

2012 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 THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT (MONBUKAGAKUSHO) SCHOLARSHIP 2012

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 your full name, underlining your family name)			

I Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- We are really sorry for all the trouble () by the twenty hours of restricted access to the Internet.
A caused B met C solved D taken
- What do you think is the best () of increasing sales of our products?
A accounts B grants C means D subjects
- They were arrested on suspicion of child ().
A abduction B deduction C objection D projection
- One of the customers () me for a clerk at the boutique yesterday.
A changed B missed C mistook D recognized
- More guards were employed at the city museum because a () collection of antiques has recently arrived.
A familiar B priceless C trustworthy D trivial
- The musicians have been working very () for the coming concert.
A eagerly B hardly C solely D rarely
- I don't think I can get this work done before the ().
A deadline B delay C extension D reduction
- I once damaged my health due to carelessness, so now I () better than to risk damaging my health.
A become B go C know D think

9 The company would not have been closed () the government's unfair interference.

- A but B except C over D without

10 There is one difficult technical term in this article, the definition () is provided on the next page.

- A in that B of which C what D whose

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

1 Recently much attention has been paid to the () of families.

- A break-in B break-off C break-down D break-out

2 She () for an international company, but later changed her job.

- A was used to working B was used to work C used to working
D used to work

3 () it comes to his daughter, he always becomes very protective.

- A What B When C If D As

4 The president apologized () of the company for the incident.

- A by means B in spite C in charge D on behalf

5 You () accept the fact that you can't change the past.

- A might as well B might as well as C may well D may be

6 I can't () the name of the song now playing.

- A find in B find of C figure at D figure out

7 How can I stop being absent-minded and () for words in front of others?

- A at lost B at a lost C at loss D at a loss

8 A sustainable society is an ongoing concern () environmental health.

- A with B for C against D to

9 I try to make () how he feels when he gets hurt.
A myself understand B myself understood C me understand
D me understood

10 The police grabbed the suspect () the shoulder and turned him around.
A at B to C by D with

III *In the following paragraphs, one of the underlined parts is grammatically incorrect. Choose the incorrect part.*

1 A In the 1490s, European sailors began reporting their encounters with new lands in the western hemisphere. Though B the “discovery” is often associated with Christopher Columbus, C he had many equally inquisitive contemporaries and D writers of the day gave priority to the claims of a fellow-Italian named Amerigo Vespucci, “America” takes its name.

2 A Western-style desserts are very popular in Japan today, but baking ovens are not a part of the typical Japanese kitchen. B Traditional Japanese desserts are usually made rice and beans. The rice is often pounded to make a dough. C It is then placed around the bean paste. There are many types of tasty traditional desserts, D but the dessert isn't only for eating. It is also pretty to look at.

3 It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that A those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that nothing left to live for. The men who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but B they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. C Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; D they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

- 4 A Tokyo's new broadcasting tower, the Tokyo Sky Tree, will be the world's tallest at 634 meters, more than 20 meters higher than initially planned. B The tower, built in Tokyo's eastern ward of Sumida, will replace the existing Tokyo Tower in 2012. C Initially, the Tokyo Sky Tree was to be 610 meters tall, D but the construction company which is building the tower made the changes to make it the tallest self-standing tower in the world.
- 5 A The U.S. space agency NASA says it has found water on the moon after analyzing data from an unmanned spacecraft crashed into the moon in an experiment. B NASA said that it found a significant amount of water in dust and vapor, after the spacecraft slammed into a crater near the lunar South Pole. C It said at least 90 liters of water was detected. D Water is indispensable for humans to live on the moon.
- 6 A A new way to use computer systems — called cloud computing — is now attracting the attention of business as well as government. B The technology allows freestanding terminals to use applications on shared servers through the Internet. C A study group recommends that introducing government ministries the technology, and proposes naming it "the *Kasumigaseki* cloud". D This could reduce the government's computer-related costs by more than 20 percent, or about 900 million dollars a year.
- 7 A No one knows for sure why the number of kids who suffer from food allergies are on the rise, but there are many theories. B It is pointed out that changes in what we eat and an overemphasis on hygiene are contributing factors. C In today's germ-busting, antibacterial world, there are fewer viruses and bacteria for our immune systems to fight, D so the immune systems are attacking normally harmless foods instead.

- 8 A Robots in Japan are becoming more and more lifelike. B The latest versions have their own electronic senses and can mimic the behavior of children. C At Osaka University, researchers created a robot that looks and behaves like a five-year-old. D It takes a step back when an unfamiliar adult approaches, but it moves closer when someone smiles it.
- 9 A Researchers have been studied the size and structure of animals' brains. B They've discovered that the bigger and more complex the brain, the more intelligent the animal usually is. C Scientists have also found that the way animals hunt and live together may drive intelligence higher. D Animals behave most cleverly when they are hunting for food together.
- 10 A Energy-saving homes and buildings conserve water and energy. B Grass- and plant-covered rooftops absorb less heat and act as filters for rainwater harvesting. C Rainwater is collected and stored, and is later used to flush toilets and water plants. D While open windows act as air conditioners, geothermal heat pumps use water to cool the home in summer and keep warm in winter.

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

What do you call the thing you sleep in at night? (1) you are a submariner obliged to sleep in a hammock, you probably call it a *bed*, like everyone else. This word has existed in English as long as English has existed as a distinct language, and (2) it was present in the ancestors of English earlier than that. Very likely future speakers will go on calling this object a *bed* for centuries to come. This is the way we expect words to behave. (3) our expectations are not always satisfied. Sometimes words do change their meanings, and sometimes those changes in meaning are breathtaking. (4), today the word *bead* means 'a small decorative ball with a hole through it', and beads are usually found (5) together into necklaces or bracelets. But, a few centuries ago, the meaning of *bead* was utterly (6): the word meant only "prayer." How could it change its meaning from "prayer" to "small ball?"

Well, if you know a little about medieval Christianity, you can probably guess at least roughly what happened. Medieval Christians were in the habit of counting their prayers, and for this purpose they used a string of beads – a rosary – to keep (7) of the number of *Hail Marys* or other prayers that had been uttered. With each completed prayer, another bead was slipped along the string, and this activity was called *telling one's beads*. The word *tell* originally meant “count” as well as “relate,” which is why the person who counts out cash in a bank is called a (8), and so the expression *telling one's beads* meant “counting one's prayers” – which is what the praying person was doing.

However, since the person (9) this *appeared* to be counting off the little balls on the string of his rosary, the expression *telling one's beads* came to be re-interpreted as meaning “counting the little balls on the string.” As a result, *bead* (10) its meaning from “prayer” to “small ball.” In the context this shift of meaning was natural and easy.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A Although | B If | C Unless | D While |
| 2 | A at first | B in fact | C then | D yet |
| 3 | A And | B But | C Or | D So |
| 4 | A Actually | B By accident | C For instance | D Indeed |
| 5 | A string | B stringing | C strung | D to string |
| 6 | A different | B opposite | C similar | D the same |
| 7 | A ahead | B out | C sight | D track |
| 8 | A <i>counter</i> | B <i>prayer</i> | C <i>relater</i> | D <i>teller</i> |
| 9 | A did | B do | C done | D doing |
| 10 | A counted | B expressed | C kept | D shifted |

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

People who do not get enough vitamin A in their diet may develop night blindness. In the developing world a lack of vitamin A causes even more serious harm to children. The World Health Organization links vitamin A deficiency to as many as two hundred fifty thousand child deaths every year.

One excellent source of vitamin A is found in sweet potatoes with orange-colored flesh. Orange sweet potatoes contain high levels of beta-carotene, which the body

changes into vitamin A. Experts say orange sweet potatoes specially cultivated for growing conditions in Africa could help solve the lack of vitamin A there. However, more people will need to be persuaded to eat them first. Jan Low at the International Potato Center says that the sweet potato needs a better image in Africa. She says, "We do have an image problem with the sweet potato in general in sub-Saharan Africa. It is seen as a crop of the poor."

Ms. Low explains that sweet potatoes are mainly grown by poor women to feed their families in case another crop fails. The sweet potatoes commonly grown in Africa have white or yellow flesh, but, more importantly, they are low in vitamin A. Jan Low took part in a project to study how best to market orange sweet potatoes to Africans. She worked on an information campaign in Mozambique and Uganda.

The campaign included radio messages about the nutritional benefits of the orange sweet potato. They advertised its ability to "fight diseases, make you strong, clear your skin and make you look healthy." In areas without radio, the campaigners spread the message through community theater. The performances included singing, dancing and storytelling. And everywhere they went, the campaigners wore orange T-shirts and hats. They even drove orange vehicles. Jan Low says the color of the vegetable made it easier to gain public attention.

Dan Gustafson, the head of the Washington office of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, points to efforts in the past to increase the popularity of other nutritious crops. He says most of these efforts failed because organizers of the campaigns did not consider what people wanted to eat. Mr. Gustafson, however, sees a better chance for the efforts to increase the popularity of the orange sweet potato in Africa. For one thing, except for the color, the vegetable is similar to what people are already used to eating. He says, "It is because you have got advertising and you are promoting a difference that is not radical, that I think it will work."

- 1 According to the article, a lack of vitamin A causes _____
 - A an increasing health problem all over the world.
 - B weak sight at night especially for younger children.
 - C many kinds of serious diseases less harmful for grown-ups.
 - D a large number of child deaths in the developing countries.

- 2 Orange sweet potatoes are a good source of vitamin A _____
 - A and a traditionally popular part of the daily diet in African culture.
 - B and can be effective in improving its insufficiency in Africa.

- C but are not often eaten in Africa because of their color.
D but are difficult to grow in the poor soil of sub-Saharan Africa.
- 3 In Africa, sweet potatoes are _____
A commonly grown to be used as food for farm animals.
B not believed to be rich in vitamin and other nutrition.
C generally for the people who are not wealthy, in a bad harvest.
D different from the usual color and not sold at the market.
- 4 The information campaign on orange sweet potatoes in Mozambique and Uganda includes _____
A advertisements about the high health risk of the orange sweet potato.
B radio messages to spread a positive image of yellow and white potatoes.
C performances of community theater to inform people of the new potato.
D distribution of orange T-shirts and hats free of charge, to get attention.
- 5 According to Dan Gustafson, the efforts to increase the popularity of the orange sweet potato _____
A are likely to fail, as the organizers of the campaign ignore the peoples' needs.
B have a good chance of success, because the color of the potato is unique.
C will be rewarded, as the potatoes are similar to something people are already familiar with.
D are too radical to be accepted by people, despite their nutritional benefits.

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

On my first day of law school, over three hundred new students and I sat in an auditorium for orientation. We babbled and giggled and then grew quiet when a panel of professors came onto the stage. I was excited about my first lesson in law school.

"Welcome," one professor said, "Over the next three years you will learn how to think like a lawyer."

Learn to think like a lawyer? I thought. What does that mean? Didn't I already know how to think!?

Had I studied for tests, worked on applications, and paid a lot of money so that I

could come to a school where they only taught me how to think? I started to wish I had gone to medical school instead....

I have since learned what "thinking like a lawyer" means. "Thinking like a lawyer" basically means challenging rules, and finding multiple solutions to problems. When law professors teach rules, they encourage students to tear the rule apart, show when and how it doesn't work and why it should be changed. This kind of thinking makes great civil rights attorneys who can tear down old laws of inequality and grant rights to immigrants, women, and the poor, for example. If we never challenged laws or found solutions to problems, our society would never progress.

There's a downside, though: sometimes it is hard to turn off legal thinking! Lawyers like to challenge even mundane things. For example, at lunch one day, I asked a friend what time it was. She said it was 2:45. "Actually," another law friend said, "it is 2:47."

When I was in San Francisco, I told a law student friend that I was cold. "You can't be cold," she said, "you're from New York."

Another problem is that lawyers can be indecisive. That's why even little decisions can be impossible in a crowd of lawyers. Everyone has lots of ideas about where to go for dinner, what movie to see, or where to sit in a room, but none of us can ever choose one. Then, when one is chosen, everyone talks about what they don't like about the choice!

In the end, maybe all professions have to learn a new way of thinking. So perhaps, maybe, thinking like a lawyer is not a bad thing. Or, maybe it is? I can't decide. What do you think?

- 1 Why did the author cast a doubt on what she was going to learn at the law school on her first day?
 - A She had to pay too much money to enter the school.
 - B She had wanted to enter a medical school instead of a law school.
 - C What she was told to learn seemed too basic.
 - D One of the professors at the school was not a lawyer.
- 2 What does "thinking like a lawyer" mean in the passage?
 - A To get to know as many laws as possible.
 - B To change laws and rules for the better.
 - C To become a civil rights attorney in the future.
 - D To find multiple solutions for people in need.

- 3 What is a disadvantage of being a lawyer?
- A You will be too precise about everyday matters.
 - B You will have friends who know nothing but law.
 - C You can't stop thinking about what is legal or illegal.
 - D You can't trust decisions made by other people.
- 4 According to the passage, what could be a lawyer's answer if asked how long he or she had been working as a lawyer?
- A What do you think?
 - B I can't decide.
 - C I don't want to tell you.
 - D Ten years and 15 days.
- 5 What would the author be expected to do after this?
- A She would choose to learn about another profession.
 - B She would continue to think about what being a lawyer means to her.
 - C She would always be able to decide what to do for society.
 - D She would make friends with people who are not a lawyer.