

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

(学部・研究留学生)

UNDERGRADUATE・RESEARCH 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 Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence .

- 1 Because I had a few hours to () I decided to catch a couple of movies at a theater near the garage.
A give B allow C spare D take

- 2 Beyond the cars and traffic jams, Mary said it took a while to get used to so many people in one place, all of whom seemed () they were moving at warp speed.
A as B that C if D as if

- 3 We attend school to get a degree () we can graduate, get a job, and get on with our lives.
A like B as C but D so

- 4 Several months ago, on a trip to New York, Mr. Brown had difficulty () the company's mainframe computer using his laptop.
A to access B accessing C access D be accessed

- 5 Nothing is known for certain, () very much has been speculated, about the origin of language.
A unless B in case C whether D though

- 6 Most authorities suggest that a good speech () down into three basic parts: an introduction, the body of the speech, and the summation.
A falls B extends C breaks D changes
- 7 The best speakers are those who make their words sound () even if memorized.
A introductory B sporadic C voluntary D spontaneous
- 8 I () my own breakfast.
A often have to cook B have often to cook
C have to often cook D have to cook often
- 9 Over the past decade, () traditional music from Africa, Latin America, and Asia with Western pop and jazz has become commonplace.
A composing B performing C furnishing D combining
- 10 We are more casual about drinking at home, whereas there are many rules and regulations () to when and where you can drink in the United States.
A related B attended C attached D stucked

II *Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.*

- 1 Please reply ().
A at the soonest time B at your early pleasure
C at your earliest convenience D at your earliest possibility
- 2 Guess who () in town the other day!
A I ran over B I've run across
C I ran across D I've run to

III *In the following, one underlined part is incorrect. Choose the incorrect part.*

1 Walk into any high school classroom in the country today, and chances are at least one student there is suffering from a debilitating illness called depression. But when parents seek help for their children, they all too often find themselves frustrated by a lack of information in how best to treat the psychiatric disorder.

2 According to the Motorcycle Safety Foundation, one out of every three new riders enrolling in training school is female. Women have become such a significant buying force that companies like BMW and Suzuki are designing bikes tailored to women's physiques. Women are as passionate as men about the open road, but perhaps not as likely to get chances. Motorcycle fatalities, which are on the rise, remain a largely male phenomenon.

3 Over the years, my relatives have been cautious about sharing details of family history with me, knowing the business I am in, knowing that writers are vacuum cleaners who suck up other people's lives and weave them into stories that a sparrow builds a nest from scraps.

4 Although it took a similar course toward Japan as most typhoons that visit the nation in autumn, Typhoon No. 22 was characteristically powerful. Generally, typhoons lose a lot of their strength on their way to Japan, but Typhoon No. 22 maintained its power, fed by the high temperature of the sea around the nation.

5 Strength, steadiness, and sang-froid are essential traits for a president, who^A must handle tough choices on a routine basis and brutal choices more often than anyone would like to. Bush and Kerry, so different in many ways, do share this crucial attribute: crisis seems to bring out the best in them.^B Neither shows any tendency to get panicky or weak-kneed when things go wrong,^C and once they^D set a course they can be extraordinary tenacious in pursuing it.

6 While it's certainly true that affluent parents can raise happy and well-adjusted children, the struggle to set limits has never been tougher.^A Saying no is harder^B when you can afford to say yes. But the stakes have also never been higher.^C Kids who have given too much too soon grow up to be adults^D who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments.

7 Pharmaceuticals giant Eli Lilly spends 20 cents of every sales dollar on research and development. That's up from 10 cents in the 1980s. And some^A two thirds of that money goes toward drugs^B that will never make against market. So Lilly is experimenting with prediction markets to get a better^C handle on which drugs will be successful and which will win approval from^D the Food and Drug Administration.

8 How many law students of new schools won't get their wings? About 66 percent. That's the failure rate set by the Justice Ministry for^A the bar exam in 2006^B with graduates of schools that opened their doors in April. The failure figure comes as^C a surprise, considering that judicial system reformers, when the proposal for^D the new law schools was first brought up, said that 70 percent to 80 percent of new grads would pass the bar.

9 For some, of course, divorce is excruciatingly painful, not merely a liberating transition to a happier life. Many are throwing off a lifetime's cultural baggage when they decide that being a divorcé is preferable to being a battered spouse, unhappy homemaker or cheating on. Some run the risk that more conservative relatives will never speak to them again.

10 Scientists have created an image of how John Lennon looked if he were still alive. They used "ageing" software to reproduce the natural effects of growing old on skin texture, hairline and hair color. The software - which could be used to assist police inquiries into people who have been missing for many years - is able to manipulate facial images to change the age, sex, race or even perceived personality attributed to an individual.

IV *Choose the most suitable word or phrase from the list to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage below :*

"Don't worry," my friends told me, "most people there study English. You won't have any (1) language problems." Their advice was (2) but I had my doubts. It was too late to learn more Spanish than I'd been able to master in one semester of night school. As a crutch, I'd have to (3) on Judy, my fellow traveler, who had previously spent time in Bolivia as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Although Judy didn't spend time practicing Spanish with me, we did spend hours talking about Bolivian culture, the Indian influence, and economic class contrasts. We (4) family life, foods and serving practices, and bartering in the markets. I was ready for the cold Andean nights and life (5) of technological comforts. (6) I was determined not to be an ugly American.

Some of the things she told me struck a chord. Once, several years before, I had (7) my father for not teaching me German, his native language. "Ja," he had said, "it would have been easy to speak German. But to be Americans, we had

to live like Americans. “When in Rome . . .” his voice had trailed off. “So now you teach English (8)”

The week before our trip, while my mind was preoccupied with other things, Judy taught me the Bolivian embrace or *abrazo*. We had hardly passed through immigration (9) I encountered my first hearty handshake, followed by a right arm thrown around my shoulder to pat my back, followed by another squeeze of my right hand. During the half-dozen repeat performances in the next five minutes, I smiled broadly, remembering Judy’s (10) that I get out of my beanbag chair and practice the *abrazo* back home.

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|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A academic | B enormous | C theoretical | D serious |
| 2 | A absurd | B familiar | C impracticable | D superfluous |
| 3 | A hold | B turn | C lean | D keep |
| 4 | A remarked | B debated | C talked | D discussed |
| 5 | A devoid | B free | C lack | D enough |
| 6 | A In fact | B Above all | C Nevertheless | D As yet |
| 7 | A praised | B honored | C criticized | D depressed |
| 8 | A accordingly | B instead | C anyway | D reluctantly |
| 9 | A when | B if | C after | D though |
| 10 | A persistence | B consistence | C resistance | D insistence |

V *Part I Read the following passage and select the best answer to each question listed below it.*

Many of my younger, and some of my maturer years, were passed on the borders of Windsor Forest. I was early given to long walks and rural explorations, and there was scarcely a spot of the Park or the Forest, with which I was not intimately acquainted. There were two very different scenes, to which I was especially attached: Virginia Water, and a dell near Winkfield plain.

The bank of Virginia Water, on which the public enter from the Wheatsheaf Inn, is bordered, between the cascade to the left and the iron gates to the right, by groves of trees, which, with the exception of a few old ones near the water, have grown up within my memory. They were planted by George the Third, and the entire space was called the King's Plantation. Perhaps they were more beautiful in an earlier age than they are now: or I may so think and feel, through the general preference of the past to the present, which seems inseparable from old age. In my first acquaintance with the place, and for some years subsequently, sitting in the large upper room of the Inn, I could look on the cascade and the expanse of the lake, which have long been masked by trees.

Virginia Water was always open to the public, through the Wheatsheaf Inn, except during the Regency and Reign of George the Fourth, who not only shut up the grounds, but enclosed them, where they were open to a road, with higher fences than even the outside passengers of stage-coaches could look over, that he might be invisible in his punt, while fishing on the lake. William the Fourth lowered the fences, and re-opened the old access.

While George the Third was king, Virginia Water was a very quiet place. I have been there day after day, without seeing another visitor. Now it has many visitors. It is a source of great enjoyment to many, though no longer suitable to the musings of a solitary walker.

- 1 During his youth, the writer
 - A lived at the Wheatsheaf Inn.
 - B dreamed of being an explorer.
 - C visited almost every part of Windsor Forest on foot.
 - D had no close acquaintances.

- 2 The trees of the King's Plantation
- A now obscure the view of the lake.
 - B are exceptionally old.
 - C grow only near the cascade.
 - D are protected by iron gates.
- 3 The author believes
- A Virginia Water was more beautiful in the past.
 - B he is too old to enjoy the scene any more.
 - C he has forgotten how many trees there used to be.
 - D older people may generally think of the past as better than the present.
- 4 George the Fourth
- A closed down the Wheatsheaf Inn.
 - B was very keen on fishing.
 - C was very concerned about his privacy.
 - D wore a punt as a disguise.
- 5 The author
- A believes that too many people visit Virginia Water.
 - B prefers George the Fourth to William the Fourth.
 - C dislikes stage-coach passengers.
 - D enjoys walking and thinking on his own.

√ *Part II Read the following passage and select the best answer to each question listed below it.*

An interpretation based upon purpose is called teleological. The appeal to value need not, however, take this explicit form. Greek thinkers also interpreted nature in accordance with their conception of value. Their criterion was not moral purpose

but beauty; their interpretation was determined by their aesthetic ideal of elegance, perfection and simplicity. This aesthetic element is present also in the familiar dicta of the Middle Ages: "Nature does nothing in vain"; "Nature works by the simplest methods"; "Nature seeks the shortest paths". No doubt, we flatter ourselves, we have freed our scientific thinking from the appeal to value. Certainly our ideal is no longer conditioned by the reference to purpose; nor do we make any explicit assumption of value. It is for this reason that the present age is an age of science; its greatest achievements are in science; its greatest people are in science. Nevertheless, the decision between conflicting scientific theories is still determined by aesthetic considerations. The choice is always between different kinds of order. The medieval order, which placed human beings at the centre of a universe whose culmination is God, is replaced by an order the controlling principle of which is simplicity. Our belief in the principle of simplicity is no doubt partly due to the fact that unless natural laws are ultimately simple, there is not much likelihood of our discovering them. The evidence upon which this belief is based will be considered later. Here it must be sufficient to point out that there are two kinds of simplicity. There is first simplicity in the formulation of the law itself; there is secondly simplicity in the kind of elements, or entities with which the formulation is concerned. Newton's law of the inverse square is simple in both respects. Medieval order possessed only the first kind of simplicity. But even this simplicity was in the end reduced to the inscrutable purposes of God. The Greek and modern ideal is the simplicity of mathematical laws.

1 Greek thinkers

- A had no moral purposes.
- B were strictly teleological.
- C saw value in beauty.
- D had an ideal of simple-mindedness.

- 2 In the Middle Ages people believed that
- A nature is vain.
 - B the elements are dicta.
 - C simplicity is aesthetically pleasing.
 - D God is at the centre of the universe.
- 3 According to the author, the present is an age of science because
- A we flatter ourselves that it is.
 - B we have no values.
 - C we do not suppose that nature has a purpose.
 - D scientists are the greatest people.
- 4 The author believes that we choose between different theories
- A because there are different kinds of order.
 - B by investigating the controlling principle.
 - C by asking God.
 - D according to our sense of beauty.
- 5 We believe in simplicity
- A only because we could not discover complicated laws.
 - B partly because we could only discover simple laws.
 - C because there are two kinds of it.
 - D because mathematical laws are ideal.