

2013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 2013

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(専修学校留学生)

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  
(2013)

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

Marks	
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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.

1. He has been successful ( ).

1. just now      2. so far      3. as far      4. in those days

2. She never looks at this picture ( ) thinking of her school days.

1. only      2. very      3. without      4. but

3. The committee ( ) ten members.

1. consist of      2. is consisted of      3. is consisting of      4. consists of

4. A: Tim, why were you late for music class today?

B: Well, Nancy called me when I was just ( ) to leave the house.

1. over      2. about      3. close      4. with

5. Ken decided to leave the office, so he did not get a raise in spite of his

( ) achievements.

1. impress      2. impression      3. impressively      4. impressive

6. The weather forecast calls ( ) another hot and humid day tomorrow.  
1. by                      2. of                      3. for                      4. in
7. I will see you. We have to hit the ( ) early in the morning.  
1. road                      2. slope                      3. way                      4. malls
8. A wide variety of goods are ( ) in that shop.  
1. availability              2. available              3. availableness              4. availingly
9. I would rather walk ( ) wait for the next bus.  
1. than                      2. for                      3. to                      4. in
10. ( ) you have to do is to bring it.  
1. Only                      2. All                      3. For                      4. Just
11. What a pity that you ( ) leave so early!  
1. would                      2. could                      3. should                      4. might
12. Nancy is ( ) the tallest girls of them all.  
1. by far                      2. best                      3. most                      4. very
13. They were caught ( ) a shower on their way home.  
1. in                      2. by                      3. at                      4. to
14. A great number of inns in the recently merged city office has easy ( )  
to many famous tourist sites.  
1. accessibly              2. accessed              3. access                      4. accessible

15. It is estimated that the cost of the ( ) of the new project will exceed three million dollars.

1. constructional      2. construction      3. constructed      4. constructive

**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. She ( ) a painter.

1. was not anything of      2. is something of  
3. is something like      4. is something in

2. They were very tired, and ( ), it began to rain.

1. to make matters worse      2. to begin with  
3. to tell the truth      4. to be sure

3. I ( ) her attitude.

1. cannot help to admire      2. cannot help admire  
3. can not help but admiring      4. cannot help but admire

4. I ( ) these old stamps in the drawer.

1. come by      2. came across  
3. came to      4. came up

5. ( ) the current crisis, the economy will not recover soon.

1. Talking of      2. Taking into  
3. Strictly speaking of      4. Judging from

6. A: Could you ( ) a few things for me at the shop on your way home, Mary?

B: Sure, no problem. Just make a list of what you want.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. pick up | 2. call out   |
| 3. turn on | 4. break down |

7. Tomoko ( ) to hear that her favorite team lost the game.

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. disappoints  | 2. was disappointing |
| 3. disappointed | 4. was disappointed  |

8. Everything should be done ( ) the rules.

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. in case of | 2. in accordance with |
| 3. by way of  | 4. in place of        |

9. Eric pulled the weed hard, but it ( ).

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. would have come out | 2. would come out              |
| 3. wouldn't come out   | 4. wouldn't have been come out |

10. A: May I use this pencil?

B: ( ).

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Yes, you will.       | 2. No, you must not. |
| 3. Sure, you can do it. | 4. Sure, go ahead.   |

11. Although he ( ) in Japan, Ken moved to Canada when he was a child.

That is why he speaks English very well.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. has been born | 2. to be born |
| 3. was born      | 4. is born    |



1. The restaurant was ordered ( 1.with 2. close 3. weeks 4. in 5. for a  
6. to 7. few 8. on ) hygienic grounds.
2. To be ( 1. mean 2. with 3. to get 4. always 5. successful 6. does not  
7. for 8. in life ) riches or honor.
3. We need to inspect ( 1. things 2. we 3. for 4. decide 5. before  
6. the expensive 7. in 8. to ) buy it .
4. The bamboo had a ( 1. strips 2. people 3. of paper 4. had written  
5. who 6. in what 7. on which 8. lot of ) their hopes.
5. It would be possible now, but ( 1. it 2. in 3. quite 4. but 5. when  
6. was 7. those 8. impossible ) days.
6. A friend of mine told me ( 1. been on 2. of 3. had run 4. I would have  
5. that 6. told 7. faster 8. if I ) time.
7. The bad road obliged ( 1. our destination 2. later 3. to 4. for  
5. much 6.more 7. get to 8.us ) than the scheduled time.
8. Reading is ( 1. to 2. with 3. food 4. the 5. in 6. is 7. what  
8. mind ) to the body.
9. Young people look ( 1.forward 2. when 3. it 4. to 5. the day  
6. they can 7. for 8. travel ) abroad.

10. Humans should not ( 1. robots 2.to 3.will 4. over 5.that 6.worry  
7. in 8. take ) the world.

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

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

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

[A], the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and

lead to the new arrival rejecting or pulling away from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, [A] lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then makes the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

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

Q1. All of the following are true about culture shock EXCEPT?

1. It has five stages.
2. It occurs when we move to a new place.
3. It occurs in other cultures.
4. It affects our brain and personality.

Q2. The missing word in [A] is

1. For example
2. Therefore
3. Furthermore
4. Unfortunately

Q3. Which stage is the most difficult stage of culture shock?

1. The first stage
2. The second stage
3. The third stage
4. The fourth stage

Q4. According to the author, reverse culture shock is caused by:

1. your native culture's change over time.
2. life challenges and struggles over time.
3. changes in yourself and your culture over time.
4. its unexpected nature over time.

Q5. Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?

1. The honeymoon phase of culture shock can last a long time.
2. The adjustment phase of culture shock occurs in the third stage.
3. After the second phase, you can become an expert of the new culture.
4. Culture shock may continue even after you return home.

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

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

Not all children who grow up inside a culture are completely influenced by that culture. Some young people find that they are more interested in nature or the culture of other people at a very young age.

The most famous painter in Victoria's history is Emily Carr. She was born in 1871 and, as a child, she discovered that walking in the woods appealed more to her than playing with other children. She discovered that she was more interested in roaming the streets of old Victoria than playing at home with dolls and spending her time brushing her hair and putting pretty ribbons in it.

Emily was a chubby little girl who spent much of her childhood in Beacon Hill Park, which was very close to her family home. Drawing fascinated her, and she also liked to play with the animals she kept as pets. She had ducks and chickens, and even domesticated a crow. In later life she had several dogs and a pet monkey too! She often wandered around the streets of Victoria and was particularly interested in the First Nations people and the Chinese people she saw in Victoria's Chinatown. [1]

At the age of sixteen she began to study drawing seriously. She eventually travelled to San Francisco and Paris to study art, but always returned to her beloved forests of the Pacific Northwest in the Victoria area. [2]

As she became a young, strong and independent woman Emily began to go on longer and longer trips into the unchartered forests to paint and draw what she saw. [3] She loved the free and simple lifestyle she saw the First Nations people living. [4] In the summer of 1895 she went on an expedition with two other women to explore the wilderness along the Cowichan River that runs through Duncan, just north of Victoria.

Some time later she travelled up the coast by boat to visit and draw the native villages along the way. This required great daring and strength. This wilderness was truly wild; there were no police or Coast Guard if she got into trouble - and no radio to call for help.

The First Nations people called her "Klee Wyck", which means "Laughing One", and she knew more about their lifestyle and the forests of B.C. than any other European woman. When you look at her paintings, you can sense the atmosphere of these dark, mysterious forests. Her paintings are now very famous and, although the dark colours may not be attractive to some people, they evoke the beauty and mystery of the deep woods and the skill of a great artist. Emily was a very brave and independent woman. She walked for kilometer after kilometer through the woods alone, even though she knew that bears, cougars and wolves might be her only companions.

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

Q1. Which one means the SAME as "evoke"?

1. make you feel
2. make you understand
3. make you see
4. make you draw

Q2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Emily Carr?

1. She was attracted to other cultures and nature.
2. She did not play with children and was not a pretty girl.
3. She had many pets and was able to tame wild animals.
4. She painted pictures of forests and used dark colors.

Q3. The following sentence can be added to the passage.

Their culture and way of dressing seemed so distinct from her own.

Where would it best fit in?

1. [1]
2. [2]
3. [3]
4. [4]

Q4: Which one is the best example of Emily Carr's brave and independent character?

1. She did not play with dolls or with her hair.
2. She went to study in San Francisco and Paris.
3. She went on an expedition with two women.
4. She traveled to places considered to be true wilderness.

Q5: According to the passage, The First Nations people

1. originally came from China.
2. had a free lifestyle in the wilderness.
3. were painted in Emily Carr's paintings.
4. lived along the coast in boats.

**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.

In the last century, there have been many advances in communication technology. Technology makes it possible to communicate with people all over the world. People around the world can receive news about other countries, and learn about other cultures and people. Turn on the TV and watch the news. Local people are being interviewed in East Asia, in the Balkans, or in Africa. And they are telling us in English what is happening in their communities. English is becoming the language used to communicate around the world.

Although English is used around the world, it is not the most common native language (language spoken at home). There are about 372 million native English speakers in the world. About 5700 million people speak a native language other than English. The native language spoken by the most people in the world is Chinese. After Chinese, Hindi and Urdu have the second most speakers, followed by English. Spanish and Arabic have almost as many native speakers as English. Even in the United States, Spanish and Chinese are the native languages for many people.

In many countries, English is spoken as a second language. It is used for business and in government. English is the official language of government in more than 75 countries. Even the European Central Bank has English as its official language. In India, English is very widely used. Indian English has many special words, though, and there are dictionaries of Indian English. Some countries have even developed a special kind of English that is hard for other speakers of English to understand. For example, there is Spanglish (English and Spanish), Singlish (Singaporean English) and Taglish (spoken in the Philippines).

English is the most common language used on the Internet, but this is

changing. Currently, about 80% of what is on the Internet is in English. In 1999, about 54% of Internet users were native English speakers. However, non-native English speakers are the fastest growing group of new Internet users. As the use of the Internet grows around the world, other languages will be used more and more. But English will still be the language most often used to communicate between speakers of other languages, especially in business.

- Q1. According to this passage, technology has helped people to learn English.
- Q2. Local people in many countries outside the United States watch the news in English.
- Q3. Native speakers of languages other than English exceed the number of native speakers of English.
- Q4. A second language is the language that is spoken at work.
- Q5. Spanish and Arabic are as commonly spoken at home as English.
- Q6. The United States has many native speakers of Chinese and Spanish.
- Q7. English as a second language is used often in government and business situations.
- Q8. Spanglish is hard for people who are not native speakers of Spanish to understand.
- Q9. English used to be the most common language used on the Internet.
- Q10. Although non-native speakers of English are increasingly using the Internet, business will continue to use English as the language for communication.