

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 JAPANESE

GOVERNMENT (MONBUKAGAKUSHO) SCHOLARSHIPS 2012

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(専修学校留学生)

SPECIALIZED TRAINING COLLEGE STUDENTS

英 語

ENGLISH

注意 ☆試験時間は 60 分。

PLEASE NOTE : THE TEST PERIOD IS 60 MINUTES.

ENGLISH  
(2012)

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

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

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

- This watch cost (     ) my whole salary last month.  
1. to me                      2. me                              3. of me                              4. for me
- Ken was seen (     ) out of the department store.  
1. coming                      2. come                              3. came                              4. to coming
- You should ignore (     ) Kathy says about this topic.  
1. which                      2. that                              3. whatever                              4. however
- A: Does she want to take part in the next discussion?  
B: (     ) I know, she is eager to do so.  
1. If                              2. As long as                              3. As far as                              4. As much as
- I don't know (     ) the students in the school; I know only some of them.  
1. none                              2. any of                              3. both                              4. all of
- We'll have to move that big desk; it's really (     ) the way.  
1. in                              2. of                              3. by                              4. to

7. If you take this pill two times a day, it should ( ) your cold.  
1. recover      2. treat      3. heal      4. cure
8. He got a 10,000 yen ( ) for a no-parking zone.  
1. charge      2. fine      3. fee      4. fare
9. I can not ( ) her rudeness.  
1. tolerate      2. let      3. allow      4. permit
10. How would people who use cellular phones regularly ever ( ) themselves to a life without them?  
1. adopt      2. accept      3. adapt      4. adequate
11. When it is too hot outside, I want to stay in the ( ).  
1. sunlight      2. shadow      3. darkness      4. shade
12. There is little possibility, ( ), that my car will be repaired by Sunday.  
1. if ever      2. if any      3. if only      4. if not
13. I don't like my coffee ( ).  
1. good      2. dark      3. strong      4. thick
14. This regulation will deprive us ( ) our basic rights.  
1. of      2. on      3. with      4. in
15. Don't stick your ( ) into my business.  
1. hair      2. neck      3. finger      4. nose

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

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

1. I (     ) her writing ability.
  1. was greatly impressed be
  2. was impressed greatly
  3. was greatly impressed by
  4. came to be impressed
  
2. When we got to the site of the traffic accident, the cars (     ) the police.
  1. had inspected by
  2. were being inspected by
  3. were inspecting
  4. had been inspected
  
3. You are not permitted to take pictures , so (     ) a camera.
  1. there's no point to take
  2. it's no point to take
  3. there's no point in taking
  4. it's no point in taking
  
4. This is an apartment. (     ) that you cannot have pets.
  1. Regardless of saying
  2. One cannot but saying
  3. Need I say more
  4. It goes without saying
  
5. Our work (     ), almost all the employees of the company took vacation.
  1. completed
  2. had completed
  3. having completed
  4. being completing
  
6. We want to go to the amusement park in her car tomorrow because our car still won't (     ).
  1. have fixed
  2. have been fixed
  3. has been fixed
  4. fixed

7. A lot of people criticized me, but I did what (      ).
1. I thought was right
  2. I thought I was right
  3. I was thought right
  4. I thought it was right
8. Eric found that the suitcase was too heavy (      ).
1. that he couldn't carry
  2. for his carrying
  3. that he could not carry it
  4. for him to carry
9. I (      ) for very long when a telephone call from my sister woke me up.
1. haven't slept
  2. haven't been sleeping
  3. didn't sleep
  4. hadn't been sleeping
10. A: Is that Japanese restaurant next to the stationery shop new?  
B: No, I think (      ) for more than a year now.
1. it is opened
  2. it was open
  3. it's been open
  4. it's open
11. Mike lost his key yesterday. He (      ) it in the bus.
1. must have dropped
  2. must have been dropped
  3. must drop
  4. must be dropping
12. I was totally exhausted. Otherwise, I (      ) to the party with you yesterday.
1. had gone
  2. would go
  3. went
  4. would have gone
13. I am deeply grateful for your kindness. I (      ) by myself.
1. can not have managed
  2. could not have managed
  3. could not manage
  4. can not manage

14. This factory has (        ) as that one.
1. as many four times computers      2. as four times many computers  
3. four times as many computers      4. four times many as computers
15. This new machine is (        ) than that one.
1. much faster                              2. more slower  
3. many slower                              4. more faster

**III Complete these sentences, putting the 6 words or phrases 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 sentences.**

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

**EXAMPLE:** It doesn't (1. or not 2. if 3. whether 4. about me 5. come 6. to me 7. matter 8. you will ).

**ANSWER:** 7 → 6 → 3 → 8 → 5 → 1  
( \* 2 and 4 are NOT USED )

1. There are ( 1. one 2. others 3. several ways 4. in 5. inform 6. to 7. of what 8. the ) has on one's mind.
2. The song ( 1. always 2. who 3. was 4. of 5. which 6. reminds me 7. to 8. my friend ) good at playing the guitar.
3. We have had five meetings ( 1. this matter 2. have not 3. still 4. with 5. and we 6. so far 7. by 8. about ) decided what to do.

4. Teeth may ( 1. with 2. eaten 3. sweets 4. be 5. are 6. ruined  
7. to 8. if ) frequently.
5. She hurried to the station, ( 1. find that 2. left 3. not 4. had  
5. only to 6. already 7. in 8. the train ).
6. Be careful ( 1. whatever 2. judge 3. or not 4. when we 5. in which  
6. whether people 7. by how often 8. are sincere ) they smile.
7. I saw ( 1. with 2. standing there 3. her 4. on 5. in 6. to  
7. her hair 8. waving ) the wind.
8. Little ( 1. they owe 2. how much 3. young people 4. of 5. some  
6. do 7. realize 8. any ) their parents.
9. The report showed ( 1. is the highest 2. the temperature 3. in  
4. area 5. that 6. of the city's central 7. than that of 8. is higher )  
its suburbs.
10. It makes ( 1. of 2. she lies 3. to me 4. or not 5. difference  
6. little 7. whether 8. few ).

#### IV Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

Online distance learning is an instructional system which connects learners with educational resources. Students work on their own at home, at work, or at school and communicate with faculty and other students via e-mail, electronic forums, videoconferencing, chat rooms, bulletin boards, instant messaging and other forms of computer-based communication. There are both advantages and disadvantages to online distance learning.

There are many benefits to using online distance learning environments. Online education is available all the time and anywhere. [ A ] there are drawbacks for some learners. The online learner only has the written text and no other face to face cues. This may confuse the learner and cause misunderstanding. While distance learning allows for an openness, it is also cumbersome because it is done by e-mail messages and writing and therefore may take more time than face-to-face learning. The sheer bulk of messages can sometimes be overwhelming for many online students.

Universities, colleges and schools use virtual online distance learning environments. These are important for students who may be unable to attend classes for various reasons like illnesses or busy everyday schedules. Some learners just want to further their studies at home. They enjoy the convenience of home learning as they take regular programs or enrichment classes.

Online courses keep learners very occupied at all hours of the day. There is a great deal of messages and other online resources to read and respond to. Most learners have regular jobs or attend regular school classes on ground as well.



[ A ], the benefits are clear. Online distance learning is becoming very popular. Some virtual online classes have become a profitable business as they replace regular traditional means of learning.

Reference:Deutsch,N. Online distance learning.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct number:**

Q1. Which one does not correctly describe online distance learning?

1. online distance learning has many benefits as well as drawbacks
2. online distance learning may take more time than face to face learning because there are many emails that need to be read and written
3. online distance learning is a term we apply to any distance learning course that is done by means of computers
4. online distance learning is suitable for busy and sick students and is not suitable for students who are taking ground classes

Q2. Which one is not a problem mentioned in the text for learners taking online distance learning courses?

1. students cannot further their studies at home with online distance learning
2. students are very busy when taking online distance learning courses
3. limited face to face learning may lead to misunderstanding
4. some students don't know how to deal with so much writing

Q3. Which one does not describe most online distance learners?

1. they have normal jobs
2. they take regular classes
3. they are busy throughout the day
4. they are sick all the time

Q4. The word “cumbersome” in the second paragraph means

1. to take enough time
2. to be overwhelming
3. to be troublesome
4. to be expensive

Q5. The missing word in [A] is

1. furthermore
2. however
3. thus
4. for example

**V** Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

As summer comes near, many children are really happy to forget about school for a few months. However, they might be taking that goal too seriously. Studies have found that children typically forget between one and three months' worth of school learning during the summer months. Spelling and math abilities suffer the most, while reading is not really influenced by the time off. The most probable reason for this is that most children read at least occasionally outside of the classroom, whether newspapers, magazines, books, or video game guides. However, their math and spelling skills only get exercised in the school setting.

The original purpose of summer vacations was to let farm children have time off to help work in the fields in the high growing season, but this reason is no longer valid since fewer kids actually work on farms today. Some cities in the United States,

such as Los Angeles, have moved to a year-round school calendar, which may help reduce the academic decline that occurs during the long summer vacation. Most cities maintain the normal nine and a half-month calendars. To improve skills and to maintain a good level of preparation, superintendents recommend trips to museums, summer camps, vacations with educational components, and visits to libraries to keep kids mentally alert and interested throughout the summer.

There are other educational systems that provide vacations while still keeping students' skills sharp. For example, in Japan students attend class for seven weeks consecutively, followed by two weeks of vacation. This continues throughout the year. In Italy, students attend class six days per week, but finish at 1:30 PM each day, so that school does not dominate their life the way that it does in America, where students attend high school from 7:45 AM until 3:00 PM each week day. In areas where there are not enough classrooms—in Afghanistan or Somalia, [ A ]—older students attend classes in the morning while the younger kids go to school in the afternoon.

School administrators and educational specialists fear that the three-month summer vacation halts the continuity of learning. Just as students become accustomed to new math equations or new concepts in reading, writing, or critical thinking skills, they “shut down” for an extended period. When they go back to school after the long summer vacation, they take up to two months to return to their previous level of proficiency. And so the debate continues: whether to continue the status-quo in terms of vacations or to seek changes based on the Los Angeles or the Japanese models.

Reference: University of Michigan

**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct number:**

Q1. Which skill suffers the least over the summer vacation?

1. math
2. spelling
3. reading
4. writing

Q2. What is **not** mentioned as providing an alternative to the traditional nine-month school year with a long summer vacation?

1. classes in two shifts
2. classes on Saturdays and Sundays
3. a year-round school calendar
4. two-week vacations spread throughout the year

Q3. According to the reading, the main problem of the traditional nine-month school year with a long summer vacation is \_\_\_\_\_

1. the students are happy to forget about school
2. the students' learning cycle is stopped
3. the students fail to return to their prior level of proficiency
4. the students cannot get used to new concepts, equations, or skills

Q4. The phrase "status quo" in the last paragraph means

1. to change the condition of something
2. to get used to the conditions of something
3. to improve the conditions of something
4. to keep the conditions of something

Q5. The missing word in [A] is

1. for example
2. such as
3. like
4. likewise

**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 letter "T" or "F" only.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Apparently, British diplomats and other embassy staff have found that the second hardest language is Japanese, which will probably come as no surprise to many, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (forms of a noun according to whether it is subject, object, genitive, etc). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone, but it causes British diplomatic personnel, who are generally used to learning languages, the most difficulty. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

- Q1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is not relevant to first language acquisition.
- Q2. Portuguese is definitely easier than Spanish.
- Q3. Chinese is the hardest language in the world.
- Q4. A speaker of a European language may find the Chinese writing system harder than a Japanese speaker.
- Q5. Teachers and the motivation to learn a foreign language are important in determining how easy it is to learn the language.
- Q6. The Hungarian alphabet causes few problems for British speakers.
- Q7. Tabassaran has more cases than Hungarian.
- Q8. Hungarian uses the same alphabet as English.
- Q9. It is easier to learn another language that is related to our mother tongue.
- Q10. There is no precise answer to the question about which language is the hardest to learn.