

2009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 2009

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 Mr. Ajai can probably ( ) a way for the computer to run the program.  
A devote      B desire      C device      D devise
- 2 Each item reflects our effort to ( ) the highest quality in our products.  
A preserve      B reserve      C deserve      D persevere
- 3 The ( ) participants wanted the meeting to end soon.  
A boring      B bores      C bored      D is boring
- 4 She is a good manager ( ) biggest asset is her ability to organize a project.  
A who      B her      C whose      D it
- 5 All responsibility ( ) sales of the products in your area rests completely with you.  
A regard      B regards      C regarded      D regarding
- 6 Please send your resume with a cover letter and two letters of ( ) by 31 March to Taro Yamada at Matsui International.  
A referee      B referable      C reference      D refer

- 7 I demand ( ) why our manager asked us to follow his rival's ideas.  
A know      B known      C to know      D being known
- 8 The death ( ) from breast cancer has dropped sharply over the past decade.  
A charge      B rate      C percentage      D tolls
- 9 The new desk, ( ) was delivered yesterday, looks wonderful in the reception area.  
A that      B which      C it      D whose
- 10 We should have that document on file, but it seems to have been ( ).  
A displaced      B replaced      C placed      D misplaced

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

- 1 The economic situation has ( ).  
A made a worse turn      B become worst  
C taken a turn for the worse      D turned to the worse
- 2 ( ), these measures must be taken.  
A No matter they are disagreeable  
B No matter how they are disagreeable  
C No matter how disagreeable  
D However disagreeable are they
- 3 ( ) the police arrived, the thieves had disappeared.  
A In time      B In a time      C By the time      D By when
- 4 The minister was criticised ( ) more promptly.  
A by not having acted      B for she did not act  
C by her not having acted      D for not having acted

- 5 Political reform is ( ) for now.  
 A on the agendum                      B atop of the agenda  
 C off the agenda                        D not an agenda
- 6 ( ) more popular.  
 A Ballet is seldom being              B Seldom has ballet been  
 C Seldom ballet was                    D Has ballet seldom been
- 7 The ( ) member has an advantage in the election.  
 A encumbent                              B incumbent  
 C incumbant                                D encumbant
- 8 It was very ( ) to notice.  
 A perceived by him                      B deceptive of him  
 C perceptive of him                      D perspicuous by him
- 9 The committee insisted that another witness ( ).  
 A should present                        B is presented  
 C be summoned                         D is summon
- 10 A ( ) should be adopted concerning food additives.  
 A precautionary approach              B precautionous law  
 C presumptuous approach                D preservative law

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

- 1 For many people, gray hair and wrinkles begin to appear in 40s, and they  
 A become aware of declining health and vitality in 50s. Ageing means facing  
 physical decline. Bones become more brittle, and the risks of illness such as dia-  
 B betes, heart disease, and cancer are steadily on the rise after the age of about  
 fifty. The ability of a person's five senses — that is, taste, sight, touch, smell  
 C and hearing — becomes less keen with age. However, the majority of elderly  
 D

people are neither disabled nor discouraged by their physical condition.

2 One of most effective keys to controlling population growth is to raise the  
status of women in society. It has been proven that women with more opportu-  
nities for education and employment have fewer children. However, this has  
turned into a problem in many of the post-industrial societies of the Northern  
Hemisphere, where the population growth rate has been declining steadily  
since the late 20th century. A future problem is that in underpopulated socie-  
ties the growing number of elderly people will have to rely on fewer and fewer  
people for both physical and financial support.

3 Throughout history, men's and women's roles have constantly changed. To-  
day if we enter a department store, it is common to find many cosmetic shops  
on the first floor selling make-up and perfume to mainly female customers.  
However, if we took a trip back in time to Europe over 200 years ago, we  
would have found it was men who mainly used make-up and perfume. In fact,  
only recently has the wall separated traditional occupation for men and women  
started to crumble.

4 Various advancements in technology are being used today in the operating  
room. A new machine called the da Vinci Surgical System has been tested in  
hospitals in the U.S. This robotic apparatus requires that surgeons to make  
three small incisions in the body. Two of the slits are for instruments ; the third  
is for the endoscope. The da Vinci robot's moving parts are designed to mimic  
the natural hand and wrist movements of a surgeon, thus providing better con-  
trol and sensitivity. Sitting at a console a few feet from a patient, the surgeon  
can perform an operation by holding and moving highly sensitive pads that en-  
able him or her to control the instruments.

5 This year has been extreme but is only the latest in a cluster of mild winters<sup>A</sup>  
and hot summers.<sup>B</sup> Less than ever doubt that global warming is real, and man-  
made. The question that remains is how to respond.<sup>C</sup> It seems, at last, that gov-  
ernments are beginning to appreciate the gravity of the problem ; there are en-  
couraging signs of political action. The European Union, for instance, is imple-  
menting a ban on filament light bulbs.<sup>D</sup> But there is scarcely a country in  
Europe that will meet its targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions even to  
the modest degree expected by the Kyoto Protocol.

6 Located in the South Pacific, Easter Island is one of the most isolated places<sup>A</sup>  
on earth and is famous for the large stone monoliths that line its coast.<sup>B</sup> These  
structures, which were carved by ancient people to resemble human heads,  
range in height from about 3.5 to 12 meters. Today, roughly 600 stones remain.  
On the opposite side of the world stands Stonehenge.<sup>C</sup> This ancient English site  
is a collection of large stones arranged in two circles — one inside other.<sup>D</sup> Al-  
though only ruins of the original formation exist today, archaeologists believe  
that the inner circle of bluestones, each weighing about 4 tons, was built first.

7 Writing was invented long ago,<sup>A</sup> but writing a piece of news by hand one  
hundred times and distributing those one hundred copies to different people  
would have taken much longer than simply telling everybody.<sup>B</sup> Newspapers  
only became practical after the printing press had been invented in the 15<sup>th</sup>  
century : a large number of identical copies — much more than a hundred —  
— could be printed fairly quickly.<sup>C</sup> Newspapers started to appear regularly in  
the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and they gradually grew bigger and more important.<sup>D</sup> Until the  
middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, newspapers had reached their peak.

8 Like all other electronic equipment, the machines used in television news<sup>A</sup>  
have continued to grow smaller and lighter,<sup>B</sup> with the result that reporters and  
their camera crews can travel to more difficult locations than ever before to

get their stories. Nowadays some of the smaller stations with limited budgets don't even use camera crews; instead of the reporter carries a compact video camera in one hand and a microphone in the other. When dozens of journalists are swarming around a newsmaker, one of these ultra-mobile reporters has a better chance of getting to the front of the crowd than a reporter with a full crew would.

9 There are many people who fear that the corporate culture of globalization will lead to standardization of clothes, food, lifestyle, business, religion, and culture. This standardization, they say, will not create world peace, but will lead to a loss of traditional identity. "If everyone in the world is blue, then I am no different from anyone else. I have lost the qualities that gave me an identity." Rightly or wrongly, they truly believe that standardization through globalization will destroy their lifestyle and culture; in other words, their history and heritage will end when standardization will conquer their country.

10 Mitsuko Masui, the first female director of a public zoo in Japan, proposes that people involved with zoos create educational programs to let visitors know how the animals formerly lived in the wild and publicize the importance of protecting animals and their environment. She believes that the animals like ambassadors, helping to bridge the gap in understanding between wild animals and human beings. Without zoos, most people would never have a chance to see wild animals. So Masui has devoted herself to developing favorable environments for all the animals at her zoo.

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

Global warming is a serious problem that could potentially ( 1 ) life as we know it. In the worst case ( 2 ), global warming could result in massive flooding, severe changes in weather patterns, and could ultimately lead ( 3 ) another ice age. Yet, what evidence is there to support claims that global warming is a threat that we need to be considering now?

Recent research by a team of scientists from 10 nations shows that the polar ice caps are melting ( 4 ) a steady rate year by year. Surface temperatures ( 5 ) risen several degrees each year for the past 50 years. And, changing weather patterns have resulted in an increase in natural disasters culminating in the recent devastating tsunami that ( 6 ) havoc on Southeast Asia.

( 7 ) of dire global warming predictions claim that the polar ice caps melt in cycles every hundred or so years. Surface temperatures, being subject to variation in water temperature and channel flow, are not good indicators of global temperature, and satellite measures of atmospheric temperatures that are not subject to variations in water flow have not ( 8 ) any significant increases. Finally, weather patterns have always been ( 9 ), and changing weather patterns resulted in the disappearance of the North American Indians, ( 10 ) example.

- |   |              |               |               |             |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A effect     | B correct     | C affect      | D elect     |
| 2 | A scene      | B sense       | C center      | D scenario  |
| 3 | A off        | B to          | C at          | D by        |
| 4 | A at         | B in          | C of          | D on        |
| 5 | A is         | B had         | C be          | D have      |
| 6 | A done       | B wreathed    | C paid        | D wreaked   |
| 7 | A Components | B Opponents   | C Oppositions | D Operators |
| 8 | A shown      | B stopped     | C started     | D slowed    |
| 9 | A unchanged  | B unstoppable | C unsuitable  | D unstable  |

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

By far the biggest event for Priestley of 1960 was the publication of *Literature and Western Man*. He had considered the project through ‘hours and hours with pipe tobacco and desultory reading’, but the atmosphere of the late 1950s had prompted him to do it: ‘What really tempted me, so that I fell,’ he said, ‘was my conviction that ours is an age of supreme crisis, when the most desperate decisions have to be made, and that some account of Western man, in terms of the literature he has created and enjoyed, might help us to understand ourselves (and doing the work certainly helped *me*), and to realise where we are and how we have arrived here.’ It was not an academic work in the strict sense of the term, rather his own personal survey of Western literature from the fifteenth century and the Renaissance to the present, in which ‘Western’ also included Russia and America as well as Europe. It covers seven hundred authors, admittedly personally selected because he, Priestley, was the Western man ‘I know best’. For John Braine it was ‘the result of a lifetime’s voracious and intensive reading, an almost inhumanly retentive memory, a capacity for organisation of the highest order and, above all, the strength to carry a workload that would break many a younger man’. But it was not, as Priestley himself stressed, ‘a literary history. The emphasis in the title should be not Literature, but Western Man. It might be considered as a possible volume on Literature in, say, a twenty volume series on the history of Western Man.’

- 1 Priestley embarked on his project because
  - A he was at a crisis point in his life.
  - B understanding an aspect of the past may help people make decisions about the future.
  - C he was tempted by the thought of spending hours smoking and reading.
  - D he wanted to celebrate the 1950s.
  
- 2 The project
  - A was purely academic.
  - B helped Priestley to understand himself.
  - C took up one academic term.
  - D involved travels in Western Europe, Russia and America.
  
- 3 Priestley
  - A interviewed seven hundred authors.
  - B selected John Braine to write a literary history.
  - C had been a keen reader all his life.
  - D considered himself a good example of a Western man.
  
- 4 The project required
  - A John Braine's wonderful memory.
  - B Priestley's ability to organise a mass of material.
  - C the strength of a very young man.
  - D the collaboration of Braine and Priestley.
  
- 5 *Literature and Western Man*
  - A was a history of literature.
  - B was one volume in a series on Western history.
  - C had a title with the wrong emphasis.
  - D represented Priestley's personal historical view of literature.

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

As he walked through the exhibition that day, Galton came across a weight-judging competition. A fat ox had been selected and put on display, and members of a gathering crowd were lining up to place wagers on the weight of the ox. (Or rather, they were placing wagers on what the weight of the ox would be *after* it had been “slaughtered and dressed”.) For sixpence, you could buy a stamped and numbered ticket, where you filled in your name, your address, and your estimate. The best guesses would receive prizes.

Eight hundred people tried their luck. They were a diverse lot. Many of them were butchers and farmers, who were presumably expert at judging the weight of livestock, but there were also quite a few people who had, as it were, no insider knowledge of cattle. “Many non-experts competed,” Galton wrote later, “like those clerks and others who have no expert knowledge of horses, but who bet on races, guided by newspapers, friends, and their own fancies.” The analogy to a democracy, in which people of radically different abilities and interests each get one vote, had suggested itself to Galton immediately. “The average competitor was probably as well fitted for making a just estimate of the dressed weight of the ox, as an average voter is of judging the merits of most political issues on which he votes,” he wrote.

Galton was interested in working out what the “average voter” was capable of because he wanted to prove that the average voter was capable of very little. So he turned the competition into an impromptu experiment. When the contest was over and the prizes had been awarded, Galton borrowed the tickets from the organisers and ran a series of statistical tests on them. He arranged the guesses in order from highest to lowest and graphed them to see if they would form a bell curve. Then, among other things, he added all the contestants’ estimates, and calculated the mean of the group’s guesses. That number represented, you could say, the collective wis-

dom of the Plymouth crowd.

Galton undoubtedly thought that the average guess of the group would be way off the mark. After all, mix a few very smart people with some mediocre people and a lot of dumb people, and it seems likely you would end up with a dumb answer. But Galton was wrong. The crowd had guessed that the ox, after it had been slaughtered and dressed, would weigh 1, 197 pounds. In fact it weighed 1, 198 pounds. In other words, the crowd's judgement was virtually perfect.

1 The competition

- A took place in Plymouth.
- B was restricted to butchers and farmers.
- C had an ox as first prize.
- D was for the best dressed livestock.

2 "Dressed weight" means

- A weight when fully clothed.
- B weight after being skinned.
- C weight after being prepared for the butcher's shop.
- D weight without the internal organs.

3 Galton

- A had little faith in the average democratic voter.
- B thought that democracy is analogous to a horse race.
- C organised the competition as an experiment.
- D was an impromptu statistician.

4 Galton thought that

- A unintelligent and intelligent people should not mix.
- B the average of the estimates would be wildly inaccurate.
- C the estimates would not fit a bell curve.
- D nobody could judge dressed weight by looking at an ox.

- 5 The average of the estimates
- A was equal to the best guess made.
  - B demonstrated the wisdom of every person in the crowd.
  - C showed the value of democratic voting.
  - D differed only slightly from the true dressed weight of the ox.