

2021年度

【一般選抜前期 B 日程 / 共通テストプラス方式（1 日目）】

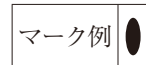
1 限 目

注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は 1 部、解答用紙は 1 枚です。
3. 出題科目、ページおよび選択方法は、下表のとおりです。

出題科目	ページ	選択方法
英 語	1 ～ 10	解答科目は、選択できる科目を受験票で確認のうえ、選択しなさい。
数学 I・A	11 ～ 14	
数学 I・A・II・B	15 ～ 18	

4. 解答は全てマークセンス方式です。マークは黒鉛筆(シャープペンシル可)で右の例のように正しくマークしてください。



5. 解答用紙には解答欄のほかに次の記入欄があります。

(1) 受験番号欄

受験番号を受験番号欄の上欄に算用数字で記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。なお、受験番号欄には、一般選抜前期 B 日程の受験番号を記入してください（一般選抜前期（共通テストプラス方式）の受験番号は記入しないこと。）

(2) 解答科目選択欄

解答する科目を 1 つだけ○で囲み、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしてください。

※受験番号および解答した科目が正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。

6. 記入したマークを訂正する場合は、プラスチック製消しゴムで完全に消し、改めてマークしてください（消しくずを残さないこと）。
7. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしてはいけません。
8. 解答用紙の※印欄はマークしてはいけません。
9. 問題冊子と解答用紙にページの落丁・乱丁および印刷の不鮮明な箇所や汚れなどがある場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
10. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。



# 英 語

(解答番号  ～  )

次の英文を読み、問い（問1～4）について、それぞれ ① ～ ④ から最も適当なものを一つ選び、解答を  ～  に入れなさい。 (16点)

When Mikkel Vestergaard Frandsen was 19, he left his high school in Denmark and traveled to Nigeria. He soon began importing used clothing and truck parts into Nigeria. His main purpose was to make money, and he did quite well. But his experience in Nigeria touched his heart in ways that changed his career and would change the lives of many others for the better.

In Nigeria, Frandsen got a close look at the suffering that poverty causes. He saw that children suffer and die every day from diseases that are not big problems in rich countries. In the developing countries, many children die because the water they drink is not clean and makes them sick. Mosquitoes also carry deadly diseases. Frandsen realized that much suffering could be prevented with very simple things like water filters and mosquito nets.

After a year in Nigeria, Frandsen went home in 1992 and began working at his family's textile business. But he saw the business in a new way now. He found that his family's company could make things that helped save lives in poor countries. Within a year, it began making blankets and tents for aid workers in poor countries. Then, Frandsen had the company make mosquito nets—a simple item that saves lives.

But Frandsen wanted to do even more. There must be a way, he thought, to help people in developing countries get clean drinking water. He began working with The Carter Center in the United States, a human rights organization, and a new idea was created. Children in Nigeria often drank unclean water from streams and ponds. What if a drinking straw could filter that water?

The  was LifeStraw, a water filter about the size of a karaoke microphone. When someone sucks water through it, filters get rid of almost all the harmful bacteria and viruses. Frandsen had his family's company develop and make the new product, which has become a great success. It's so cheap, easy to use and effective that it has won several awards, including the 2008 Saatchi & Saatchi Award for World Changing Ideas.



Aid groups also are buying hundreds of thousands of LifeStraws for people who face danger from diseases and disasters. Two factories now make LifeStraws, and they are working 24 hours a day to fill the many orders from groups that help people in developing countries.

出典：英語でやる気が出る仕事の話、アルク

問 1 According to this passage, which of the following is true about Frandsen? (1)

- ① He was engaged in exporting used clothing and truck parts to Denmark.
- ② He avoided looking at the suffering that poverty causes in Nigeria.
- ③ His experience in Nigeria had a major effect on his career.
- ④ His import business in Nigeria was not successful.

問 2 According to this passage, LifeStraw helps (2) .

- ① remove harmful bacteria and viruses from water
- ② maintain the temperature of drinking water
- ③ keep children away from mosquitoes
- ④ young children suck water more easily

問 3 The word that belongs in the  in this passage is (3) .

- ① trouble
- ② reason
- ③ challenge
- ④ result

問 4 What is the main topic of this passage? (4)

- ① Various awards for world-changing ideas
- ② Simple items that save lives in developing countries
- ③ New causes of poverty in Nigeria
- ④ Children who face danger from diseases and disasters



Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、問い（問1～4）について、それぞれ ① ～ ④ から最も適当なものを一つ選び、解答を (5) ～ (8) に入れなさい。 (16点)

Do you like chocolate? Most people love it. Its sweet, creamy flavor is hard to resist. But where did chocolate come from?

About 2,600 years ago, the Olmec, who lived in Central and South America, made use of chocolate. They used cocoa beans to make a special drink, but this drink was not sweet like the chocolate we are used to. It was very bitter. In the years that followed, they started adding other things to their cocoa drinks to make it taste better.

Chocolate was very important for the Maya, another group in Central America. Mayans used cocoa beans as money, and it is said that 10 beans could buy a rabbit. Cocoa beans were also used in Mayan religion and wedding ceremonies. The Mayans also used cocoa beans to make a chocolate drink, but only rich people could afford to drink it.

When Europeans arrived in South America, they started to bring this popular drink back to their home countries. Milk, cream, and sugar were added, and eventually the chocolate we know was born. In the year 1689, chocolate milk was developed in Jamaica.

Chocolate is now one of the most popular flavors in the world. In modern society, we can enjoy chocolate in bars, ice cream, cakes, milkshakes, pies, and many other foods. Some studies have found that dark chocolate is good for our health because it benefits the circulatory system and has other anticancer properties. Thus, small but regular amounts of dark chocolate might be able to reduce the risk of a heart attack.

Nothing is , and chocolate is no exception. Chocolate can contain a large amount of calories, so people who eat a lot of chocolate risk becoming obese. Perhaps the secret to enjoying chocolate's flavor and not ruining your health is very simple: do not eat too much of it!

出典：Success With Reading 1 by Michelle Witte/Zachary Fillingham/Gregory John Bahlmann. Original edition  
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問 1 According to this passage, the Olmec .

- ① developed chocolate milk
- ② created a special drink with cocoa beans
- ③ did not like sweet drinks
- ④ used other things to make chocolate bitter

問 2 According to this passage, which of the following is NOT true about Mayans? .

- ① They paid cocoa beans for food.
- ② Only rich Mayans had chocolate drinks.
- ③ Europeans first brought them chocolate drinks.
- ④ They used cocoa beans on special occasions.

問 3 According to this passage, eating a piece of dark chocolate every day may .

- ① damage the circulatory system
- ② cure obesity
- ③ cause cancer
- ④ prevent a heart attack

問 4 The word that belongs in the  in this passage is .

- ① real
- ② impossible
- ③ perfect
- ④ important



Ⅲ 次の各文の空欄 (9) ～ (18) に入れるのに最も適当なものを、それぞれ ① ～ ④ から一つ選びなさい。(20点)

- 1 The concert hall (9) in the central area of the city.  
① is stood      ② is situated      ③ located      ④ built
- 2 Everyone on the team (10) tired since the game of the other day.  
① are      ② is      ③ have been      ④ has been
- 3 I traveled to Australia, (11) hotter than I had expected.  
① which it was      ② that was      ③ where it was      ④ where was
- 4 This food factory needs (12) .  
① a machinery      ② much machinery      ③ a lot of machineries      ④ few machinery
- 5 Next week's class is very important. You (13) skip it.  
① need not to      ② had better      ③ have to      ④ ought not to
- 6 Michael is my senior (14) three years.  
① by      ② in      ③ with      ④ for
- 7 I want to study abroad, but my parents won't (15) me do so.  
① let      ② make      ③ forgive      ④ get
- 8 This box (16) medicines required for emergencies.  
① containing      ② is contained      ③ contains      ④ has been contained
- 9 The doctor led (17) that there was no risk in the operation.  
① me believe      ② me to believe      ③ me believing      ④ my believing
- 10 Your son hardly ever eats vegetables, (18) ?  
① is he      ② won't he      ③ does he      ④ doesn't he



- IV 次の会話文A～Cの空欄 (19) ～ (27) に入れるのに最も適当な英文を，解答群の ① ～ ⑥ から一つ選びなさい。 (18点)

会話文A

*Sarah and Ken are in the living room of their share house.*

Sarah: Hi, Ken. Are you busy?

Ken: Hi, Sarah. What's up? (19)

Sarah: There's a problem with my computer. I can't turn it on, and I need to send an e-mail.

Ken: That doesn't sound good. But you can always send your e-mail from my computer or my iPhone.

Sarah: I also have to type up my homework. I need my computer!

Ken: Well, I'm good with computers. (20)

Sarah: Thanks a lot!

*(10 minutes later ...)*

Ken: Sorry, it still doesn't work. I'm not able to fix it. You should take it to a computer store.

Sarah: That's a good idea. Can you come with me? I don't know a lot about computers.

Ken: (21)

Sarah: You're such a nice person, and a great friend.

(19)～(21)の解答群

- ① No problem.
- ② I can't see any problems.
- ③ I can take a look.
- ④ You look nervous.
- ⑤ You're looking good today.
- ⑥ You'll do fine.

出典：New Connection Intro (c) Hebron Soft Limited



会話文B

*Thomas goes to see an apartment.*

Thomas: Hi, I'm Thomas. I would like to see the apartment.

Aaron: Hi. I'm Aaron, the owner of the place. Follow me upstairs.

Thomas: OK.

Aaron: (22) This is the living room. It has a couch and a bookcase.

Thomas: Everything looks pretty good.

Aaron: This is the bedroom. There's a big closet inside. By the way, you can't smoke in the apartment.

Thomas: That's no problem. I don't smoke. (23)

Aaron: I still need to clean the place. I can do it very quickly. You can move in tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

Thomas: How much is the rent?

Aaron: \$1,200 a month.

Thomas: (24)

Aaron: This is a nice area, and the rent includes the Internet.

Thomas: Hmm. I really want this place, but it's too expensive for me.

Aaron: I see. No problem. Thanks for coming.

(22)～(24)の解答群

- ① I'll take it!
- ② Let me show you around.
- ③ It doesn't need cleaning.
- ④ When can I move in?
- ⑤ Are you serious?
- ⑥ Let's look around later.

出典：New Connection Intro (c) Hebron Soft Limited



会話文C

*Ken speaks to a woman walking on the street.*

Ken: Excuse me. I'm afraid I'm lost. Can you help me?

Passerby: Sure. Where would you like to go?

Ken: I'd like to go to the Grammy Museum. (25)

Passerby: Yes, that's right. You can walk there in less than 10 minutes.

Ken: Good. (26)

Passerby: Sure. Go straight and walk past the Staples Center. Then, turn left at the corner. The museum is on your left.

Ken: Turn left at the corner and it's on my left. Is that right?

Passerby: Uh-huh. It's a huge building, so you can't miss it.

Ken: Thank you. That's very kind of you.

Passerby: My pleasure. The museum is a great place for music lovers. I hope you have a good time there.

Ken: Oh, thanks. (27)

(25)～(27)の解答群

- ① I'm sure I will.
- ② It's rather far away from here, right?
- ③ I'll try not to.
- ④ Could you tell me how to get there?
- ⑤ I'm sure they will.
- ⑥ It shouldn't be very far from here, right?



V 次の1～6の各英文の下線部と最も近い意味を持つ単語を、それぞれ①～④から一つ選びその解答を (28) ～ (33) に入れなさい。(12点)

- |   |   |      |
|---|---|------|
| 1 | The director's latest film has <u>generated</u> a lot of excitement.                  | (28) |
|   | ① concealed      ② created      ③ kept      ④ exceeded                                |      |
| 2 | Exercise helps <u>reduce</u> the risk of high blood pressure.                         | (29) |
|   | ① extend      ② maintain      ③ raise      ④ lower                                    |      |
| 3 | There is a lot of <u>evidence</u> that cars have a harmful effect on the environment. | (30) |
|   | ① patience      ② rumors      ③ proof      ④ knowledge                                |      |
| 4 | Hard work is an important <u>factor</u> in Bob's success.                             | (31) |
|   | ① element      ② result      ③ purpose      ④ decision                                |      |
| 5 | Some parents are too <u>strict</u> with their children.                               | (32) |
|   | ① generous      ② gentle      ③ tough      ④ easygoing                                |      |
| 6 | Nobody knows <u>exactly</u> when people started to use language.                      | (33) |
|   | ① instantly      ② precisely      ③ slightly      ④ hardly                            |      |



- Ⅵ 次の1～9の日本語に合う最も自然な英文になるように、それぞれの語群を並べ替え、  
(34) ～ (51) に入る語句を一つ選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくる語も小文字で書かれている。各問いの解答が共に正しい場合のみ正解とする。 (18点)

- 1 彼の理論は広く受け入れられているとは思えない。  
( ) ( (34) ) ( ) ( (35) ) ( ) widely accepted.  
① is      ② it      ③ seem      ④ his theory      ⑤ doesn't
- 2 そのニュースが本当だったらどうなりますか。  
( ) ( (36) ) ( ) ( (37) ) ( ) to be true?  
① turns      ② what      ③ if      ④ the news      ⑤ out
- 3 恥ずかしがり屋で、人前で話すのが苦手なので、サリーは非常に緊張した表情をしていた。  
( ) ( (38) ) ( ) ( (39) ) ( ) at speaking in public, Sally had a very tense look.  
① being      ② not      ③ and      ④ shy      ⑤ good
- 4 その父親の願いは、子どもが他人に親切になってくれることだ。  
The father's wish is ( ) ( (40) ) ( ) ( (41) ) ( ) to others.  
① to      ② his child      ③ kind      ④ for      ⑤ be
- 5 ピーターはイタリアに行ったきり、連絡がありません。  
( ) ( (42) ) ( ) ( (43) ) ( ) since he left for Italy.  
① hasn't      ② Peter      ③ from      ④ heard      ⑤ been
- 6 そのジェットコースターに乗ったことのある人は誰でも、とても楽しかったと言います。  
( ) ( (44) ) ( ) ( (45) ) ( ) it was very fun.  
① ridden      ② the roller coaster      ③ whoever      ④ has      ⑤ says
- 7 私がプレゼンをしているときに口を挟むのは止めてもらえませんか。  
Could you ( ) ( (46) ) ( ) ( (47) ) ( ) I'm making my presentation?  
① chiming      ② from      ③ refrain      ④ while      ⑤ in
- 8 せっかく北海道にいるのだから、新鮮な魚介類をたくさん食べようよ！  
Since we are here in Hokkaido, ( ) ( (48) ) ( ) ( (49) ) ( ) lots of fresh seafood!  
① might      ② eat      ③ well      ④ as      ⑤ we
- 9 テディの小論文はまったく申し分のないものだった。  
Teddy's essay ( ) ( (50) ) ( ) ( (51) ) ( ) .  
① to      ② left      ③ nothing      ④ be      ⑤ desired



#### ご注意

1. 本書の一部あるいは全部について，発行者の許可を得ずに，無断で複写・転写することは禁じられています。
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