | | |
| (3) How humorous you are! | (4) How curious you are! | | |
| (イ) (1) Nevertheless | (2) As a consequence | (3) Accordingly | (4) Also |
| (ウ) (1) harvested crops | (2) raised fields | (3) planted seeds | (4) cut products |
| (エ) (1) Effortless! | (2) Terrible! | (3) Great! | (4) Embarrassing! |

問3 波線部(1)とほぼ同じ意味で使われている英語一語を、対話の中から抜き出して答えなさい。

問4 波線部(2)はどういうことを言っていますか。手伝う内容を明らかにして、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問5 次の(1)～(4)の中から対話の内容と一致するものを一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) Some beaches are of low quality.
- (2) The mountains are better than the beaches.
- (3) You'll probably gain weight in the Philippines.
- (4) The food in the Philippines is not very oily.

3 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Shay Carl Butler came to fame and fortune via an exercise outfit. In August 2007, after a video of the father of two dancing in his wife Colette's workout suit went viral, he realized there might be a business in domestic antics^(注1). The former carpenter, who says he didn't even own a computer until 2004, began recording his life and posting the videos, and didn't stop for almost a decade, through weight loss, the birth of three more kids, and the ever-growing wealth of his family. Butler's series of YouTube clips became wildly popular. Collectively, the videos have been watched more than 2.6 billion times. The most popular video — at about 23 million views, titled "WE GOT A SWIMMING POOL!" — is typical; it features 15 minutes of wholesome family fun.

Vlogging — the frequent recording and uploading of personal videos, usually on YouTube — has become a big business, with operators as small as one person and as large as a massive production company. (Butler was one of the co-founders of Maker Studios, a collection of YouTube channels that was sold to Disney for \$500 million in 2014.) And family vlogging is the ultimate family business: you literally get paid for raising your kids. The more fun a family has, the more viewers and, thus, money they get. Popular families can attract sponsorship, advertising, and, at the very least, a lot of free stuff to play with on camera. Companies seeking to use YouTube have flocked to family vloggers like the Butlers, who now live on a huge property in Idaho, complete with a studio and horses. YouTube metrics firms^(注2) estimate that Butler's channel brings in anything from \$2,000 to \$38,000 every month just in advertising revenue.

Thousands of these families live out their lives in the lens of the webcam: from the very popular folks at *Family Fun Pack* — a family of seven Californians, including parents Kristine and Matt — to *We Are the Freemans!*, who have 400 subscribers after five months of daily uploads. And it's growing; YouTube says that time spent watching family vloggers is up 90% in the past year.

But recently, several prominent YouTube families have got into trouble, some in the way families often do, only with a lot more spectators, and some because the pressure to get spectators seemed to muddy^(注3) their judgments. (A) a camera and an Internet connection, any parents can put their home life on YouTube. But it's becoming clear that a childhood (B) a part of every day must be given over to public consumption and commentary is not ideal for every kid, or even every adult. As (C) matures, some of its dangers are beginning to emerge.

In February 2017, Butler, who had previously said he would leave YouTube in March, ⁽¹⁾ abruptly stopped vlogging. Then, Butler announced that he was struggling with alcoholism and needed to rehabilitate. "It's been impossible to keep up this perfect 'happiness is a choice' mentality," he wrote on Twitter. Since then, ⁽²⁾ Butler has gone silent.

(Adapted from "The YouTube Parents Who are Turning Family Moments into Big Bucks," by Belinda Luscombe, *Time*, May 18, 2017)

(注1) antics : 愚かでおかしな振る舞い

(注2) metrics firm : 効果測定を行う企業

(注3) muddy : 曇らせる

問1 第1段落と第2段落によると、(a) Butler氏はどのような行動を起こしましたか。また、(b)その行動によって何が起こりましたか。(a)と(b)をそれぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 空欄 (A) と (B) を補うのもっともふさわしい語句を下の(1)~(4)の中から一つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。

(A) (1) At (2) With (3) For (4) From
(B) (1) for which (2) with which (3) to which (4) in which

問3 空欄 (C) を補うのもっともふさわしい語句を英語二語以内で本文から抜き出しなさい。

問4 下線部(1)の意味としてもっとも近いものを(1)~(4)の中から一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) suddenly (2) certainly (3) partially (4) apparently

問5 Butler氏は、なぜ下線部(2)のような状態になりましたか。その理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

4 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Everybody everywhere smiles. Across all cultures, people smile. Although babies start smiling in the womb^(注1), social smiles develop at around 6 weeks of age. Between 8 and 12 months, infants smile to communicate, such as to share interest and attention with their parents.

Not all smiles are equal; meaning, there are two different kinds of smiles. Genuine smiles involve the muscles affecting the eyes, mouth, cheeks, and eyebrows, which are hard to fake. Genuine smiles are a response to a positive emotion or can show things like happiness, encouragement, and appreciation. Non-genuine smiles, or “fake” smiles, however, don’t involve all the facial features necessary for a genuine smile. A fake smile could be motivated by a desire to hide, justify, or moderate something that’s negative, like a criticism or lie.

In a 2016 study published in *Evolution and Human Behavior*, Song and co-authors examined at which age young children are first able to recognize real smiles as well as their preference for real smiles. The researchers also examined the kids’ understanding of how genuine smiles are tied to prosocial behavior^(注2). Of note, prosocial behavior, such as honesty and cooperation, is voluntary behavior intended to help or benefit others.

In total, the researchers examined and assessed 168 children aged between 2 and 5 years. Some of their results are very interesting. They found that:

- the ability of children to discriminate between real and fake smiles improves between 2 and 4 years;
- by age 4, children can verbally identify genuine smiles; and
- four- and five-year-olds think people displaying real smiles are more prosocial than those with fake smiles.

People need to cooperate with others to survive; it’s highly important, even essential, that people choose others with whom they can cooperate. In many contexts, we can identify who will be cooperative based on either reputation or experience with this person. Without such insight, however, we need other authentic signals that indicate cooperation. Because genuine smiles are hard to fake, they make good signals. The presence of a genuine smile could indicate who is cooperative as well as who won’t treat us unfairly.

This research suggests that even at a very young age, children can discriminate between real and fake smiles, and thus decide with whom to cooperate and interact. Furthermore, according to the researchers, these results demonstrate that the origins of this evolutionarily important form of partner choice appear early in development. On a related note, a young child’s ability to discriminate between real and fake smiles is a developmental milestone. A milestone is a behavior or physical ability predictably demonstrated in a child during growth and development. For example, walking, talking, skipping, and drawing a circle are all milestones.

(Adapted from “Can Young Children Tell Real Smiles From Fake Smiles?” by Naveed Saleh, *Psychology Today*, March 12, 2017)

(注1) womb : 子宮 (注2) prosocial behavior : 向社会的行動(社会的に受け入れられる行動)

問1 本当の微笑みと偽の微笑みの特徴として第2段落に挙げられているものの中から、それぞれ二つを日本語で答えなさい。

問2 次の(1)~(4)の中から下線部の調査結果と一致するものを一つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

- (1) 本当の微笑みと偽の微笑みを区別する力は2~4歳の間に発達する。
- (2) 子どもは4歳までに本当の微笑みと偽の微笑みを適切に使い分けることができるようになる。
- (3) 4歳以降に本当の微笑みを言い当てることができるようになる。
- (4) 4~5歳の子どもは、偽の微笑みをする人の方が本当の微笑みをする人よりも向社会的と考えてしまいがちである。

問3 筆者は、本当の微笑みにはどのような働きがあると考えていますか。日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 次の(1)~(4)について、本文の内容に一致するものには○、一致しないものには×を記入しなさい。

- (1) 赤ちゃんは生まれる前から微笑みを始めている。
- (2) 赤ちゃんは生後1年以内にはコミュニケーションの手段として微笑みを使い始める。
- (3) Song氏たちは、幼児はいつから微笑み始めるのかを調査した。
- (4) “milestone”とは、子どもの成長過程で観察できることが予想される行動や身体能力を指す概念である。

5 下の[A]と[B]の問いに答えなさい。

[A] 次の表は、2012年から2016年までの5年間における訪日外国人の数(観光・商用などを含む)の推移を示したものです。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。使用した語数を記入しなさい。

国名	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年
中国	1,425,100	1,314,437	2,409,158	4,993,689	6,373,564
韓国	2,042,775	2,456,165	2,755,313	4,002,095	5,090,302
タイ	260,640	453,642	657,570	796,731	901,525
マレーシア	130,183	176,521	249,521	305,447	394,268
シンガポール	142,201	189,280	227,962	308,783	361,807
オーストラリア	206,404	244,569	302,656	376,075	445,332
アメリカ	716,709	799,280	891,668	1,033,258	1,242,719
イギリス	173,994	191,798	220,060	258,488	292,458
フランス	130,412	154,892	178,570	214,228	253,449
ドイツ	108,898	121,776	140,254	162,580	183,288

(日本政府観光局(JNTO)による統計データに基づき作成)

[B] 今後、訪日外国人の数をさらに増やすとしたら、どのようにすればよいと思いますか。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。使用した語数を記入しなさい。