

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

(教員研修留学生)

TEACHER TRAINING STUDENTS

英 語

ENGLISH

注意 ☆試験時間は 60 分。

PLEASE NOTE: THE TEST PERIOD IS 60 MINUTES.

ENGLISH

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

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

- () relations between the two countries played a major part in the talks between the two foreign affairs ministers.
(A) Periodic (B) Exotic (C) Domestic (D) Economic
- Staff and students were () in their approaches and found new ways to connect with each other and deliver co-curricular programs online, alongside classes.
(A) inactive (B) creative (C) persuasive (D) responsive
- Learning something new is motivating. It can be very difficult, ().
(A) however (B) moreover (C) furthermore (D) therefore
- When Asian giant hornets arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 2020, they were dubbed “murder hornets,” creating a media ().
(A) sensation (B) mention (C) recognition (D) tribute
- I wanted all the benefits of being at home but not the ().
(A) damage (B) weaknesses (C) disadvantages (D) loss
- () is going on, it is likely to be revealed soon, as other scientists are already planning studies to look at ray anatomy more closely.
(A) Whatsoever (B) What (C) Whoever (D) Whatever
- The problem we () is that having a job does not mean you will earn enough to escape poverty.
(A) create (B) entertain (C) face (D) meet
- It was () cold when they got to the top, with a howling wind and a 7-degree temperature in the thin air.
(A) bitterly (B) scorching (C) dripping (D) boiling

- 9 Journalists express high job satisfaction but are () about the state of the news industry.
(A) guilty (B) careless (C) wrong (D) concerned
- 10 Student engagement and academic outcomes (), but studies show young people are increasingly distracted by social media.
(A) go hand in hand (B) meet face to face (C) decrease step by step (D) see eye to eye

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

- 1 If you live in a small house, you () not have any laundry room at all.
(A) shall (B) may (C) would (D) could
- 2 Rural school districts in Texas are switching to four-day weeks this fall () lack of staff.
(A) because (B) due to (C) as (D) since
- 3 Write a story about a character who () say the word “Yes.”
(A) knows how only to (B) only knows to how
(C) only knows how to (D) knows only to how
- 4 The weather on the day of the sighting was rough and the crew () about giving up.
(A) had been thinking (B) is thinking (C) thinks (D) has thought
- 5 I promise I () you next month.
(A) should visit (B) will visit (C) would visit (D) visit
- 6 The mystery genre often features police officers, detectives, spies, or government agents () main characters.
(A) for (B) by (C) as (D) to
- 7 Please () improve my grammar.
(A) explain me to how (B) explain me how
(C) to explain to me how to (D) explain to me how to
- 8 What () to mind when you imagine the future of architecture?
(A) is coming (B) comes (C) came (D) has come
- 9 Caring for our clothes () means caring for the planet.
(A) also (B) as well (C) again (D) both
- 10 Look for ways to teach vocabulary words in the context of something students can relate to () a personal level.
(A) with (B) as (C) by (D) on

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

1. (A) Romesberg and colleagues managed to coax *E. coli* bacteria into taking up their six-letter DNA and making copies of it. (B) The cells' enzymes copied the two new letters, which the scientists call X and Y for short (not to be confused with the X and Y chromosomes that differentiate boys from girls), along with the usual four. (C) The cells grew a little more slowly than normal, but otherwise seemed no worse for wear, the team reports today in Nature. (D) The work is major accomplishment, says Steven Benner, a synthetic biologist at the Foundation for Applied Molecular Evolution in Gainesville, Florida.
2. (A) Following your own curiosity down the rabbit hole of science can be incredibly exciting and (in our opinion) extremely satisfying. (B) If you're just browsing, you can begin by checking out the world biomes pages and the human biology portal. (C) If you are looking for a particular topic, just searching to find pages that are fun to read and videos we hope you'll love. (D) We are constantly making and adding new pages and videos here, so please let us know what you would like to see.
3. (A) Clothing for hire is one of the most practical and sustainable solutions to ever changing trends in the fashion world. (B) With the rental fashion sector experiencing a huge boom in popularity, there are lots of options available to suit each person's needs. (C) Those who want a regular wardrobe change can opt for a monthly subscription plan, while others who simply want a special outfit for a one-off function or have their eye on a trendy piece can pay per loan to borrow through platforms or peer-to-peer hire companies. (D) This would increase the number of times clothing is worn before it reaches the end of it's life cycle.
4. (A) Meteorologist Scott Sutherland says, along with the full moon, artificial light from streetlights, signs and vehicles can also make it difficult to see the meteor shower. (B) The moon will set later each night, meaning viewers will have to stay up later and later to catch the moonless points of the evening as each day passes, Sutherland says. (C) He advises stargazers to get away from nearby cities to find the best viewing spots away from every light pollution. (D) How well you can see the meteor shower also will depend on whether the skies are clear, he says, adding viewers should give themselves at least 20 minutes for their eyes to adjust to the dark for the best meteor viewing.
5. (A) Adams, who runs a martial arts school and had picked up whitewater kayaking during the pandemic, continued to rescue others from their flooded homes, (B) especially where the significant debris made it difficult to reach people by motorized boat. (C) Adams said he shouldn't count how many people in total he helped rescue from the floods. (D) He only wished he could have aided those for whom help came too late.

6. (A) Only 10 countries in the world have a bigger gender gap than Nigeria when it comes to education, with around 70% of boys in the country attending primary school, compared to only 58% of girls. (B) It's just one of the issues that Nigerian artist Marcellina Akpojotor addresses in her work. (C) She has exhibited around the world and gained international recognition for her family portraits that combine acrylics with scraps of Ankara fabric. (D) But behind their dynamic patterns, Akpojotor's works tell a deepest story of family, femininity and female empowerment in contemporary African society.
7. (A) A provocative study published earlier this year proposed that the world's best-known and perhaps best-loved dinosaur, Tyrannosaurus rex, was actually three separate species. (B) Not so fast, says new research published Monday, who argues that T. rex shouldn't be reclassified. (C) Any variations in fossils merely reflect the fact that dinosaurs, like humans, come in different shapes and sizes. (D) "Tyrannosaurus rex remains the one true king of the dinosaurs," said paleontologist Steve Brusatte, study coauthor of the latest analysis and professor at The University of Edinburgh's School of Geosciences in Scotland, in a news release.
8. (A) If you are an English speaker planning to move to Europe in 2022, you might want to find a country where you're likely to be understood from the get go. (B) Although learning the local language of your new home should be a priority, it takes time. (C) While you're getting to grips with verb tenses and articles, it's comforting to know you can still communicate in English if necessary. (D) In some European nations English is widely spoke, making them a safe bet.
9. (A) Olives are an iconic part of Mediterranean cuisine. (B) And let's be honest, food is an huge part of why we travel. (C) The marinated olives that come with a late afternoon drink in the sun, the extra virgin olive oil drizzled over your salad or pizza and the olive tapenade spread across crunchy crostini. (D) It all instantly makes your mouth water and brings back warm memories of sunny holidays.
10. (A) Elise was 16 years old when she first reads a book by Belgian-French explorer, Alexandra David-Néel. (B) Alexandra's ultimate goal was to learn more about Buddhism. (C) Without resources like the internet in the early 20th century, the best way to do this was to travel and discover more for herself. (D) She spent 14 years exploring northern India trying to get to Tibet and became one of the first western people to visit Lhasa, its capital city.

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

A new report, “The Plastics Plague: Marine Mammals and Our Oceans in Peril,” (1) the deadly interactions between marine mammals and plastic, from drowning in plastic nets to ingestion and nervous system damage from plastic toxins. With the ocean on track (2) contain more plastic than fish by volume, this publication is a timely blueprint for action.

The International Marine Mammal Project (IMMP), a project of Earth Island Institute, today released (3) report detailing the harmful impacts of plastics on marine mammals. “The Plastics Plague: Marine Mammals and Our Oceans in Peril” is a detailed survey focusing (4) on marine mammal vulnerabilities, from plastic ingestion to entanglement in plastic fishing nets and lines. It calls for specific solutions in plastic hot spots around the world.

The study finds plastic pollution and fishing gear to be the leading threat to marine mammals, with entangling plastic fishing gear killing (5) 300,000 dolphins, porpoises, and small whales every year. In the U.S. alone, 74 large whales are reported entangled in fishing gear on average every year, although many more may die and sink, going unrecorded. Tens of thousands of seals and sea lions, sea turtles, sharks, and other marine life also die from plastic each year.

“Plastics are the (6) of our oceans, from whales filled with plastic debris and microplastics to the deadly gillnets that strangle and drown dolphins,” said Mark J. Palmer, associate director of IMMP. “This report documents how plastic is killing and maiming marine mammals around the world. We surveyed the science on global plastic hot spots to recommend policies to stop this carnage and (7) the plastics and fishing industries responsible.”

Each year, as much as 14 million tons of plastic waste enter the ocean — an amount that could fill nearly enough garbage trucks, parked end to end, to encircle the entire globe. Some of these plastics, such as gillnets from the fishing industry, are large enough to drown large whales. (8) marine mammals are washing up dead with stomachs full of plastic junk.

Other plastics break up and circulate in the ocean as microplastics — tiny toxic plastic particles that cause hormone and nervous (9) damage in mammals. These ocean plastics — much like climate change — are a mounting hazard not just to marine mammals but to all life on Earth, including humans. Swift, innovative action will be (10) to turn the tide on the escalating damages.

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|----|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | (A) debates | (B) thinks | (C) explores | (D) questions |
| 2 | (A) to | (B) for | (C) at | (D) towards |
| 3 | (A) an in-depth | (B) a deep | (C) a deeply | (D) a depth |
| 4 | (A) specified | (B) specific | (C) specifying | (D) specifically |
| 5 | (A) increased | (B) more then | (C) more than | (D) exceeding |
| 6 | (A) interruption | (B) gift | (C) complaint | (D) plague |
| 7 | (A) take | (B) regard | (C) hold | (D) keep |
| 8 | (A) Much | (B) Many | (C) A lot | (D) Large number of |
| 9 | (A) body | (B) structure | (C) network | (D) system |
| 10 | (A) reactionary | (B) voluntary | (C) necessary | (D) secondary |

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

Generally, humans are generally pretty inflexible, says Reena B Patel, a San Diego-based psychologist and behaviour analyst. So, when routines get altered, this can unnerve people and spike agitation. When things are slightly off, or don't happen the way we expect, it causes natural anxiety.”

A long queue at the coffee shop, for instance, might have a domino effect, threatening to throw off the rest of the day's schedule. It may seem like no big deal, “and people may not realise that's what they're stressed about”, says Patel. “But internally, that's what's happening. You walk into a restaurant for breakfast thinking you'll get seated in 15 minutes and instead you're waiting 45; now, your whole routine is shifting, and the stress is building up.”

This creates a powder keg*, says Patel, that doesn't need much to blow – as pressure accumulates, some minor inconvenience can prove the final straw. “Let's say you go into a grocery store, and you're not able to find the items you typically get, or the costs have suddenly skyrocketed. That increases frustration, worries and anxiety,” adds Melanie Morrison, professor of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

That undercurrent of stress has a tendency to boil over during mundane tasks, like grabbing coffee or a meal, she adds – even for generally composed, mild-mannered people. That means a service worker can often be the person in the line of fire: suddenly, you're snapping at a waitress who's just trying to serve you some pancakes.

But outbursts at service workers specifically don't generally happen just because that person is simply in front of you, says Morrison. “People that are working those jobs often do not have a lot of power,” she says, “and so they become easier targets”.

She says ‘scapegoat theory’ – the psychological term for people's tendency to look for someone to blame – helps explain why people lash out at these types of employees, rather than, say, family members or colleagues. People aren't going to “lose their mind” at work or school, says Morrison. “It's going to happen on the phone with a customer-service worker, or at the discount store or McDonald's.”

This is because people who aren't in service positions can feel superior to people who are, and it's much easier to punch down. “Even though we shouldn't look at one occupation being higher in terms of a hierarchy than another, you naturally can fall into that trap and assume that you're superior,” says Patel.

But even without the entitlement of a superiority complex, it can feel easy to unload on a stranger whose training says they essentially have to listen to you. For Caitlin and the cable-company employee, “it felt like there was nothing to lose for me by absolutely going nuclear”, she says. “There's no social credit in the relationship. I feel guilty about this, but it was a situation in which I could unload a whole bunch of frustration onto someone.”

So, even if your real gripe is with your boss or partner, the stakes are significantly lower with service workers: explode at work or home, and you'll just have to pick up the pieces later. But, like many of us, Caitlin knew she'd never speak to the person on the other line ever again. “There's no ramifications,” she says, “for me just letting my worst behaviour fly.”

* A powder keg is a barrel of gunpowder. The term is often used figuratively to refer to the way a small event sets off something much larger.

1. According to Reena B Patel, _____
 - (A) deciding to change your routine can lead to anxiety.
 - (B) standing in line for a long time to get coffee is not a big deal.
 - (C) waiting for a meal is stressful because we lead such busy lives.
 - (D) small changes in your schedule are stressful because they could change your entire day.

2. According to the article, _____
 - (A) generally composed people don't explode during mundane tasks.
 - (B) something small that goes wrong could be the last drop to make the cup run over.
 - (C) service workers are often under a lot of stress.
 - (D) the higher grocery store prices climb, the more stress we are under.

3. According to the article, we easily get angry at service workers because _____
 - (A) they do mundane tasks.
 - (B) we see them often.
 - (C) we consider them inferior to us.
 - (D) we tend to dislike strangers.

4. According to the article, the scapegoat theory _____
 - (A) says there is always someone who will try to put the blame on you.
 - (B) partially explains why we lash out at service workers.
 - (C) stops us from lashing out.
 - (D) is a term used in physiology.

5. The main goal of this text is to explain _____
 - (A) that we have a social relationship with service workers.
 - (B) that we should stick to our schedules in order to avoid stress.
 - (C) why we tend to lash out at service workers.
 - (D) why we are stressed.

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

The tarmac in Madrid was around 40 degrees Celsius (104 Fahrenheit) by 2.30 pm, the time José Antonio González started his shift as a street cleaner on July 16. The 60-year-old didn't arrive at work in the middle of Europe's heat wave unprepared. He carried with him two 2-liter water bottles and a homemade water sprayer to keep himself cool, his son told Spanish newspaper *El País*. But it wasn't enough. Three hours into his shift, he collapsed from heatstroke. He died later in a hospital.

González's death sparked an overhaul of the rules among the companies that clean Madrid's streets. In agreement with the city and local unions, the companies banned working in temperatures hotter than 39 degrees Celsius (102 Fahrenheit) and pushed shifts back from 2.30 pm to 5 pm. Despite Spain's reputation for long lunch breaks, this is usually more common for office workers, says Ángel Olmedo Jiménez, a partner in the Madrid office of law firm Garrigues. "It's not that common for blue collar workers to have two or two and a half hours in order to have lunch."

Street cleaning is not the only industry rethinking its working hours after blistering heat waves pushed temperatures across Europe above 40 degrees—far above the 16- to 24-degree window (60-75 Fahrenheit) that unions say is optimum for work. In response, workers across Europe have been calling for the working day to be restructured to suit a warming world. These calls are not just emerging out of southern Europe but also from traditionally cooler countries: A construction union in Germany is campaigning for longer lunch breaks so workers can avoid the hottest part of the day, while one garden center in the Netherlands is already taking them.

But in doing so, these workers' groups are proposing echoing the *jornada partida*—the split working day—which allows people to take a break, have a long lunch, or enjoy a siesta (Spanish for nap). This daily structure has long proved controversial in Spain. The system means many employees in Spain take a two-hour lunch break during the hottest part of the day, but as a result, they end up working late into the evening. Around 30 percent of Spanish employees work until 7 pm, and 10 percent are still at their desks at 9 pm, according to the most recent government survey on working hours, done in 2010.

Typical working hours in Spain still follow that pattern, says Marta Junqué, coordinator at Time Use Barcelona, an association that campaigns against the *jornada partida*, adding that people in Spain usually start work around 9 am then take a two- or three-hour break at lunchtime, before returning to work for a second shift between 4 pm and 7 pm. It's a misconception that this schedule was designed to avoid the heat, Junqué says. "The reason that Spain has this schedule is because when we had a dictatorship with Franco, most people needed two jobs to survive, one in the morning and in the afternoon."

For years, there have been concerns in Spain that this is not the best way to do business. In 2016, Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy tried to abolish the long lunch break, to bring the country's working hours more in line with its neighbors. There are also concerns that the system is not ideal for work-life balance. "In Spain, people spend around 12 to 14 hours outside their home," says Junqué. "They might only be working eight hours with a pause in the middle, but most people don't have the capacity to go home [during their lunch break] because they live far away from where they are working."

As temperatures rise, a union in Germany is also advocating for a longer lunch break so construction workers can avoid the hottest part of the day. "Climate change is here, and the number of hot days will increase in the next few years," said Carsten Burckhardt of the Industrial Union for Construction, Agriculture and the Environment (IG BAU) in a statement. "We should think about a much longer lunch break. In Spain this is called a siesta." In high temperatures, construction workers are exposed to heat stroke as well as skin damage, and they also have to handle very hot materials, he adds. A roof tile, for example, can get as hot as 80 degrees (176 Fahrenheit) in the sun.

Rescheduling not only protects employees from heat stress, it can also boost productivity, says Lars Nybo, a professor of human physiology at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, adding that this is what he found when he studied agricultural workers in Italy. Yet Nybo recognizes that the longer lunch break comes with trade-offs, something Spain has already realized. “From the physiological point of view, it makes perfect sense,” he says. “But in a practical setting, it may make more sense to see if you can start two or three hours earlier and end the day sooner.”

“I disagree that the solution is the normalization of *jornada partida*,” says Junqué, who also believes it would be better to start and finish the working day earlier. And if Northern Europe does want to adopt a Spanish-style working day, she urges them not to forget the questions longer lunch breaks raise in other parts of society: How do you sync working hours with schools? Does that mean shops have to stay open later? And will people get paid for these long lunch breaks?

1. Based on the text, which statement is TRUE?
 - (A) González, a street cleaner in Madrid, died of heat stroke even though he came prepared.
 - (B) González’s son told him to bring 4 liters of water, but it was not enough.
 - (C) The company at which González worked refused to change its rules.
 - (D) According to the new rules, people who work for the city, local unions, and cleaning companies can no longer work when it’s hotter than 39°C.
2. Based on the text, which of the following is TRUE?
 - (A) It’s more common in Spain for white collar workers to enjoy a siesta than for blue collar workers.
 - (B) Only countries in Southern Europe are currently rethinking working hours.
 - (C) A garden center in the Netherlands wants to introduce a long lunch break.
 - (D) The split working day has enjoyed continuous support throughout Spanish history.
3. Based on the text, which of the following is TRUE?
 - (A) The concept of a split working day was invented by an association in Barcelona.
 - (B) Franco ruled that the Spanish people had to take a long lunch break.
 - (C) Typical working hours in Spain no longer include a siesta.
 - (D) Many people mistakenly think the split working day was invented because of the hot Spanish climate.
4. Which of the following arguments against the split working day is NOT mentioned in the text?
 - (A) The split working day makes it harder to balance work and private time.
 - (B) Many employees can’t go home during lunch break.
 - (C) We might have to rethink school schedules as well.
 - (D) Employees might want a higher hourly wage.
5. Which of the following arguments in favor of the split working day is NOT mentioned in the text?
 - (A) It can protect workers against skin damage.
 - (B) It can protect workers against heat stress.
 - (C) It ensures workers are well-rested.
 - (D) It can boost productivity.