

2006年度日本政府(文部科学省)奨学金留学生選考試験

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR APPLICANTS FOR JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT (MONBUKAGAKUSHO) SCHOLARSHIPS 2006

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(専修留学生)

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS

英 語

ENGLISH

注意 試験時間は60分。

PLEASE NOTE : THE TEST PERIOD IS 60 MINUTES.

ENGLISH

Nationality		No.		Marks
Name	(Please print full name, underlining family name)			

I Select the word that best completes each sentence from 1 ,2 ,3 or 4 .

*Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

1 . Mr. Ota has rich experience in that field. Let's () the final decision to him.

- 1 . leave 2 . take 3 . appoint 4 . make

2 . Hurry up, () we will miss the 10 : 30 bus.

- 1 . and 2 . but 3 . or 4 . so

3 . The () of living in Tokyo is outrageous, particularly transportation.

- 1 . state 2 . account 3 . overhead 4 . cost

4 . The color blue () heavy negative connotations as in "blue Monday", the cheerless start of the work week.

- 1 . praises 2 . denies 3 . attracts 4 . carries

5 . I wonder if you know somebody who is good at finances. I don't think our finance manager is capable of () the company's financial crisis.

- 1 . tidying 2 . handling 3 . resetting 4 . organizing

6 . This is to () you of my change of address. Please update your mailing list.

- 1 . ask 2 . keep 3 . inform 4 . write

7 . I'm afraid you have the () number.

- 1 . wrong 2 . bad 3 . mistaken 4 . ill

8 . I'm sorry. I don't quite () what you just said. Could you rephrase that, please?

- 1 . grab 2 . overcome 3 . incorporate 4 . follow

9 . A sudden movement along tectonic plates or geologic faults is the most frequent () of earthquakes.

- 1 . happen 2 . cause 3 . because 4 . due

10 . A : He talks on his cell phone all the time when he drives. It's really dangerous.

B : I thought using a cell phone while driving was ()

- 1 . banned 2 . avoided 3 . expelled 4 . grounded

11 . The competition was really () but we managed to win.

- 1 . stiff 2 . harsh 3 . rapid 4 . easy

12 . He never breaks a promise. He is ()

- 1 . solemn 2 . talkative 3 . trustworthy 4 . eloquent

13 . My friend jumped into the raging sea to save his daughter () the risk of his own life.

- 1 . by 2 . at 3 . for 4 . with

14 . Good job! We've been convinced () your victory!

- 1 . on 2 . for 3 . of 4 . in

15 . Travelers whose flights are canceled because of the weather are often eligible for ()

- 1 . returns 2 . paybacks 3 . refunds 4 . retreats

II Select the word or phrase that best completes each sentence from 1 ,2 ,3 or 4 .

*Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

1 . Orchids are () plant family.

1 . flowering large

2 . flowering, the largest

3 . a largest flowering

4 . the largest flowering

2 . Of the two toys, the child chose ()

1 . most expensive one

2 . the less expensive one

3 . least expensive one

4 . the most expensive of them

3 . A : Why didn't you () for the conference?

B : I got stuck in a train. Lightening hit the train I was on.

1 . let down

2 . let up

3 . show up

4 . show off

4 . We must () his lack of experience, since he has been working here for only a month.

1 . make allowance for

2 . take ignorance of

3 . give attention onto

4 . have consideration in

5 . The objective of my research is () a new testing technique.

1 . developed

2 . developed on

3 . to develop

4 . develop

6 . We should () some antiquated customs or conventions that are out of date.

1 . use up

2 . do away with

3 . sit up for

4 . take refuge in

7 . Originally () many woodwind instruments are now manufactured from various metals.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 . making of wood | 2 . made of wood |
| 3 . to make of wood | 4 . make of wood |

8 . If things get () ring me at any time.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 . out of mind | 2 . out of angle |
| 3 . out of hand | 4 . out of sight |

9 . A fire () in the neighboring store last night.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 . broke out | 2 . broke up | 3 . broke on | 4 . broke off |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

10 . She was () her homework when her friend came to see her.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 . at the center | 2 . in the middle |
| 3 . in between | 4 . halfway through |

11 . Though Kate has never studied Shakespeare in school, she is () many of his plays and sonnets.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 . acquainted with | 2 . aware with |
| 3 . acknowledged to | 4 . knowing of |

12 . Most students in my class prefers skiing ()

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 . than skating | 2 . to skate |
| 3 . to skating | 4 . than skate |

13 . I will take full () this long overseas business trip to brush up my English conversation skills.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 . use of | 2 . demand for |
| 3 . opportunity for | 4 . advantage of |

5 . A : What (1 . my 2 . you 3 . if 4 . holiday films 5 . to 6 . think
7 . showed 8 . I) the guests at the party tonight?

B : I wouldn't if I were you.

6 . In (1 . differs 2 . my 3 . different 4 . opinion 5 . respect 6 . from
7 . as 8 . that) yours.

7 . He bought the land (1 . the 2 . of 3 . for 4 . building 5 . to 6 . pur-
pose 7 . a hotel 8 . build) on it.

8 . The boys decided to battle against invaders, but (1 . their 2 . not 3 .
begged 4 . stop 5 . to 6 . them 7 . families 8 . do)

9 . I (1 . been 2 . will 3 . should 4 . for 5 . French 6 . studying 7 .
studied 8 . have) three years next March.

10 . The other day I happened to meet (1 . in 2 . old 3 . mine 4 . on 5 .
friend 6 . my 7 . of 8 . an) the way to the station.

IV Read the following passage and select a sentence from 1, 2, 3, or 4. that best completes each sentence.

*Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

In early times measurements were made by comparing things with parts of the human body. Early units of measurement included the distance from the elbow to the fingers, the width of the hand and the width of the fingers.

Some of these human measurements are still used. For example, the inch is based on the length of half the thumb. A foot was originally the length of a man's foot. A mile was one thousand walking steps.

These units were only approximate, because their standard - the human body - was not constant. Governments tried to standardise them by using rods of fixed lengths. But these rods still varied from country to country.

During the French Revolution, scientists looked for a standard of measurement that did not change. They chose the distance from the Equator to the North Pole, which is one quarter of the circumference of the Earth. One ten millionth of this was called one meter and became the basic unit of the metric system. Other metric units are based on it. For example, the centimeter is one hundredth of a meter. A gram - the unit of weight - is the mass of one cubic centimeter of water. A standard meter was marked on a platinum bar. The accuracy of measuring instruments was checked by comparing them with this bar. Nowadays the meter is standardised by comparing it with another constant - the wavelength of a certain kind of light.

1 . This passage is about

- 1 . how much parts of human body do for measuring.
- 2 . how people have developed more accurate standards of measurement.
- 3 . how accurate people measured things in early times.
- 4 . how to make more accurate standard of measurement.

2 . Units in early times were

- 1 . accurate as people were almost the same in their physiques then.
- 2 . not accurate as any of them were measured by walking steps.
- 3 . accurate as they were marked on rods, not on parts of the human body.
- 4 . not accurate as their standard varied person to person.

3 . One meter, the basic unit of the metric system was fixed as

- 1 . one quarter of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole.
- 2 . one ten millionth of the distance of one thousand walking steps.
- 3 . one hundredth of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole.
- 4 . one ten millionth of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole.

4 . Nowadays a standard meter is fixed by comparing the measuring instrument with

- 1 . the wavelength of a certain kind of light.
- 2 . a certain distance in light velocity.
- 3 . mass of one cubic centimeter of water.
- 4 . one quarter of the circumference of the Earth.

V Read the following passage and select a sentence from 1, 2, 3, or 4. that best completes each sentence.

*Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

One of my favorite movies has a great birthday party scene at the end. This movie is about three sisters in Tennessee. In that last scene, they're celebrating the 30th birthday of the oldest sister, Carol, in typical American style. The two younger sisters bring out the cake with candles lit up. Then, after they sing "Happy Birthday," Carol makes a secret wish, takes a deep breath, and blows out all the candles with that one breath. Everyone cheers. When I saw this scene again recently, I felt such satisfaction and relief as I watched Carol blow out those candles. Then I realized why. I was thinking, "Somebody did it the right way, finally!"

Of course I realize the "right" way is simply the way I've been always done it myself. I suppose most of us grow up believing our own way of doing things is right. And when someone doesn't follow our way, it bothers us. That's how I feel when I watch Japanese friends blow out birthday candles. First of all, they don't make a wish, and second, they keep blowing and blowing, taking two or three breaths, before the candles are finally out. I've even seen someone who's not the birthday person help with the blowing. Nobody seems to mind any of this. In fact, I didn't even realize how much I minded until I saw the scene in that movie again and felt so happy when Carol did it RIGHT.

It all may seem a little silly to you. This kind of ritual is just superstition after all. The idea is that if you blow all your candles out with one breath, your birthday wish will come true. But as long as everyone's having fun, who's to say what's right or wrong or how people should celebrate? I guess it surprised me to realize how attached I am to this kind of small ritual.

Then I started wondering about all the things I must be doing "wrong" in Japan. People don't say anything, but there must be hundreds of social rituals and customs I don't know or don't follow. Like the way I furl my umbrella. Both Japanese men and women crease theirs so very carefully in just the right places and fold them up perfectly. I try to be as inconspicuous as possible as I furl my own umbrella and snap it closed, not wanting to bother with the creases, but surely some people notice. Maybe they feel disgusted, or perhaps they feel sorry for me, wondering why in the world my parents didn't teach me properly.

Come to think of it, even I find myself feeling superior when I notice another non-Japanese person messing up a perfectly good Japanese way of doing something. In fact, during my last stay back in my hometown in Missouri, I was pleasantly surprised to find *edamame* on my friends' dinner table. *Edamame*, one of the typical snacks in Japan, are whole soybeans in the pod, boiled in salted water. I often have them in Japanese restaurants as an appetizer. But when I watched everyone eating it, I was appalled. They didn't pop the little beans into their mouths from the pod as the way they were supposed to. No, they ripped the pod apart, and then ate the beans one by one with their fingers. I almost stood up to show the "right" way.

Of course, there's always more than one way of doing things. Being different doesn't necessarily make it wrong. Now, if I can just remember that the next time I go to a birthday party in Japan....

- 1 . In typical American style, to celebrate a birthday, the birthday person
 - 1 . sings “Happy Birthday” alone before making a secret wish.
 - 2 . blows all the candles out with other people.
 - 3 . makes a secret wish before blowing the candles out.
 - 4 . keeps blowing the candles, taking two or three breaths, till they are completely out.

- 2 . Japanese friends of the author’s
 - 1 . follow the typical American way when celebrating their birthday.
 - 2 . always bother the author as they force her to celebrate a birthday their way.
 - 3 . celebrate birthday in a quite different way from that in America.
 - 4 . take a bath, two or three times on their birthday.

- 3 . The author
 - 1 . tries to be as careful as possible when rolling up her umbrella.
 - 2 . likes the way Japanese people roll up their umbrellas.
 - 3 . feels sorry that she has not been taught how to roll up an umbrella properly.
 - 4 . thinks she may be frowned at by Japanese people when rolling up her umbrella.

- 4 . The author sometimes feels superior when she finds
 - 1 . some Japanese person who doesn’t know his or her own good way of doing something.
 - 2 . another non-Japanese person, who doesn’t do a Japanese ritual the right way.
 - 3 . some Japanese person who doesn’t roll up an umbrella neatly.
 - 4 . another non-Japanese person follows the way she always does something.

- 5 . According to the author Japanese people usually eat *edamame* beans
- 1 . directly from the pod, popping them into their mouths.
 - 2 . popping them up into the air then catching them in their mouths.
 - 3 . with their fingers after pulling the pod apart.
 - 4 . with fingers after ripping each of them apart one by one.

- 6 . The author may continue the passage in the last paragraph as :
- 1 . I do feel relieved as I watch people eating *edamame* in the right way.
 - 2 . I no longer care about the right way of doing something and just enjoy myself at the party.
 - 3 . I will force them to celebrate birthdays my way.
 - 4 . I shall show the people the right way to celebrate a birthday.

VI Read the passage, then read the following sentences 1 to 10 and write T if the sentence is TRUE, and F if it is FALSE.

Where would we be without that wonderful invention - the automobile. It's very convenient to have a car. It's more comfortable to travel in our own car than to take the bus or train. We can go from door to door in the comfort of our own car. While those who take the train must endure the discomfort of the rush hour crowds we can enjoy being in our own car. Those everyday tasks, like shopping, are easier to do. The convenience of the car allows us to get things done faster.

However, one of the costs of our love affair with the car is damage to the environment and damage to our health. Cars are responsible for the steady depletion of that precious resource, oil. The world's remaining oil will be used up in 40 years if we continue to consume it at current rates. Cars are also responsible for an increase in environmentally damaging emissions. Car exhaust contains carbon dioxide (CO₂) which is choking the Earth. A car that burns ten liters of gasoline puts 25 kilos of CO₂ into the atmosphere. Some parts of the United States have bad air

days, where these buildups in the air have created an unhealthy situation for residents.

Traffic jams choke the roads into large cities. There is a loss of productivity when people are caught in traffic jams when they should be at their company desks. Traffic accidents kill thousands and thousands of people every year. Add to that the millions injured. You can see that we have a costly love affair with the car. Some people are beginning to think we should look at other modes of transportation to get around, such as trains and buses.

What are some of the advantages of public transport or mass transit as it is called in the United States and Canada? We can help the environment and conserve energy when we use public transport. It moves great numbers of people while consuming less energy. That is, it takes less oil to move one train of a thousand people than to move a thousand cars. We could save lots of oil if people used trains instead of their own cars. We can reduce the danger of global warming if we all started using trains. Public transport reduces emissions of CO₂ by more than 7.4 million tons a year.

Another reason that trains are a good mode of transportation is that they will decrease the amount of traffic in the streets of the cities. Public transport helps relieve traffic congestion. People don't have to sit delayed in traffic if they are riding to work on public transport. People can relax as they travel to work, either in trains or buses. People can arrive at work feeling less tired and stressed from their commute to work. Moreover, air and noise pollution will decrease and people will be happier and healthier living in the city. But how do we encourage people to give up their cars. One way is to make it more expensive to own and operate a car. Perhaps higher car taxes and gasoline prices would make a person think twice before jumping in their car. For those short errands they might walk or use a bicycle. For longer tasks perhaps the bus or the train. If it costs more to own and operate then perhaps people will reconsider the use of their car.

Public transport is not however without its problems. Trains and buses are

crowded and uncomfortable, particularly during peak hours of use. They are not as convenient as cars either. Governments and private businesses need to solve these problems before people really consider giving up their car for public transport. Trains and buses could be less crowded and more comfortable if more trains and buses ran at peak times. However, a company wants to keep its costs low and its profit high. Building more trains and buses or making them more comfortable costs money. If a crowded uncomfortable train or bus is making a profit, why build new ones? Perhaps governments could provide incentives to companies to invest more money in upgrading their trains and buses. Governments and private business need to take a long-term view. They should see that a good public transport system would make workers happier and more productive.

Perhaps cities could ban cars in the city center. However banning cars is a drastic step perhaps charging users would be better. The City of London introduced a “Congestion Charge” in 2003 to encourage travelers to use public transport, and reduce congestion and pollution in the city. As a result the number of cars entering the City of London has been reduced, congestion is down and the number of people using public transport has increased. The success of the charge has encouraged cities in other countries to look at adopting something similar.

People shouldn't be so shortsighted. We really need to change our way of thinking about the car. Since we all have to live together on this planet and all share a stake in its future. The question is whether we can change how we think. For a healthier Earth and a healthier future it is clearly necessary to reduce our reliance on the car.

- 1 . People enjoy the convenience of the car to do everyday tasks.
- 2 . Thousands and thousands of people are killed every year in accidents on the roads.
- 3 . We have a costly love affair with the train.
- 4 . In forty years, the world's remaining resources of oil will be used up.

- 5 . Traveling to work by bus or train is as comfortable as traveling by car.
- 6 . Mass transit is the name for public transport in the United States and Canada.
- 7 . The “Congestion charge” has reduced the number of cars entering the City of London and the number of people using public transport.
- 8 . Other countries have adopted the “Congestion Charge”.
- 9 . Reducing our reliance on public transport will create a healthier environment.
- 10 . Generally people need to change their way of thinking about cars.