2023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　2023

学科試験　　問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

（学部留学生（文科系専攻））

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

英　語（A）

ＥＮＧＬＩＳＨ（A）

注意☆試験時間は**６０分**。

PLEASE NOTE : THE TEST PERIOD IS　**６０ MINUTES.**

English（A）
(2023)

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. Most of the students thought that math problem was easy to (　　).

1. solve it　　2. solve　　3. be solved　　4. solution

2. The custom of smoking (　　) to have started in South America.

1. says　　2. said　　3. has said　　4. is said

3. (　　) may sound, monkeys do not see as we see, smell as we smell, or hear as we hear.

1. So strange it　　2. How strange it

3. Strange as it　　4. Strangely as

4. We have been able to venture into space using reusable rockets, (　　)?

1. have we　　2. have we been　　3. haven't we　　4. haven't we been

5. In Pakistan, (　　), the amount of rain and when it falls are very important.

1. most people are farmers there　　2. most of the people there are farmers

3. where most of the people are farmers　　4. that most of the people are farmers

6. All the machines and vehicles that make our life easier must be kept well lubricated in order to run well and ( ).

1. not to worn out 2. not wear out 3. no wearing out 4. it won't wear out

7. One of the first things the early settlers did on coming to Minnesota was ( ).

1. in establishing schools and churches 2. established schools and churches

3. establishment schools and churches 4. to establish schools and churches

8. Since 2005, our students ( ) with our graduate program.

1. are satisfying 2. have satisfied

3. have been satisfying 4. have been satisfied

9. Information technology is changing the habits of many people; ( ) net surfing is becoming popular throughout the world.

1. otherwise 2. however 3. for example 4. or else

10. It will be a long time ( ) we can actually go on that trip to Scandinavia because we must save up enough money first.

1. before 2. after 3. that 4. when

11. The most alarming of human violations on the environment is the contamination of air, sea, and rivers ( ) dangerous and even lethal materials.

1. whose 2. of which 3.with 4. that is

12. Renoir has been given a place in art history that few artists enjoy ( ) great skill and his sympathetic understanding of people.

1. because his 2. because of his

3. it because of 4. it is because of

13. The discoveries Ms. Yamamura made would have been more helpful, (　　).

1. she could have gathered more data
2. could she have gathered more data
3. if she would gather more data
4. had she gathered more data

14. The mayor concluded (　　) from other cities.

1. not to call for aid
2. not calling on aid
3. not called on the aid
4. by calling for the aid

15. Teaching a child to eat without making a mess takes more patience (　　).

1. than he does
2. than he expects
3. than I had done
4. than I possess

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. Archeology today is not ( ) what it was at the time of Agatha Christie.

   1. all 2. at all 3. any 4. at any

2. If you cancel the reservation, there is a ( ).

   1. key money 2. penalty fee 3. deposit payment 4. gratuity cost

3. Takeshi had no interest in the report and showed that he did not care at all. In short, he was utterly ( ) it.

   1. absorbed in 2. engrossed in 3. indifferent to 4. ignorant with

4. That question was finally settled once and ( ) long ago.

   1. many times 2. again 3. for all 4. a while

5. If you have any doubt, by ( ) check the websites written at the end of the handout.

   1. far away 2. a long way 3. and again 4. all means

6. Lady Christina was badly ( ) need of money for her family to save face.

   1. from 2. in 3. for 4. on

7. Rudolf Steiner devoted the last years of his life ( ) writing his autobiography.

   1. thanks to 2. due to 3. prior to 4. primarily to

8. Such apparently effortless wasting of time is actually the result of long practice (　　).

1. and studying much　　2. though studied much

3. though much to be studied　　4. and much study

9. Mr. Hori is correct (　　).

1. in regard the theory　　2. as regard the theory

3. with regard to the theory　　4. regardless with the theory

10. The school counselor demanded (　　).

1. that Hiromi move out immediately　　2. that Hiromi moves out immediately

3. that Hiromi moved out immediately　　4. Hiromi to move out immediately

11. Hanako was (　　) not as wise as she is now.

1. already　　2. formerly　　3. recently　　4. during the past year

12. Ryo came (　　) an interesting article about Mexico in the paper.

1. across　　2. in　　3. down　　4. over

13. Because Kana had lived in a foreign country, her knowledge of that subject was (　　).

1. small in quantity　　2. minor　　3. limited　　4. not large at all

14. Momoko was (　　) buying a new camera because she was planning to travel to Hokkaido.

1. disposed to　　2. declined for　　3. distributed to　　4. disappointed in

15. The student council was all ( ) Kohei's proposal at the meeting.

1. unanimous in supporting
2. unanimous to support
3. unanimous about the support
4. unanimous in order to support

IIIa 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.**

In 1917 Yeats [A] proposed to Maud Gonne in a last desperate throw, and when she predictably refused him once again he turned to her beautiful daughter Iseult. Iseult appears in his poems too, [B] in this collection. She is the 'Young Girl' in the poem of that name, and another of the delicately haunting presences among the *dramatis personae*. Maude too continues to [C] his poems, but soon after this double rejection he proposed to and was [D] by Georgie Hyde Lees. They married in November. Marriage to this [E] and remarkable young woman (Yeats was fifty-two) released the poet into his powerful late work. Three days after their marriage he found that she had the [F] of automatic writing. Fascinated and naturally [G] (Yeats had maintained his interest in the occult and hermetic, and had earlier initiated Georgie into his Order of the Golden Dawn), he encouraged her, and incorporated her immense body of writing [H] his extraordinary prose document, *A Vision*. Here he achieves a convincing synthesis of his occult beliefs, the only one the reader really needs [I] the theory of vast repeating cycles in human history, the 'gyres' and 'perns' [J] pervade his later poetry.

Adapted from: *The Works of W.B. Yeats with an Introduction and Bibliography,* The Wordsworth Poetry Library 1994

1. is	2. accepted	3. convinced	4. of which	5. especially
6. had	7. haunt	8. into	9. however	10. these
11. were	12. gift	13. whose	14. courageous	15. from

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.**

It's always a good idea to ask the *why* question. [A] anything you're currently doing can be improved by thinking about top [B] reasons. Why are you going to your [C] meeting? What's the purpose of your task? Why are you having friends over for dinner? Why do you have a budget? These *why* questions can be asked again and [D].

I admit, this is nothing but common sense. To know and be clear about the purpose of any activity are [E] ideas. But it's common sense that isn't [F] practiced. We focus too much on *what* we're doing and forget the *why*. I know [G] based on thousands of hours I've spent in offices with all kinds of people. When people complain to me about having too many meetings, I have to ask, "What is the purpose of the meetings?" When they can't decide [H] to stay connected with work and [I] on vacation or not, I have to ask "What's the purpose of the vacation?" Until we have the answer to my questions, there's no possible way to come up with a good answer for [J].

Adapted from: *Getting Things Done*, D. Allen, Penguin 2003

1. again	2. most	3. email	4. to	5. basic
6. laptop	7. level	8. boss	9. almost	10. whether
11. theirs	12. this	13. always	14. people	15. next

IV Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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

Kyoto, one of the world's richest cultural cities, is usually associated with famous temples and shrines, but it is above all a "water city" for those who live here. The presence and abundance of clear and flowing water, always within view, has deeply influenced the lives of the people. Though the physical environment certainly shapes human culture, it never determines the outcome in a strict sense. Offering suggestions and possible directions, human imagination takes over from there.

In the case of Kyoto, surrounded on three sides by hills that feed water into the city, the gracefulness that characterizes these **[A]** rivers, streams, brooks, and canals that cross the city at every turn have left their mark through the creation of a strong and fluid culture. The cultural dimensions inspired by the nature of water include food, religion, architecture, industrial and moral. In terms of food, tofu, rice, sake, tea, and sweets are all intimately related to the purity and abundance of the city's water. To the touch, most of Kyoto's water feels almost silky, and to the taste it has a woody, earthy or **transparent** flavor. The last type allows the water to bring out the natural flavors in other ingredients. Thus, the delicate Kyoto cuisine developed as a water based diet, with vegetables and tofu at its core, and the traditional tea ceremony is almost unthinkable without high quality water as its foundation.

Adapted from: *Kansai Cool*, C. Whelan, Tuttle 2014

Q1. The missing word in **[A]** is:

1. little
2. few
3. huge
4. many

Q2. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to **transparent**?

1. powerful
2. clear
3. salty
4. unpassable

Q3. What reason does the author give for calling Kyoto a “water city?”

1. Historically the city relied on rivers for trade goods.

2. There is a lot of water to be seen everywhere.

3. Water is essential for life, and people in Kyoto always keep that in mind.

4. Heavy rains often fill the streets and canals with water.

Q4. The author makes all of the following statements about water in Kyoto EXCEPT:

1. The surrounding hills bring water into the city from throughout the area.

2. Pure natural water is one of the reasons bath culture has become so popular in Kyoto.

3. Water has influenced the type of food popular in Kyoto.

4. The traditional tea ceremony relies on clean water.

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

1. Physical surroundings combine with the local population to shape and create culture.

2. Water is essential for life, and we should follow the example set in Kyoto to respect such an important resource.

3. Food grown and prepared in Kyoto is better than other regions because of its pure water.

4. Culture is always changing and evolving, like the flow of water down a river.

V Read the following article and answer the questions.

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

In order for our world to change for the better, great ideas need to spread. For great ideas to spread, they must be easily understood. When they are easily understood, they become actionable. We should try to present our ideas in ways that will inspire others to join our movements [1]. The reason is simple; building something together is much more effective and more powerful than trying to build it alone.

When I speak, I never talk about things [2] I do not understand or do not care about. I am not there to sell any products or services. If we do not care about the subject about which we are talking, then we should probably give a different **talk**. The more we care about the ideas we speak about, [3] the more others will care about them too.

Before giving any talk, ask yourself, "Why am I giving this talk?" It is not enough to say that you have invented something. It is not interesting to [A] simply to say you have a perspective on something you want to share. What is the reason you feel so compelled to give your message to others [4]? What is so valuable that you would risk people disagreeing or even heckling you? What is so important that people should bother giving up any of their time to listen to you?

Adapted from: *How to Deliver a TED Talk*, J. Donovan, McGraw Hill 2014

Q1. According to the article, what is true about giving a talk?

1. When you give a talk, you should make sure you practice and prepare.

2. When you give a talk, it's natural to feel nervous but don't let your audience know that's how you feel.

3. When you give a talk, focus on your grammar and pronunciation so people can hear you clearly.

4. When you give a talk, the topic should be important to you and others.

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

or help promote our causes

1. [1]

2. [2]

3. [3]

4. [4]

Q3. In the context of the passage, which word from the list below means the SAME as "**talk**"?

1. exchange

2. conversation

3. presentation

4. chat

Q4. The missing word in [A] is:

1. others

2. audience

3. crowd

4. public

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

1. For ideas to spread, they need to be easily understood.

2. It's easier to get things done with a movement of people than alone.

3. Passion about ideas spreads from the speaker to the audience.

4. Public speaking is a skill that can be learned and improved.

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 according to the passage.

***Note that all the answers should be written on the answer sheet with the letter "T" or "F" only.**

Fast food is America's signature export, and one of its most widespread: Every day another few restaurants open up in Europe or Asia, spreading the distinctively American diet to the world. It's ironic, then, that just like England's fish and chips, Japanese tempura, or Spanish escabeche, America's hamburgers, French fries, and ketchup are not even originally ours. The borrowing is clear from what we call them: the large German contribution to American cuisine is obvious in words like *hamburger, frankfurter, delicatessen*, and *pretzel*, while *French fries* make their French-Belgian origins clear. And of course the classic American condiment *ketchup* is Chinese.

Chinese food has always been important in San Francisco. The Cantonese who settled the region were from the seafaring southern coastal region of Canton, and Chinese fishing villages were easy to find along the San Francisco Bay in the nineteenth century. But the path that ketchup took from China to America didn't come through San Francisco at all.

The story begins thousands of years ago, with people living along the coasts and rivers of Southeast Asia and what is now southern China. To make it through the dry season they invented different preservation methods, including layering local fish in jars with cooked rice and salt, covered with bamboo leaves, and left to ferment. The result was a sticky, salty, paste. Over hundreds of years, this fermented seafood paste spread far and wide throughout the region and became mixed with red rice, giving the paste a reddish color. There were many variations, and the past had different names from place to place, but in Fujian Province it eventually became known as *ke-tchup*, or "preserved fish sauce."

In the 1700s, British sailors in Southeast Asia started eating the preserved fish paste and grew to love it. One business-minded sailor, Charles Lockyer, began to bottle the local ketchup and send it on ships to sell in England and America. The imported ketchup was a very expensive luxury item from the far east, so British and American cooks began making cheaper imitation ketchup. In the 1900s tomatoes were finally introduced into imitation ketchup recipes. It wasn't until 1910 that sugar and vinegar were added for a longer-lasting ketchup, leading to the sweet tomato version of ketchup that is so popular today.

Adapted from: *The Language of Food*, D. Jurafsky, Norton 2014

Q1. America is not the only country to have "traditional" food with origins outside the country.

Q2. The words *hamburger* and *delicatessen* show French influence on American food.

Q3. Early Chinese settlers to America were deeply involved in the history of ketchup.

Q4. The history of ketchup goes back thousands of years.

Q5. Ketchup's origins can be traced back to Southeast Asia.

Q6. The earliest form of ketchup was a kind of preserved fish paste.

Q7. Ketchup quickly became standardized throughout the region of its origin.

Q8. Tomatoes have always been a key ingredient in making ketchup.

Q9. British sailors hated ketchup until it was brought back to England and the recipe was modified to suit British tastes.

Q10. The version of ketchup we know today became popular in the early 1900s.