

2007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 2007

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(専修留学生)

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

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

I Select the word 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. The gentleman is talking ( ) a happy look on his face.  
 1. at                      2. with                      3. to                      4. in
  
2. A: You know, Jim forgot to attend the budget meeting yesterday.  
 B: As is often the ( ) with him. He's been so absent-minded lately.  
 1. way                      2. style                      3. manner                      4. case
  
3. Stereotyping ( ) as a basis for prejudice.  
 1. means                      2. serves                      3. causes                      4. introduces
  
4. A: What happened to your idea about setting up a new software company?  
 B: I haven't given it up yet. The ( ) line is money.  
 1. first                      2. decisive                      3. bottom                      4. main
  
5. Science always ( ) with data from large samples.  
 1. deals                      2. meets                      3. experiments                      4. measures
  
6. A: I heard Bill's company is going to join in the bidding.  
 B: Really? We'd better give up. Our company's no ( ) for them.  
 1. opponent                      2. match                      3. parallel                      4. question

7. Joan ( ) the estate from her aunt.  
1. instructed      2. imposed      3. invaded      4. inherited
8. People expect governments to act more openly, so that they may see what is being done on ( ).  
1. government      2. their behalf      3. them      4. it
9. A: Why weren't you able to make it to the meeting yesterday?  
B: Lots of passengers including me were ( ) at Stapleton Airport in Denver due to a heavy thunderstorm.  
1. stranded      2. embedded      3. garnered      4. embraced
10. Get a ( ) of paper and write your name and address on it.  
1. page      2. few      3. piece      4. one
11. In learning a second language, your mother tongue habits often ( ).  
1. make your trouble      2. get in your way  
3. keep your course      4. fall in your road
12. His son ran ( ) of money while visiting America.  
1. in      2. out      3. away      4. up
13. Our new products are doing much better than other manufacturers'. Look at the monthly sales figures. Facts ( ) for themselves.  
1. announce      2. claim      3. speak      4. tell
14. I'll discuss ( ) with my boss.  
1. with the problem      2. the problem  
3. about the problem      4. over the problem
15. It was careless ( ) you to leave your key in your car.  
1. in      2. with      3. for      4. of

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. Last Sunday I had lunch after ( ) football in the park.  
1. to play            2. played            3. playing            4. play
  
2. ( ) Josephine Gould was widely regarded as an accomplished painter, she abandoned the use of brushes and began pouring the paint straight onto the canvas.  
1. Despite            2. That            3. Nonetheless            4. Although
  
3. ( ) possible temperature is called absolute zero.  
1. Low            2. The low            3. The lower            4. The lowest
  
4. A : "Will you help me study Japanese?"  
B : "( )"  
1. Sorry, I'm busy.            2. Great, I like some.  
3. Thank you for your help.            4. Really? Please.
  
5. ( ) are not always happy.  
1. A rich            2. The rich            3. Riches            4. The riches
  
6. Finally I managed to find my way to my friend's home only to hear that my telegram ( ) yet.  
1. had not been delivered            2. did not deliver  
3. had not been arrived            4. was not arrived

7. Iron, (     ), is also present in the crust.
1. the main component of the Earth's core
  2. the core of the Earth the main component
  3. in the Earth's core the main component
  4. the component main of the Earth's core
8. Our teacher appointed (     ).
1. Tom that he was a manager
  2. Tom of being manager
  3. Tom manager
  4. Tom to manager
9. Female oysters may discharge (     ) a million eggs during a single spawning season.
1. as much as
  2. so many as
  3. so more than
  4. as many as
10. (     ) what to say, I remained silent.
1. Not knowing
  2. No knowing
  3. Don't knowing
  4. I didn't know
11. Jim took part in the campaign though his father told him (     ).
1. not go
  2. not to
  3. don't do
  4. to not
12. The doctrine of the expanding universe is based on the observation that the light from all of the galaxies is red-shifted, (     ) that they are moving away from us.
1. indicate
  2. indicates
  3. indicating
  4. indicated
13. Little (     ) how important this meeting is.
1. he does realize
  2. does he realize
  3. he realizes
  4. realizes he

14. We keep a cat and a dog; (     )
1. the latter is more attached to us than the former.
  2. some are white and others are black.
  3. dogs are more faithful than cats.
  4. it often rains cats and dogs.

15. (     ) other restaurant serves such delicious dishes.
1. No more
  2. Nothing
  3. No
  4. None

III Complete these sentences, putting the 6 words or phrases selected from those in brackets in the correct order. Note that no word is capitalized though it should be if it appears at the beginning of the sentence.

\*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. Speech is ( 1. a    2. much    3. feature    4. so    5. daily    6. very  
7. familiar    8. of ) life that we rarely pause to define it.
2. Jennifer went to the ( 1. her    2. off    3. to    4. take    5. from    6. see  
7. friend    8. airport ).
3. My hometown is ( 1. not    2. more    3. be    4. it    5. was    6. to  
7. used    8. what ).
4. ( 1. I    2. here    3. few    4. have    5. friends    6. of    7. what    8. had )  
have been very kind to me.

5. In my country many ( 1. and 2. are 3. being 4. sold 5. trees  
6. cut 7. on 8. down ) every year.
6. No ( 1. matter 2. seen 3. the 4. had 5. title 6. sooner  
7. seeing 8. I ) of the book than I decided to buy it.
7. Can you imagine ( 1. our 2. town 3. like 4. what 5. will 6. that  
7. be 8. if ) in the next century?
8. The fathom, a ( 1. once 2. both 3. unit 4. measurement 5. of  
6. been 7. used 8. had ) at sea and on land, approximates the distance  
between an adult man's outstretched hands.
9. I ( 1. blown 2. my 3. worn 4. off 5. by 6. out 7. hat 8. had )  
the strong wind.
10. What languages ( 1. in 2. think 3. which 4. do 5. spoken 6. you  
7. are 8. speaking ) Canada?

IV Read the following passage and select a sentence from 1., 2., 3., or 4. that best completes each sentence.

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

When it comes to voice training, people seem to expect that anybody can be reborn with a beautiful voice. Actually students in my class often ask me if they can make their voices like some famous singer in the first lesson. But a voice trainer is neither a surgeon who can improve even physical handicaps nor a wizard. Only the natural voice after each student's kind is the basis for vocal training. A trainer acts only as a guide and protects the young singers' natural way of producing tones and leads them to conscious control of their natural gifts.

A trainer should be a singer himself with wide experience in performing and technique. Theoretical knowledge alone does not make a good teacher, because the

general aim of voice training is to make good performing singers.

There are thousands of methods of voice training. Almost every teacher has worked out a system in which he believes firmly. No two students have the same problems, so they never receive exactly the same training. This is why voice training is so specialized a field.

One method is to let the student concentrate on only exercises but not sing actual songs for years, until the voice gets "mature" enough. The danger of this is that it often makes the young singer more concerned about method than about how to improve his or her powers of expression. In result the budding singer's artistic aptitude may not develop.

The opposite method is to teach the young singer all kinds of songs in the belief that the natural voice will develop by itself without the slightest technical preparation.

1. Under a good voice trainer, a singer can

1. know how to protect his or her natural voice.
2. become able to produce a natural tone.
3. get surgery to improve his or her ugly voice.
4. learn how to control his or her good natural voice consciously.

2. In order to make good singers

1. their trainer also should be a good trainee.
2. their trainer should be a good performing singer.
3. their trainer will give them nothing but practice songs.
4. their trainer should have the latest theoretical knowledge.



3. Voice training is very specialized a field because
  1. every student has a different problem.
  2. every trainer wants to have an original artistic method.
  3. students would become less artistic without one standardized method.
  4. every trainer has own belief.
  
4. Young singer may not be able to develop his artistic talent
  1. when the trainer doesn't allow him to follow some famous singer's singing style.
  2. when he becomes too concerned about how to become famous.
  3. if he is taught to sing nothing but practice songs.
  4. if he is told to become mature enough before singing.

V Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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

I once read in the newspaper how a management consultant named I. B. Lee tried repeatedly to make an appointment with Charles M. Schwab, who was still very young and running a small company. The president was simply too busy to meet with Lee. Then the consultant convinced Schwab that if he was too busy for a short meeting, he was not managing his time well. Lee would show him how to use his time more profitably. Schwab was sold on this idea and the two finally met.

In their meeting, the consultant asked Schwab to make a list of six things he needed to do the next day. It took him three minutes to do this chore. Then Lee told him to prioritize the six items. Schwab spent six minutes to do this. The consultant then told him to take care of each item in the order he had just established, and moreover, to follow the same routine every day.

Sounds pretty simple, doesn't it?

Two months later, Schwab sent him a check for \$25,000. Lee's advice was

worth that much to the young executive who, at the age of 38, became president of U.S. Steel.

Thinking about time, I cannot help feeling that we all tend to say we're too busy while in fact we're wasting time. God is not always fair, but He was very fair when He gave everyone an equal 24 hours in a day. The disparity comes in how we choose to use our time or to let others control it.

Time does not simply exist for us to measure. Time is something one produces, as Lee taught the young executive. I believe the old saying "Time is money" is wrong. You can recover lost money, but there is no way to get back time you have wasted, whatever the reason.

I divide my time into two sections, scheduled and unscheduled. My diary is full of scheduled work—my basic program for the next few days, the coming weeks, months, even the year. This time is already booked. In addition, I have scheduled two or three special study sessions each month to improve my knowledge and understanding of various fields, and two physical workouts every week to improve and maintain my health. All of this is scheduled time.

The remaining time is unscheduled. It is available for me to use as I wish. Making best use of unscheduled time is up to the individual, and in my experience it requires considerable skill. Even during scheduled time, such as at the office, there are "holes" in the day, small gaps that appear during or after a full day's work, time spent commuting and so on. I fill most of these holes by reading, which I find both relaxing, instructive, and satisfying.

One other thing: I make it a rule to try to do two (or sometimes three) simple things simultaneously. For example, while I eat breakfast I read a newspaper and listen to an English-language radio station. On the train, I listen to language training and business management cassettes. At night, when I get into bed, I read a book while listening to an English or a French tape, or possibly a tape of some speech. To put it simply, I am greedy when it comes to using my time.

As you might imagine, I am so concerned about distributing my time for vari-

ous business-related purposes that I have little time to spend with my family. Even so, or perhaps because of this fact, I make an effort to use the time I have with my family as best I can. I am a stickler for conversation over dinner, but I do not want to waste it on trivial or useless things. I insist on talking to my sons every day (whether they feel like it that day or not), because it is important to me and because I know the time I have available for them is too short.

An Englishman I know manages a heavy workload in a very admirable way. I noticed that he never says: "I am busy." Instead, when he really cannot make time for someone, he says: "Forgive me. I am occupied." This phrase indicates to me a man who manages his time skillfully.

1. Why did the young president send the consultant as much money as \$25,000?
  1. Because he felt very sorry that he could not meet the consultant on time.
  2. Because he was ashamed of himself that he took so long time for those easy tasks the consultant told him to do.
  3. Because he was very impressed with the simple but very effective way to manage his time the consultant showed him.
  4. Because he succeeded in assuming the post of U.S. steel president.
2. Which is the passage that has the nearest meaning of the underlined sentence?
  1. Time is something we should produce by ourselves.
  2. Time can be recovered though we waste it.
  3. Time is one of the measures we have produced.
  4. Time is something that is produced unscheduled.

3. Which is the best example of what the author explains with the underlined word "holes"?
1. The time he spends in trains on his way to work.
  2. The time he eats breakfast reading a newspaper.
  3. The time he is in bed listening to tapes.
  4. The time he thinks about how he should spend next unscheduled time.
4. Which is the way the author thinks good to manage time?
1. To always do two or three similar things simultaneously.
  2. To divide his time into the scheduled and the unscheduled, then make full use of the latter.
  3. To do anything he faces as the occasion may demand, then do something relaxing.
  4. To gather all small time gaps together into a long time to commute.
5. What effort is the author making in his busy days?
1. To spend more time with his family to spread his thought.
  2. To find more time so as to practice talking with young people.
  3. To create as much time as he can to talk to his sons.
  4. To make the most of the time he is with his family.
6. According to the author, which phrase shows that the person manages his or her time skillfully?
1. "Sorry, I have no time right now. Could we make it after lunch tomorrow?"
  2. "Do you know how busy I am everyday?"
  3. "Sorry, I'm tied up again. I am always careful not to waste time every day, though."
  4. "Get straight to the point. time is money!"

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.

Media Excella, a venture company based in Nagoya, has developed a series of paperbacks made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). These books are waterproof, so you can read them while taking a bath. As a starter, it has published its first set titled "100 Selected Books for Bath Time". This is a collection of Japanese and overseas masterpieces that are in the public domain, ranging from Botchan by Natsume Soseki to The Divine Comedy by Dante and Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland.

At first, the series was available only online but with sales growth, it is now available at ordinary bookstores as well. More than 20,000 copies have been sold.

Media Excella was originally a small printing house of pre-paid cards for international phone calls. It suffered a significant slide in sales following the growing use of cell phones. At that time, Suzuki Hirokazu, president of the venture, happened to find a magazine article on reading in hip baths(\*) practiced by a famous actress as a means of staying healthy. Suzuki thought that the PVC used for cards would be ideal for books that would allow bathers to read without worrying about getting them wet. He began developing waterproof books.

Media Excella was originally a manufacturer of PVC products and was able to lay in materials at low cost through its own purchase channels. After a period of trial and error, it successfully created a technique for in-house printing to make it possible to release PVC books at 630 yen per copy, which is comparable with paper-based paperbacks. Another big feature of its waterproof books lies in the high precision of their color printing. The printing technology so excels in color development that the books bear comparison with phone cards.

In the course of developing the product, Media Excella conducted an in-depth analysis to ensure that the books for bath time would be easy to read. The page thickness is 0.15 millimeters and a book weighs only about 300 grams. Either side of each page is embossed so that no neighboring pages stick together when they are

wet, and ring binding is integrated with the spine to prevent the books from closing spontaneously. The PVC books are a manageable 115 mm wide and 148 mm high, slightly larger than ordinary Japanese paperbacks.

Using PVC as the material for the waterproof books, Media Excella is taking steps to preserve the environment. It offers free incineration if readers send their finished copies to the company. Following the 100 Selected Books for Bath Time series, the company has released the series of “50 Books of Selected Japanese Folk Tales”. In the future, it will be releasing the 100 Books for English Language Learning series and the 100 Selected Comic Books series.

(\*)hip bath : a small bathtub in which you bathe in a sitting position and the water comes up to the height of your hips.

1. “100 Selected Books for Bath Time” contains a wide selection of masterpieces from both domestic and foreign authors.
2. Media Excella had once suffered bankruptcy following the growing use of cell phones.
3. The company president Mr.Suzuki came up with the idea to create waterproof books using the same material used for telephone cards.
4. The president Suzuki is very eager to release a new PVC book series of English novels in the next season.
5. Media Excella so excels in color development that each page of the books appears as beautiful as a phone card.
6. Media Excella searched for the most suitable material for books for bath time, and found it easily.
7. Each page of the PVC books is polished so smooth that any neighboring pages won't stick together even when they are wet.
8. Ring binding technology used by the company enables readers to keep the PVC books open.

9. The PVC books are much bigger than ordinary Japanese paperbacks, but designed to be manageable.
10. Media Excella will accept the old PVC books from readers for free to recycle the PVC material into new books.