

2019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 (MEXT) SCHOLARSHIPS 2019

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**.

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

**I 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. My bag (        ) when we were having dinner at the restaurant.  
 1. steals                      2. stole                      3. was stealing                      4. was stolen
  
2. Yui looked (        ) to see her brother after a long absence.  
 1. exciting                      2. to excite                      3. excited                      4. excite
  
3. (        ) from this angle, the statue looks different.  
 1. Viewing                      2. To view                      3. In viewing                      4. Viewed
  
4. What about (        ) to a piano concert tonight?  
 1. going                      2. to go                      3. to going                      4. that go
  
5. I move as quietly as possible (        ) wake up the baby.  
 1. not so as to                      2. in order not to  
 3. not enough to                      4. not that so
  
6. (        ) it rain tomorrow, we will need to postpone the event.  
 1. Had                      2. Should                      3. If                      4. Might
  
7. I recommended that she (        ) her mother right away.  
 1. has seen                      2. saw                      3. had seen                      4. see

8. I think she is (        ) than honest.  
 1. clever                      2. cleverer                      3. more clever                      4. the cleverest
9. (        ), he wouldn't have studied at Stanford.  
 1. If I were you                      2. If it were for you  
 3. If he got the scholarship                      4. If it had not been for the scholarship
10. I'd (        ) a big lunch, since I wouldn't be very productive afterwards.  
 1. not rather have                      2. rather not have  
 3. not rather to eat                      4. rather not having
11. A lot of people criticized him, but I think he just did what he (        ).  
 1. thought it was right                      2. was thought to be right  
 3. thought was right                      4. thought he was right
12. The rumor (        ) the famous actress married a foreign singer turns out to be true.  
 1. that                      2. which                      3. what                      4. whether
13. When (        ) the university?  
 1. did you graduate from                      2. have you been graduated  
 3. had you graduated from                      4. were you graduating
14. She lent me a movie yesterday, (        ) I don't remember.  
 1. by which title                      2. that title  
 3. the title of which                      4. in which the title
15. I will call you as soon as he (        ) back.  
 1. comes                      2. came                      3. will come                      4. is coming

**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. A: "Hey Kouki, why don't we go to a movie next Friday?"  
B: ( ).  
1. Don't worry      2. Be my guest      3. You're welcome      4. Sounds great
  
2. A: "Hi Aki, it's you, right? How are you?"  
B: "Wow, Kenji, it's been a long time since we last met, ( )?"  
1. didn't it      2. hasn't it      3. is that so      4. isn't it
  
3. The sun sets ( ) the west.  
1. in      2. from      3. with      4. on
  
4. Do you have any small change? I'm ( ) of coins.  
1. free      2. lack      3. short      4. plenty
  
5. What does your father think of Takeshi? Is he ( ) your marriage?  
1. in      2. against      3. on      4. to
  
6. ( ) you are convinced, it is difficult to write something that will convince others.  
1. If      2. That      3. Unless      4. While
  
7. Mr. Tanaka is ( ) a professional.  
1. what is called      2. who speaks to  
3. that is told      4. which said
  
8. Please hand in the assignment ( ) Friday.  
1. with      2. till      3. by      4. since
  
9. ( ) your help, we could get this work done.  
1. According to      2. Thanks to      3. Instead of      4. In spite of

10. (        ) of a sudden, Rika had an incredible idea.  
1. In                            2. Out                            3. All                            4. But
11. The writer devoted the last years of her life (        ) writing her autobiography.  
1. prior to                            2. formerly to                            3. due to                            4. primarily to
12. My friends need (        ) for their new apartment.  
1. lots of furniture                            2. few furniture  
3. some furnitures                            4. much of furnitures
13. They could see a lighthouse (        ).  
1. on a distance                            2. the distance  
3. at the distance                            4. in the distance
14. There were very few students, if (        ), who actually understood what was the problem.  
1. many                            2. some                            3. any                            4. not
15. A: "What happened?"  
B: "Chinatsu fainted in the classroom. We've got to (        ) her down on the bed."  
1. lie                            2. lay                            3. lied                            4. lain

IIIa Read the following quotes. Choose the best word to fill in each blank.

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

The [A] of Benjamin Franklin is of importance to [B] American primarily [C] of the part he played in securing [D] independence of the United States and in establishing it as a [E]. Franklin [F] also interesting to us because by his life and [G] he has done more than any other American to advance the material prosperity of [H] countrymen. Although not the wealthiest [I] the most powerful, he is undoubtedly, in the versatility of his genius and achievements, the [J] of our self-made men.

Adapted from: *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*. B. Franklin, Project Gutenberg 2008

1. or	2. his	3. not	4. because	5. rich
6. every	7. is	8. greatest	9. go	10. country
11. the	12. teachings	13. water	14. life	

**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.**

Near the [A] of his life Miyamoto Musashi [B] *The Book of the Five Rings* in a cave in Kumamoto [C] a guide to his style of swordsmanship. [D] is a practical book about real combat, [E] about theory, and that is its main feature. The Way of strategy [F] in *The Book of the Five Rings* explains how to cut down one's opponent in a life and death struggle, and it also [G] the strategy involved in large-scale battles. More than anything it is a guide for how to win in combat.

An [H] translation of this classic was published in 1974 and to this day continues to be [I] in the West. After *The Book of the Five Rings* was adopted by Harvard Business School, it became widely read in the United States as a business guide and a book of general interest, eventually [J] a best seller.

Adapted from: *The Book of Five Rings*. M. Musashi. ICB Publishing

1. as	2. English	3. there	4. not	5. hurt
6. becoming	7. end	8. read	9. find	10. described
11. explains	12. it	13. sport	14. wrote	

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

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

In the western part of North America lie the Rocky Mountains. These mountains offer some of the most **scenic** and rugged country in the world. In the 1850's the only people living here were the Native American Indians and the mountain men. Not much was known about this wilderness area. [A], little by little information reached its way across the country to the big cities in the east. There were a lot of stories about the "Wild West" but a few of these stories told of a very special place high in the mountains. A very mysterious place. The mountain men who saw this place told of rivers that boiled over and the earth itself seemed to be on fire.

There are thousands of national parks throughout the whole world. But it all started right here. Yellowstone National Park is the world's first national park, created in 1872. The park is all about firsts. First national park, first national forest, it was also the first area where they tried to rescue an endangered species, the American bison. And it was also the first area where they managed by complete ecosystems rather than political boundaries.

Adapted from: *Experience America!* T. Rucynski, S. Berlin. Kinsedo 2006

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

1. mysterious
2. beautiful
3. ugly
4. unknown



Q2. The missing word in [A] is:

1. Still
2. That
3. Because
4. However

Q3. What did the mountain men say about the Yellowstone area?

1. It was an unusual place with heat coming from the ground.
2. It was a good place to live.
3. It was a good place to find gold.
4. It was a place best to stay away from.

Q4. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

1. Yellowstone was an unknown area in the 1850's.
2. Yellowstone is a scenic area.
3. Yellowstone is one of thousands of national parks.
4. Yellowstone is visited by millions of people every year.

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

1. Yellowstone National Park is all about firsts.
2. Yellowstone National Park is a common national park.
3. Yellowstone National Park is one of the best places to visit.
4. Yellowstone National Park is home to many dangerous animals.

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

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

The ketchup we eat today is nothing like the original version created many centuries ago. Few people today would recognize the link with the original ke-tchup, a Chinese fermented fish sauce first made in Fujian province [1]. From the fourteenth to eighteenth centuries Chinese traders settled in ports throughout Southeast Asia and brought Chinese fermentation methods [2]. They fermented local fish into ke-tchup - a fish sauce like the modern Vietnamese fish sauce *nuoc mam*.

When English and Dutch sailors and merchants came to Asia around 1650 to trade for silk, porcelain, and tea, they developed a taste for the local fish sauce. The traders brought ke-tchup back to Europe and [A] the next 400 years the dish **evolved** to fit Western tastes, losing its original ingredient, the fermented fish. Early recipes replaced the fish with mushrooms or walnuts. By the nineteenth century there were many recipes for ketchup. Eventually the most popular one added tomatoes and then came to America, where sugar was added to the recipe. Then more sugar. This version eventually became America's [3] national condiment and then was exported back to Asia and the rest of the world [4].

Adapted from: *The Language of Food*. D. Jurafsky. W.W. Norton & Company 2015

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

1. Ketchup has remained unchanged for hundreds of years.
2. The ketchup we know today started from a Chinese recipe.
3. Ketchup originated in America.
4. Tomatoes have always been a key ingredient in ketchup.

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

**an area that also gave us the word *tea***

1. [1]

2. [2]

3. [3]

4. [4]

Q3. Which word from the list below means the SAME as “**evolved**”?

1. strengthened

2. weakened

3. spiced

4. changed

Q4. The missing word in [A] is:

1. while

2. on

3. over

4. at

Q5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article?

1. Ketchup originally used fermented fish as a key ingredient.
2. English and Dutch sailors liked the original ketchup they tasted in the 1650's.
3. The English started using ketchup as a condiment for hamburgers.
4. Americans added sugar to finalize the ketchup recipe we know today.

**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.**

By the 1920s it was thought that no corner of the earth fit for human habitation had remained unexplored. New Guinea, the world’s second largest island, was no exception. The European missionaries, planters, and administrators clung to its coastal lowlands, convinced that no one could live in the treacherous mountain range that ran in a solid line down the middle of the island. But the mountains visible from each coast in fact belonged to two ranges, not one, and between them was a temperate plateau crossed by many fertile valleys. A million Stone Age people lived in those highlands, isolated from the rest of the world for forty thousand years. The veil would not be lifted until gold was discovered in a tributary of one of the main rivers.

The ensuing gold rush attracted Michael Leahy, a footloose Australian prospector, who on May 26, 1930, set out to explore the mountains with a fellow prospector and a group of indigenous lowland people hired as carriers. After scaling the heights, Leahy was amazed to see grassy open country on the other side. By nightfall his amazement turned to alarm, because there were points of light in the distance, obvious signs that the valley was populated. After a sleepless night in which Leahy and his party loaded their weapons and assembled a crude bomb, they made their first contact with the highlanders. The astonishment was mutual. Leahy wrote in his diary:

It was a relief when the natives came into sight, the men in front, armed with bows and arrows, the women behind bringing stalks of sugarcane. When he saw the women, Ewunga told me at once that there would be no fight. We waved to them to come on, which they did cautiously, stopping every few yards to look us over. When a few of them finally got up courage to approach, we could see that they were utterly thunderstruck by our appearance. When I took off my hat, those nearest to me backed away in terror. One old chap came forward gingerly with open mouth, and touched me to see if I was real. Then he knelt down, and rubbed his hands over my bare legs, possibly to find if they were painted, and grabbed me around the knees and hugged them, rubbing his bushy head against me. The women and children gradually got up the courage

to approach also, and presently the camp was swarming with the lot of them, all running about and jabbering at once, pointing to everything that was new to them.

That “jabbering” was language - an unfamiliar language, one of eight hundred different ones that would be discovered among the isolated highlanders right up through the 1960s. Lehay’s first contact repeated a scene that must have taken place hundreds of times in human history, whenever one people first encountered another. All of them, as far as we know, already had a language. No mute tribe has ever been discovered, and there’s no record that a region has served as a ‘cradle’ of language from which it spread to previously language-less groups.

Adapted from: *The Language Instinct*. S. Pinker. Harper Collins 1994

- Q1. In the early 1900s Europeans had colonized the entirety of New Guinea.
- Q2. Lehay was drawn to New Guinea in search of gold.
- Q3. As Lehay expected, the interior of New Guinea was home to many previously uncontacted tribes.
- Q4. Lehay and his party were worried that the tribes might react violently on first contact.
- Q5. After consulting with Ewunga, Lehay and his men welcomed the local people.
- Q6. Throughout the first meeting the natives remained timid and kept their distance from Lehay’s party.
- Q7. “Jabbering” refers to the basic words Lehay used to communicate with the natives.
- Q8. Hundreds of new languages were encountered in the area that Lehay explored.
- Q9. Lehay’s experience with the natives was unusual compared with other ‘first contacts’ of native tribes.
- Q10. No group of humans has yet to be encountered that does not use a spoken language to communicate.