

2011 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 conversation and answer questions (1)–(4) below.

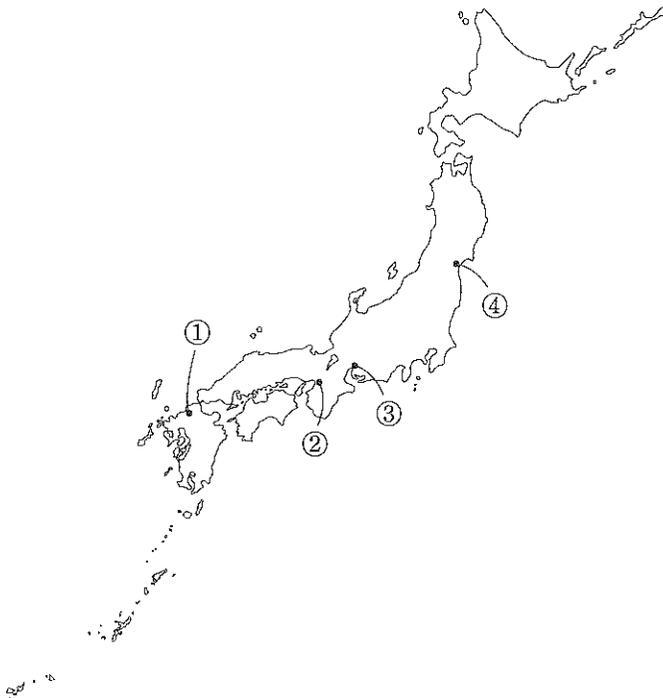
Yoshiko: A big international conference on the environment was held in 1, Nagoya in 2010, right?

Teacher: Yes, it was the 10th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Recently, 2, interest in environmental protection has been growing around the world.

Yoshiko: It's a good thing that more people are becoming concerned, since 3, ozone depletion, global warming, and other environmental problems are growing more serious.

Teacher: There is a gap between the interests of developed nations, whose economic growth has slowed, and the interests of developing nations, whose economies are now rapidly expanding. Nevertheless, all nations need to work together to tackle many environmental challenges, such as the 4, reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

- (1) With reference to underlined word 1, from ①–④ on the map below choose the answer that correctly indicates the location of Nagoya, the site of the conference.



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- (2) With reference to underlined phrase **2**, from ①-④ below choose the combination that best indicates a person who inspired greater interest in environmental protection and a work written by him/her. **2**

	Person	Work
①	Søren Aabye Kierkegaard	<i>The Sickness unto Death</i>
②	Claude Lévi-Strauss	<i>A World on the Wane</i> *
③	Immanuel Kant	<i>Perpetual Peace</i>
④	Rachel Carson	<i>Silent Spring</i>

* Original French Title: *Tristes Tropiques*

- (3) With reference to underlined phrase **3**, from ①-④ below choose the combination that best indicates an environmental problem and its major cause. **3**

	Problem	Cause
①	acid rain	overgrazing by cattle, and slash-and-burn agriculture
②	desertification	emissions of sulfur oxide (SO _x)
③	global warming	rising of the sea level
④	ozone depletion	emission of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

- (4) With reference to underlined phrase **4**, the following table lists the amount of carbon dioxide emissions of seven countries: Japan, China, Germany, South Korea, the UK, the USA, and Vietnam. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the nations represented by A-D in the table.

4

Unit: million tons

Nation	1990	2007
A	2,244	6,071
B	4,863	5,769
Japan	1,065	1,236
C	950	798
UK	553	523
D	229	489
Vietnam	17	94

Compiled from *Sekai Toukei Hakusho 2010*

	A	B	C	D
①	China	USA	Germany	South Korea
②	USA	China	Germany	South Korea
③	USA	China	South Korea	Germany
④	China	South Korea	USA	Germany

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Q2 Read the following conversation and answer questions (1)–(4) below.

Yoshiko: The TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) was a big topic at the 1 APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) Leaders' Meeting held in Yokohama in 2010, wasn't it?

Father: Right. Recently, there have been many efforts to establish 2 free trade agreements.

Yoshiko: It's a good thing for nations' economies to be vitalized by 3 trade. It would be nice if a borderless economy could be created by removing the economic barriers between countries.

Father: There are some good things about a borderless economy, but 4 many people complain that free trade has gone too far. The economy is a really complex thing.

(1) With reference to underlined word 1, from ①–④ below choose the nation that is **not** a member of APEC. 5

- ① Australia
- ② Brazil
- ③ Chile
- ④ USA

(2) With reference to underlined phrase 2, from ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly indicates an international organization that promotes free trade, and a regional trade agreement. 6

	International organization	Regional trade agreement
①	IBRD	AFTA
②	IMF	NATO
③	WTO	NAFTA
④	UNCTAD	ASEAN

- (3) With reference to underlined word **3**, the following table lists trends in the trade balances of four nations, A-D. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the nations represented by A-D. 7

Unit: US\$100 million

Nation	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
A	1,072.3	997.4	790.8	920.8	194.6
B	167.0	241.1	1,020.0	2,624.8	2,958.4
C	-1,861.1	-4,773.8	-8,316.2	-8,722.0	-8,820.5
D	595.9	546.1	1,938.4	2,662.3	2,580.7

Compiled from *Sekai Toukei Hakusho 2010*

	A	B	C	D
①	Japan	China	USA	Germany
②	USA	Germany	Japan	China
③	Germany	Japan	China	USA
④	China	Germany	USA	Japan

- (4) With reference to underlined phrase **4**, from ①-④ below choose the answer that best indicates an argument in Japan against Japan's participation in multilateral comprehensive free trade agreements like the TPP. 8

- ① More people would move overseas to take up jobs, resulting in a decrease in the population.
- ② Imports of agricultural products would increase rapidly, resulting in a decline of domestic agricultural industry.
- ③ The average wage for workers would rise, resulting in a decrease in domestic job opportunities.
- ④ Automobile and other manufacturing plants would return home, resulting in a worsening of environmental problems.

Q3 Read the following paragraph and from ①-④ below choose the combination of terms that best fills blanks [a] - [c] in the paragraph. **9**

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total amount of [a] produced in a nation in a year. Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of GDP and [b]. Net domestic product (NDP) is the result of subtracting [c] from GDP.

	a	b	c
①	value added	savings	direct taxes
②	intermediate goods	savings	consumption of fixed capital
③	intermediate goods	net income from abroad	direct taxes
④	value added	net income from abroad	consumption of fixed capital

Q4 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes a relationship between the economy and fiscal policy. **10**

- ① When the economy is strong, consumers become less inclined to save; this reduces tax revenues, so the government lowers taxes.
- ② When the economy is strong, consumer spending increases; this reduces tax revenues, so the government raises taxes.
- ③ When the economy is weak, the government tries to encourage consumption by lowering taxes.
- ④ When the economy is weak, the government tries to balance its budget by reducing public works projects.

- Q5 The following table lists trends in the foreign exchange reserves of Japan, China, Russia, and the USA. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the nations represented by A-D in the table. 11

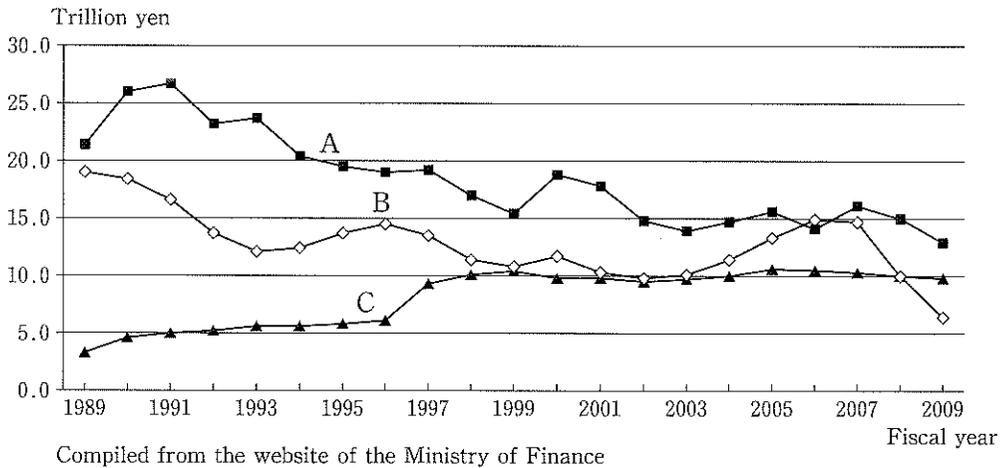
Unit: US\$ million

Nation	2000	2005	2006	2007
A	24,828	176,513	296,248	467,552
B	168,857	822,479	1,069,508	1,531,349
C	68,530	67,167	68,623	73,987
D	356,021	835,506	880,977	954,145

Compiled from *Sekai no Toukei 2010*

	A	B	C	D
①	Russia	Japan	USA	China
②	USA	Japan	Russia	China
③	USA	China	Russia	Japan
④	Russia	China	USA	Japan

Q6 The following graph shows trends in the revenues from major types of taxes in Japan. From ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the tax types represented by A–C in the graph. **12**



	A	B	C
①	consumption tax	corporate tax	income tax
②	income tax	corporate tax	consumption tax
③	corporate tax	consumption tax	income tax
④	consumption tax	income tax	corporate tax

Q7 From ①-④ below choose the answer that correctly arranges the following major post-WWII economic events, A-D, in chronological order. 13

A: The convertibility of US dollars to gold was suspended.

B: The EU was launched.

C: The Bretton Woods Agreement went into effect.

D: The OECD was launched.

- ① C → A → B → D
- ② D → A → C → B
- ③ C → D → A → B
- ④ D → C → B → A

Q8 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes a currency/financial system. 14

- ① A gold standard is a system in which gold coins are the standard money and are the only money circulated.
- ② In a gold standard system, the central bank issues central bank notes guaranteed to be freely convertible to gold, in proportion to the amount of its gold reserves.
- ③ In a managed currency system, the central bank issues convertible central bank notes unrestricted by the amount of its gold reserves.
- ④ In a managed currency system, the risk of deflation rises when the amount of currency issued is increased to stimulate economic growth.

Q9 The following table lists the crude oil self-sufficiency rates of five nations (Japan, Brazil, China, Russia, the USA) for the year 2007. From ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the nations represented by A–D in the table.

15

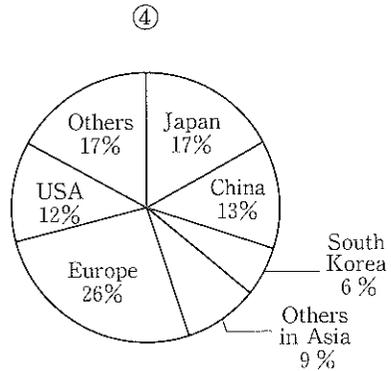
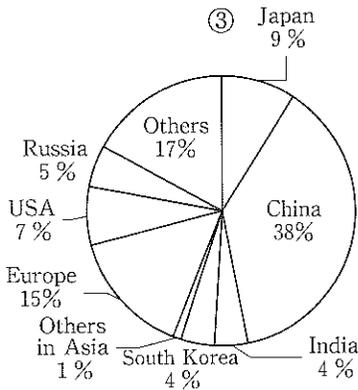
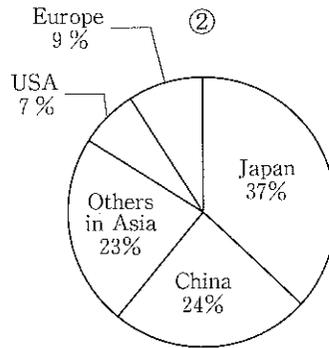
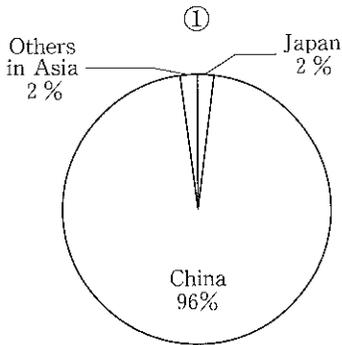
Unit: %

Nation	Crude oil self-sufficiency rate
A	221.3
B	100.7
C	54.7
D	32.1
Japan	0.1

Compiled from *Nihon Kokusei-zue 2010-11*

	A	B	C	D
①	Brazil	China	USA	Russia
②	China	Russia	USA	Brazil
③	USA	Russia	Brazil	China
④	Russia	Brazil	China	USA

Q10 The following pie charts show the relative share of various nations/regions in the global production of four products for the year 2008: personal computers, electronic parts, crude steel, and automobiles. From ①-④ below choose the chart that represents personal computer production. 16



Compiled from the "White Paper on International Economy and Trade 2010"

Q11 A good that can serve the same purpose as a certain other good is called a substitute good. Answer questions (1) and (2) below concerning substitute goods.

(1) From ①-④ below choose the answer that best indicates two goods that are substitute goods for each other. 17

- ① pencils and erasers
- ② tea and coffee
- ③ bread and jam
- ④ cameras and film

(2) From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes the relationship between price and supply/demand of two goods that are substitute goods for each other. 18

- ① When the price of one rises, demand for the other increases.
- ② When the price of one rises, demand for the other decreases.
- ③ When the price of one falls, supply of the other increases.
- ④ Decreases in the price of one do not affect the supply of the other.

Q12 Orogeny is the process of mountain formation, especially by folding of the earth's crust. The world's mountain ranges are largely divided into old orogenic belts and young orogenic belts. From ①-④ below choose the combination of terms that best fills blanks [a] and [b] in the following paragraph concerning the characteristics of those two types. 19

The Ural Mountains, the Great Dividing Range, and many other mountain ranges classified as old orogenic belts were formed by orogeny during the Paleozoic era. These mountain ranges have taken on gently sloping shapes due to erosion. In contrast, a large number of young orogenic ranges, such as [a], are steep ranges that have been undergoing orogenic processes since the Mesozoic era. Of these two types of orogenic belts, [b] offer beautiful scenery that makes them valuable tourism resources, but they are subject to more frequent natural disasters, particularly volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

	a	b
①	the Andes and the Pyrenees	young orogenic belts
②	the Andes and the Pyrenees	old orogenic belts
③	the Appalachian Mountains and the Altai Mountains	young orogenic belts
④	the Appalachian Mountains and the Altai Mountains	old orogenic belts

- Q13** The following tables list various imports and exports of four nations, A–D, and the share (%) of each item in each nation’s total import/export value, for the year 2008. Judging from the trade structure of each nation, from ①–④ below choose the answer that best ranks the nations by their gross national income per capita, from highest to lowest. **20**

Nation A

Exports	%	Imports	%
tea	18.6	machinery	18.4
ornamental cut flowers, etc.	10.5	petroleum products	16.2
vegetables, fruit	9.0	crude oil	10.6
clothing	5.1	automobiles	7.4
inorganic compounds	4.4	steel	4.6
others	52.3	others	42.9
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Nation B

Exports	%	Imports	%
machinery	28.7	machinery	23.9
automobiles	8.2	crude oil	16.8
aircraft	5.5	automobiles	9.0
petroleum products	4.5	petroleum products	4.3
precision machinery	4.3	clothing	3.8
others	48.9	others	42.2
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Nation C

Exports	%	Imports	%
machinery	27.9	machinery	21.7
automobiles	15.5	automobiles	7.5
pharmaceuticals	4.6	crude oil	6.6
plastics	3.3	pharmaceuticals	3.9
precision machinery	3.2	steel	3.6
others	45.5	others	56.7
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Nation D

Exports	%	Imports	%
clothing	19.5	machinery	20.7
machinery	18.6	petroleum products	9.6
crude oil	13.6	textiles	8.5
chemical fertilizers	7.9	automobiles	5.9
inorganic compounds	5.7	steel	5.9
others	34.7	others	49.5
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Compiled from *Seikai Kokusei-zue 2010-11*

- ① A → B → C → D
 ② A → C → B → D
 ③ B → A → C → D
 ④ B → C → D → A

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Q14 Read the following paragraph concerning Japan's food self-sufficiency rate and answer questions (1) and (2) below.

Up to around 1980, Japan's self-sufficiency in exceeded 80%. However, the rate decreased to 52% in 2000, as a result, for example, of the liberalization of the agricultural and livestock markets. Japan's self-sufficiency in fruit has also decreased significantly, but strong consumer preferences for certain growing regions and varieties have enabled some regions to specialize in the production of particular fruit well suited to the local growing conditions.

(1) From ①–④ below choose the answer that best fills blank in the paragraph above.

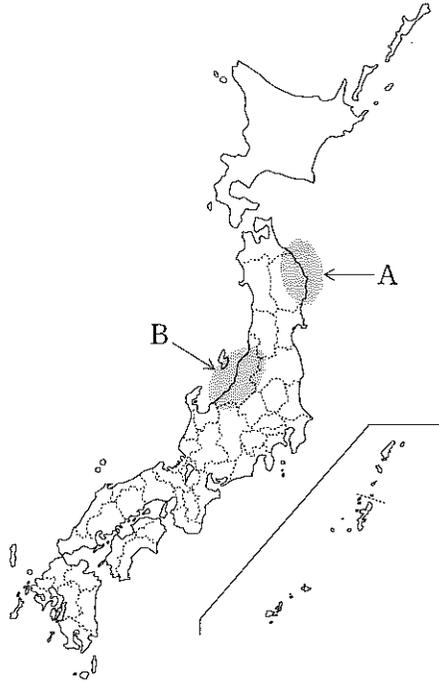
21

- ① rice
- ② wheat
- ③ soybeans
- ④ meat

- (2) With reference to the underlined phrase in the paragraph above, from ①-④ below choose the answer that best indicates Japan's major growing regions of the fruit mentioned. 22

- ① Mikan (mandarin oranges): Mostly grown in warm regions, such as Wakayama Prefecture, but also grown in southern Hokkaido.
- ② Grapes: Grown in areas scattered across the Sea of Japan side of the country, from Ishikawa Prefecture to Tottori Prefecture.
- ③ Apples: Mainly grown in cold regions, such as Aomori Prefecture and Nagano Prefecture.
- ④ Cherries: Grown all across Japan, as there are famous cherry blossom viewing spots in every part of the country.

Q15 Region A and region B on the following map are described by two statements below the map. From ①–④ below choose the combination that correctly indicates whether these statements are true or false. 23



Region A: It has a ria coastline. A warm ocean current called the Oyashio flows south near the coast. The region is warmer than the same latitudes on Japan's west coast, even in winter.

Region B: Winter wind patterns bring heavy snowfall to the region, but the hot summers have enabled the region to become one of Japan's main rice-growing areas.

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

Q16 The following table lists the age composition of the populations of three Japanese prefectures as well as of the whole country for the year 2009. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the prefectures represented by A-C in the table. 24

Unit: %

Prefecture	Ages 0 to 14	Ages 15 to 64	Ages 65 and older
A	11.9	67.3	20.9
B	12.7	58.2	29.0
C	17.7	64.8	17.5
nationwide	13.3	63.9	22.7

Compiled from *Nihon Kokusei-zue 2010-11*

	A	B	C
①	Tokyo	Osaka	Hokkaido
②	Tokyo	Shimane	Okinawa
③	Kochi	Osaka	Okinawa
④	Kochi	Shimane	Hokkaido

Although it has been established as an exam question,
Due to copyright reasons, this exam question will not be posted on
the web.

Q18 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes an aspect of Japanese politics after World War II. 27

- ① Immediately after the end of the war, GHQ/SCAP established the country's first-ever system of universal suffrage, providing the right to vote to all men and women aged 18 and older.
- ② The Liberal Democratic Party was formed in 1955 and was the ruling party by itself for more than half a century, until the Democratic Party government was established in 2009.
- ③ In Japan, women have become President of the House of Councillors and Speaker of the House of Representatives, but there have not been any female Prime Ministers yet.
- ④ The weight of one vote has always been greater for urban residents than for rural residents at elections of members of the Diet.

Q19 A proportional representation system is an electoral system in which seats in the legislature are allocated to political parties in proportion to the number of votes they receive in an election. From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes this type of system. **28**

- ① It facilitates political stability, since it avoids the emergence of many small political parties.
- ② It can reduce the number of wasted votes.
- ③ It can prevent the proliferation of candidates.
- ④ It strengthens ties between voters and candidates.

Q20 Pressure groups (or lobbies) are groups of people who try to achieve their particular interests by influencing political processes. From ①–④ below choose the answer that best indicates an example of pressure groups. **29**

- ① political parties
- ② military forces
- ③ labor unions
- ④ local governments

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

- ① Nearly one third of the current Constitution's text was taken from the Constitution of the Empire of Japan.
- ② The three fundamental principles of the Constitution are popular sovereignty, respect for basic human rights, and pacifism.
- ③ Amendments to the Constitution require approval by a majority of all members of both Houses of the Diet, and by at least a two-thirds majority in a national referendum.
- ④ The Constitution defines the state's duties and the people's rights, but does not contain any provisions regarding duties of the people.

Q22 The basic human rights guaranteed in the Constitution of Japan include social rights, which make the state responsible for ensuring the conditions necessary for individuals to maintain and enhance their existence. From ①-④ below choose the answer that best indicates an example of a social right. **31**

- ① the right to participate in government
- ② the right of workers to engage in collective bargaining
- ③ the freedom to assemble and associate
- ④ the prohibition of torture and cruel punishment

Q23 These days governments are expected to implement various measures to protect the environment. From ①-④ below choose the answer that does **not** represent an example of this type of measure. **32**

- ① Promoting a wider use of private automobiles in order to reduce the use of trains, which consume electricity.
- ② Charging a fee for recyclable materials and then refunding the fee after the materials have been recycled.
- ③ Taxing fossil fuel users in proportion to the amount of carbon contained in the fuel.
- ④ Taxing industrial waste created by businesses in proportion to the amount produced.

Q24 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes the international organization mentioned. **33**

- ① The United Nations (UN) founded the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in order to establish international standards for various products.
- ② The UN General Assembly is open to all nations, but its proceedings are run only by the Security Council's permanent members.
- ③ The International Labour Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919, right after World War I, making it older than the UN.
- ④ The World Trade Organization (WTO) was dissolved in 2005 because it lost its relevance owing to the spread of economic liberalization and deregulation.

- Q25 The following table lists the GDP per capita of the whole world, advanced industrial countries, and three other regions, A-C, for the years 1970 and 2009, respectively. The rates are expressed in terms of the global average, set as 1.00. From ①-④ below choose the combination that correctly identifies the regions represented by A-C in the table. **34**

	1970	2009
global average	1.00	1.00
advanced industrial countries	3.27	4.48
A	0.19	0.10
B	0.45	2.25
C	0.72	0.84

Compiled from the website of UNCTAD

	A	B	C
①	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa	Asian NIEs	South America and Central America
②	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa	South America and Central America	Asian NIEs
③	South America and Central America	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa	Asian NIEs
④	South America and Central America	Asian NIEs	Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa

Note: "NIEs" stands for Newly Industrialized Economies.

Q26 From ①-④ below choose the answer that correctly arranges the following 19th-century European events, A-D, in chronological order. 35

- A: Establishment of the Kingdom of Italy
- B: The Congress of Vienna
- C: Outbreak of the Crimean War
- D: Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Russia

- ① A → C → D → B
- ② B → A → C → D
- ③ C → D → A → B
- ④ D → B → C → A

Q27 From ①-④ below choose the statement that best describes an event that took place in the UK during the period between World War I and World War II. 36

- ① The nation's first Labour Party cabinet was formed, with Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.
- ② The right to vote was given to all men of adulthood, and the electoral system was changed to a proportional representation system.
- ③ The UK's economy stagnated because many of its colonies, including India, became independent.
- ④ The reparations paid to the UK by Germany were used to build up the UK's industrial infrastructure, enabling heavy industry to grow rapidly.

Q28 Answer questions (1) and (2) below concerning the UN.

(1) From ①–④ below choose the answer that correctly indicates the city where the UN headquarters is located. **37**

- ① Geneva
- ② The Hague
- ③ Paris
- ④ New York

(2) From ①–④ below choose the nation that is **not** a permanent member of the UN Security Council. **38**

- ① China
- ② Japan
- ③ USA
- ④ France

Q29 The Local Autonomy Act was established in Japan in 1947 as part of reforms carried out following World War II. From ①–④ below choose the statement that best describes this act. **39**

- ① It placed district courts under the jurisdiction of local governments.
- ② It prescribed the establishment of a federal system to promote local autonomy.
- ③ It made public elections the method for selecting prefectural and municipal heads.
- ④ It established the prefectures and reorganized the country into 300 municipalities.

The end of the questions for Japan and the World. Leave answer spaces **40** — **60** blank.

Do not take this question booklet out of the room.