

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（理科系専攻））

RESEARCH STUDENTS

英 語 （B）

ENGLISH （B）

注意 ☆試験時間は 60 分。

PLEASE NOTE: THE TEST PERIOD IS 60 MINUTES.

ENGLISH (B)

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

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

- Children's books ( ) my imagination as a child.  
A threatened      B thickened      C captured      D elaborated
- More ( ) emoji, including one of a pregnant man, may be coming to smartphones.  
A inclusive      B reclusive      C conclusive      D inconclusive
- The alarm ( ) and scared residents rushed out of the building.  
A went off      B took off      C got on      D held on
- While stability can certainly be welcome at some points in life, there's a fine line between stability and ( ).  
A pollution      B stagnation      C imagination      D ambition
- Around 80 per cent of laptops are used ( ) for word processing.  
A differently      B preferably      C profoundly      D primarily
- According to Schwartz, the academic and emotional needs of students ( ), and deserve equal attention.  
A see eye-to-eye      B chat heart-to-heart  
C go hand-in-hand      D are face-to-face
- The couple ( ) themselves full time to their fledgling company, and soon they had some major retailers on board.  
A accepted      B connected      C collected      D devoted

- 8 An ( ) artist being prominently featured in a gallery's collection often leads to more visibility in the industry.  
A emerging      B urging      C enlarging      D avenging
- 9 China's influence in these three countries is very different ( ).  
A on track      B in nature      C by request      D at stake
- 10 When I quit my job and planned to be a "digital nomad" I had no idea what really ( ) me.  
A lay ahead of      B stayed away from      C looked after      D put up with

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

- 1 She had been looking forward to ( ) a drive all week, but when she finally had the time, her car wouldn't start.  
A go to      B going to      C go for      D going for
- 2 Some non-branded printer inks are as good as, ( ) better than their branded counterparts.  
A only if      B if only      C not if      D if not
- 3 Shetland's famous Up Helly Aa festival has been called ( ) for the second year in a row.  
A off      B under      C in      D on
- 4 The wind catchers of Iran have inspired modern designs in Europe, the US and ( ), as architects turn towards passive forms of cooling.  
A somewhere      B anywhere      C elsewhere      D wherever
- 5 The hope is it will lure visitors eager ( ) about the region's unique cultural and environmental diversity.  
A learned      B learning      C to learn      D will learn
- 6 ( ) the office era isn't over yet, the role the office plays in workers' lives is changing, and it seems natural that the layout of the place should change with it.  
A When      B What      C While      D Why

- 7 Scientists have discovered a new species of dinosaur which they confirmed (        ) to have ever been found in Australia.  
 A as the largest                      B that is the largest  
 C was larger                          D as large as
- 8 Spend a few hours out of town that will nourish you while also reminding you (        ) about the big city.  
 A what is it you love              B what it is you love  
 C what your love is                D you love what
- 9 It's the kind of thing you have to watch a few times before you see the true beauty (        ).  
 A of                      B of it                      C of them              D of those
- 10 Just (        ) eligible voters participated, according to the interior minister, higher than the 43% in the 2016 legislative polls.  
 A more than half              B over half of              C most                      D quite a lot

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

1. A The last nationwide literacy survey was conducted back in 1948. B The Allied Forces were occupying Japan at the time, C and were looking at reforming the education system so they wanted to know how much people could read and write. D They found that more than 97 percent of the population could.
2. A Musk has said he wants to terraform and colonize Mars, B insisting that the only way to protect the humanity in the long run is to become a multiplanetary species. C Bezos believes that, although Earth is the only habitable planet in our solar system, D its resources are finite and we must utilize those in space to sustain humanity.

3. A It's hoped that the agency can made administrative services more convenient for citizens. B For example, in a digitalized Japan, residents may not even have to go to their local office when moving to a new home. C Currently, people who relocate from one municipality to another must go to two local offices and fill out two forms in person: D the one in their old location, and the one in their new location.
4. A In November 2020, the German magazine "Endangered Species Research" published a paper by a team that included Eda and Sato. B It concluded that there were two distinct species of short-tailed albatrosses. C The paper also called for an onsite survey of the Senkakus to understand the birds' habitat. D The Senkaku birds are believed to be far rarer then their Torishima counterparts.
5. A Every two years, the World Transplant Games offer people who have received organ transplants a unique opportunity to gather and compete. B When this year's event in Houston, Texas, was cancelled because of the pandemic, C a virtual alternative ensured the athletes still had the chance to shine. D The "5K AnyWay" was an online competition open to transplant recipients and donors, as well as they're supporters.
6. When a university in the city of Rennes ran a contest to come up with ideas to improve university life, B students Lola Renault and Johanna Courtel suggested handing out free hygiene products on campus. They won, and now, backed by the university, that's exactly what they do. C The idea was born out of Renault's own experiences as a freshman, when she was living away from home for the first time. D Her only sources of money was a scholarship and a part-time job and she could not always afford sanitary pads.
7. A For some employees, working in the office Monday through Friday will be a thing of the past. B As offices reopen, many are turning for a hybrid model that allows people to work in the office some days and at home for others. C While being able to work remotely offers more flexibility, D there's going to be a learning curve, for both workers and their employers.

8. A Every weekday four buses head into the New Delhi slums to give the children of migrants, labourers, ragpickers and scavengers a chance B at an education they must not get otherwise. C Each bus goes to two locations a day, setting up an onboard classroom D to give about 50 children at a time basic lessons in math, body parts, English and Hindi, along with daily meals.
9. A The Perseid meteor shower will grace the summer skies in mid-August as one of the biggest showers of the year. B Because the crescent moon will be setting early, the sky will be especially dark -- C which makes for an optimal viewing opportunity, according to NASA. D Stargazers in the Northern Hemisphere will have a best chance of seeing the meteors compared to those in the Southern Hemisphere, NASA said.
10. A A volcano erupt on the Spanish Canary Island of La Palma on Sunday, B sending lava shooting into the air and streaming in rivers towards houses in two villages from the Cumbre Vieja national park in the south of the island. C Authorities had begun evacuating the infirm and some farm animals from nearby villages before the eruption at 3:15 p.m. (1415 GMT) on a wooded slope in the sparsely populated Cabeza de Vaca area, D according to the islands' government.

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

Whether Neanderthals thought symbolically and had an artistic sensibility has been a question that has vexed ( 1 ) in human evolution.

But evidence is mounting that our Stone Age cousins were our cognitive equals and created forms of art in Europe ( 2 ) Homo sapiens were on the scene.

A new study of a rock feature stained red in a cave in southern Spain has concluded that the red pigment -- made from ocher -- was ( 3 ) painted, most likely by Neanderthals, refuting earlier research that said the red marks were natural.

The markings, which date ( 4 ) to more than 60,000 years ago, were made on a massive stalagmite 328 feet (100 meters) into Cueva de Ardales near Málaga. The stalagmite's domelike shape was formed by pillars of mineral deposited by water, and the markings ( 5 ) inside folds of rock that resembled drawn curtains.

The researchers analyzed samples of the red residues and ( 6 ) that the ocher, a natural pigment found in clay, used to make them was brought to the cave from

somewhere else -- ( 7 ) the study did not determine exactly from where.

This suggested the pigment had to "be collected, transported and prepared in advance of entering the cave, ( 8 ) deliberation and planning, which are additionally implied by the need to have adequate lighting," said study author João Zilhão, an ICREA (Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies) research professor at the University of Barcelona and the University of Lisbon.

The authors said it ( 9 ) art in a narrow sense -- an image or object that is beautiful or expresses feelings -- but was likely a way to mark a place that was symbolically important to them.

The researchers believe "the dome is the symbol, and the paintings are there to mark it as such, not the other way ( 10 )," according to the study, which was published in the journal PNAS Monday.

- |    |              |                 |                |                |
|----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1  | A experts    | B collectors    | C painters     | D authors      |
| 2  | A in case    | B far behind    | C seeing as    | D long before  |
| 3  | A officially | B intentionally | C incidentally | D occasionally |
| 4  | A back       | B previous      | C before       | D earlier      |
| 5  | A making     | B had made      | C were made    | D were making  |
| 6  | A concluded  | B warned        | C feared       | D wondered     |
| 7  | A supposing  | B just because  | C unless       | D although     |
| 8  | A implying   | B implied       | C be implied   | D was implied  |
| 9  | A surely was | B would be      | C wasn't       | D hasn't been  |
| 10 | A ahead      | B around        | C along        | D about        |

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

Feeling overwhelmed by your to-do list can certainly make you unhappy, but new research suggests that more free time might not be the magic elixir many of us dream it could be.

In a new multipart study released last week, researchers analyzed data from two large-scale surveys about how Americans spend their time. Together, the surveys included more than 35,000 respondents.

The researchers found that people with more free time generally had higher levels of subjective well-being — but only up to a point.

People who had up to two hours of free time a day generally reported they felt

better than those who'd had less time. But people who had five or more hours of free time a day generally said they felt worse.

So ultimately the free-time “sweet spot” might be two to three hours per day, the findings suggest.

“While too little time is bad, having more time is not always better,” said Marissa Sharif, an assistant professor of marketing at The Wharton School and lead author of the paper, in a press release.

Of course, most people know instinctively that being too busy can cause stress. But the new study is not the first to question whether more free time will actually make people as happy as they believe it will. Experts note, for example, that some adults struggle with the “retirement blues,” which can be due to a lack of stimulation and structure, among other things.

Part of finding this seemingly elusive “sweet spot” has to do with how people spend the extra time they have, the researchers behind the new study argue.

In addition to analyzing the surveys, they also conducted several smaller online experiments. In one they asked participants to imagine having 3½ to seven free hours per day. They were asked to imagine spending that time doing “productive” things (like exercising) or to imagine doing “unproductive” activities (like watching TV).

Study participants believed their well-being would suffer if they had a lot of free time during the day — but only if they used it unproductively. Though that experiment was hypothetical, which is one limitation of the new research, it's certainly in line with other research showing that being in a state of “flow” can be good for people's mental health.

In other words, how people use their free time matters, and “ending up with entire days free to fill at one's discretion” may not be all that it's cracked up to be, Sharif said.

Of course, what feels “productive” is up to you. If watching two hours of “Real Housewives” in your free time increases your happiness, you should do that. The point of all of this is self-care, not shame.

And even more traditionally productive or purposeful activities can be easy and fun. Engaging in a bit of low-key cardio, like walking, can help burn stress, as can stretching. Free-time activities like knitting, reading, cooking or gaming are also known to put people in a state of flow.

“In cases when people do find themselves with excessive amounts of discretionary time, such as retirement or having left a job,” Sharif said, “our results suggest these individuals would benefit from spending their newfound time with purpose.”

1. According to the article, \_\_\_\_\_
  - A we might not dream of more free time if there was more magic in the world.
  - B many people believe free time might be the cure for feeling overwhelmed.
  - C to-do lists are the solution to feeling overwhelmed.
  - D more free time definitely won't make us feel happier.
  
2. According to the article, \_\_\_\_\_
  - A the researchers did not agree whether it mattered how people spend their free time.
  - B this is the first study that examines whether there is such a thing as too much free time.
  - C the research discovered that busy lives are the most stressful.
  - D experts say having little stimulation after retirement can lead to feeling down.
  
3. According to the article, researchers \_\_\_\_\_
  - A analyzed several surveys with 35,000 respondents each.
  - B did a study that consisted of both surveys and experiments.
  - C analyzed surveys done by other researchers.
  - D asked two Americans to answer multiple questions.
  
4. According to the article, the researchers conducted research where \_\_\_\_\_
  - A participants had to divide their free time into unproductive and productive hours.
  - B participants were asked whether they preferred to spend their free time being productive or unproductive.
  - C they changed participants' work schedules to provide them with several free hours per day.
  - D participants had to predict their wellbeing based on a hypothetical number of free hours per day.
  
5. According to the research, people are generally happier when they have \_\_\_\_\_
  - A less than two hours of free time a day.
  - B two to three hours of free time a day.
  - C 3½ to seven hours of free time a day.
  - D entire days off.

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

Whether human beings survive this century and the next, whether other lifeforms can live alongside us: more than anything, this depends on the way we eat. We can cut our consumption of everything else almost to zero and still we will drive living systems to collapse, unless we change our diets.

All the evidence now points in one direction: the crucial shift is from an animal- to a plant-based diet. A paper published last week in *Science* reveals that while some kinds of meat and dairy production are more damaging than others, all are more harmful to the living world than growing plant protein. It shows that animal farming takes up 83% of the world's agricultural land, but delivers only 18% of our calories. A plant-based diet cuts the use of land by 76% and halves the greenhouse gases and other pollution that are caused by food production.

Part of the reason is the extreme inefficiency of feeding livestock on grain: most of its nutritional value is lost in conversion from plant protein to animal protein. This reinforces my contention that if you want to eat less soya, then you should eat soya: 93% of the soya we consume, which drives the destruction of forest, savannah and marshland, is embedded in meat, dairy, eggs and fish, and most of it is lost in conversion. When we eat it directly, much less of the crop is required to deliver the same amount of protein.

More damaging still is free-range meat: the environmental impacts of converting grass into flesh, the paper remarks, "are immense under any production method practised today". This is because so much land is required to produce every grass-fed steak or chop. Though roughly twice as much land is used for grazing worldwide as for crop production, it provides just 1.2% of the protein we eat. While much of this pastureland cannot be used to grow crops, it can be used for rewilding: allowing the many rich ecosystems destroyed by livestock farming to recover, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, protecting watersheds and halting the sixth great extinction in its tracks. The land that should be devoted to the preservation of human life and the rest of the living world is at the moment used to produce a tiny amount of meat.

Whenever I raise the crucial issue of yield per hectare, I receive a barrage of vituperation(\*) and abuse. But I'm not having a go at farmers, just pointing out that the figures don't add up. We can neither feed the world's growing population nor protect its living systems through animal farming. Meat and dairy are an extravagance we can no longer afford.

(\*) a barrage of vituperation = a lot of angry criticism

1. Based on the text, which statement is FALSE?
  - A Plant-based diets emit less greenhouse gases than animal-based diets.
  - B Forests are destroyed to produce soya for animal feed.
  - C Rewilding pastureland will help combat species extinction.
  - D You can only find protein in animal products.
  
2. Based on the text, which of the following is FALSE?
  - A Certain kinds of meat are worse for the environment than others.
  - B Even if we cut our consumption of everything but food, we still need to change our diets.
  - C If we eat less meat, we can give more land back to nature and combat climate change.
  - D The author wants to punish farmers for contributing to climate change.
  
3. Based on the text, which statement is TRUE?
  - A Livestock farming helps ecosystems recover.
  - B We need to consume less animal products if we want to protect life on earth.
  - C Raising more animals will solve the problem of global food insecurity.
  - D Dairy has become so expensive only the rich can pay for it.
  
4. What does the author mean by “if you want to eat less soya, then you should eat soya”?
  - A The way to prevent soya over-farming is by eating it directly in the form of soya foods like tofu, rather than eating soya-fed animals.
  - B The consumption of soya will continue to rise no matter what we do.
  - C By doing the opposite of what you want, you will understand other people’s point of view better.
  - D People eat more soya directly than indirectly by eating animals.
  
5. What does the author mean by “the crucial issue of yield per hectare”?
  - A You need a lot of land to produce a small amount of animal protein.
  - B You need little land to produce a high amount of animal protein.
  - C You need a lot of land to produce a small amount of plant protein.
  - D You need little land to produce a small amount of plant protein.