

2018 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 THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT (MEXT) SCHOLARSHIP 2018

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(研究留学生)

RESEARCH 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 your full name, underlining your family name)				

I Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- 1 Alice had to () how to solve her financial problems.
A clear out B figure out C make up with D suffer from
- 2 We should emphasize that our skin cream contains only natural ().
A aspects B flavors C genetics D ingredients
- 3 As my son and I journeyed down the path to our car, I was () aware of the dangers of the icy path.
A earnestly B inadvertently C keenly D slowly
- 4 If you have a smartphone, you can check in well (), long before you reach the airport.
A at first B for now C in advance D on time
- 5 With the () of genetic engineering, the time required for the evolution of new species may literally collapse.
A advent B departure C heyday D prime time
- 6 It is important to know whether there is a cancellation charge in order to () heavy penalties.
A accept B avoid C request D risk
- 7 The boy was caught stealing food from the store, but seeing his () the storeowner decided not to call the police.
A arrogance B impudence C morality D remorse

- 8 You should protect your wireless network with an encryption or password to () unauthorized access.
A deter B dispute C negotiate D reveal
- 9 Using this video conference system, our students can get answers from experts who, because of time and distance, would otherwise be ().
A impossible B inaccessible C inappropriate D incapable
- 10 In this brainstorming session you are encouraged to share your ideas with other participants; the chairperson is the leader and () of the session.
A contender B dictator C facilitator D terminator

II *Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.*

- 1 Ten days () the disaster, the local government released a preliminary report on the situation.
A after B forward C later D on
- 2 The foliage emerges purple in the spring but () green as the season progresses.
A adjusts B signals C takes D turns
- 3 () you be unable to attend the meeting, please let us know by tomorrow.
A Could B May C Should D Will
- 4 () you are leaving so early? It's only six o'clock. Have dinner with us!
A How about B How come C Why D Why not
- 5 The professor () as a founder of modern chemistry in this country, and her research and theories changed the way we think about ourselves.
A has refers B is referred C is referred to D refers to
- 6 All sea salts are produced in shallow beds () salt is deposited by the ebbing tide and most of the remaining moisture is evaporated by sun and wind.
A that B where C which D whose

- 7 I think () you to let him stay on here.
 A it's so generous for B it's so generous of
 C there's so generous for D there's so generous of
- 8 I expect you () this assignment by next week.
 A remembering finishing B remembering to finish
 C to remember finishing D to remember to finish
- 9 Excuse me, I have a traveler's check. Is it possible to () here?
 A caused it cashed B got it cashing
 C have it cashed D made it cashing
- 10 Switzerland has lots of mountains, but they are now less densely equipped with skiers' dormitories than ().
 A France and Austria B of France and Austria
 C that of France and Austria D those of France and Austria

III *In the following paragraphs, one of the underlined parts is grammatically incorrect. Choose the incorrect part.*

- 1 A touch of red in the cheeks can give you an appealing healthy glow. A But a faces that's too rosy is perceived by many as unhealthy — B a common belief being it's a sign your blood pressure's up. C Is this really the case? D Cardiologist Professor Garry Jennings says there are dozens of causes of red faces, but high blood pressure's "not really on the list."
- 2 Schools participating in a "surf therapy" program say taking to the waves is producing significant improvements in students' anxiety levels. A The program is aimed at students who struggle to engagement in schooling. B School Principal Melanie Clarke said she had seen a marked change in the students' mental well-being. C "We've noticed a greater focus in the classroom, D and we've noticed resilience in situations which previously would have affected students." she said.

- 3 A A researcher has been awarded one of science’s highest honors for his work on needle-free vaccines. B Professor Mark Kendall recently win the award for his “nanopatch” technology. C The “nanopatch” will revolutionize immunization, delivering vaccines through the upper layers of the skin. D Professor Kendall said the “nanopatch” was pain free and could relegate the 160-year-old needle and syringe to history.
- 4 A If you stop to tie your shoe on a corner in Camden, New Jersey, B there’s a chance the city’s police force can see exactly what you are doing. C With surveillance cameras everywhere, the police are relying on technology to fight crime more than ever before. D And one tool in particular is exploding in popularity: robot.
- 5 A A “supermoon” occurs when the moon becomes full on the same night as its perigee, B which is the point in the moon’s orbit when it is closest to Earth. C The term is borrow from the pseudoscience of astrology but has been adopted by popular culture and astronomers. D “Supermoons” generally appear to be 14% bigger and 30% brighter than other full moons.
- 6 A It is not uncommon to come home after a long day at work or school and relax while reading an e-book or watching television. B Lately, however, scientists have been cautioning against using light-emitting devices before bed. Why? C The light from our devices has a higher concentration of blue light to natural light — D and blue light affects levels of the sleep-inducing hormone melatonin more than any other color in the spectrum.
- 7 A The market for wrist-worn fitness devices, known as “wearables,” is cooling. With recent reports of profits dipping and sales numbers not being great, B a narrative has emerged over the last few weeks that “wearables” will soon be died. C There’s some truth to that, though in reality, D it just means that the industry is changing to meet new consumer demands.
- 8 A If you are experiencing despair or grief, get out of the house. B Go for the walk. C Surround yourself with the people you love. D Pause, if you can, to take stock of the good things in your life. Doing so will lessen some of the overwhelmingness that you are feeling.

- 9 A There is only one predictable thing about Paul Mehta’s day — B its unpredictability. C Mehta is a senior research scientist in the front lines of cybersecurity, D facing a daily battle on a constantly shifting landscape against the world’s best hackers.
- 10 A It wasn’t all that long ago that classical music was fun. B People went to concerts for a variety of reasons: to be moved emotionally, to be entertained, and as a social event, to name a few. C Performances were a chance for artists and audiences to connect on a level unattainable in other media. D But all of that changed in the 20th century when “rules of concert etiquette” began incorporating themselves over performances.

IV *Choose the most suitable word or phrase from the list to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage below.*

English grammar, beloved by sticklers, is feared by non-native speakers of English. Many of its idiosyncrasies can turn into traps even for the most (1) speakers.

But some of the most binding rules in English are things that native speakers know but don’t know they know, (2) they use them every day. When someone (3) one out, it’s like a magical little shock.

According to a book called *The Elements of Eloquence: How to Turn the Perfect English Phrase* by Mark Forsyth, “adjectives absolutely have to be in this order: opinion-size-age-shape-color-origin-material-purpose noun. So you can have a lovely little old rectangular green French silver whittling knife. But if you mess with that order (4) you’ll sound like a maniac.”

Mixing up the above phrase does, as Forsyth writes, feel inexplicably wrong (a rectangular silver French old little lovely whittling green knife...), though (5) can say why. It’s almost like secret knowledge we all share.

Learn the language in a non-English-speaking country, however, (6) such “secrets” are taught in meticulous detail.

Many English grammar textbooks that are regularly used to teach English to non-native speakers usually (7) the adjective order in the same way as Forsyth’s surprising illumination. Non-native speakers learning English work very

hard over the rule, committing it to memory and thinking through the order when called upon to describe something using more than one adjective.

The fact is, a lot of English grammar rules only (8) as a surprise to those who know them most intimately.

Learning rules doesn't always work, however. Forsyth also takes (9) with the rules we think we know, but which don't actually hold true. In a lecture about grammar, he dismantles the commonly held English spelling mantra "I before E except after C." It's used to help people remember how to spell words like "piece" or "receive," but, Forsyth says, there are only 44 words that (10) the rule, and 923 that don't. His prime examples? "Their," "being," and "eight."

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|----|---|--------------|---|-------------|---|------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | A | adequate | B | assuring | C | confident | D | intellectual |
| 2 | A | because | B | even though | C | however | D | only if |
| 3 | A | mentions | B | points | C | shows | D | tells |
| 4 | A | at the most | B | by a nose | C | in the slightest | D | on end |
| 5 | A | anybody | B | everybody | C | nobody | D | somebody |
| 6 | A | and | B | but | C | or | D | whether |
| 7 | A | arrange for | B | fit into | C | go on | D | lay out |
| 8 | A | appear | B | come | C | occur | D | spring |
| 9 | A | disagreement | B | issue | C | object | D | opposition |
| 10 | A | admit | B | break | C | control | D | follow |

V *Part I : Read the following passage and select the best answer to each question listed below it.*

If you think your oral health is perfect because of your choice of having sugar-free products then you are highly mistaken, warn dental health experts. Sugar-free drinks and foods are as damaging to teeth as the ones that contain sugar.

Researchers at the Oral Health Cooperative Research Center (Oral Health CRC) reached this startling revelation after testing as many as 23 different types of sugar-free drinks, including soft drinks.

These drinks were found to have acidic additives and low pH levels, which are harmful to tooth enamel. The researchers said that we all know sugar is not good for our teeth, but not many know that drinks that are acidic, whether or not they contain sugar, can also be bad for our teeth.

The presence of sugar leads to tooth decay by forming plaque on the tooth surface and converting to acid. The acid in turn attacks teeth by dissolving the tooth enamel's outer layer. Therefore, acidic drinks can erode teeth in the same way.

“Many people are not aware that while reducing your sugar intake does reduce your risk of dental decay, the chemical mix of acids in some foods and drinks can cause the equally damaging condition of dental erosion,” affirmed Professor Eric Reynolds.

Firstly, the acid will dissolve the tooth enamel's surface and has the potential to reach the level where it can expose the soft pulp inside the tooth. There are many sugar-free alternatives available on the market but Professor Reynolds and colleagues have clearly mentioned in their research paper that many sugar-free products remain harmful to teeth owing to their chemical composition.

The researchers have gone through the studies in the Oral Health CRC in which dental enamel softening and tooth surface loss was measured after teeth were exposed to different drinks. Most of the drinks led to the softening of dental enamel.

No significant difference was found between sugary and non-sugary drinks when it came to which causes more loss of tooth enamel. The Academy of General Dentistry said that the worst time to drink a high-acid beverage is when one is thirsty because that is when the mouth's saliva levels are at their lowest. Saliva helps neutralize acids.

The Oral Health CRC has suggested labels that have detailed information should be present on sugar-free products so consumers can assess them with regard to their tooth health.

Regular checkups with a dentist can help detect dental erosion at an early stage. “In light of its studies, the Oral Health CRC is of the view that current product testing

and labeling regulations for foods and drinks are not sufficient to enable consumers to make informed choices in order to avoid the risk of dental erosion,” concluded Professor Reynolds and colleagues.

- 1 According to the new research, sugar-free drinks can _____
 - A be as bad to your teeth as drinks containing sugar.
 - B be good alternatives to sugar-rich drinks.
 - C be more damaging than sugar-free foods.
 - D be ideal for your teeth.

- 2 According to the new research, sugar-free soft drinks _____
 - A contain additives that are not found in soft drinks containing sugar.
 - B have low pH levels because they contain no sugar.
 - C may be acidic because of some their ingredients.
 - D are not known to be acidic and have low pH levels.

- 3 Plaque on the tooth surface is harmful because _____
 - A it is formed by sugar present in drinks and foods.
 - B it will turn into something that will erode teeth.
 - C it directly attacks the tooth’s outer layer.
 - D it reduces the risk of dental decay.

- 4 According to the new research, dental enamel was softened _____
 - A by most drinks that are not acidic.
 - B mostly by non-sugary soft drinks.
 - C mostly by sugary drinks having low pH levels.
 - D by most of the soft drinks.

- 5 The Oral Health CRC seems to recommend that _____
 - A there be less emphasis placed on product tests.
 - B non-sugar products have detailed information on their labels.
 - C consumers know that high acidity leads to dental decay.
 - D consumers avoid sugar-rich products.

V *Part II: Read the following passage and select the best answer to each question listed below it.*

Language and thought are quite closely related. Language helps us to represent thought explicitly in our minds. It helps us reason, plan, remember, and communicate. Communication with others gets most of the press when people talk about language. But could it be that the language we use actually causes us to *think* in certain ways? Could the language we speak make our internal representations of ideas different from those of people who speak a different language?

It's true that different languages phrase things differently. But does that mean it is possible to have thoughts in one language that can't be translated into another? Unfortunately most of the people who answer "yes" to this question turn out to have nothing in mind other than single basic word meanings.

It is pretty easy to find words in one language that don't have exact single-word equivalents in another. *Schadenfreude* in German is a famous example. It refers to a kind of malicious pleasure some people find in other people's misfortunes. But does the lack of an exact single-word English equivalent mean that English speakers aren't able to experience that feeling themselves or recognize it in others? Surely not. I believe I just explained in English what *Schadenfreude* means.

Another familiar example concerns color. Some languages have far fewer words than English for naming fairly basic colors. While some (like Greek and Russian) have more than one basic word for shades of blue, quite a few others use the same word for both "green" and "blue." Some languages have hardly any color-name words. Does this mean their speakers can't physically distinguish multiple colors? Apparently not. An experiment in the 1960s found that members of a New Guinea tribe (the Dani) whose language named only two colors were just as good at matching a full spectrum of color chips as English speakers.

And lest we forget, I'd better mention the tired old claim that the Yup'ik and Inuit peoples (of arctic Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland) see the world differently because they have some huge number of words for different varieties of snow. You may be disappointed to learn that there's hardly any truth to the linguistic claim: the family of eight languages of these peoples have only a modest number of snow terms. Four were mentioned in a 1911 description of a Canadian language by the great anthropologist Franz Boas: a general word for snow on the ground; and words roughly corresponding to "snowflake," "blizzard," and "(snow)drift." That was it.

Boas was making a point that had nothing to do with numbers of words or their

influence on thinking. It was about the way different languages draw slightly different distinctions when naming things. But years of exaggeration and embellishment led to a seductive myth that people with no knowledge of the languages of the Yup'ik and Inuit peoples repeat over and over in magazines and newspapers. They report with wonder that the Yup'ik and Inuit peoples have some amazing number of words for snow, a number that differs wildly from writer to writer: some say dozens or scores while others say hundreds or thousands. They offer no evidence, and they usually ignore the fact that English, too, has plenty of words for snow – words like “slush,” “sleet,” “avalanche,” “blizzard,” and “flurry.”

- 1 How are we most likely to translate the German word *Schadenfreude* into English?
 - A By using a famous quote
 - B By using a phrase or a sentence
 - C By using exact single-word equivalents
 - D By using internal representations of ideas

- 2 What do we know about speakers of the Dani language?
 - A They can differentiate basic colors as easily as English speakers.
 - B They can't physically distinguish multiple colors.
 - C They do not use the same word for 'green' and 'blue.'
 - D They name various colors whenever they see a new one.

- 3 What is most likely to be one of the main arguments in the book by Franz Boas?
 - A When naming things, different languages draw slightly different distinctions.
 - B Some languages of the Yup'ik and Inuit peoples have a modest number of snow terms.
 - C The Yup'ik and Inuit peoples have an amazing number of words for snow.
 - D The way of thinking is influenced by the numbers of color words in a language.

- 4 Why is the misunderstanding of the number of words for snow in the languages of the Yup'ik and Inuit peoples so widespread?
- A Because Yup'ik and Inuit languages have far more words for snow than English.
 - B Because it was introduced by the great anthropologist Franz Boas.
 - C Because it is repeatedly reported in various media.
 - D Because people come to know that English has plenty of words for snow as well.
- 5 Based on the information provided, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A Language and thought are indeed independent of each other.
 - B Most Yup'ik and Inuit languages have hundreds or thousands of words for snow.
 - C There are some languages that have very few color-name words.
 - D Thoughts in one language cannot usually be translated into another.