

Examination for Japanese University Admission  
for International Students (Trial)

# Japan and the World

(80min)

## I Important Rules and Information

1. Do not open this question booklet until permission to start the examination has been given.
2. This question booklet has 18 pages.
3. You must mark your answers on the answer sheet with an HB pencil.
4. You may write notes in the margins of the question booklet.
5. You may not leave the room with this question booklet, even after the examination is over.
6. Write your name and examination registration number in space provided below, in the same way that they appear on your examination voucher.

## II. Answering Method

1. The boxed number in each question (  ,  ,  , ... ) indicates the number of the corresponding answer line on the answer sheet (mark-sheet). Follow the instructions in each question and completely blacken your answer in the appropriate line of the answer sheet.
2. Be sure to carefully read the instructions on the answer sheets.

Examination registration number	
Name	



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

In Japan, a census or National Population Register began in 1920. In 2000, the percentage of people unmarried reached its highest point, standing at 31.5 percent for men and 23.4 percent for women.

When we compare the total fertility rate, the average number of births per woman during her life, of various countries, we see that the rate is about 1.4 in Japan, and is less than 2.0 in most advanced countries. Although it is more than 2.0 in most developing countries, the trend is the more an economy grows, the lower the fertility rate, as can be seen in several Southeast Asian countries.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly describes the census? **1**

- ① The United Nations encourages a census to be carried out every year.
- ② A census is a sampling survey.
- ③ A census does not include foreign people.
- ④ A census is carried out in every five or ten years by nearly all countries in the world.

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly describes the unmarried rate in Japan? **2**

- ① The government conducts an official marriage brokering system in order to lower the unmarried rate.
- ② In order to remedy the low birth rate caused by a high unmarried rate, the government offers financial incentives to unmarried people to produce children.
- ③ The unmarried rate for women in their late 20s (25-29 years of age) is more than 50 percent.
- ④ The government offers subsidies for the construction of two-generation houses in order to lower the unmarried rate.

(3) In which of the following countries ①-④ is the total fertility rate more than 2.0?

**3**

- ① The United Kingdom      ② The United States of America  
③ Italy      ④ France

(4) In which of the following countries ①-④ is the total fertility rate less than 2.0?

**4**

- ① Indonesia      ② The Philippines      ③ Singapore      ④ Malaysia

**Q2** Read the following passage on elections and answer the questions (1)-(4) below.

An election is regarded as an institution that sustains modern democratic politics.  
<sup>(1)</sup>  
While the time when an election system was introduced and election procedures may  
<sup>(2)</sup>  
differ according to country, the fundamental function of an election is to elect public officials through voting. Therefore, elections and policy-making are not necessarily  
<sup>(3)</sup>  
directly related to each other. After the election, the legitimacy of a government is  
<sup>(4)</sup>  
judged by the degree of election support it received.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ most adequately describes the idea underlying elections as stated in the underlined phrase (1)?

**5**

- ① The theory of bourgeois revolution, which regards the transfer of political power through elections as a peaceful revolution.  
② The theory of national representation, according to which a member of a parliament acts as the representative of the people.  
③ The theory of rational choice, according to which votes are based on rational judgment.  
④ The theory of social choice, according to which a collective decision reflects personal policy preferences.

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly describes the situation in Japan with regard to the underlined phrase (2)? 6

- ① The first election of the House of Representatives was in 1869, after the *Meiji* Restoration.
- ② The first election law of the House of Representatives was enacted in 1889, the year before the establishment of the Japanese Diet.
- ③ The introduction of universal suffrage for both men and women was in 1925, after the World War I.
- ④ The first election of the House of Representatives was in 1946, after the World War II.

(3) Which of the following choices ①-④ most adequately describes the relation between elections and policy-making with regard to the underlined phrase (3)?

7

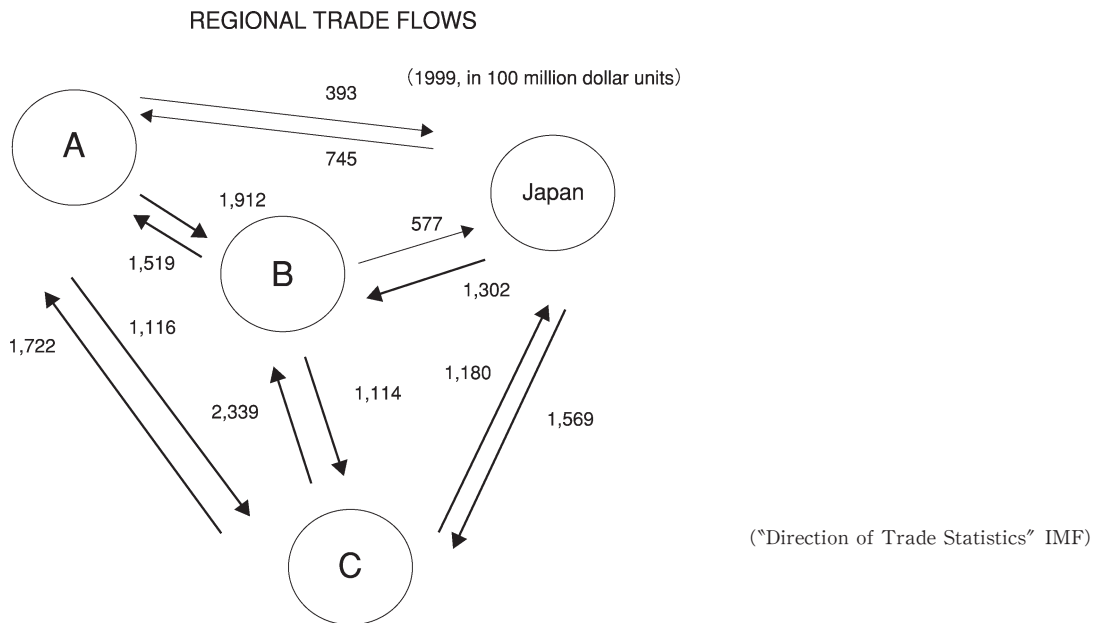
- ① The relation between elections and policy-making is stronger in a single member district system than in a proportional representation system.
- ② A candidate's vote has, in every case, the meaning of a policy vote.
- ③ Referendums in western European countries on whether to join the European Union are policy elections.
- ④ Even an election on a policy issue cannot be called a policy election, because the government does not necessarily keep its promises.

(4) Which of the following choices ①-④ most adequately describes the case in which a government has a high degree of legitimacy with regard to underlined phrase (4)?

8

- ① Both the voter turnout rate and the approval rate are high.
- ② The voter turnout rate is low, while the approval rate is high.
- ③ The voter turnout rate is high, while the approval rate is low.
- ④ Both the voter turnout rate and the approval rate are low.

**Q3** The following chart shows the amount of trade between Japan, USA, the European Union, and Asia. The arrows show the direction of exports. Answer the questions (1), (2) below.



(1) Which of the following choices ①–④ correctly supplies the combination of the countries or areas which correspond to blanks **A–C** in the chart above? **9**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
①	Asia	EU	USA
②	USA	Asia	EU
③	EU	USA	Asia
④	EU	Asia	USA

(2) Exports from **C** to **B** have increased rapidly in the past 10 years. Which of the following choices ①–④ most adequately describes the reason for this trend?

**10**

- ① Because of a succession of natural disasters and failure of economic policy, the economy of country/region **B** suffered a serious setback. **B** thereupon sought economic recovery through economic assistance from **C**.
- ② Because country/region **B** replaced its protective trade policy with a free trade policy, exports from **C** to **B** increased.
- ③ Because country/region **C** is one of the great granaries in the world and crops in country/region **B** had been poor for several years, exports from **C** to **B** increased.
- ④ Because country/region **C** is one of the largest suppliers of electronic devices and appliances in the world and the demand for information technology machinery rose in country/region **B**, exports from **C** to **B** increased.

**Q4** Answer the questions (1), (2) below which relate to business fluctuations.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ supplies the correct combination of the words to fill blanks (a)-(c) in the following passage? **11**

Economic growth is usually accompanied by business fluctuations. Business fluctuations involve a cycle or alternation of years of growth and recession. ( a ) usually becomes lower during a period of recession, and ( b ) often results during a period of growth. However, after the 1970s, ( c ), in which prices rise during periods of recession, became common.

	( a )	( b )	( c )
①	commodity price index	stagflation	inflation
②	the unemployment rate	deflation	inflation
③	commodity price index	inflation	stagflation
④	commodity price index	deflation	stagflation

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ is correct as an explanation of inflation? **12**

- ① In inflation, the decrease of the currency value causes a decrease in buying power of money.
- ② In inflation, the distribution of income becomes more equal and becomes advantageous for people living on a pension.
- ③ In inflation, the exchange rate of domestic currency with regard to foreign currencies becomes higher.
- ④ In inflation, the central bank often adopts the financial policy to increase the money supply.

**Q5** Read the following passage on the “hollowing of industry” and answer the questions (1), (2) below.

In Japan, a phenomenon known as the “hollowing of industry” appeared in the latter half of the 1980s. Companies moved their production facilities overseas, thus causing a decrease in domestic production and employment. While overseas production increased and employment opportunities increased in those countries, in Japan employment opportunities decreased. There are several reasons behind the hollowing of industry, but the biggest reason is as follows : because of ( **a** ), the prices of exports will ( **b** ), causing companies whose export abilities become less competitive to move their plants to countries where they can cut costs.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ supplies the correct combination of the words to fill blanks ( **a** ), ( **b** ) in the passage above? **13**

	( <b>a</b> )	( <b>b</b> )
①	appreciation of the yen against the dollar	go up
②	appreciation of the yen against the dollar	go down
③	depreciation of the yen against the dollar	go up
④	depreciation of the yen against the dollar	go down

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly describes the hollowing of industry? **14**

- ① The hollowing of the manufacturing industry in Japan took place during the Period of High Growth Rates. It was earlier than in the United States.
- ② Hollowing can be more clearly observed in industries that depend heavily on exports, such as electronics and the automobile industry.
- ③ Products made by Japanese companies overseas are not re-imported into Japan due to cost.
- ④ The development of information technology (IT) has begun to decrease the hollowing of industry.

**Q6** Read the following passage on the tax system and answer the questions (1), (2) below.

Tax is divided into ( a ), which taxpayers pay directly, and ( b ), in which the taxpayer is different from the person who actually bears the burden of the tax (the tax bearer). In Japan, about 60 percent of the national tax revenue is ( a ) such as corporate tax, ( c ), and inheritance tax, and about 40 percent is ( b ) such as customs and tariffs, tobacco tax, and ( d ).

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly supplies the combination of words to fill blanks ( a )-( d ) in the passage above? **15**

	( a )	( b )	( c )	( d )
①	indirect tax	direct tax	consumption tax	individual income tax
②	indirect tax	direct tax	individual income tax	consumption tax
③	direct tax	indirect tax	consumption tax	individual income tax
④	direct tax	indirect tax	individual income tax	consumption tax

(2) From the following items ①-④ below, choose the one which most appropriately relates to fairness in the tax burden? **16**

- ① To apply a fixed consumption tax on all products and services is not unfair for small-income earners, because, if the amount consumed is small, the amount of tax paid will also be small.
- ② Progressive taxation, in which a higher tax rate is applied as income increases, is desirable from the perspective of fairness, because it reflects the ability to pay tax.
- ③ Even if the amount of income taken differs according to type of industry or occupation, taxation will be roughly equitable because the function of income redistribution will be in effect.
- ④ Inheritance tax is not desirable from the point of view of fairness, because it is applied progressively in accordance with the assessed value of individual assets.

**Q7** Read the following passage on the workings of a market economy and select the best combination of words to fill blanks ( a ), ( b ) respectively.

(1) Stock companies issue stock and accumulate capital. Share holders receive ( a ) in response to the profit of the company. Some companies issue bonds in order to raise capital. The issued bonds are ( b ) for the company. **17**

	( a )	( b )
①	dividends	assets
②	dividends	liabilities
③	interest	assets
④	interest	liabilities

(2) Banks receive deposits from companies and households, and thereby create credit. If a bank lends capital to a company, that capital is ( a ) for the bank. In other cases, banks lend capital to each other when, for example, capital is needed to settle accounts. These exchanges are carried out in the ( b ). **18**

	( a )	( b )
①	an asset	money market
②	an asset	stock market
③	a liability	money market
④	a liability	stock market

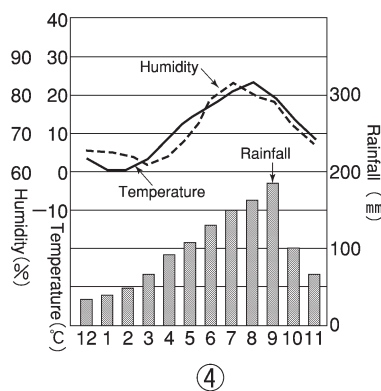
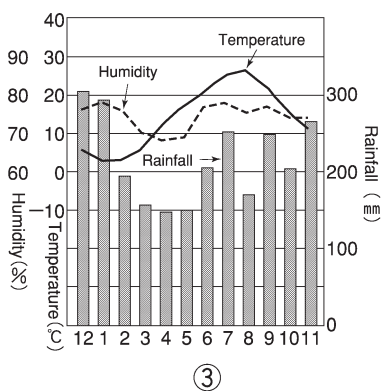
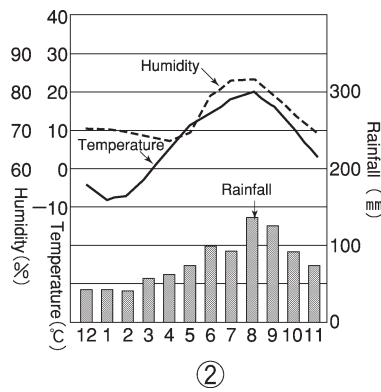
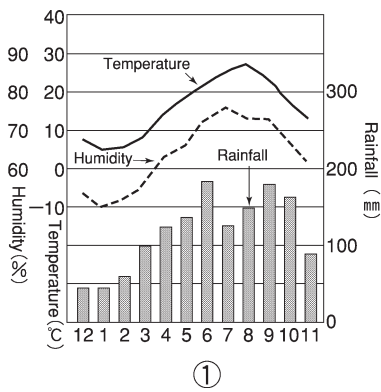
**Q8** A product is sold on the market. Place its retail price, wholesale price, and producer price in order according to size, from smaller to larger amounts. Choose the correct statement from items ①–④ below. **19**

①	retail price < wholesale price < producer price
②	wholesale price < retail price < producer price
③	producer price < wholesale price < retail price
④	producer price < retail price < wholesale price

Q9 Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly describes the automatic adjustment function of prices in a market economy? 20

- ① If the price of a product goes up, the demand increases and the supply decreases.
- ② If the price of a product goes up, the supply increases and the demand decreases.
- ③ If the price of a product goes up, both demand and supply increase.
- ④ If the price of a product goes up, both demand and supply decrease.

Q10 In Japan most rainfall comes during the rainy season, and during periods of typhoons and snowfall. The following graphs ①-④ show the average monthly temperature and rainfall for four cities in Japan. Which graph is that of a snow district? 21



("Japan Almanac 2000/2001" Kokuseisha)

**Q11** Read the following passage on Japan's water supply and answer the questions (1), (2) below.

Water resources derive from rain and snow, and the total amount of rain and snow is called rainfall. The average rainfall in Japan is about 1,700mm per year, but this amount varies greatly year to year. A year in which rainfall is small is called a drought year, and in such years many areas easily suffer from insufficient supply of water. Chart 1 shows the supply of water in an average year and a drought year.

Chart 1

	rainfall (mm)	amount of water resource( $10^8\text{m}^3$ )	amount of water resource per capita ( $\text{m}^3$ )
average year	1,714	4,217	3,359
drought year	1,340	2,804	2,233

(\*“Japan Almanac 2000/2001” Kokuseisha)

Chart 2 shows the amount of water use in a certain year, divided into different areas of water usage.

Chart 2

	agriculture	industry	residential	total
amount of water use ( $10^8\text{m}^3$ )*	590	138	164	891
proportion of water use (%)	66	16	18	100

(\*“Japan Almanac 2000/2001” Kokuseisha)

(1) What percentage of the total water resources available in an average year is actually used? Select the most appropriate figure from among choices ①–④ listed below. **22**

- ① 2%                      ② 5%                      ③ 10%                      ④ 20%

(2) At present, it is difficult to use more than 30% of the available water resources. Supposing that 30% of water resources is available for use in a drought year, what will be the amount of the water shortage? Select the most appropriate amount from among choices ①–④ listed below. **23**

- ① no shortage              ②  $50 \times 10^8\text{m}^3$               ③  $100 \times 10^8\text{m}^3$               ④  $150 \times 10^8\text{m}^3$

**Q12** The following passages (a)–(c) describe cities in Japan. Which of the following choices ①–④ is the correct combination of city names corresponding to the passages? **24**

- (a) This city possesses a unique culture as can be seen from its historic sites, beginning with the restored *Shuri* Castle, and its distinct customs and manners, and language dialects. *Shuri* Castle was a king’s residence for about 450 years from 1429, when the kingdom was united.
- (b) This city was constructed systematically and served as Japan’s capital for about 1000 years since 794. Streets are set out like a chessboard and many temples or shrines are preserved along with areas of green.
- (c) This city became a port for international trade in 1867. It was not only the center of trade for Western Japan, but also a busy port of call for the many passenger ships which brought the world together. The city was also home to many foreign people.

	( a )	( b )	( c )
①	Naha	Kyoto	Kobe
②	Naha	Kobe	Kyoto
③	Kyoto	Naha	Kobe
④	Kyoto	Kobe	Naha

**Q13** Which of the following choices ①–④ correctly supplies the words to fill the blank ( a ) in the following passage? **25**

Democracy in Japan is based on an indirect democratic system centered on the Diet. However, according to the Constitution of Japan, even in national politics, a direct democratic system is partially applied in such cases as a plebiscite on ( a ), a review of the judges of the Supreme Court, and a referendum on special laws applicable only to one local entity.

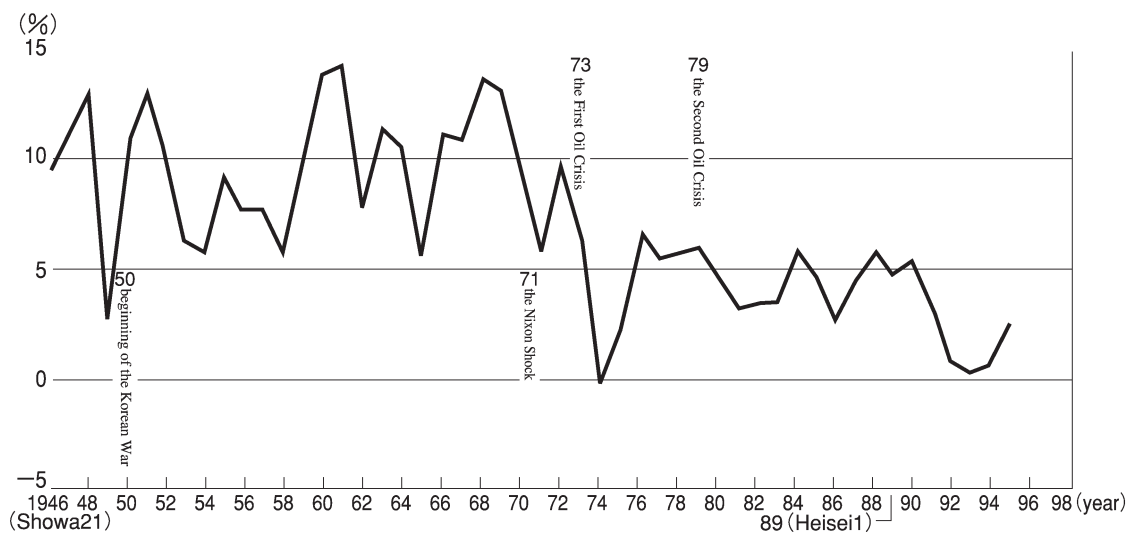
- ① election of the Prime Minister                      ② nonconfidence of the cabinet  
 ③ energy policy    ④ an amendment to the Constitution

Q14 Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly supplies the combination of words to fill blanks ( a )-( c ) in the following passage? **26**

The Constitution of Japan takes complete pacifism as its ideal. This can be seen especially in Article 9 which renounces ( a ) and the maintenance of ( b ), and insists upon the non-recognition of ( c ).

	( a )	( b )	( c )
①	colonies	nuclear weapon	right of self defence
②	war	force	right of belligerency
③	war	nuclear weapon	right of self defence
④	colonies	force	right of belligerency

Q15 Which of the choices ①-④ below correctly identifies the title of the following chart? **27**



(“Shinpan Gendai Shakai” Kyoiku Shuppan)

- ① Economic Growth Rate
- ② Unemployment Rate
- ③ Official Discount Rate
- ④ Proportion of the Military Budget in the National Budget

**Q16** In the quorum of the House of Councilors in 1998, 100 seats were elected from a national constituency through a proportional representation system, while 152 seats were elected from districts based on prefectures. The following chart shows the number of eligible voters per seat in each district. Which of the following choices ①-④ is correct as an explanation of the chart below? **28**

	prefecture	No. of eligible voters per seat
1	Chiba	1,458,569
2	Tokyo	1,453,123
3	Osaka	1,436,047
	⋮	⋮
45	Kochi	411,406
46	Tottori	384,155
47	Shimane	309,498

- ① In the House of Councilors, the interests of urban areas and the interests of rural areas are equally represented.
- ② In the House of Councilors, the interests of urban areas receive more representation than those of rural areas.
- ③ In the House of Councilors, the interests of rural areas receive more representation than those of urban areas.
- ④ In the House of Councilors, neither interests of urban areas nor rural areas are represented.

**Q17** Read the following passage and answer the questions (1), (2) below.

Modern human rights are divided into ( a ), which does not recognize the intervention of state power, and ( b ) which is guaranteed by such intervention. ( b ) aims to improve the lives of the economically weak; it expanded with the spread of the ( c ) after World War II.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ supplies the correct combination of words to fill blanks ( a )-( c ) in the passage above? **29**

	( a )	( b )	( c )
①	the right of freedom	the right of social welfare	watchman state
②	the right of social welfare	the right of freedom	welfare state
③	the right of social welfare	the right of freedom	watchman state
④	the right of freedom	the right of social welfare	welfare state

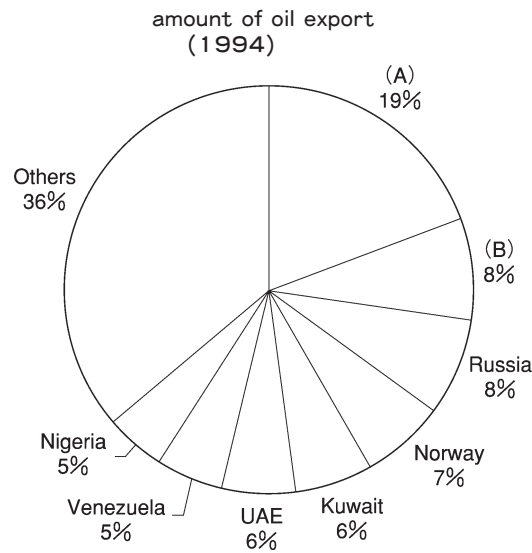
(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly identifies the constitution which first granted ( b ) in the world? **30**

- ① Weimar Constitution
- ② Constitution of Japan
- ③ Constitution of the Japanese Empire
- ④ Constitution of the United States of America

**Q18** Answer the questions (1), (2) below which relate to oil producing countries.

(1) The following graph shows the amount of oil export by country in 1994. Which of the following choices ①-④ identifies the correct combination of countries to fill blanks (A), (B)?

**31**



(“Saishin Chiri Tokei 1998” Kokin Shoin)

	( A )	( B )
①	Saudi Arabia	Iraq
②	Saudi Arabia	Iran
③	Iraq	Iran
④	Iran	Saudi Arabia

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly identifies the name of the international cartel which was organized by oil-producing countries?

**32**

- ① APEC      ② WTO      ③ OPEC      ④ AFTA

**Q19** Refer to the following chart and answer the questions (1), (2) below which relate to changes in Japan's farming population.

Number of Farming Households (unit : 1,000)

	full-time	part-time	total
1960	2,078	3,979	6,057
1970	831	4,510	5,342

(“Suji de miru Nihon no 100nen” Kokuseisha)

(1) Which of the following choices ①–④ correctly identifies the reason why full-time farming households decreased during these 10 years, while the number of part-time farming households increased? **33**

- ① Part-time farmers sharply increased agricultural productivity in Japan.
- ② Full-time farmers sharply increased agricultural productivity in Japan.
- ③ Women in farming households began to work in companies during the Period of High Growth Rates.
- ④ Men in farming households began to work in companies during the Period of High Growth Rates.

(2) Which of the following choices ①–④ correctly identifies the situation of farming areas in Japan during these 10 years? **34**

- ① Pollution issues were raised in farm areas as they had become severe in those areas.
- ② Mechanization was not promoted while old-style farming methods continued in place.
- ③ Underpopulated farm areas increased in scale.
- ④ Population in the farm areas increased causing problems of overpopulation.

**Q20** The following chart shows the population, area, and gross national product (GNP) per capita in France, Germany, Britain, and Japan in 1996. Which of the choices ①-④ is correct for Japan? **35**

	population (million)	area (1,000km <sup>2</sup> )	GNP per capita (US\$)
①	125.76	378	40,940
②	81.91	357	28,870
③	58.78	244	19,600
④	58.38	552	26,270

("Sekai no Kuni Ichiranhyo" Sekai no Ugoki sha)

**Q21** Answer the questions (1), (2) below which deal with World War I.

(1) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly identifies a political event which took place during World War I? **36**

- ① India became independent from Britain.
- ② The Qing Dynasty collapsed in China.
- ③ Movement seeking independence from Japan became active in Korea.
- ④ Clique or *hanbatsu* government was established in Japan.

(2) Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly identifies social conditions in a given country during World War I? **37**

- ① The first industrial revolution was taking place in Japan.
- ② A communist nation was being established in China.
- ③ Popular culture was flourishing in America.
- ④ The first five-year plan was successful in the Soviet Union.

**Q22** Which of the following choices ①-④ correctly identifies an event which took place after the end of the Cold War? **38**

- ① Cuban Missile Crisis      ② Iran-Iraq War      ③ Plaza Accord
- ④ Establishment of the European Union