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

（高等専門学校留学生）

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

英　　語

ENGLISH

注意　☆試験時間は **60 分**。

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

(2023)

ENGLISH

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

Marks	

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

1 The technicians (　　) didn't check all the parts thoroughly before the launch of the rocket, which led to the accident.

A in a while　B in charge　C in total　D in turn

2 As soon as the fact became clear, the opposition party (　　) the instant resignation of the foreign minister.

A added to　B applied for　C called for　D needed to

3 He loved his dog so much that he is still (　　) with its death.

A coming to terms　B cutting down　C getting it off　D looking on

4 If you want to publish this article by the end of this year, you must (　　) a first draft by next Monday.

A aim on　B close in　C dispose of　D draw up

5 We will all be keeping our fingers (　　) that everything goes well.

A bent　B crossed　C given　D put

6 They are pleased that their favorite football team has clinched the top spot for the third year (　　).

A in a row　B in motion　C off hand　D on the spot

7 At that time he was terrified, but she said, “That’s what makes it (　　) exciting.”

A all the more　B even less　C more or less　D no more

8 All he said was, “I think you are completely wrong. Let's agree to ( ).”

A approach B condemn C differ D divert

9 “Your proposal makes perfect sense. I couldn't ( ).”

A accept any more B agree more C apply more D await any more

10 This issue would make some members of the organizing committee ( ) about the whole project.

A break up B hit it off C take turns D think twice

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

1 From ( ) she sat at the end of the porch she noticed a tall man walking toward her house.

A behind B there C where D which

2 “I’ll call you later. So if I say it’s Betty, you’ll know ( ).”

A who am I B who are you C who it is D who she is

3. ( ) his ill health, my father was always cheerful.

A Despite B In spite C No matter how D No matter what

4. By living in the country and working in the city, you have ( ) worlds.

A best of both B both of the best C the best of both D the both best

5. A man from Liverpool and a man from London don’t speak in ( ) same way.

A exact a B exact the C exactly a D exactly the

6. ( ) so often we read in the newspapers of people in a country going on a march to support their language.

A All B Any C Each D Every

7 If I (　　) more attention to how I was behaving at that time, I'd be in a higher position now.

A had paid　B have paid　C pay　D would pay

8 A computer virus can often (　　) a biological virus.

A be compared like　B be compared to

C compare　D compare like

9 His mentor (　　) in the new project.

A dissuaded him from participating　B dissuaded him to participate

C persuaded him participate　D persuaded him participating

10. Japan's population is approximately (　　) our country's.

A twice as less as　B twice as many as

C twice the length of　D twice the size of

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

1. A <u>"Buy Now Pay Later" apps give millions of users the chance to instantly purchase what they want.</u> B <u>Later, users may pay off their items in installments.</u> C <u>The services extend from small-ticket items to luxury goods, exercise equipment, and even rent and utilities.</u> D <u>However, consumer protection advocates worry that the apps may lead people from buying more than they can afford.</u>

2. A <u>The age of the electric car is upon us.</u> B <u>Earlier this year, the US automobile giant General Motors announced that it aims to stop selling petrol-powered and diesel models by 2035.</u> C <u>Audi, based in Germany, plans to stop producing such vehicle by 2033.</u> D <u>Many other automotive multinationals have issued similar road maps.</u> Suddenly, major carmakers' foot-dragging on electrifying their fleets is turning into a rush for the exit.

3. A <u>Millions of people are seemingly ready and willing to take a pay cut to continue working remotely.</u> Sixty-one percent of American workers; four in 10 Londoners;

more than a quarter of office workers in the UK. B Media reports on the trend cite a lot of statistics. C Yet, few have found any people happily slashing your monthly household budgets. D In fact, when you look at the major technology companies actually bringing in these remote pay cuts, many employees are choosing to cut and run.

4. A The Hubble Space Telescope is one of the most famous telescopes of the 20th and 21st century. B Unfortunately, it has faltered once again. C After a computer hardware problem arose in late October, NASA engineers put Hubble into a coma, D suspending its science operations as they carefully attempt to bring its systems back online.

5. A Raspberries are delicious. B But they can also complicated. C Pick the wrong punnet and you'll end up with fruit that's too tart. If you pop them in the fridge in the hopes they'll become sweet and deep red, D chances are you'll miss the magic window and be left with a box full of berries mottled with mold.

6. A When Tamara Littleton started her company, The Social Element, she was determined to make it a friend place to work. B However, one big setback for the business taught her that if a working atmosphere is too cordial, it may deter staff from telling each other when they are making mistakes. C "You can't be too nice," she says. D "You have to allow people to challenge you."

7. A What if floods could be something we embrace than fear? B This is the central idea behind the sponge city concept — an idea put forward by Professor Yu Kongjian, Dean of Peking University's college of architecture and landscape. C Conventional flood water management often involves building pipes or drains to carry away water as swiftly as possible. D But a sponge city does the opposite, seeking instead to soak up rainfall and slow down surface run-off.

8. A Japanese conglomerate Toshiba has confirmed plans to split the company into three separate businesses. B Toshiba said the three companies would be focused on infrastructure, semiconductors nor devices. C The company has come under increasing pressure from activist investors to make changes since an accounting scandal in 2015. D This week, US giant General Electric announced a similar strategy that will see the historic company broken up.

9. A Not anyone feels positive about their pandemic purchases. B A survey by insurer Aviva suggested that one in ten people had suffered buyers' remorse over things they bought during lockdowns. C Gaming equipment, tools, bikes, jewellery, musical instruments, garden furniture, pizza ovens and hot tubs all appeared on the regret list, the insurer says. D Typically, shoppers admitted spending nearly £1,400 on the items which have subsequently gathered dust.

10. A "Every employee will make mistakes," says Jeff Lawson, CEO of technology firm Twilio. B "That's unavoidable. C As leaders, we have to build systems in which mistakes are non-catastrophic. D If you have created a system where one person can ruin the entire company, then you as a leader are of fault."

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

Until the sixteenth century the accepted model of the universe was (1) developed by the second-century Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. (2) this, the sun and the planets revolved around the earth. Over the centuries, complex adjustments were (3) Ptolemy's system to make it fit astronomical observations.

The Pole Nicolaus Copernicus, a canon of the cathedral church at Frauenberg, and an amateur astronomer, (4) the hypothesis that the earth moved, and went around the sun, which remained (5). This contradicted several biblical texts, for example Joshua 10:12-13, where Joshua commands the sun to stand still, implying that it normally moves. However, the Church did not object. Copernicus dedicated his work to Pope Paul III and a cardinal and a bishop were among friends who urged him to publish. His theory was (6) a harmless mathematical speculation. Most people did not take it seriously. Martin Luther spoke for the general public. "This fool wishes to reverse the entire science of astronomy, but sacred scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and not the earth," Luther proclaimed.

With the (7) of the telescope, however, observation replaced theory, and the old maps of the heavens could be shown to be false. The (8) of the telescope is not known, but it was probably an obscure Dutch spectacle-maker living in Middelburg, Hans Lippershey. There is a story that, around 1600, two children were playing with

lenses in his shop and found that by holding two together they could magnify the church weathervane. This (9) Lippershey to construct a simple telescope. By 1609 telescopes, under the (10) of "Dutch trunks," were being made and sold in several European cities, including Venice, Padua, Paris and London.

1	A	it	B	that	C	what	D	which
2	A	According to	B	Because of	C	Contrary to	D	Prior to
3	A	added to	B	changed to	C	neglected by	D	submitted to
4	A	accounted for	B	found fault with	C	kept up with	D	put forward
5	A	bright	B	heated	C	quiet	D	stationary
6	A	apt to	B	converted to	C	regarded as	D	returned as
7	A	absence	B	advent	C	disclosure	D	enlargement
8	A	curator	B	inventor	C	presenter	D	researcher
9	A	enriched	B	forced	C	led	D	succeeded
10	A	concept	B	face	C	hand	D	name

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

A few days ago, I had the following online conversation with a friend who wanted to invite me to speak in a linguistic anthropology class she was teaching:

Friend: *Hello hello! Bet mo ba mag-guest sa class ko? We're talking about the politics of language standardization and may mention ng dictionaries. Naisip ko they can prepare questions and we can have a short Q&A with you. If you have time and bet mo.*

Me: *Today ba? Sayang I would say yes kaya lang nasa labas kami.*

Friend: *Hindi today, for our meeting next Friday!*

Me: *Oh OK. Kung next Friday pwede naman ako.*

This exchange may be confusing or downright unintelligible to many English speakers, but it is just a typical example of how I usually communicate with people I know from my home country. It is also a perfect illustration of a linguistic behavior known as code-switching, or the action of shifting between two or more languages, or

between dialects or registers of a language, within a discourse, especially in response to a change in social context.

I was born and raised in the Philippines, a nation in Southeast Asia with dozens of different languages and dialects. Just like many other Filipinos, I am bilingual—I grew up speaking Filipino, the national language of the Philippines, along with English, a former colonial language that is still widely used in the country as both an intranational and international lingua franca. Filipinos coming from areas with one or more of their own regional languages speak those languages in addition to English and Filipino, and in the case of the Filipino-Chinese, one or more Chinese dialects are also thrown into the mix. In such a multilingual environment, I and most everyone else around me are constantly making choices between all the languages and dialects we have in our linguistic repertoire.

However, as naturally as code-switching may come to Filipinos and countless other people living in a world where multilingualism is the rule rather than the exception, it is also a form of communication that is highly stigmatized. Society tends to put a high value on the purity of language, and so any kind of language mixing is usually perceived as a sign of language decay. In many instances, people who code-switch are seen as uneducated, intellectually inferior, and incapable of speaking properly in either of the languages they are using. For this reason, code-switching is often discouraged, if not prohibited, especially in places such as the workplace or the classroom. I remember as a student being fined a few cents for every Filipino word that came out of my mouth in English class.

Yet there is a group of people who do not view code-switching in such a negative light, and these people are linguists. Linguists needed to have a name for this linguistic phenomenon that can reveal so much about the inner workings of human language and cognition.

The study of code-switching has been approached in many different ways. Some linguists choose to focus on the formal properties of code-switching, analyzing its lexical, phonological, morphological, and semantic characteristics. Other linguists are more interested in the social dimension of code-switching. They study the different kinds of people who code-switch. Psycholinguists who investigate code-switching use language-switching experiments in laboratory settings in order to examine the cognitive mechanisms of bilingualism.

The considerable volume of scholarly work on code-switching has greatly improved our understanding of this linguistic phenomenon and has helped dispel a lot of the myths surrounding it. The Internet and the cross-cultural and multilingual interactions

it facilitates are also contributing to reducing the prejudice against hybrid forms of speech and writing. As society becomes more and more appreciative of diversity and multiculturalism, formerly disparaged code-switching language varieties such as Singlish, Hinglish, and Spanglish are now being embraced as signifiers of culture and identity, and are increasingly being used to create literature, music, and other forms of art.

1 According to the article, the author _____

A has many friends who can speak Filipino, English and Chinese.

B is bilingual because she was born and raised in a multilingual environment.

C teaches a linguistic anthropology class online.

D wants to be a scholar who studies code-switching.

2 According to the article, code-switching _____

A has always been viewed as something highly desirable.

B has been condemned by linguists as language decay.

C is unintelligible to most English speakers.

D was highly discouraged in the English class that the author took.

3 According to the article, people who code-switch _____

A are common in multilingual environments.

B are exclusively studied by psycholinguists.

C are usually uneducated and cannot speak either language properly.

D shift between English and Filipino quite easily.

4 According to the article, scholarly work on code-switching has _____

A focused on its formal properties, such as the social dimension of code-switching.

B helped dispel misunderstandings about the phenomenon.

C increased people's prejudice toward code-switching.

D shed little light on why it remains highly stigmatized.

5 According to the article, linguists are different because _____

A only they have a name for the phenomenon.

B they are interested in the social dimension of code-switching.

C they are responsible for making society more appreciative of diversity.

D they don't see code-switching in a negative light.

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

The massive poster covering the entire gable wall of a Berlin building is half advertisement and half recruitment call. It asks, "When can you hack the hackers?" Over a stylized network diagram backdrop, its khaki-green elements give the first clue to the poster's origin: Germany's armed forces, the Bundeswehr.

On a sunny Wednesday afternoon in Bonn, Germany's flinty defense minister Ursula von der Leyen announced a "milestone" in German military policy. Alongside its army ground force, air force, and marines, the Bundeswehr now has a new pillar: a cyber force commando (CIS).

Stepping out to a cyber march, composed for the occasion by the Bundeswehr brass band, the defense minister warned that Germany's next big war will probably not be on land, sea, or in the air, but in a virtual, cyber dimension.

With almost 300,000 attacks on Bundeswehr IT systems so far in 2017, some believe this war has already begun.

"The attacks on our systems come daily, independent of terms like 'war,' 'peace,' 'crisis,' or 'conflict'... and range from simple espionage, data theft and destruction to manipulation and influence attempts," said von der Leyen.

"If the networks of the Bundeswehr are attacked, we are allowed to defend ourselves. As soon as an attack hinders our ability to act, we are permitted to go on the offensive."

So, what kind of attacks does the Germany military face and who is behind them? Bundeswehr officials say the attacks vary, with the force and frequency no longer linked to the size of a country or its traditional military capacity. Anyone—from a small country to a private person with enough money to pay an army of hacker mercenaries—can cause havoc without owning any boots, let alone having them on the ground.

For Lieut Gen Ludwig Leinhos, commander of the new CIS division, the Bundeswehr's latest innovation is a logical, overdue step.

"For some time now, wars haven't been decided alone on the ground," he said. "We have to be ready for everything from hacker attack to state attacks. If hackers manage to get into the on-board computer of a jet, human lives are at risk."

A look inside one of the Bundeswehr's Eurofighter combat aircraft reveals 80 on-board computers and 100km of cables, making each plane effectively a data center with wings. The Boxer tanks favored by the Bundeswehr have dispensed with the mechanical equipment of old in favor of laptops and screens.

These high-tech tools, there to improve precision, actually make missions vulnerable to attack from outside, with enemies hunting for possibilities to infiltrate, observe or even divert fire.

"Another possibility is an attack on the Bundeswehr's communications and other networks you need to communicate with individual troops during a mission," says Marcel Dickow, defense expert with a political foundation in Berlin.

From a standing start, some 13,500 people will be working in the new division, with another 1,500 joining the ranks in the near future. The division will pool existing IT capacity, but bring in new technical capacities through a recruiting drive.

Since abolishing military service in 2011, the German armed forces have had general recruitment problems. However, officials hope to build their own staff capacity with new IT and cybersecurity qualifications at the Bundeswehr university in Munich.

Beyond in-house graduates, the Bundeswehr says it has stepped up IT recruitment—up 60 per cent last year. With a combined current budget for IT investment and staff of €2.6 billion, they are confident of attracting suitable hackers by appealing to their patriotic instincts, and the challenge of real-world experience at the highest level.

Defense analysts like Marcel Dickow are skeptical about hackers' patriotic instincts and whether anyone with the necessary skills would be willing to work for the army when they can earn far more working in private industry.

"The Bundeswehr is not competitive at a salary level and the cultural sphere, of orders and obedience, is not necessarily what hackers know or how they work, but we'll have to see," says Dickow.

1. What warning did Ursula von der Leyen give?
   - A As there have been nearly 300,000 attacks on the IT systems of Germany's armed forces in 2017, the real cyber war has already begun.
   - B German military forces need to be careful about the new pillar in their forces as they tend to overlook the significance of new things.
   - C It is very probable that Germany's next big war will be fought in a virtual, cyber world.
   - D There are already too many attacks on Bundeswehr's IT systems for them to defend themselves, so they need to go on the offensive now.

2. Which statement is TRUE about cyber attacks that Germany's armed forces face?
   A The attacks come very frequently, and they are not related to the size of the country, but to its military capacity.
   B The havoc caused by hacker mercenaries, who were employed by wealthy supporters, was the most difficult to deal with.
   C This new form of "hybrid warfare" will not end in cyber space, but will be continued on the ground in other places.
   D There are various kinds of attacks, including attacks not only from large countries but also from small countries.

3. Which statement is FALSE about Bundeswehr's combat aircraft and tanks?
   A Because of high-tech tools installed on the combat aircraft and tanks, missions can be vulnerable to attacks from outside.
   B Bundeswehr's combat aircraft had been hidden in a data center with numerous computers and 100km of cables.
   C The Boxer tanks now have computers and screens instead of the mechanical equipment that they used to have before.
   D You could find more than 50 on-board computers along with long cables in one of the combat aircraft of Germany's armed forces.

4. What does the Bundeswehr believe about recruiting new staff members into the CIS?
   A As they do not have military service anymore in Germany, they will surely have a recruitment problem.
   B The Bundeswehr university in Munich has already provided a sufficient number of graduates with proper qualifications for the CIS.
   C The news of a large budget will attract the attention of some hackers who might cause trouble to the IT systems of the Bundeswehr.
   D With sufficient budget, they are convinced that they can hire staff members with appropriate cyber-security qualifications.

5. What does Marcel Dickow think about the possibility of the Bundeswehr recruiting hackers?
   A He doubts that hackers have patriotic feelings, and believes that the Bundeswehr needs to be careful about what they might do.

B He fears that hackers might not know much about German cultures, so they might need to spend some time learning them before starting to work there.

C He is not sure if the Bundeswehr can attract suitable hackers as they can make much more money if they work in private industry.

D He knows that hackers usually prefer a competitive environment, and that they will likely choose to work in private industry.