

Exam for Returnee Students
(High School Applicants)

1 Choose the best answer in order to fill out each blank.

1. I'm tired of talking about money. Let's change the ().
a. subject b. economy c. object d. substance
2. Exercising outdoors can be dangerous when the () is high.
a. sky b. climate c. weather d. temperature
3. A: I'm sorry to () you, but can you tell me the time, please?
B: Sure. It's ... seven thirty by my watch.
a. deny b. bother c. refuse d. gain
4. Tom turned on the light in the room, but it was too () for him to read the magazine.
a. vague b. dim c. steady d. thin
5. Jiro did not have () to do that night because of the failure of the electric power supply.
a. everything b. something c. anything d. nothing
6. A: How is your new life going in this city?
B: Well, I think it'll take time to get () to the new environment.
a. turned b. called c. used d. supposed
7. They missed the 10:15 train because of the traffic jam. Otherwise they () here by now.
a. had been b. had to be c. will be d. would have been
8. I left home early so () to be in time for the meeting.
a. as b. far c. much d. that
9. A: Would you mind if I smoke?
B: I'd () you didn't. I'm allergic to smoke.
a. love b. rather c. like d. neither
10. The vending machine is out of order. It needs ().
a. repair b. to repair c. repairing d. repaired

11. My friend will see me () at the airport when I leave Japan to study abroad.
a. up b. off c. out d. away
12. A large proportion of () the Japanese people eat every day is imported from other countries.
a. what b. which c. that d. where
13. Where were you last night? I called you ten times, but I couldn't () you.
a. reach b. call c. arrive d. talk
14. Harry's son is not good at getting along with others. (), Harry's daughter is very sociable and well liked by many people.
a. In general b. In fact c. After all d. In contrast
15. Can you give us () information about the new attraction? I hear the park is so crowded that some people can't enter the area.
a. few b. little c. a little d. a few
16. A: What are you going to study abroad ()?
B: I want to have better opportunities back home.
a. in b. with c. for d. to
17. With just an hour left, everyone worked hard to get the work () before the deadline.
a. do b. did c. done d. doing
18. It is getting colder and colder. Let's go home before it ().
a. snows b. is snowing c. will snow d. would snow
19. () he taken the train then, he would have been injured in the accident.
a. Had b. If c. Unless d. As
20. A: What's the matter with you? You look worried.
B: Do you remember the vase that I () to look after? I broke it by accident.
a. has been given b. given c. was given d. will be given

2 Choose the best response to each question or statement.

1. Why don't you go to the movies with me?
 - a. I think I go.
 - b. Please do.
 - c. You shouldn't.
 - d. That's a good idea.

2. Do you think he will agree to this project?
 - a. I don't think he likes cats.
 - b. He will be busy next month.
 - c. I'm afraid not.
 - d. I agree with you.

3. Is there anything else that we can do for you?
 - a. We wouldn't want to trouble you any more.
 - b. There will be some more ways.
 - c. Yes, I am fine, thank you.
 - d. There's no point in asking for help.

4. Would you like to come to my party?
 - a. Yes. I've gone to your party already.
 - b. I should have gone to the party.
 - c. I wish I could. I have other plans.
 - d. I don't care for going out.

5. Did you manage to catch the bus on time, Grace?
 - a. No, it left a little earlier than usual.
 - b. No, it was too big for me.
 - c. Yes, I did. Because it had a clock.
 - d. Yes, I liked to play catch with my friends.

3 Read each paragraph and choose the best title among the following choices.

1. The natives of the West Coast of America are descended from people from Asia. Their greatest skill was making statues out of wood. No one is certain why they made these statues. It's possible that they worshiped them. However, most experts think that they were probably made to scare away their enemies.

- a. The kinds of native Americans.
- b. Why did native Americans make wooden statues?
- c. To worship many experts.
- d. To frighten Asian enemies.

2. In the Middle Ages, members of the nobility lived in castles. These castles were, for their time, elaborate structures. The characteristics of gothic architecture emphasized more decorative castle designs. The earliest castles were built of rough stone. To protect against attacks by unfriendly forces, much larger structures were made of stone, built on a large hill, and encircled by a strong wall called a *bailey*.

- a. Differences in castles between ages.
- b. The life of the nobility in castles.
- c. The impressive castles in the earliest period.
- d. Castles in the Middle Ages.

3. Shi Zhengrong left China in the 1980's in search of better life abroad. He went to Australia and had his family there. Then, in 2001, he amazed his friends by returning to China and starting a company making solar panels there. He had noticed while in Australia that there was a growing demand for new sources of energy. By 2007 Shi was the richest man in China. His company is now one of the largest producers of solar panels in the world. Shi believes that part of his success has come from economic growth inside China.

- a. Success in Australia.
- b. Too much use of solar panels.
- c. A hot industry in China.
- d. The lack of solar energy.

4. People searching for an easy way to get in shape are often disappointed. Diet pills and electric toning belts may seem simple, but often do nothing. You should start with a proper low-fat diet. A good diet will help you lose weight. At the same time, you have to exercise. Exercise will help build muscle. It will also help with your digestion.

- a. Dangerous diet for young.
- b. Easy ways to diet.
- c. How bad eating and exercise are.
- d. The best way to diet.

4 Read the following passage and answer the following questions below.

Jogging is a popular exercise in our country. It is different from "running." Jogging is (A). With practice, you can go from one to five miles without becoming too tired. Some people can jog 10 to 25 miles — but only after months of training.

Why do so many people like to jog? There are several reasons. First of all, (B); both young and old can jog.

Secondly, you can jog almost at any time or any place you want. Other sports need special buildings or grounds. On the other hand, you can jog anywhere: on the sidewalk, in a safe park, or on a quiet road.

Thirdly, jogging is "year round." If it isn't too wet or cold, you can jog any time of the year. In other words, jogging is an all-season sport.

Fourthly, jogging doesn't need special clothing. All you really need for jogging is a pair of sneakers and the correct clothes for the climate in your area.

Last of all, jogging is something you can do by yourself or with somebody else. You don't have to depend on someone. In fact, most people jog alone. Why? Maybe they want to use their lungs for breathing instead of talking!

Q1. Choose the best words to fill in the blanks (A) and (B).

(A)

- a. much faster than running and much slower than walking
- b. a little slower than running and a little faster than walking
- c. a little faster than running and a little slower than walking

(B)

- a. age is not important
- b. age is more important
- c. age is the most important

Q2. Choose the right words to answer each question.

(1) What is the merit of jogging?

- a. We can jog if we have a special track at any time.
- b. We can jog even when it's cold.
- c. We can jog at any place or any time all through the year.

(2) What do you need for jogging?

- a. We need a pair of sneakers and expensive clothes.
- b. We only need a pair of sneakers and the proper clothes.
- c. We only need the correct clothes for the climate in our areas.

more as he got older, because it got harder for him to play the trumpet. He also created a new kind of singing called “scat.” In scat, a singer sings nonsense words (“ba doo ba dooo ba”) instead of real words. One story says that Louis (5) it by mistake. One day he dropped his music while he was recording a song. He started to sing nonsense words, and scat was born.

After a career of more than 50 years, Louis died in New York City in 1971. He made over 2,000 recordings and more than 30 movies. People everywhere cried over his death. In New Orleans, he (6) a traditional jazz musician’s funeral with jazz bands playing and people dancing in the street.

Q1. Choose the word which fits in the blanks from (1) to (6).

- a. changed b. chance c. like d. received e. invented f. gave

Q2. Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

(1) Louis was arrested by the police because ...

- a. his family was too poor to live anymore.
- b. he fired a gun in the air just for fun.
- c. he stole a cornet in order to play jazz.
- d. he worked hard without going to school.

(2) Louis always wrapped the mouthpiece of his trumpet in a clean handkerchief, ...

- a. because “King” Oliver taught him how important it was.
- b. because he wanted to keep it clean.
- c. because it was given to him by “King” Oliver and he treasured it.
- d. because his mouth was so big that he couldn’t find a big enough case for it.

(3) People called Louis “Satchmo” because ...

- a. they loved his warm-hearted songs and melody.
- b. they felt it was funny to play the trumpet with happy smile.
- c. they loved his big mouth and they gave this nickname to him.
- d. they wanted to make fun of him.

6 Refer to the following information.

1. If you want to find out whether you have all the parts of the microscope you are using, you can get the information ...
 - a. in the introduction under the title.
 - b. under Caution.
 - c. under How to Use the Microscope.
 - d. from the drawing.

2. According to the information, you could see a complete circle of light ...
 - a. after correctly adjusting the mirror.
 - b. while looking at the specimen on a glass slide.
 - c. after slowly raising the objective lens.
 - d. before positioning the mirror correctly.

- 3 The main purpose of the information is ...
 - a. to persuade the reader to buy this type of microscope.
 - b. to instruct the reader on how to use the microscope with care.
 - c. to show the reader the various parts of a microscope.
 - d. to remind the reader to use caution when using a microscope.

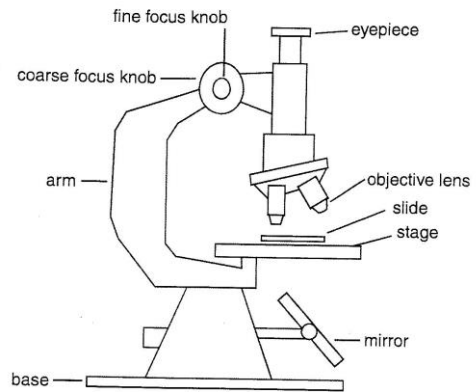
Proper Care and Use of a Microscope

A MICROSCOPE IS A USEFUL INSTRUMENT FOR OBSERVING SMALL OBJECTS. BY PRODUCING A MAGNIFIED IMAGE, THE MICROSCOPE REVEALS DETAILS THAT ARE UNDETECTABLE TO THE NAKED EYE. **BEFORE USING THE MICROSCOPE, PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW.**

CAUTION:

Microscopes are both delicate and expensive and must be handled with care.

1. Always carry the microscope with two hands: one supporting the base and the other on the arm.
2. Avoid stretching the power cable of the lamp across a walkway.
3. Keep the stage clean and always use a glass slide for specimens.
4. To avoid crushing the glass slide when focusing, begin with the lens close to the specimen and gradually back off to focus.
5. Keep the microscope covered to prevent the buildup of dust while it is being stored.



HOW TO USE THE MICROSCOPE:

1. Plug in the lamp.
2. Place a sample of what you wish to observe on a slide.
3. Adjust the mirror so it reflects light from the room up into the objective lens. When the mirror is correctly adjusted, a complete circle of light will appear when you look through the eyepiece.
4. Place your slide with the specimen directly over the center of the glass circle on the stage. If it is a wet slide, be sure the bottom of the slide is dry.
5. With the **LOW POWER** objective lens placed over the slide, use the coarse focus knob to lower the lens to the lowest point.
6. Look through the eyepiece with one eye while closing the other eye. Slowly raise the lens until the focus is relatively clear.
7. Use the fine focus knob to fine-tune focus.
8. Without changing the focus knobs, switch to the **HIGH POWER** objective lens. Once you have switched to **HIGH POWER**, use only the fine focus knob to make the image sharper.

7 Complete the sentences by using the words below.

(1) [wonderful / a / have / tasted / ice cream / never / I / such] before.

(2) Do [I / you / drink / order / mind / hot / if / something / to] ?

(3) Children [admitted / six / be / the theater / will / under / to / not].

(4) [I / it / to / the plan / out / found / difficult / carry] within the deadline.

(5) [better / concern / in / had / not / you / yourself] this affair.

8 Introduce your favorite food in 40 to 60 words.

