

平成 20 年度 九州中央リハビリテーション学院  
一般入学試験 (英語 I) 平成 19 年 11 月 3 日

【1】次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。

How important is sleep? In many cases, production in an industrial plant tends to be low on Monday. By Tuesday or Wednesday, workers seem to be “warmed up.” Production is at its highest for the week. One possibility is that Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights may be spent in long and tiring entertainment. The resulting loss of sleep shows up in lower production on Monday.

Various tests indicates that loss of sleep is (a) by poorer performance. It is true that very motivated people can do surprisingly well after long periods of staying awake. But they are able to <sup>(b)</sup>do so only by using up a great amount of energy.

People can lose sleep in two ways. <sup>(c)</sup>(①for ②any sleep ③may go ④they ⑤without ⑥a long period). Or, they may sleep much less than usual for a period of several nights. In one experiment, first of all, subjects were kept awake continuously for 72 hours. They were under medical care during this dangerous experiment. <sup>(d)</sup>Even so, some fainted at the end. In another part of the experiment, the same subjects reduced the amount of their sleep from about 8 hours to about 5 hours a night for five nights. In both cases, the subjects were given tests before and after the periods of no sleep or reduced sleep. Intelligence-test scores dropped 24.5 percent following a period of 72 hours without sleep. However the scores dropped only 14.9 percent following five nights with only 5 hours’ sleep each night. How much the individual swayed forward and backward when trying to stand still was also measured. After 72 hours without sleep, there was a 51.8 percent loss in control of bodily swaying. After five nights of 5 hours’ sleep each, there was a loss of only 6.1 percent.

<sup>(e)</sup>(①age ②the amount of sleep ③varies ④needs ⑤with ⑥a person). It also varies from individual to individual. But suppose it is absolutely impossible to get normal amounts of sleep. Studies have shown that it is better to take a number of short naps than to use all available sleeping time in one period. Other studies have found that performance drops in the early afternoon. One way of improving performance is to take a nap about halfway through the waking period.



問7 本文の第3段落にある 実験の方法 と一致するものを ①～④ から一つ選びなさい。

- ① 治療の後，どれほど運動能力が回復するか測定した。
- ② 睡眠のとり方によって違いが生じるかどうか知るため，2種類の実験を行った。
- ③ 安全面を考慮して，実験は72時間以上は行わず，実験後すぐさま検査・治療を行った。
- ④ 精密を期するため，実験中，運動や食事は一切禁止された。

問8 本文の第3段落にある 実験の結果 と一致するものを ①～④ から一つ選びなさい。

- ① The subjects without sleep for 72 continuous hours performed better on a physical test.
- ② There was no major difference on test results with no sleep or reduced sleep.
- ③ The ways the subjects lost sleep had little effect on the scores of the two tests.
- ④ When the subjects' amount of sleep was reduced for five nights, they showed better performance than when they went without sleep for 72 hours.

問9 下線部 (e) が意味の通る英文となるように，(        ) 内の語句を並べかえたとき，3番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし，文頭にくるべき語も小文字で与えてある。

問10 下線部 (e) が意味の通る英文となるように，(        ) 内の語句を並べかえたとき，5番目にくる語句の番号を選びなさい。ただし，文頭にくるべき語も小文字で与えてある。

問 11 問 12 本文の内容に合うものとして適当なものを，①～⑦ から二つ選びなさい。ただし，解答の順序は問わない。

- ① Performance is not likely to improve by the middle of the week even though people have time to “warm up.”
- ② Loss of sleep affects motivated people as much as it does unmotivated people.
- ③ Intelligence-test scores suffer more when people don’t sleep at all for a long period of time.
- ④ After not having slept for a long period of time, people are still able to function properly.
- ⑤ Staying awake for three days has the same effect as sleeping loss for five days.
- ⑥ People shouldn’t take naps in the middle of the day or else performance will drop.
- ⑦ Taking several short naps is helpful if you can’t get a normal amount of sleep.

【2】次の英文中の空所 13 ~ 22 に入れるのに最も適当な語句を，それぞれ下の ① ~ ④ のうちから一つずつ選りなさい。

問 13 We 13 in the houses only a year, when it was destroyed by a typhoon.

- ① have lived      ② had lived      ③ lived      ④ have been living

問 14 14 the rain we would have had a pleasant journey.

- ① Unless it had      ② If it should not have  
③ But for      ④ Except that we had

問 15 She has been sitting on the floor 15 her legs crossed.

- ① above      ② from      ③ with      ④ on

問 16 16 a slight improvement in sales, the company is still making a loss.

- ① In view of      ② On account of  
③ With regard to      ④ In spite of

問 17 I will have completed my task 17.

- ① by the time you come back      ② until you came back  
③ up to the time you have come back      ④ before you will come back

問 18 I don't have 18 today.

- ① a lot of homeworks      ② many homework  
③ many homeworks      ④ much homework

問 19 It's such a minor detail that it's hardly worth 19.

- ① to mention      ② mentioning  
③ of mentioning      ④ to mentioning

問 20 20 it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

- ① Whenever      ② If      ③ Whether      ④ Be

問 21 He 21 me about the rumor.

- ① spoke      ② told      ③ talked      ④ said

問 22 Facts are to the scientist 22 words are to the poet.

- ① what      ② that      ③ how      ④ which

【3】次の英文の空所  ~  に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を下の ① ~ ⑩の中から選びなさい。(ただし, 語の使用は1語1回限りとする)

Man is a four-legged animal, in many ways like other animals. But there are ways in which he differs from other animals, and these differences make it possible for him to do things no other creature can do. For instance, he no longer uses his front legs, which we call , for walking. He has fingers, one of which on each hand is a , opposite to the others. This makes it possible for to  objects, and to do many, many things. He has a central  system of great power and complexity, enabling him to store vast amounts of information. There the information can be recalled, or brought to  again, and combined so that man can dream, or write a poem, or  a bridge, or  any of an endless number of activities. The human throat and  can produce a countless number of sounds and sound combination, which man uses as symbols of ideas and a  of communication. Man is able to keep and to exchange what he has felt and learned. Thus he can  experience with other individuals of his own and other times and places. And from what man learns, both directly and from others of his kind, he builds his picture of the world, his ways, and his obligations.

- |         |           |           |         |         |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| ① arms  | ② build   | ③ hold    | ④ means | ⑤ mind  |
| ⑥ mouth | ⑦ nervous | ⑧ perform | ⑨ share | ⑩ thumb |

## 解答例

【1】

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
④	①	①	①	⑤	③	②	④	④	⑤	③	⑦

【2】

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
②	③	③	④	①	④	②	④	②	①

【3】

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
①	①	③	⑦	⑤	②	⑧	⑥	④	⑨

問 4.5 They may go for a long period without any sleep.

問 9.10 The amount of sleep a person needs varies with age.