

2016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 2016

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
(2016)

Name	(Please print full name, underlining family name)	
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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. I have no idea when she () next time.

1. came 2. will come 3. has come 4. comes

2. () being extremely rich, Ann was not satisfied with her life.

1. In spite of 2. Despite that 3. Instead of 4. Even for

3. I enjoy () a walk every weekend.

1. going for 2. to go for 3. going to 4. to go to

4. This bag was so heavy that she had to () Mike to help her carry it.

1. have 2. let 3. get 4. make

5. They () the problem with the economic system.

1. discussed of 2. discussed with 3. discussed about 4. discussed

6. This picture () her of happy memories from her past.

1. leave 2. recollect 3. remember 4. reminded

7. We doubt if Mary () the day after tomorrow.

1. came 2. will come 3. comes 4. come

8. Kate is often spoken () Japanese on the street.
1. by to 2. by 3. to by 4. to
9. A: How () going fishing?
B: I'd rather go shopping.
1. like 2. wonderful 3. nice 4. about
10. It was natural for her () angry.
1. to get 2. got 3. get 4. to getting
11. () a little more patience, Nancy would have succeeded.
1. For 2. But for 3. With 4. Owing to
12. Mary was afraid of () to meet Tom tomorrow.
1. being not able 2. not being able 3. to be not able 4. not to be able
13. () from a distance, the mountain looked like an animal.
1. Observing 2. Seeing 3. Seen 4. Taken
14. There is no one here who can () the problem.
1. treat at 2. perform 3. splash 4. deal with
15. There is hardly () water in the river.
1. some 2. any 3. no 4. a little

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. If he comes at three o'clock this afternoon, I () my lunch.
 1. had finished
 2. will already have finished
 3. already finish
 4. have already finished

2. The hotel () on the beach.
 1. has been constructing
 2. is constructing
 3. is being constructing
 4. is being constructed

3. I owe ().
 1. what I am for my teacher
 2. my teacher on what I am
 3. what I am to my teacher
 4. my teacher to what I am

4. If we hope to have a big influence, () consider doing a campaign.
 1. we have better
 2. we had to
 3. we've got
 4. we will have to

5. You () their faces when I told them about your idea.
 1. should have seen
 2. ought to see
 3. may see
 4. might see

6. A: When () Tokyo?
B: Yesterday.
 1. are you leaving
 2. were you leaving
 3. have you leaved
 4. did you leave

7. () her bad temper, she would be a kind friend.
1. If it were not for
 2. If it were not
 3. Were she not for
 4. If she were not
8. () to see him next Friday?
1. Is it possible for me
 2. Is it capable for me
 3. Am I possible
 4. Is it able for me
9. Smoking is bad for our health, () being a public nuisance.
1. the same as
 2. not mentioning
 3. to say nothing of
 4. need to say
10. He could not accept any of the ideas, because he found () satisfactory.
1. either of them
 2. any of them
 3. none of them
 4. neither of them
11. A: That was the most wonderful movie I have ever seen.
B: ().
1. I never told you that
 2. You cannot ever say that
 3. I can hear you once again
 4. You can say that again
12. (), Mary could not open the box.
1. However she tried hard
 2. How hard she tried
 3. However she tried hard
 4. However hard she tried

13. A: Why don't we go shopping next Saturday?

B: ().

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|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I don't care | 2. That's a good idea |
| 3. Never mind | 4. You should go too |

14. Check the magazine and you will know what time ().

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|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. will the game will be on | 2. does the game start |
| 3. the game will start | 4. the game start |

15. A: I would like to speak Mrs. Kate, please.

B: I am sorry, but she ().

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. does not in any more work here | 2. any more does not work here |
| 3. here any more does not work | 4. does not work here any more |

III a Read the following conversation. Choose the best word to fill each blank.

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

Once in a town in America, all life ___[A]___ to live in ___[B]___ with its surroundings. ___[C]___ four seasons, ___[D]___ beautiful scenes were seen everywhere. ___[E]___ the situation changed. A lot of lives ___[F]___ from strange ___[G]___ and died suddenly. Voices and sound ___[H]___, and ___[I]___ lay over the ___[J]___ woods and marsh.

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|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. the | 2. many | 3. disappeared | 4. through | 5. silence |
| 6. lay | 7. suffered | 8. though | 9. seemed | 10. like |
| 11. fields | 12. soon | 13. diseases | 14. harmony | |

Adapted from: "A Book That Changed Our Thinking." *Reading Together*, St. Martin's Press, 1996

IIIb Read the following passage. Choose the best word to fill in each blank.
* Note that all answers should be written on the answer sheet with numbers.

The detective story is a ___[A]___ type of fiction in which the solution of a crime is traced step by step. Edgar Allan Poe's *Murders in the Rue Morgue* is ___[B]___ the first modern detective story.

In the average story the chief ___[C]___ are fairly predictable. The detective, the person who unravels the mystery with ___[D]___ ease in the last chapter, is customarily an eccentric ___[E]___ like Sherlock Holmes, who appears in a ___[F]___ of adventures by the British writer Conan Doyle.

Nothing escapes the eyes of the detective, who, after a brief and apparently superficial ___[G]___, can picture the scene of the crime in detail days or ___[H]___ later. Often the detective is supplied with a friend or assistant who narrates the events of the story.

The ___[I]___ usually possesses less acute powers of observation than the master. It is quite routine for the detective to stage a little test in which the guilty party reveals himself. The assistant is usually ___[J]___ with amazement while the detective, on the contrary, is wholly calm as he points out the flaws in the criminal's plan.

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. considerable | 2. outside | 3. considered | 4. inspection |
| 5. series | 6. everything | 7. popular | 8. knew |
| 9. speechless | 10. would | 11. months | 12. genius |
| 13. assistant | 14. characters | | |

Adapted from: *Modern English Essays*. L. Crowne. McGraw-Hill 1964

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

How to Set Goals

Step 1: Put them in ink. Grab a pen and paper and write down your long-term dreams, however you define long-term. (Depending on your outlook, that may mean ten years from now or ten weeks from now.) And be specific. [A] of saying, "I want to be powerful," say "I want to own my own business." Or rather than "I want to look great," try "I want to lose ten pounds this summer."

Step 2: Make an action plan. Now that you know your long-term goal, write down your short-term goals, or what you need to do today, this week, this month, or this year to achieve your dream. Set yourself up for success by being realistic and starting small. Let's say your goal is to lose ten pounds this summer (not that you need to). You might write down: "Today: Find my sneakers. This weekend: Walk two miles a day. Next month: Jog a mile and do twenty-five push-ups every day." The more you succeed early on, the more likely you'll enjoy your journey and stick with it.

Step 3: Reinforce it. Visualize yourself achieving the goal. Or turn it into your daily mantra. It'll make it that much easier to reach. So if losing weight is your goal, picture yourself running on the beach in your bathing suit, proud of your body and totally carefree. Or whisper to yourself whenever you have a moment, "I will lose ten pounds this summer." If someone hears you, and asks "What—?" cover yourself. Say, "Oh, it's a lovely day, and feels like summer."

Step 4: Enjoy the process. Frame your goal positively by thinking of it as something you get to do, not something you have to do. Don't think, I can't sit on my

couch and eat a pizza while watching reruns of *The Office*. Instead, think, I get to run four miles tonight. Awesome!

Adapted From: *How to Build a Fire: And Other Handy Things Your Grandfather Knew*. Erin Bried. Ballantine Books 2010

Q1. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to outlook?

1. research
2. viewpoint
3. experience
4. appearance

Q2. The missing word in [A] is:

1. Additionally
2. In addition
3. Instead
4. Neither

Q3. Why does the author think “I want to look great” is not a good goal to set?

1. It is not a long-term goal.
2. Physical beauty is not important.
3. It is not realistic.
4. It is not specific.

Q4. The author recommends all of the following EXCEPT:

1. Short term goals should be made before long term goals.
2. Imagine yourself achieving your goals.
3. Give yourself positive feedback.
4. Have fun.

Q5. Which of the following best represents the author's ideas in this passage?

1. People should make a plan to loose weight so they can be proud of their bodies.
2. Focus on the details of your plan and take each step very seriously.
3. Set easy short-term goals in order to achieve your long term goals.
4. Be ambitious and think about achieving big dreams.

V Read the following article and answer the questions.

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

A solid Internet connection can open up a whole new world of information and possibilities, but not everyone has access to a computer or phone and for those living in remote villages the Internet can be almost unreachable.

[1] In Bangladesh, Info Ladies ride bicycles door-to-door to connect small villages to the world of information available on the Internet.

They dress in a blue and pink uniform, carrying laptops wherever they go. Local villagers can use the laptops for either personal or business use, a much

needed service as only 5 million of 152 million people have Internet access in Bangladesh. A session costs a fortune, **equivalent** to about \$3 an hour, but local villagers are willing to pay in order to access to information and a chance to chat with their friends and family living far away.

In many places there are no doctors for miles, and deaths from easily curable diseases are very common. Info Ladies are also trained to test blood pressure and blood sugar levels and can save lives. Thanks to their connection to the 'new world' via laptop, these women are able to call up information normally beyond the reach of village school teachers and local professionals. [2]

They help in other ways too. [3] 'I use her laptop to chat with my friends online,' says one local woman. They talk to farmers about correct use of fertilizer and insecticides, and for about 12 cents they can help students fill in college application forms online. The Info Ladies have training to deal with any technical problems, but often they find themselves interacting with villagers on a more personal level. They carry cameras for shooting photos and videos to upload to the web, which can lead them to [4] in weddings, birthdays, and even courtship.

There are 56 Info Ladies at the moment, but the project director intends to enlist thousands more workers in the next few years with start-up funds from the country's central bank. [5] They start at 6am and ride to different villages throughout the day. Before they even get to that point they must attend a three month training course and take out a loan to buy the necessary equipment.

Adapted From: *English for International Tourism*. I. Dubicka, M. O'Keeffe. Longman 2003

Q1. According to the article, what is true about the Info Ladies?

1. They drive from village to village.
2. They have no medical training.
3. Their work is easy.
4. They sometimes find themselves involved in the villager's personal events.

Q2. The following phrase could be put in the article. Where would it best fit?

The work is not easy.

1. [1]
2. [2]
3. [3]
4. [5]

Q3. Which word from the list below means the SAME as "equivalent"?

1. similar
2. equal
3. approximately
4. equalize

Q4. The missing word in [4] is:

1. attendance
2. take part

3. experiencing

4. going to

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

1. Most people in Bangladesh do not have regular internet access.
2. Internet connectivity is primarily used for business purposes in the villages.
3. The number of Info Ladies will increase in the future.
4. Info Ladies can assist with basic medical care.

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.**

It has long been said that the three hardest words to say in the English language are *I love you*. We heartily disagree! For most people, it is much harder to say *I don't know*. That's a shame, for until you can admit what you don't yet know, it's virtually impossible to learn what you need to.

Before we get into the reasons for all this fakery—and the costs, and the solutions—let's clarify what we mean when we talk about what we "know."

There are of course different levels and categories of knowledge. At the top of this hierarchy are what might be called "known facts," things that can be

scientifically verified. (As Daniel Patrick Moynihan was famous for saying: “Everyone’s entitled to their own opinion but not to their own facts.”) If you insist that the chemical composition of water is HO₂ instead of H₂O, you will eventually be proved wrong.

Then there are “beliefs,” things we hold to be true but which may not be easily verified. On such topics, there is more room for disagreement. With complex issues, it can be ridiculously hard to pin a particular cause on a given effect. Did the assault-weapon ban really cut crime—or was it one of ten other factors? Did the economy stall because tax rates were too high—or were the real villains all those Chinese exports and a spike in oil prices?

In other words, it can be hard to ever really “know” what caused or solved a given problem—and that’s for events that have already happened. Just think how much harder it is to predict what will work in the future. “Prediction,” as Niels Bohr liked to say, “is very difficult, especially if it’s about the future.”

And yet we constantly hear from experts—not just politicians and business leaders but also sports pundits, stock-market gurus, and of course meteorologists—who tell us they have a pretty good idea of how the future will unspool. Do they really know what they’re talking about or are they just bluffing?

In recent years, scholars have begun to systematically track the predictions of various experts. One of the most impressive studies was conducted by Philip Tetlock, a psychology professor at the University of Pennsylvania. His focus is politics. Tetlock enlisted nearly 300 experts—government officials, political-science

scholars, national-security experts, and economists—to make thousands of predictions that he charted over the course of twenty years.

The results of Tetlock's study were sobering. These most expert of experts—96 percent of them had postgraduate training—“thought they knew more than they knew,” he says. How accurate were their predictions? They weren't much better than “dart-throwing chimps,” as Tetlock often joked.

Adapted From: Stephen J. Dubner. “Think Like a Freak: The Authors of Freakonomics Offer to Retrain Your Brain.”

According to the article:

- Q1. The author believes ‘I don't know’ is harder to say than ‘I love you.’
- Q2. Admitting what you don't know will make it easier to learn new things.
- Q3. The article discusses two main types of knowledge.
- Q4. According to the author, the composition of water is a belief.
- Q5. With complex issues, one or two key facts can easily be pinpointed as the key driving factors.
- Q6. The article talks about understanding events in both the past and the future.
- Q7. Professor Tetlock's study took place over a few years.
- Q8. The author thinks beliefs should not be questioned.
- Q9. The experts that participated in Professor Tetlock's study were all government officials.
- Q10. According to Tetlock's research, most experts believe they know more than they do.