

2012 Examination for Japanese University Admission
for International Students

Japan and the World

(80min.)

I Rules of Examination

1. Do not leave the room without the proctor's permission.
2. Do not take this question booklet out of the room.

II Rules and Information Concerning the Question Booklet

1. Do not open this question booklet until instructed.
2. After instruction, write your name and examination registration number in the space provided below, as printed on your examination voucher.
3. This question booklet has 26 pages.
4. If your question booklet is missing any pages, raise your hand.
5. You may write notes and calculations in the question booklet.

III Rules and Information Concerning the Answer Sheet

1. You must mark your answers on the answer sheet with an HB pencil.
2. Each question is identified by one of the row numbers **1**, **2**, **3**, ...
Follow the instruction in the question and completely fill in your answer in the corresponding row of the answer sheet (mark-sheet).
3. Make sure also to read the instructions on the answer sheet.

※ Once you are informed to start the examination, fill in your examination registration number and name.

Examination registration number			*				*					
Name												

Q1 Read the following passage and answer questions (1)-(4) below.

In Japan now, there is debate over fiscal policy between those who advocate austerity measures and those who advocate expansionary fiscal policies.

Since Japan's national debt from bond issues and borrowings exceeded 900 trillion yen as of the end of 2011, the advocates of fiscal austerity say that it is necessary to immediately taxes, even though this action clearly runs the risk of harming . Also, they claim that it is necessary to reduce government spending by cutting back public works projects and decreasing the number of government employees.

On the other hand, the fiscal expansionists say that since there is very little likelihood that Japan will financially collapse, the government needs to create demand by actively implementing public works projects, even if this means issuing bonds. They argue that this will help to recover while increasing , and thus reduce the amount of government bond issuance over the medium to long run.

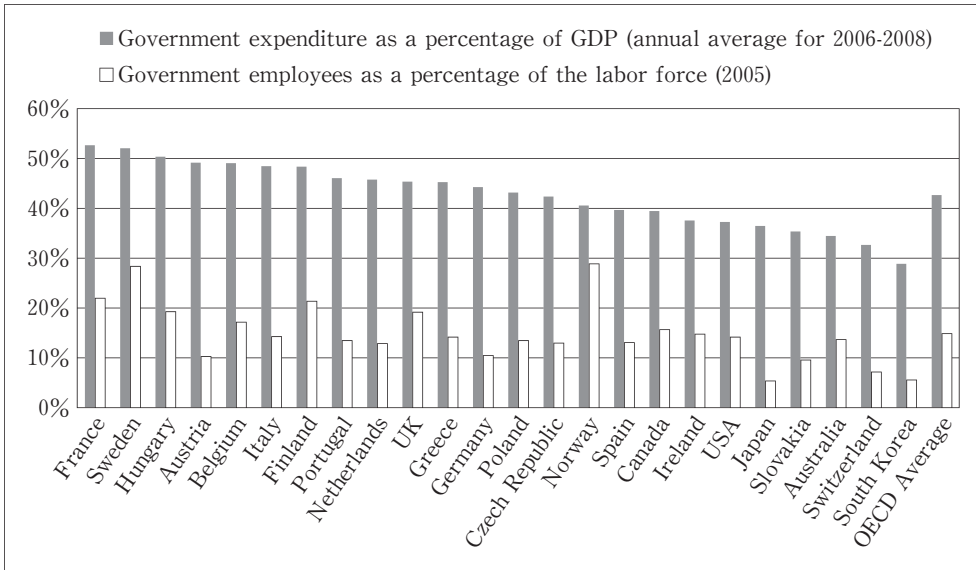
(1) From ①-④ below choose the combination of terms that best fills blanks - in the paragraphs above.

	a	b	c
①	raise	public order	savings
②	raise	the economy	tax revenues
③	lower	public order	savings
④	lower	the economy	tax revenues

Japan and the World—2

- (2) With reference to underlined item 1, from ①-④ below choose the statement that best indicates what can be inferred from the following graph comparing OECD countries (including Japan).

2



Compiled from the website of the OECD

- ① Japan can be considered a small-government country.
- ② The Nordic countries can be considered small-government countries.
- ③ Countries with larger populations tend to practice big government.
- ④ Countries with larger GDPs tend to practice big government.

- (3) From ①–④ below choose the statement that best supports the claim made in underlined item **2**. **3**

- ① Most of Japan's government bonds are yen-based and are held by financial institutions and individuals in Japan.
- ② Owing to the stronger yen, the Japanese government has accrued unrealized gains on its foreign currency assets.
- ③ While Japan's current account balance is in deficit, its capital account balance is in surplus.
- ④ Real government debt decreases when the economy is in deflation, where the value of the currency falls.

- (4) With reference to underlined item **3**, from ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly indicates: (1) an economist who advocated the importance of government measures to create demand through active implementation of public works projects, and (2) a government policy based on that thinking. **4**

	Economist	Government policy
①	Adam Smith	laissez-faire policy
②	John Maynard Keynes	The New Deal
③	Friedrich von Hayek	Thatcherism
④	Milton Friedman	Reaganomics

Japan and the World—4

Q2 Read the following paragraph and answer questions (1)-(4) below.

1 Washington, D.C., in the USA, is situated in a region with a 2 temperate, rainy climate. It is the seat of the Executive Office of the President and the 3 US Congress, and is the location of the 4 International Monetary Fund (IMF) headquarters, making it an important city both domestically and internationally.

- (1) With reference to underlined item 1, from ①-④ on the map below choose the answer that correctly indicates the location of Washington, D.C. 5



- (2) With reference to underlined item **2**, a temperate, rainy climate is characterized by distinct seasonal changes and a hot, rainy summer. From ①–④ below choose the answer that best represents a city with a temperate, rainy climate. 6

- ① Tokyo
- ② Rome
- ③ Moscow
- ④ Singapore

- (3) With reference to underlined item **3**, seats in the House of Representatives are allocated to each state in a number proportional to the size of its population. From ①–④ below choose the state with the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives. 7

- ① Washington
- ② Florida
- ③ Texas
- ④ California

- (4) With reference to underlined item **4**, from ①–④ below choose the answer that does **not** indicate a key role of the IMF. 8

- ① Promoting cooperation on international monetary problems
- ② Promoting stabilization of foreign currency exchange rates
- ③ Making foreign currency loans to member countries
- ④ Lending developmental investment funds to developing countries

Japan and the World—6

Q3 Read the following paragraph and answer questions (1) and (2) below.

The that began in the UK in the latter half of the 18th century marked the emergence of the capitalist economy, which then gradually spread to other countries around the world. These capitalist economies, which continued to grow as they underwent cyclical recessions, powered the rise of the heavy and chemical industries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Technological innovation enabled mass production, and large businesses with heavy investments in production equipment began to emerge. The system developed as a means of raising money from many parts of society to finance the growth of such businesses.

(1) From ①-④ below choose the term that best fills blank in the paragraph above. **9**

- ① Bourgeois Revolution
- ② IT Revolution
- ③ Industrial Revolution
- ④ Agricultural Revolution

(2) From ①-④ below choose the term that best fills blank in the paragraph above. **10**

- ① central bank
- ② joint-stock company
- ③ holding company
- ④ managed currency

Q4 Read the following paragraph and from ①-④ below choose the combination of terms that correctly fills blanks [a] - [f] in the paragraph. **11**

In a market economy, imbalances in supply and demand are corrected by the rise and fall of the prices of goods. For example, if a newly developed product generates heavy demand among consumers, the supply will not be adequate to satisfy demand, and consequently the product's price will [a] and the industry's profit on it will [b]. This will lead to an [c] of capital from other sectors, causing the industry to grow rapidly. As another example, when demand decreases for the products of a declining industry, the prices of those products will [d] and the industry's profits will [e], prompting an [f] of capital. As these examples show, the allocation of resources is automatically achieved by the market's self-adjustment mechanism.

	a	b	c	d	e	f
①	rise	increase	exit	rise	increase	exit
②	fall	decrease	exit	rise	increase	entry
③	rise	increase	entry	fall	decrease	exit
④	fall	decrease	entry	fall	decrease	entry

Japan and the World—8

Q5 From ①-④ below choose the statement that does **not** correctly describe economic policies of today's developed countries. **12**

- ① In response to increased globalization of the economy, developed countries have adopted a floating exchange rate system and never intervene in the foreign exchange market.
- ② The government seeks to encourage business competition and flexible prices by controlling oligopolistic and monopolistic practices through anti-monopoly laws.
- ③ The government implements fiscal policies to minimize economic fluctuations, such as implementing tax cuts and public investment during recessions, and raising taxes during economic booms.
- ④ In monetary policy, measures are taken to maintain the stability of prices and the financial system, mainly through the central bank's adjustment of the money supply and interest rates.

Q6 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes appreciation/depreciation of the Japanese yen. **13**

- ① When the Japanese economy is booming, the yen depreciates due to the resulting increase in foreign investment in Japan.
- ② When Japanese exports increase, the yen appreciates due to the resulting increase in demand for yen.
- ③ When interest rates are lower in Japan than in other countries, the yen depreciates due to the resulting capital inflow to Japan from other countries.
- ④ The term "strong yen" means that the yen has fallen in value against other currencies in the foreign exchange market.

Q7 Statements A-F below describe the four phases of the business cycle: boom, downturn, slump, and recovery. From ①-④ below choose the combination indicating the two statements that best describe the boom phase. 14

A: Prices and employment decrease.

B: Prices and interest rates are high.

C: Prices are low, and many businesses go bankrupt.

D: Wages and stock prices are high.

E: Economic activity grows, and wages start to rise.

F: Employment and wages are low.

① A, E

② B, C

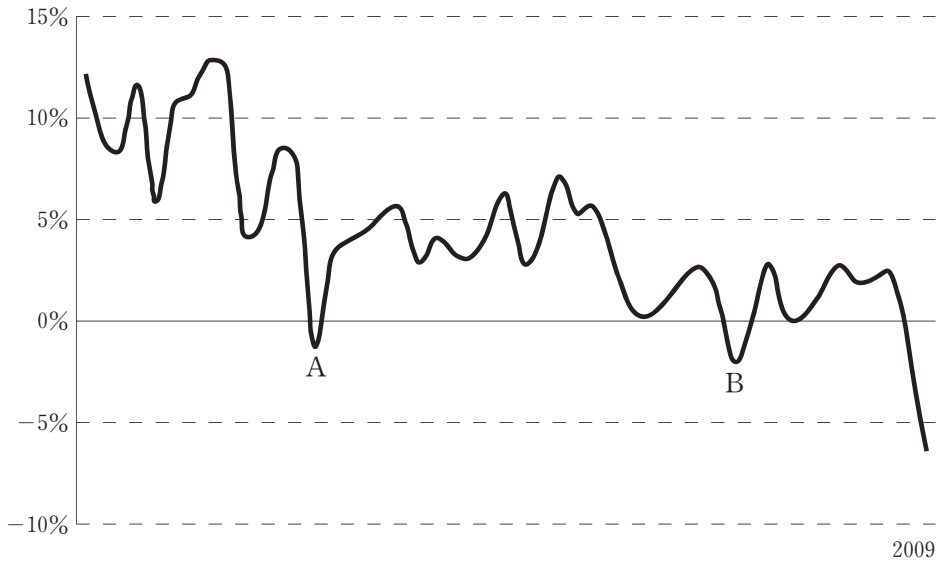
③ B, D

④ E, F

Japan and the World—10

Q8 The following graph shows changes in Japan’s economic growth rate from a certain time in the 20th century up to 2009. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly indicates the periods represented by A and B on the graph.

15



Compiled from the website of the World Bank

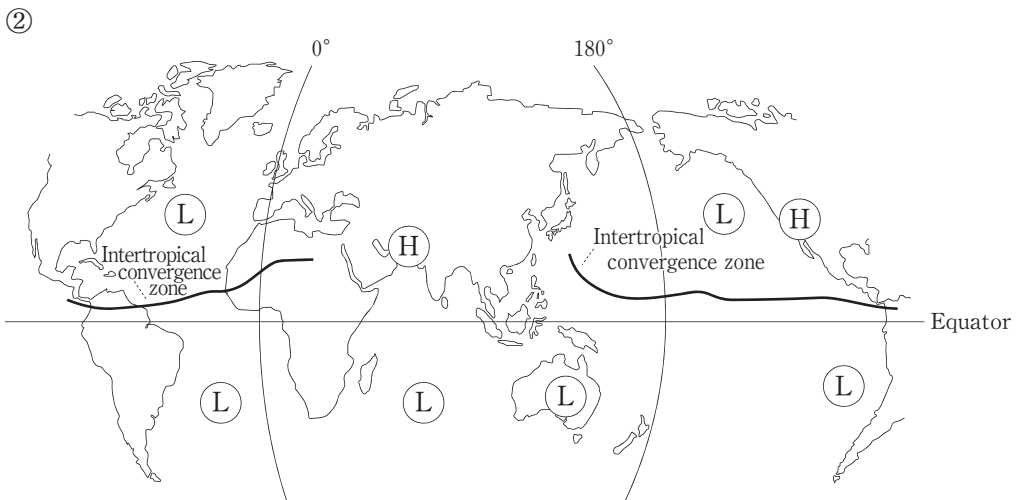
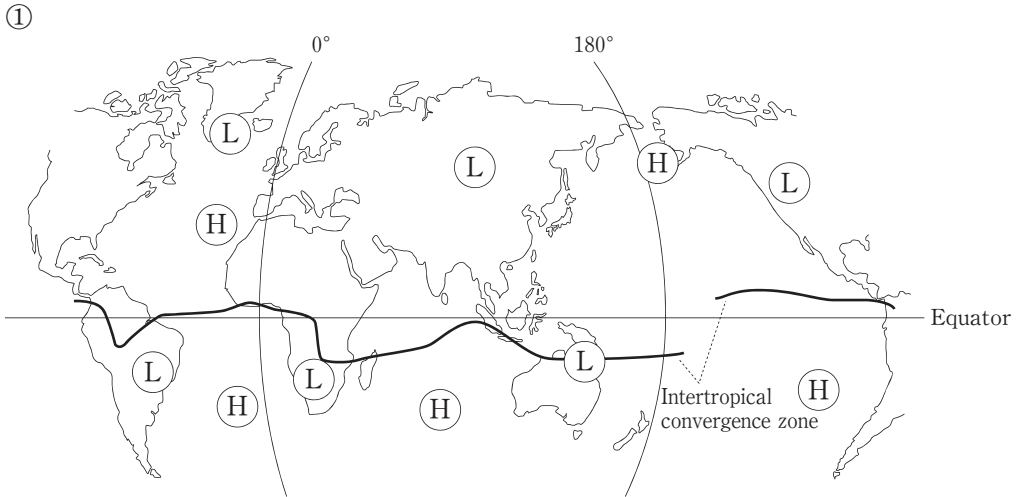
	A	B
①	around 1945	around 1987
②	around 1965	around 1994
③	around 1974	around 1998
④	around 1992	around 2003

Q9 An economic partnership agreement (EPA) is an international agreement between countries or regions for purposes such as removing import tariffs, deregulating service industries, improving the investment environment, and strengthening intellectual property rights. From ①-④ below choose the answer that correctly indicates the partner in the first EPA established by Japan. **16**

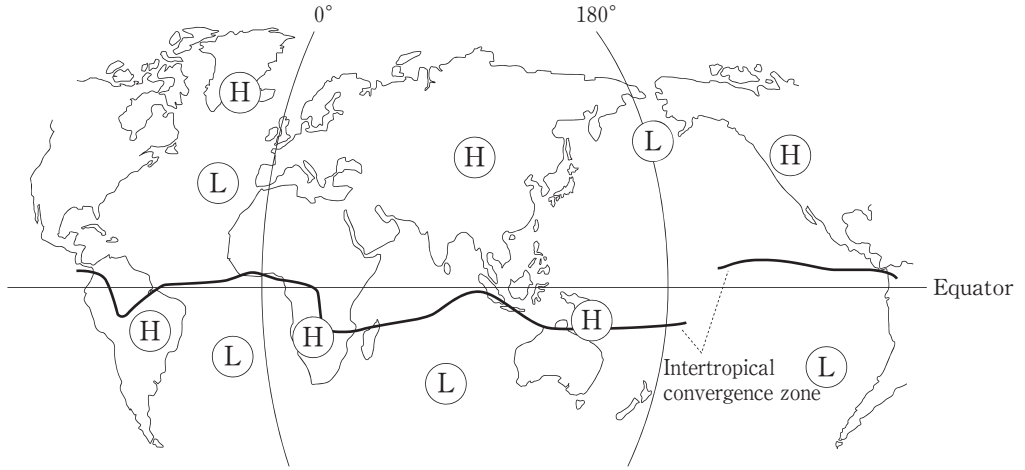
- ① Russia
- ② Singapore
- ③ USA
- ④ Australia

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on the web.

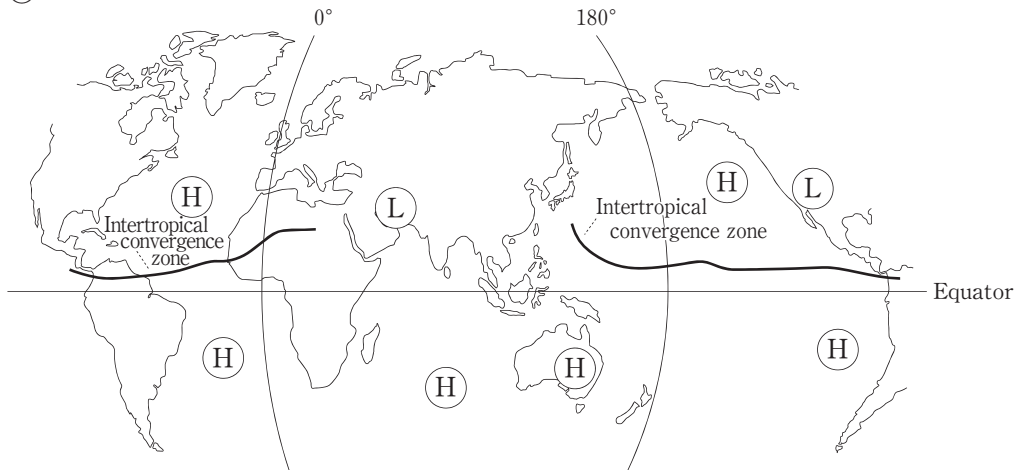
Q13 The following four maps represent models of the global atmospheric pressure patterns (H: high pressure; L: low pressure) and the intertropical convergence zone (bold lines). From ①-④ below choose the map that best depicts the state of these patterns and this zone in July. **20**



③



④



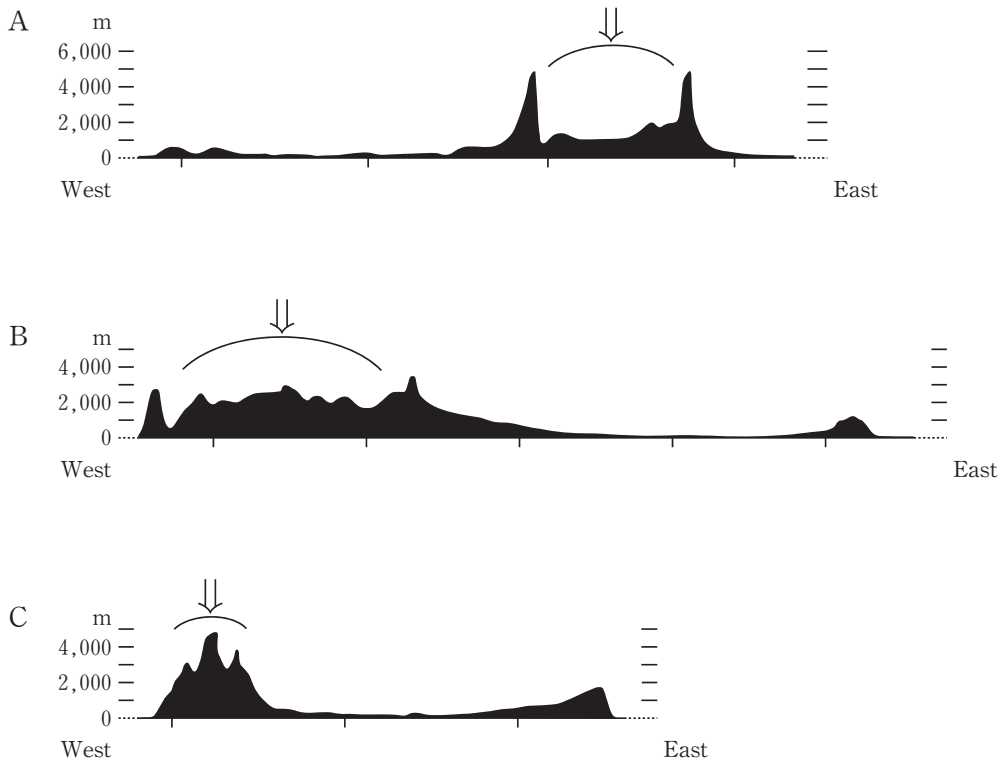
Q14 Figures A-C below are topographical cross-sections of the earth's surface along specific latitudes in three continents:

North America (cross-sectioned at latitude 40° north)

South America (cross-sectioned at the Tropic of Capricorn)

Africa (cross-sectioned at the equator)

Note that east-west distances are not uniform for the three figures, but the graduations on the horizontal axis are separated by 10 longitudinal degrees. Answer questions (1) and (2) below concerning these figures.



- (1) From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies each continent as represented by figures A-C. **21**

	A	B	C
①	Africa	South America	North America
②	Africa	North America	South America
③	South America	North America	Africa
④	North America	Africa	South America

- (2) In each figure, the section indicated with an arrow (↓) represents a region of mountains or highlands. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the figures whose arrowed region is a young orogenic belt. **22**

- ① A, B, C
- ② A, B
- ③ A, C
- ④ B, C

Japan and the World—18

Q15 Statements A and B below concern Japan's capital, Tokyo (latitude 35.4° north, longitude 139.5° east), and Australia's capital, Canberra (latitude 35.2° south, longitude 149.1° east). From ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly indicates whether these two statements are true or false. **23**

A: The time in Canberra is one hour behind the time in Tokyo as their local times are based on two different standard meridians (ignore the effect of daylight saving time).

B: If we suppose the circumference of the earth passing through Tokyo and Canberra to be 40,000 km, the distance between the two cities would be nearly 6,600 km.

	A	B
①	True	True
②	True	False
③	False	True
④	False	False

Japan and the World—20

Q17 In 1863, a ceremony was held to dedicate a national cemetery in Gettysburg (USA), the site of a fierce battle during the American Civil War. In the ceremony, the US President gave a speech in which he spoke about “government of the people, by the people, for the people.” From ①–④ below choose the answer that correctly identifies that president. **25**

- ① George Washington
- ② Thomas Jefferson
- ③ Abraham Lincoln
- ④ Theodore Roosevelt

Q18 A semi-presidential system is a form of government that combines certain elements of parliamentary cabinet systems with those of presidential systems. From ①–④ below choose the answer that best indicates a country that uses a semi-presidential system. **26**

- ① Japan
- ② France
- ③ UK
- ④ USA

Q19 Read the following conversation and answer questions (1) and (2) below.

Yoshiko: In recent years, the swing of public opinion in Japan has grown larger, I think. For example, the Liberal Democratic Party won a landslide victory in the 2005 general election with a 1 neoliberal set of policies. But then...

Teacher: But then in the next general election the Democratic Party of Japan scored a big victory with its pledge to provide various welfare benefits, including a child allowance.

Yoshiko: Why does public opinion shift so much?

Teacher: The reason might be that citizens lack a long-range perspective on things. We should keep in mind the famous words of a philosopher who spoke about “2 a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born.”[※] In other words, we should take a very far-reaching perspective that thinks about the present with due consideration to continuity with the traditions of the past, and that serves the happiness of future generations.

[※] Quoted from *Reflections on the Revolution in France*

(1) With reference to underlined item **1**, from ①–④ below choose the answer that best represents an example of neoliberal policy. **27**

- ① A policy to enhance the quality of education by increasing public spending on education
- ② A policy to reduce economic disparities by raising taxes on the wealthy
- ③ A policy to add stability to society by taking measures to help the unemployed
- ④ A policy to extend freedom of activity for businesses by deregulating markets

(2) The words in underlined item **2** were written by a British conservative thinker. From ①–④ below choose the answer that correctly identifies that thinker. **28**

- ① Edmund Burke
- ② Karl Marx
- ③ John Locke
- ④ Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Japan and the World—22

Q20 The following table lists, for four countries, the years in which universal suffrage was granted to men and to women. From ①-④ below choose the combination that best identifies the countries represented by A-C in the table.

29

	A	B	C	Japan
Men	1848	1918	1870	1925
Women	1944	1928	1920	1945

	A	B	C
①	UK	France	USA
②	France	UK	USA
③	France	USA	UK
④	USA	France	UK

Q21 From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes the Japanese Constitution. **30**

- ① It requires the Emperor and public officials to respect and defend it.
- ② It is considered a flexible constitution that can be easily amended.
- ③ It starts with an article that renounces war.
- ④ It states that laws conflicting with it must have approval by at least a two-thirds majority of the Diet in order to be enacted.

Q22 Indian scholar Sugata Dasgupta argued that the traditional dichotomy of “war and peace” should be avoided, and instead proposed that the antithesis to peace should be called “peacelessness.” He reasoned that the absence of war in developed countries may be referred to as “peace,” but the absence of war in developing countries does not equate with peace. In this context, from ①–④ below choose the statement that does **not** indicate an appropriate example of the conditions in developing countries. **31**

- ① Inequalities and large economic disparities stemming from structural causes exist in many corners of society.
- ② Many people are unable to receive proper education and medical care.
- ③ The economy is quite vulnerable because it is heavily dependent on the production of certain primary commodities.
- ④ Only economic growth and material wealth are pursued, while the need for emotional well-being is neglected.

Q23 The right of individual or collective self-defense is internationally recognized as an inherent right of states. From ①-④ below choose the answer that best indicates the first international agreement to include this right in its text. **32**

- ① Covenant of the League of Nations (1919)
- ② Treaty for the Renunciation of War (Kellogg-Briand Pact) (1928)
- ③ Charter of the United Nations (1945)
- ④ Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

Q24 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes international relations in the 20th century. **33**

- ① Following World War I, the principle of self-determination that was advocated by the League of Nations spread all over the world.
- ② Following World War II, the USA adopted the Monroe Doctrine as a policy for intervening against the spread of communism in third-world countries.
- ③ The Cold War came to a close with the end of the Vietnam War, which had been called a proxy war between the USA and the USSR.
- ④ After the end of the Cold War, NATO, acting without UN approval, launched air strikes against Serbia in order to stop its campaign of ethnic cleansing.

Q25 From ①–④ below choose the answer that best indicates an action taken by Napoleon I following the French Revolution. **34**

- ① He successfully invaded Moscow and deposed the Romanovs.
- ② He issued the Continental System (Blockade) order, which prohibited continental European states from engaging in trade with the UK.
- ③ He executed Louis XVI and established a revolutionary government.
- ④ He convened the Congress of Vienna, which redrew the boundaries of European states.

Q26 From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes the situation in Asia following the First Sino-Japanese War. **35**

- ① The USA demanded the opening up of Korea and established an unequal treaty with its government.
- ② The UK obtained a lease on Hong Kong from China.
- ③ France demanded that the territorial integrity of, and equal opportunities in, China be guaranteed.
- ④ Russia acquired a lease on territory in Manchuria and the right to build a railroad there.

Q27 From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes Germany following World War I. **36**

- ① Under the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, the German economy was rebuilt as a socialist state.
- ② Germany was placed under the administration of the League of Nations, with various restrictions on its sovereignty.
- ③ Germany was partitioned into eastern and western halves controlled separately by the USSR and the USA.
- ④ A democratic system of government was built up under the Weimar Constitution.

Q28 Read the following paragraph and from ①–④ below choose the combination of terms that correctly fills blanks [a] and [b] in the paragraph. **37**

In the years immediately following World War II, Japan was placed under a form of indirect rule, in which the Japanese government carried out directives and recommendations issued by GHQ/SCAP (General Headquarters/Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers), the occupation authorities led mainly by the [a]. The initial aim of this ruling was to [b] and democratize Japan.

	a	b
①	USSR	demilitarize
②	USA	demilitarize
③	USSR	socialize
④	USA	socialize

Q29 Agricultural land reforms were implemented in Japan as part of economic reforms carried out following World War II. From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes those land reforms. **38**

- ① The government promoted cultivation of commercial crops in order to acquire foreign currency through the export of those crops.
- ② The government implemented a policy for reducing rice acreage that encouraged farmers to switch from paddy rice cultivation to growing other crops.
- ③ In order to increase owner farmers, the government forcibly purchased land from landowners and sold it to the tenants at low prices.
- ④ The government attempted to spread large-scale agriculture in Japan by promoting a switch from family farming to corporate farming.

The end of the questions for Japan and the World. Leave answer spaces **39** — **60** blank.

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