

2014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 2014

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
(2014)

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.

- () you really feel better tomorrow, stay in bed all day.
1. While 2. Even 3. Unless 4. Then
- I will return the card to Mike the next time I () him.
1. have seen 2. will see 3. see 4. saw
- Remember () I have just told you. It is very important to you.
1. which 2. what 3. as 4. that
- Could you please () an eye on my suitcase till I come back?
1. look 2. watch 3. catch 4. keep
- I am afraid there is no () of seeing her till tomorrow.
1. use 2. wish 3. chance 4. ability
- You are responsible () keeping your room tidy.
1. by 2. of 3. for 4. in

7. The earthquake was the biggest () that I had ever experienced.
 1. so 2. of 3. all 4. one
8. I felt quite () after taking a bath.
 1. to refresh 2. refresh 3. refreshing 4. refreshed
9. Do you need () exercise to remain healthy?
 1. most 2. many 3. much 4. a few
10. I would rather walk () go by taxi.
 1. to 2. in 3. than 4. for
11. Do you think she () her mother?
 1. resemble to 2. resembles 3. resemble with 4. is resembling
12. Most people like to make () about the weather.
 1. talk 2. forecast 3. things 4. predictions
13. The growth in the internet () the growth in personal computers.
 1. resulted in 2. resulted from 3. results 4. was resulted
14. () trees will lead to a reduction in the amount of CO₂ in the air.
 1. Planting 2. Plant 3. Planter 4. Plants
15. Scientists were able to explore the deep ocean floor () new technologies.
 1. due 2. because of 3. because 4. as a result

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. Please let me know if you () the parcel by tomorrow.
 1. haven't received
 2. didn't received
 3. won't have received
 4. won't receive

2. The project () until next year because of the budget shortage.
 1. will be postponed
 2. is postponing
 3. has postponed
 4. will have been postponed

3. () that this is a serious issue.
 1. It is important for you to realize
 2. You are important to realize
 3. It is important for you realizing
 4. You are important realizing

4. You shouldn't go any () into the matter.
 1. farther
 2. better
 3. further
 4. later

5. It's () that I'd like to go to the picnic.
 1. such beautiful a day
 2. a beautiful day so
 3. such a beautiful day
 4. a so beautiful day

6. A: Is it possible for them to get there by tomorrow morning?
B: ().
 1. I do not think it.
 2. I think it possible.
 3. Why not?
 4. I'm afraid not.

7. () not been for your advice, I would have failed.
1. Were it
 2. Has it
 3. Had it
 4. Had there
8. () the sky, it will snow this afternoon.
1. It being
 2. Generally speaking
 3. Though
 4. Judging from
9. The service at the hotel was terrible, to () the facilities.
1. say needless
 2. say nothing of
 3. mention needless
 4. mention of
10. I didn't attend the swimming class and ().
1. Mary did neither
 2. either was Mary
 3. neither was Mary
 4. neither did Mary
11. Her Japanese novel was ().
1. superior to Mike's
 2. superior for Mike's
 3. superior as Mike's
 4. superior than Mike's
12. Not () any answer, I sent him an e-mail again.
1. have received
 2. received
 3. having received
 4. to receive
13. Kate betrayed Tom, () he got angry with her.
1. this is how
 2. that is why
 3. in that way
 4. that was a reason

14. He () the book, but he doesn't really remember the plot.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. may have read | 2. must not have read |
| 3. might not have read | 4. should have read |

15. () her work, she couldn't go to the movie.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Finishing not | 2. Not having finished |
| 3. Not being finished | 4. Not finished |

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. We experience (1. night 2. day 3. because of 4. rotation 5. out 6. to 7. and 8. the Earth's) on its axis.

2. My friends say that they (1. much 2. as 3. see 4. with 5. like 6. you 7. to 8. very).

3. The artists have (1. to 2. for 3. promoting 4. Japan 5. the purpose of 6. in 7. come 8. with) their new album.

4. It was (1. lend 2. me 3. you 4. for 5. very kind 6. with 7. to 8. of) your book.
5. The driver (1. for 2. kept 3. waited 4. while 5. running 6. was 7. we 8. the engine) for Tom.
6. People over (1. for 2. seventy 3. in 4. not 5. pay 6. to 7. admission 8. need) this art museum.
7. The plants of the (1. influenced 2. are 3. in 4. dry 5. the 6. forest 7. strongly 8. tropical) by physical factors.
8. I owe it to (1. able to 2. in 3. up 4. you 5. catch 6. I was 7. for 8. that) the class work.
9. It goes (1. more 2. without 3. is 4. for 5. that 6. saying 7. health 8. get) precious than wealth.
10. Do to others (1. you 2. to 3. others 4. as 5. would 6. do 7. have 8. other do) to you.

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

Okinawa is a small island in Japan. Some of the people who live there are the poorest people in the country. But Okinawans enjoy riches of a different kind—they have the longest life-expectancy rate in the world. The average

Okinawan woman lives to the age of 86, while the average Okinawan man lives to be 78. The island also has the highest ratio of centenarians in the world. At the beginning of 2002, 457 Okinawans were 100 years old or older. That's 34.7 centenarians per 100,000 Okinawans. Compare that to the United States, which only has 10 centenarians per 100,000 Americans.

Okinawans don't wait out the final years of their long lives in hospitals or convalescent care facilities. They remain healthy through their final days. Dementia, senility, and coronary heart disease are almost nonexistent among these older Okinawans. [A] , compared to the United States, Okinawa's death rate for coronary heart disease is 80% lower. And Okinawans are more likely than Americans to survive heart attacks on the rare occasions that heart attacks occur.

So what is the secret to the Okinawans' health and longevity? Is it a healthy diet? Exercise? Stress reduction? Attention to spirituality? It isn't any one of these things, but a balanced combination of the four.

The Okinawan diet consists mostly of vegetables and whole grains. Okinawans also eat a lot of fruit, soy products, like tofu, and fish rich in Omega-3 fatty acids, such as tuna, mackerel, and salmon. Most Okinawans drink at least six glasses of water and six cups of tea every day. The green tea that many of them drink is lower in caffeine than other teas and is rich in antioxidants, which are believed to help prevent cancer, heart disease, and stroke.

Okinawans continue to practice martial arts, ride bicycles, dance, garden, walk, and fish well into their old age, which helps keep them looking and feeling healthy. They have relaxed schedules, which reduces their stress levels. And they pay attention to their spirituality and their inner selves through prayer and meditation. Each of these behaviors is an important piece of the Okinawan formula for health and longevity.

There is evidence that it is their behavior, not genetics, that allows Okinawans to live longer than most of us. Okinawans living in Brazil and eating a

typical Brazilian diet rich in red meat have a life expectancy 17 years lower than that of their countrymen in Okinawa. This means that there is hope for the rest of us to learn the habits that Okinawans have developed so we can live long, healthy lives too.

Retrieved from *E-Learning Companion* by Ryan Watkins and Michael Corry

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct number:

Q1. All of the following are true about Okinawans EXCEPT?

1. Some Okinawans are the poorest people in Japan.
2. There is a high ratio of Okinawans who are more than 100 years old.
3. When they are older, Okinawans spend their time in convalescent homes.
4. The average Okinawan woman lives longer than the average Okinawan man.

Q2. The missing word in [A] is

1. For example
2. In fact
3. Furthermore
4. Unfortunately

Q3. What is NOT a secret to Okinawans' health and longevity?

1. Doing martial arts
2. Following schedules
3. Doing prayer and meditation
4. Drinking water and green tea

Q4. According to the author, which one is TRUE about older Okinawans?

1. Older Okinawans do not die in hospitals.
2. Older Okinawans do not die of heart disease.
3. Older Okinawans do not have dementia.
4. Older Okinawans do not usually have heart attacks.

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

1. Although some Okinawans are poor, they are rich in living a long life.
2. Okinawans in Brazil are genetically different from Okinawans in Japan.
3. Okinawans' diet consists of vegetables, whole grains, fish, soy, and fruit.
4. Okinawans behavior is important in sustaining their long lives.

V Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

It's possible that while you are at work, you may dream about a month of Sundays, but your boss wishes for a week of Tuesdays. That's because s/he probably knows that productivity is one of the main factors bolstering a company's growth. And a recent poll shows that workers are most productive on Tuesdays! [1] Accountemps, an employment agency, conducted a national survey of office managers, which shows that by the middle of the week, they see a dramatic productivity decrease. While Monday is considered second in "productivity value," only nine percent of office managers think Wednesday is the peak productivity day. Five percent believe it is Thursday. And Friday, well, you can just imagine! However, forty-eight percent of the managers polled said that Tuesday is, by far, the most productive day of the week. [2]

A close analysis of workweek rhythms would turn up some obvious reasons

for those survey results. [3] First of all, Monday is overloaded with meetings, designed to "get things moving," and everybody knows meetings aren't very productive. Wednesday is "hump day" - get over it as painlessly as possible, a worker thinks, and the week is more than halfway over. On Thursday, people are running out of steam; and Friday, everybody's thinking about the weekend. [4] Tuesdays, employees hit peak performance because they are very focused on day-to-day activities. Also, it's usually the first day of the week when they're focused on their own task. They're not in meetings that take them away from their primary responsibilities. Actually, Tuesdays can be quite hectic. Workers are arriving at work fairly frantic. And so, in 10 hours, they're doing 20 hours work. That's productive, but it's also tough.

This does not mean that nothing happens on the last three days of the workweek. Things do not get so lax that people are sitting with their feet on desks, sipping coffee and talking on the phone all day, but there's a definite lack of focus. The pace softens and the rhythm slows down. And this is not healthy: it produces fatigue and lowers productivity. To prevent this midweek slowdown, some management consultants suggest that employers avoid jamming so many meetings into Mondays. Work deadlines can be rescheduled to stretch out the workflow. Variations in productivity are only natural, but both workers and bosses win when the peaks and valleys are less dramatic than they are now.

Retrieved from *E-Learning Companion* by Ryan Watkins and Michael Corry

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct number:

Q1. Which word in the reading passage above means the SAME as "*frantic*"?

1. focused
2. hectic
3. tough
4. overloaded

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

1. You should wish for a week of Tuesdays.
2. Your boss wishes for a week of Tuesdays.
3. Managers should wish for a week of Tuesdays.
4. You probably do not dream about a week of Tuesdays.

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

There are reasons why the other days aren't productive, but what makes Tuesday special?

Where would it best fit in?

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

Q4: Which day of the week are we most productive after Tuesdays?

1. Monday.
2. Wednesday.
3. Thursday.
4. Friday.

Q5: According to the passage, how can the peaks and valleys of the workweek be reduced?

1. Prevent fatigue and increase productivity.
2. Cancel meetings on Mondays.
3. Reschedule deadlines to other days.
4. Reschedule meetings to Tuesdays.

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.

Don't we find it irresistible? The Internet is everywhere, and it is loved and used by everyone for everything. Many of us get up in the morning, and before saying hello to anyone we live with or before even having breakfast, we sit down and use and enjoy the Internet. We get our news, receive our mail, send our letters, write to our teachers, do our shopping, arrange our lives, schedule our travels, meet new friends, review all the knowledge in the universe, and most of us do it while we are sitting in a chair looking at screen. Can life get any better? Well, there are some disadvantages mixed in with all the advantages, and sometimes it is a good idea to take a closer look at the other side of paradise. But for now, let's just look at all the things we like to do with our new number one companion of the 21st century.

The United States military began the Internet with a small network of computers in the swinging 1960s. Non-military users began enjoying the benefits when companies and American universities were given access to do research related to military projects. The information window was opened and could not be closed. In 1989, the World Wide Web was presented to the world. I think any of us who make

the Internet a daily companion would agree that nothing has been the same since we first decided to go online.

A quick survey reveals that most people will tell you that they use the Internet to stay in touch with others on the Internet. Most of us say that writing or receiving e-mail is our number one use of the Internet. We do this at home, at work, or wherever we sit down at a computer. We send and receive e-mails for fun, for personal reasons, daily for business, and in all areas of our work. The Internet allows us to communicate from room to room, city to city, or country to country for the same price and the same immediate speed. Correspondence is king of Internet use.

As students, we use the Internet to do research and help us with our assignments. Friends or teachers often suggest we look up an article on the web. We act on those suggestions nearly as frequently as we write e-mails. We love the ability to grab quick chunks of information and make it ours. As students, we no longer have to search through dusty books and spend money, copying articles to get our research done. This unique research tool is available twenty-four hours a day, every day of the week, or as long as have electricity or a form of power to get us online.

For those of us who have watched travel agencies close up their doors and go out of business, we know that online travel is the future, and the future has arrived. Wherever we want to go and however we want to get there, the Internet is our guide and companion to those destinations. The Internet has changed the way we travel forever. Go online with a credit card in hand, and you can arrange for hotel in Dallas, a rental car in Los Angeles, or a safari in Kenya.

Electronic commerce or e-commerce is one of the fastest growing areas of Internet use. E-commerce is the buying and selling of either services or merchandise while using the Internet. Buying cars, sending musical greeting cards, downloading the newest music, and even trading stocks are done everyday on the Internet before

some of us see the sun rise. Just imagine how many millions and millions of dollars have changed due to commercial activities since you started reading this.

Retrieved from *E-Learning Companion* by Ryan Watkins and Michael Corry

- Q1. According to the passage, the Internet is available everywhere in the world and is used for everything.
- Q2. Our frequent use and access to the Internet is not without disadvantages.
- Q3. The Internet originated with research of military projects in universities.
- Q4. The Internet was not always available to the general public.
- Q5. The Internet has become our best friend in the 21st century.
- Q6. Correspondence with friends is the primary way in which the Internet is used.
- Q7. For students, researching online means more time spent copying articles.
- Q8. Travel agents and travel agencies are no longer able to arrange trips.
- Q9. E-commerce is where goods and services are bought and sold online.
- Q10. In this passage, the Internet is described as being irresistible, convenient, and life changing.