

【国語（情報観点を含む）・英語（数的観点を含む）】

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. この問題冊子は 国語1～11ページ、英語12～16ページからなっています。
このほか計2枚の解答用マークシートがあります。
3. 解答マークシートへの記入について
 - (1) HBの鉛筆を使用してください。
 - (2) マークシートの科目名欄には1枚に「国語」もう1枚に「英語」と記入し、科目別に解答してください。
 - (3) 2枚のマークシートの氏名欄と受験番号欄に氏名と受験番号を記入してください。
 - (4) 2枚のマークシートの受験番号マーク欄に受験番号をマークしてください。受験番号が02345番の場合、例1のようになります。
 - (5) マークシートへの解答は例2のようにマークしてください。
たとえば、解答番号 ⑩ の問題に対し③と解答する場合、解答番号⑩の欄の③をマークします。
 - (6) マークは解答番号1つに対し1か所です。
 - (7) 訂正する場合は消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずをマークシート上に残さないようにしてください。

例1

科目	0	0	0	0	0	0
	国語	英語	数学	日本史	化学	生物
氏名						

試験科目名・氏名・受験番号を記入し、科目名と番号をマークする。

受験番号					
万	千	百	十	一	
0	2	3	4	5	
●	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○
○	●	○	○	○	○
○	○	●	○	○	○
○	○	○	●	○	○
○	○	○	○	●	○
○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○

例2

解答番号	解 答 欄										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—士
⑩	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

英 語

(解答番号 ~)

I 次の日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、選択肢①～④の語(句)を並べかえ、1番目と3番目に来るものを、番号で答えなさい。解答番号は ~

(1) 彼女は、医師に言われたものを食べるほかなかった。

She had _____ _____ what her doctor told her to.

① but ② eat ③ no choice ④ to

(2) 私が面白い仕事を見つけることができたのは、先生のおかげだ。

I _____ _____ I was able to find an interesting job.

① it ② owe ③ that ④ to my teacher

(3) 彼は絵を描くことに熱中していて、気づいたら日が暮れつつあった。

He was _____ _____ that the sun was setting.

① absorbed ② drawing ③ in ④ to notice

(4) これらはここ数年ずっと私が探し求めていた、まさにその通りの靴です。

These are _____ _____ all these years.

① for ② I have been looking ③ shoes ④ the very

II 次の2つの英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空欄に入れる語句・文として最も適切なものを、選択肢①～③の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答番号は ~

(1) You may be surprised to know that my cousin is older than me by 30 years.

You may be surprised to know that my cousin is .

- ① junior to me for 30 years
② senior than me in 30 years
③ 30 years my senior

(2) The book I bought was so boring that I couldn't finish reading it.

The book I bought was .

- ① boring enough for me to finish reading
- ② too boring for me to finish reading
- ③ very boring that I could finish reading it

(3) There was little hope that he would reach the summit.

There was little .

- ① chance for his having reached the summit
- ② desire where he reached the summit
- ③ possibility of his reaching the summit

(4) She asked me why I looked so upset.

- ① She said to me, "Why do you look so upset?"
- ② She spoke to me, "Why did you look so upset?"
- ③ She told me, "Why did you look so upset?"

(5) After I had finished explaining to him all his duties, I left the office.

to him all his duties, I left the office.

- ① After finished explaining
- ② Had I finished explaining
- ③ Having finished explaining

Ⅲ 次の日本語の意味を表す英文になるように、空欄に入れる語句・文として不適切なものを、
選択肢①～③の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。解答番号は ～

(1) こんな夜遅くに電話してきて、一体どういふつもりだ？

What on earth so late at night?

- ① are you thinking of my telephoning
- ② do you expect, phoning me
- ③ is wrong with you, calling me

- (2) いかなる状況下であろうとも、嘘をつくのはいけないことだと彼にはっきり伝える必要がある。

⑮ that lying is a bad idea under any circumstances.

- ① You are necessary to let him to know
- ② You have to make him realize
- ③ You need to make it clear to him

- (3) 私の兄はA市の信号システムを管理しています。

⑯

- ① My brother is in charge of the traffic signal systems in city A.
- ② My brother manages the traffic signal systems of city A.
- ③ The traffic signal systems in city A has the duty for my brother.

IV 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。解答番号は ⑰ ~ ㉑

In Japan, people celebrate *Setsubun* on February 3rd, the day before the beginning of spring in the old calendar. There is a traditional event to celebrate the coming of spring around that day in North America, too.

February 2nd is Groundhog Day. It is the day when people observe the behavior of a local groundhog to predict whether spring will come early that year. A groundhog is an animal that looks like a rat. It is said that if a groundhog comes out of its hole and sees its own shadow because of the sunshine, and then goes back into its hole, winter will last for another six weeks; if the groundhog does not see its shadow, spring will come soon.

History has it that German settlers in Pennsylvania in the United States introduced this tradition. In 1886, a local newspaper started to call February 2nd Groundhog Day. Later in the 20th century, some local people in Pennsylvania named their groundhog Punxsutawney Phil. The custom has since spread throughout the United States and Canada. The largest celebration is held in Punxsutawney, where the famous Phil predicts the weather. Phil lives in a different place, but is taken to the event for Groundhog Day. Thousands of people gather to see Phil in the early morning and to enjoy entertainment with live music.

Other well-known groundhogs are, for example, Staten Island Chuck in New York and Jimmy the Groundhog in Wisconsin. Local people are very proud of their groundhog. But how accurate are the predictions? Some people have claimed that Phil's predictions are not even 50%

accurate. However, several researchers have studied Phil's forecasts from 1950 to 1999 and found that they were correct about 70% of the time, but that accuracy depends on the year. Fans of Staten Island Chuck believe their groundhog is more accurate than Phil.

Some groundhogs' predictions have been reported every year. In 2019, there were a total of 90 predictions, for example, and the majority of them predicted Early Spring (47 predictions / 52.2%). None of the five groundhogs saw their shadow on Groundhog Day that year, as the following table shows. Jimmy saw his shadow four times on the past ten Groundhog Days.

There is another question: How can you officially determine the first day of spring? Defining summer and winter is easier; a few scientists have proposed calling days in the top 25% of the year's temperatures summer and days in the bottom 25% winter. Spring and fall are the days with temperatures in between. As for the first day of spring, one way to determine it is to find the day after which more than 20 days out of the following 30 days fell into the spring category. The accuracy of the groundhogs is calculated based on this standard, that is, how many weather stations near each groundhog's location reached spring within the following six weeks.

Predictions by the five groundhogs over the past ten years

	Punxsutawney Phil	Buckeye Chuck	Unadilla Bill	Staten Island Chuck	Jimmy the Groundhog
2013	E	E	E	E	Hidden because of the questions
2014	L	E	E	L	
2015	L	E	L	E	
2016	E	L	E	E	
2017	L	L	E	E	
2018	L	L	E	E	
2019	(A)	E	E	(B)	
2020	E	E	L	E	
2021	L	E	E	E	
2022	L	E	—	E	
Percentage of 'L' predictions	60.0%	30.0%	22.2%	10.0%	(C)
Percentage of 'E' predictions	40.0%	70.0%	77.8%	90.0%	(D)

NOTE: L=Long Winter, E=Early Spring

〈出典〉

COUNTDOWN TO GROUNDHOG DAY

Groundhog Day 2019 Predictions (countdowntogroundhogday.com) のデータより作成

問1 本文の内容と合うものを、選択肢①～⑥の中から2つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、解答の順序は問わない。 ⑰ ⑱

- ① Groundhog Day was initially named by Canadian people.
- ② In some areas, the locals take great pride in their groundhog.
- ③ In the second half of the 20th century, Phil's accuracy was about 50%.
- ④ Phil lives in the hole where the Groundhog Day event takes place every year.
- ⑤ *Setsubun* means the beginning of winter in the old calendar in Japan.
- ⑥ The custom of Groundhog Day was started by immigrants from Europe.

問2 本文の内容と一致するように、次の(1), (2)についての最も適切な答えを選択肢①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(1) 表の(A)と(B)に入れる文字の正しい組み合わせを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 ⑲

- ① (A) E (B) E
- ② (A) E (B) L
- ③ (A) L (B) E
- ④ (A) L (B) L

(2) 表の(C)と(D)に入れる割合の正しい組み合わせを1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。 ⑳

- ① (C) 40.0% (D) 60.0%
- ② (C) 60.0% (D) 40.0%
- ③ (C) 30.0% (D) 70.0%
- ④ (C) 70.0% (D) 30.0%

問3 次の英文が本文の内容と一致する文になるように、空欄に入れる語句として最も適切なものを、選択肢①～④の中から1つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

If ㉑ of the following 30 days have spring temperatures, that day can be called the first day of spring.

- ① about 2 weeks ② around 70% ③ over 25% ④ 20 days or less