

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 THE JAPANESE
GOVERNMENT (MONBUKAGAKUSHŌ) SCHOLARSHIP 2023

学科試験 問題

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(研究留学生 (文科系専攻))

RESEARCH 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)

Nationality		No.	
Name	(Please write your full name, underlining your family name)		

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

- The leadership expert shares books and films that illuminate the qualities that make a great leader — and tips on how you can become ().
A one B it C such D him
- Schraner Burgener said () are rising as violence intensifies following calls by pro-democracy forces last month for a revolt against military rule.
A visitors B casualties C fighters D victims
- Metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish - a matter of extraordinary () ordinary language.
A more than B rather than C better than D fewer than
- () a year-long pandemic-induced delay, The World's 50 Best Restaurants returned to the live stage on Oct. 5 to announce this year's top establishments.
A Until B During C After D Before
- They emerge like cellular infants, able to multiply abundantly and grow into () of cell in the body, a superpower known as pluripotency.
A certain type B new type C several type D any type
- All we can do now is () and wait for results.
A sit tight B spill the beans C chip in D turn a blind eye
- While the Supreme Court's ruling set a historic change into motion, there are several legal challenges () before safe abortions are available across the country.
A ahead B advance C precedence D along

- 8 The central government said it will conduct a survey on () of such test tours and travel companies to clarify any potential problems.
A collaborators B participants C visitors D contributors
- 9 Policing technology has always advanced () the world at large.
A in order to B along with C according to D from behind
- 10 Animal agriculture is now () a leading cause of global warming.
A recognized as B remembered as C restricted to D required to

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

- 1 Though there are () reasons to leave an unsatisfying job, there are certain recurrent patterns that lead to spontaneous resignations.
A many B much C considerably D a lot
- 2 When he () home, bricks from his rowhouse were scattered across the pavement, and the outside of the building was plastered with yellow tape.
A has returned B was returned C returned D return
- 3 Somewhere near the heart of that effort, there has to be a better understanding of what really motivates people to succeed in their lives and to engage () the world around them.
A to B of C in D with
- 4 We need to rapidly develop a new global system () producing 12 times the amount of clean electricity we generate today.
A capable in B capable with C capable of D capable to
- 5 A recent series of articles in Scientific American () a stunning new hypothesis concerning the chronological and geographical origin of human language.
A report B reports C reporting D had reported
- 6 In his youth Kazuo Ishiguro first wanted to become a musician, but he studied English and philosophy at the University of Kent and then creative writing at the University of East Anglia, () he earned a master's degree in 1980.
A when B which C what D where

7 “Harry Potter and the Cursed Child,” the sprawling stage play that imagines Harry and his friends as grown-ups and their children as wizards-in-training, will be () restructured before returning to Broadway this fall.

A substantially B substance C substantial D substandard

8 In a perfect world we would have () stigma in both society and the workplace.

A less B lesser C few D not many

9 Malaysia could be opening up to international tourists () travellers from Singapore "very soon", Malaysia's Tourism, Arts and Culture Minister Nancy Shukri has said.

A including B included C include D to include

10 Talk louder () everyone can hear you.

A therefore B because C whether D so that

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

1. A If we can't directly intuit what's in our minds, then our only option is to approach the investigation of internal things like knowledges and mental states B as we would approach the investigation of external things like birds and planets. C That is, we must formulate explicit theories about what we know, D and we must find ways to test, refine, and extend those theories in order to reach a satisfactory explanation of the facts.
2. A Anime and its sister printed art form, manga, will be considered geeky pastimes, B but clearly they are moving into the global mainstream. C The streaming colossus Netflix is throwing its weight behind animation: D it is buying in large amounts of anime films and series, investing in their production, creating its own animation.
3. A Over the past few years B a combination of overspending and lack of tax revenue has put the city of Kyoto in a precarious financial situation, C made worse by the lack of domestic and international tourism D to the city while the pandemic.

4. A The main characters in the popular manga series "Demon Slayer: Kimetsu no Yaiba" appeared
B as part of advertisements in the Dec. 4 morning edition of five major Japanese newspapers
C including the Mainichi Shimbun, as the series celebrating sales of over 100 million copies
D and the release of its 23rd and final volume on that day.
5. A So many Americans were never supposed to owe that much student debt. B Yet a crisis that
disproportionately affects borrowers of color C and particularly leaves women struggling to
repay loans D are not a story of the best of intentions gone horribly wrong.
6. A While the series is well written and features excellent performances, B the thing that makes it stand out
in an era of outstanding television is that it tells the stories of women's lives in complex, fully formed
detail. C All the female characters have multifaceted internal worlds of fantasy and ambition for
themselves and their own futures, untethered to any male characters. D It depicts women's friendships as
protective, kind, and independent of there romantic entanglements with men.
7. A The problem is, Apple believes the App Store and the iPhone are inseparable. B It doesn't want
to set a precedent of side-loading apps, where people can download apps on an iPhone away
from the App Store. C For one thing, it would make considerable less money. D So if Apple is
going to sell products in China, keeping the App Store operational in that country is deemed
essential.
8. A China has passed an education law B aimed at reducing the pressures of excessive homework
and intensive after-school tutoring, state media say. C Parents are being asked to ensure their
children have reasonable time for rest and exercise, and do not spend two much time online.
D In August China banned written exams for six and seven year olds.
9. A In short space of time, urban areas were recording massive reductions B in a range of
pollutants associated with internal combustion engines. C Data collected by the UK's National
Centre for Atmospheric Science D shows marked reductions in nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and in
particulate matter (PM2.5) across 10 cities.
10. A Stripping James Bond, our most masculine icon, of his black tux B and instead going for a suit
jacket C in a colour historically having associated with femininity D is an act of subversion, but
also sabotage.

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

People who can't apologize appear to be tough individuals who refuse to (1). But they don't do this because they're strong — it's because they're weak.

But what about the people who can never admit they've misstepped, no matter the circumstance? What makes them (2) of apologizing even when they're obviously in the wrong? For these people, admitting wrongdoing and offering an apology is too psychologically (3). Offering an apology implies that they've harmed another person in some way, which can elicit feelings of (4).

People who cannot apologize often have such deep feelings of low self-worth that their fragile egos cannot absorb the blow of admitting they were wrong. So their defense mechanisms (5) — at times, unconsciously — and they may externalize any blame and even dispute basic facts to ward (6) the threat of having to lower themselves by offering an apology. When they (7) on their wrongness by blaming circumstances, denying the facts, or attacking the other person or people involved, non-apologizers can make themselves feel empowered rather than diminished.

(8), many of us mistakenly interpret these people's fragility-driven defensiveness as a sign of psychological strength. That's because outwardly they appear to be tough individuals who refuse to concede defeat. But they don't do this because they're strong — it's because they're weak.

Psychologically speaking, admitting that we're wrong is emotionally uncomfortable and painful to our sense of self. In order to take responsibility and apologize, our self-esteem needs to be strong enough for us to absorb that discomfort. Indeed, if our self-esteem is higher and stable, we can tolerate the temporary ding that such an admission involves — without the walls around our ego crumbling.

But if our self-esteem is (9) high but actually fragile, that ding can pierce through our defensive walls and score a direct hit to our ego. Indeed, as a rule of psychological thumb, (10) rigid one's defense mechanisms are, the more fragile the ego they're protecting.

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|----|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | A break off | B back down | C break up | D back off |
| 2 | A incapable | B capable | C enable | D unable |
| 3 | A groundbreaking | B misleading | C wondering | D threatening |
| 4 | A shame | B honor | C hesitation | D regression |
| 5 | A pitch in | B hit in | C walk in | D kick in |
| 6 | A to | B of | C off | D on |
| 7 | A double back | B double up | C double over | D double down |
| 8 | A Successfully | B Unfortunately | C Fortunately | D Unsuccessfully |
| 9 | A obviously | B precisely | C seemingly | D notably |
| 10 | A the more | B more | C most | D the most |

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

Not long ago, when I was somewhere in my mid-40s, I drove to Cambridge, Massachusetts, from Cape Cod and parked my car in a garage. I was scheduled to give a talk a couple of blocks away and had hoped to arrive earlier. Normally I take a photo of the floor number or the row letter whenever I park in a garage. But worried I was late, I raced out of there without getting a photo and, worse, without consciously registering where I had parked.

I arrived on time, gave my 45-minute talk, answered questions and signed books. When I returned to the garage, I walked to where I thought I had parked, but my car wasn't there. I paced up and down ramps, becoming increasingly frustrated and hopeless. I was sure I had parked on the fourth floor, but maybe it was the third or the fifth? And did I park in section A, B or C? No idea.

I knew I was in the right garage, but that's all. I was just about to report my car stolen when I stumbled upon it in 4B.

Relieved, embarrassed and sweating, I wanted to blame the whole experience on my memory, but the neuroscientist in me knew better. I couldn't find my car not because I had a horrible memory, amnesia, dementia or Alzheimer's — I couldn't find my car because I never paid attention to where I had parked it in the first place.

Your memory isn't a video camera, recording a constant stream of every sight and sound you're exposed to — you can only capture and retain what you pay attention to. And since you can't pay attention to everything, you'll be able to remember some aspects of what is happening before you but not others.

This information is converted into signals that travel to your visual cortex at the back of your brain, where the image is processed and actually seen. It can then be further processed in other brain regions for recognition, meaning, comparison, emotion and opinion. But unless you add your attention to seeing this Christmas tree, the activated neurons will not be linked, and a memory will not be formed. You won't even remember seeing it.

Think about the vast amount of information that your senses are exposed to in any given day. If you're awake for 16 hours today, your senses are open for business for 57,600 seconds. That's a lot of data. But you simply can't — and won't — remember most of what was available to your eyes, ears, nose and brain today.

The number-one reason for forgetting what you just heard, a person's name, where you put your phone, or whether you locked the front door or not is lack of attention. You can't later remember what is right in front of you if you don't pay attention to it. So if we want to remember something, we just have to pay attention to it.

1. According to the passage, the author usually _____
A: takes notes of the floor number or the row letter to remember where she parked her car.
B: takes a photo of the floor number or the row letter to remember where she parked her car.
C: parks her car in a free parking lot even if it is a couple of blocks away from the venue.
D: makes sure to arrive 45 minutes before the start of her talk.
2. According to the passage, the author could not find her car because _____
A: she didn't take a photo of her car.
B: she has neurological problems.
C: she has a horrible memory.
D: she didn't pay attention to where she parked her car.
3. In the passage, the author says our memory is _____
A: so good we can memorize everything we experience.
B: not designed to memorize everything, so we lose some information.
C: able to remember things related to ourselves but not others.
D: better at remembering visual information than auditory information.
4. According to the passage, _____
A: our neurons are always active and convert information into signals whenever we are awake.
B: the information we get is converted into neurons if we pay attention to things.
C: we convert information into signals and send them to the relevant part of our brain.
D: our neurons send visual information to the back of our brain where our memories are activated.
5. The main message of this passage is that _____
A: we need to pay attention to things we do not want to forget.
B: to avoid forgetting where you parked your car, you should take a photo.
C: we are exposed to vast amounts of information every day.
D: you should not try to memorize everything you see or hear.

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

Those fond of books on language may be familiar with one facet of the inherent changeability of words' meanings. It is traditionally covered that meanings have either broadened or narrowed over time. That indeed happens. Take *dog*, for instance. When *hound* was the normal word for a canine, *dog* was a word for a big, fierce sort of dog. Over time, it came to be used as the all-purpose word for dog. That was a classic case of semantic broadening, paralleled by the narrowing of the scope of *hound*, which now refers only to a dog used for hunting (Chihuahuas aren't hounds).

Many words have narrowed under the radar, in certain usages. "Does he drink?" is a question about alcohol, not whether the person imbibes liquids in general. In the old days — roughly the first half of the twentieth century — the question "Do you like music?" referred to classical music; no one questioned whether a person enjoyed a pop tune, a jig or a lullaby. That assumption that "music" refers to classical is now antique, but lives on in how readily a textbook, or even trade book, on classical music can be titled as about "music" as if Brahms and Schoenberg are somehow the default conception of music, with rock, jazz, hip-hop, Peruvian huayno music, and Indian ragas somehow not "music music."

More subtly, today's discussions about the value of "reading" presuppose that the topic is fiction: "reading" is not assumed to include books about the Thirty Years' War, the cosmos, or cod. In this vein, "language" in the conception of most people brings the printed word to mind first, with speech considered an afterthought. Hence questions such as "What is texting doing to language?" despite that it would be impossible to speak with capital letters or to utter a sequence of emoticons.

However, broadening and narrowing alone do not convey the essence of the matter. Alone, they imply that words' meanings change in a clear direction, which feels intuitive, only minorly transformative. *Meat*, say, was first used to refer to all food (hence candy being called sweetmeat) but narrowed to refer to flesh. But the change was pretty cozy as change goes — all within one realm of things, food. Yet in reality the main meal, so to speak, is plain old drift, along the lines of the pathway from blessed to silly, where the issue is less broadening or narrowing than simply transformation. Broadening and narrowing happen, but a more general characterization of words over time is that they have a way of just oozing around. *Bird* is an example. It started as a word meaning a baby animal, but later became the word for flying animals. That's a lateral shift — neither more nor less specific, just different. (The old word for flying animal was *fugol*, which narrowed into today's *fowl*, referring to certain barnyard birds and ones like them.) A word we utter is usually just the latest stage in tens of millennia of drifting from one meaning into another.

1. According to the passage, the animal we now call "dog" used to be called
A: hound.
B: dog as well.
C: canine.
D: chihuahua.
2. In the passage, the word "music music" refers to
A: music in general.
B: music composed by Brahms and Schoenberg.
C: the default conception of music.
D: music such as rock and hip-hop.
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A: Most people believe that fiction is the most valuable reading material.
B: Most people believe that writing is primary and speaking is secondary.
C: Most people believe that the use of emoticons is now a social problem.
D: Most people believe books about the cosmos are fiction.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
A: The change in meaning of the word "meat" is an example of semantic narrowing.
B: The change in meaning of the word "bird" is an example of a lateral shift.
C: The change in meaning of the word "language" (in the sentence "What is texting doing to language?") is an example of semantic narrowing.
D: The change in meaning of the word "drink" (in the sentence "Does he drink?") is an example of semantic broadening.
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
A: Semantic meanings evolve according to certain rules, so we can predict what words will mean in the future.
B: "Sweetmeat" is another word for "candy".
C: Some words, which used to refer to a narrower concept, start to refer to broader concepts.
D: Words change meaning continuously over time.