

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

(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. Bread and butter () what I usually eat for breakfast.

1. are 2. am 3. be 4. is

2. The () to that problem is not as simple as it may seem.

1. solve 2. salvation 3. solution 4. solving to

3. A: "How much do you () per hour to clean houses?"

B: "My rate is JPY 3,000 per hour."

1. cost 2. include 3. charge 4. impose

4. Your idea sounds new and interesting, but it's not ().

1. practicing 2. practiced 3. practice 4. practical

5. As the population decreases, many universities have been forced to change their policies in order to () the same level of enrollment.

1. obtain 2. contain 3. maintain 4. remain

6. Cities were normally established () natural routes of transportation intersected.

1. what 2. wherever 3. not only 4. those

7. We were () to stop work by the sudden blackout last night.
1. compared 2. compelled 3. complied 4. complicated
8. A: "Hello. Dream Travel Corporation, Bob speaking. How may I help you?"
B: "Can you () me to the Sales Department, please?"
1. send 2. connect 3. place 4. impose
9. Only three people showed up for the meeting () we decided to postpone it until next week.
1. so 2. then 3. well 4. because
10. She was named () her grandmother.
1. about 2. after 3. on 4. below
11. Let's stop here and () working at nine tomorrow morning.
1. resume 2. restore 3. reverse 4. revive
12. Cathy won't be there, and Judy won't ().
1. also 2. neither 3. either 4. too
13. Be careful driving when the fog is very ().
1. strong 2. dark 3. deep 4. thick
14. A: "Does the name David Brown () a bell?"
B: "Isn't he the man who was the chief of the sound creation section three years ago?"
1. strike 2. put 3. create 4. ring
15. It was careless () you to forget your homework.
1. of 2. on 3. about 4. for
16. Please remain () for a few minutes.
1. staying 2. seated 3. seat 4. seating

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. (), I will never change my mind.
 1. Come what may
 2. What may come
 3. Come may what
 4. May come what

2. I will have completed this work by the time you () here again.
 1. will come
 2. would come
 3. came
 4. come

3. () a client's money wisely is the chief objective of a stockbroker.
 1. Of investing how
 2. To know investing
 3. How to invest
 4. To invest how

4. When you've finished with the tools, would you () to put them away?
 1. be sure
 2. please
 3. get
 4. be like

5. I got those old books almost ().
 1. for nothing
 2. for good
 3. for ever
 4. for themselves

6. Misunderstandings often () a quarrel.
 1. take into
 2. bring around
 3. bring about
 4. take as

7. Our party last night was a lot of fun. You () have come, too.
 1. must
 2. should
 3. cannot
 4. will

8. The grandfather clock, () brought a record price at auction.
 1. was the antique
 2. as an antique, it
 3. an antique, which
 4. an antique,

III Complete these sentences, putting the 5 words selected from those in the parentheses in the correct order. Note that no word is capitalized though it should be if it appears at the beginning of the sentence.

*All the answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

EXAMPLE : (1. not 2. to 3. for 4. it 5. matter 6. does) me
whether you will come or not.

Answer : 4 → 6 → 1 → 5 → 2

(* 3 is NOT USED, and 4 is not capitalized.)

1. Human beings (1. animals 2. from 3. of 4. differ 5. that 6. in)
they can think and speak.
2. Little (1. that 2. he 3. I 4. was 5. think 6. did) would fail.
3. The population of New York (1. times 2. is 3. to 4. ten 5. as
6. large) as that of San Francisco.
4. Do you (1. painted 2. beautiful 3. who 4. that 5. know
6. and) picture on the wall?
5. (1. English 2. to 3. speak 4. him 5. hear 6. you), we would
take him for an American.
6. I (1. during 2. stolen 3. car 4. had 5. while 6. my) it was
parked.

IV Read the the passage and answer the following questions.

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

For David Van Veidhuizen, his sleep problem is like clockwork. He goes to bed between 10 and 10:30 every night, and then at 1 or 2 in the morning, he often

wakes up abruptly—his mind racing as he thinks about things at work and home. He knows he'll be up for the next two, three or four hours. "It's frustrating," he says. "Why can't I lie down and sleep for eight hours?"

Van Veldhuizen, 38, of Converse, Texas, has sleep-maintenance insomnia—abruptly waking up at night and unable to go back to sleep. It's a **rampant** problem that experts say is escalating as the baby boomers age and suffer from more illnesses and stress. In fact, a poll of 1,004 adults, out today, from the National Sleep Foundation, reveals :

51% of adults had symptoms of insomnia a few nights a week in the past year ; 29% say they experience insomnia every night or almost every night.

32% say they are awake a lot during the night ; 24% say they wake up early and can't get back to sleep at least a few times a week.

24% say "thinking about something" causes them to have difficulty sleeping at least a few nights a week.

"People with insomnia are miserable, and many are desperate for help," says pioneer sleep researcher William Dement of Stanford University.

"It's clear that the public and the medical community need to pay more attention to insomnia—it's so prevalent," says James Walsh, executive director of the Sleep Medicine and Research Center at St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. "People with insomnia often vigorously complain about how their poor sleep affects how they feel and function."

Insomnia is not a sleep disorder or a disease, but a symptom of underlying issues. It could be the result of trying to sleep in a hotel room, struggling with arthritis or dealing with a death in the family. The sleeplessness may vary from an occasional bout to a chronic problem, doctors say.

Sleep researchers are still trying to tease out all the reasons for insomnia, but one thing they do know is people's sleep-wake patterns change as they age. For teens and people in their 20s, the peak time of alertness is right before bedtime, and they often have difficulty falling asleep, Walsh says.

That bedtime alertness is reduced as people age, so they often fall asleep easily, but they may have trouble maintaining sleep, he says. One reason is that middle-aged and older people may be more sensitive to things like pain, discomfort, noise, the urge to visit the bathroom.

Another reason may be changes in the drive to stay asleep, he says. Throughout the day, people build up a need for sleep. When they snooze for a few hours at night, they pay off some of the sleep debt, and their drive to stay asleep diminishes, Walsh says.

Questions 1 – 3 : Answer each question.

Q 1 What makes David Van Veidhuizen so irritated?

- 1 . That he is incapable of getting enough sleep every night.
- 2 . That no one pays attention to the trouble he has.
- 3 . That he is too busy to sleep enough every day.
- 4 . That he cannot sleep at all every night.

Q 2 Which of the following is NOT mentioned by doctors as the cause of insomnia?

- 1 . Sleeping in different circumstances
- 2 . Feeling sorrow owing to a death in the family
- 3 . Suffering some pain in the body
- 4 . The uncomfortable feeling at workplace

Q 3 Which of following is closest in meaning to the bold-faced word **rampant** in the second paragraph?

- 1 . defensive
- 2 . widespread
- 3 . fatal
- 4 . serious

Questions 4 – 5 : Select a sentence from 1., 2., 3., or 4. that best completes each sentence.

Q 4 A poll by National Sleep Foundation shows that

- 1 . about a half of adults surveyed wake up very often almost every night feeling anxious about something.
- 2 . only one third of adults could get enough sleep.
- 3 . nearly a quarter of adults have experienced trouble in getting to sleep being absorbed in some thought.
- 4 . over a half of adults are suffering sleeping problems during the night.

Q 5 Sleep researchers are sure that

- 1 . insomnia is a curable disease.
- 2 . the cycle of sleep and wake varies according to age.
- 3 . young people are more likely to wake up during their sleep.
- 4 . the more people age the less likely they suffer sleep troubles.

V Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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

My mother was reading the Japanese translation of an English-language biography of one of her favorite singers when she came across an alarming revelation. According to the book, the singer was in the habit of carrying a gnarled human or animal nail clipping in his pocket for good luck while performing onstage. At first my mother was shocked to read of this bizarre practice. But the more she thought about it, the more convinced she became that the translation must be erroneous. Later, she checked in the original English version and learned that the singer carries a “bent nail” for luck. To a native speaker of English, it seems obvious that this nail must be a carpenter’s nail rather than the nail of a person or animal. Both of

these are correct translations for the word “nail,” but the information they communicate—and the image they create of the singer—are clearly **worlds apart**. [A]

This mix-up, which escaped not only a professional translator but also the book’s editors and proofreaders, underscores the fact that, no matter how skillful one may become in a second language, it’s still easy to fall victim to misunderstandings. Indeed, though it seems counterintuitive, the potential for misunderstanding may increase with one’s skill in a second language, precisely because an advanced speaker is more likely than a beginner to assume that he or she understands and is understood correctly. For this reason, when communicating in a second language, it is especially important for advanced speakers not to become complacent, but instead to assume a high potential for cultural—and language—based misunderstandings and actively to guard against them. [B]

One of the best communication strategies for detecting and minimizing misunderstanding is paraphrasing. As a communication strategy, it is a technique for confirming whether a listener has understood something in the way that the speaker intended. For example, suppose that person A and person B are talking. Person A says:

A: “My boss scolded several of my colleagues causing a commotion in the office.”

Now, in order to check whether he or she has correctly understood, person B paraphrases what person A has said. For example:

B: “Let me see if I understand correctly. Your boss created a stir in the office by scolding some of your coworkers.”

Now, person A might say, “Yes,” confirming that person B has correctly understood what person A meant to say. Or person A may revise the original utterance in order to clarify it and eliminate a misunderstanding:

A: “No, I mean my boss scolded some of my coworkers who were causing a commotion in the office.”

Again, the idea of this communication strategy is to check whether you have

understood what another person has said in the way that it was intended to be understood. [C] As a communication tool, paraphrasing can be used to advantage not only when speaking a foreign language, but also when talking with your family, friends, and colleagues in your shared native language of Japanese. It's but one strategy for developing clearer two-way communication.

Remember : the more advanced your English skills become, the more likely you will be to assume that you are communicating clearly in English, and the more likely native speakers of English will be to assume that you understand them. This is precisely when you most need to be on guard against misunderstanding. [D]

Questions 1 – 2 : Answer each question.

Q 1 Which of the following did the singer actually do for good luck while performing onstage?

- 1 . carrying his own nail clipping in his pocket
- 2 . carrying a curved metal nail in his pocket
- 3 . carrying a book of his mother's biography in his pocket
- 4 . carrying a wrinkled animal nail in his pocket

Q 2 According to the author, what does "paraphrasing" mean?

- 1 . To rephrase what the speaker said in a roundabout way.
- 2 . To reduce misunderstandings by using various words.
- 3 . To reassure himself or herself that the speaker is understood correctly.
- 4 . To restate what the other person said using different words.

Questions 3 – 5 : Select a sentence from 1 ., 2 ., 3 ., or 4 . that best completes each sentence.

- Q 3 The bold-faced phrase **worlds apart** at the end of the first paragraph means
1. thoroughly different
 2. of foreign culture
 3. causes of cultural conflicts
 4. parts consist of our world

- Q 4 According to the author, no matter how skilled in the second language they are, speakers should
1. try not to make themselves misunderstood when translating.
 2. make every effort to find different words in translating.
 3. be aware that they still cause misunderstandings.
 4. guard themselves from being accused of misunderstandings.

- Q 5 The following sentence can be added to the passage.

The key is to put the other person's statement into your own words, rather than simply repeating his or her words (which you can do without understanding).

Which part [A], [B], [C], or [D], would it best fit in the passage?

1. [A]
2. [B]
3. [C]
4. [D]

- 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.

*Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with the letter "T" or "F" only.

Whether or not it is due to climate change, one thing is for sure—over the last few years, many countries around the world have been experiencing record high

temperatures and people have been suffering from the sweltering heat. One problem in many big cities is the heat island phenomenon, whereby buildings trap heat, and temperatures in localized areas are pushed up even higher. A movement has started to put some of Japan's traditional wisdom to use to bring some relief from the heat island phenomenon.

In Omotesando, the most fashionable district in Tokyo, a powerful cry rings out: "Start the *uchimizu*!" At the signal, young women clad in traditional summer yukata robes begin ladling water from buckets and sprinkling it across the streets. This is a scene that has recently become a regular part of summer in regions across the country. *Uchimizu*, which literally means "sprinkling water," is a piece of wisdom passed down from the folk of the Edo period (1603–1867), who used it to stay cool during the hot summer months. The Edo period roads were not properly surfaced, and sprinkling water on them helped to keep down the clouds of choking dust that plagued the cities. At the same time, the water that soaked into the earth would slowly evaporate, cooling the surface of the ground.

Like so many folk customs, the practice of *uchimizu* was all but abandoned. However, it has recently undergone a revival as advocated by the Uchimizu Campaign Headquarters, which started its *uchimizu* campaign in 2003. Every summer, the forum carries out *uchimizu* events simultaneously at different locations around the country. Last year, an estimated total of more than 7.7 million people took part.

The aim this year was to reduce temperatures across the country by two degrees through *uchimizu*, and in a nationwide event people in Tokyo and a great many other places across Japan ladled water across the streets. This may seem like a waste of a valuable resource, but the use of tap water is, of course, strictly forbidden. There is a rule that all the water for *uchimizu* must be reused water, such as bathwater, or else rainwater. "*Uchimizu* is the easiest way for individual people to take action against heat islands, and it is also a good opportunity for them to appreciate the importance of water in their everyday lives," explains Shigenori Asai of

the Uchimizu Campaign Headquarters. “We aim to carry on with our *uchimizu* campaign until *uchimizu* again takes root as an everyday custom of the Japanese people.”

Uchimizu is not the only piece of traditional Edo water wisdom being put to use today. In Edo times, many houses had a rain barrel placed to catch water running off the eaves, and the rainwater in the barrels was used for firefighting. In Tokyo’s Sumida Ward an experiment is being carried out to collect and store rainwater in a similar way—albeit on a larger scale—with the aim of preventing flooding in the city and also providing water for drinking and everyday use. The force behind this experiment is Makoto Murase of the Sumida Ward’s Local Development Division.

About 20 years ago, Sumida Ward suffered frequent flooding, which occurred when the drainage system overflowed in times of heavy rain. The vast majority of the ward area was served by a drainage system, but the problem was that some 80% of the ground was covered in concrete and the rain could not be absorbed into the earth. Instead, it all ran off at once down roadside drains, and this resulted in the whole drainage system being swamped with rainwater well beyond its capacity to cope. Murase was working at the time in the ward’s health center, and he was particularly perturbed by the constant problem of flooding. He finally came to the conclusion that the solution lay in the use of rainwater.

The use of rainwater can be seen in the construction of the Kokugikan, the national gymnasium for sumo wrestling. When this arena was constructed in 1985, the proposals put forward by Murase and his colleagues came to fruition with the installation below the main hall of a rainwater tank with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters. The rainwater stored in this tank is used for flushing toilets and in the building’s air conditioning system.

Murase now acts as the head of the secretariat of People for Rainwater, an organization that carries out a wide range of activities connected to the use of rainwater. People for Rainwater has recently been helping people in Bangladesh who

for many years have drunk water contaminated by naturally-occurring arsenic. Working with a local NGO, it is installing rainwater plants to secure safe supplies of drinking water. So far, 300 rainwater plants have been successfully installed.

“As a global citizen, I want to help other people in trouble,” says Murase.

“Rainwater brings benefits to us all regardless of national borders. If we look at Japan and Asia in terms of a vast hydrological cycle, we are all connected dynamically together.” The traditional wisdom passed down from the Edo period is now spreading from Japan across Asia.

1. In many countries the temperatures have been getting increasingly higher in recent decades.
2. *Uchimizu*, sprinkling water, is a Japanese custom in summer that has newly started recently.
3. Japanese people would suppress the annoying cloud of dust in the Edo period.
4. Many people take part in the *uchimizu* events to cool down the area, even going so far as to clean up the streets.
5. In some countries in southern Asia sprinkling water outside is strictly forbidden since it is thought to be a waste of natural resource.
6. In Sumida Ward of Tokyo rainwater is experimentally used for firefighting.
7. Most of the rain water in Sumida Ward would directly flow into the drainage system in a short time, and it often caused the area to flood.
8. A huge water tank to store rain water is installed under the main hall of Kokugikan, and the water gathered in it is used for flushing toilets and for air-conditioning.

9. People for Rainwater is one of the local NGOs in Bangladesh.
10. We can conclude that one of the Japanese traditions is now serving to help foreign people secure the fresh water supply.