

Otsuma Junior High School

Entrance Exam for Returnees 2020

Date: December 15, 2019

ENGLISH

(50 minutes)

1. DO NOT OPEN the test paper until instructed to do so by the teacher.
2. Write all answers on the answer sheet.

Application Number (受験番号)	
Name (English)	

Choose the best item to fill in each blank space.

- 1 Water is regarded as one of the most eco-friendly energy ().
A. characters B. evidences
C. problems D. sources

- 2 “I can’t () the name of the heroine of the drama we saw last month.”
“It was Alice Williams, wasn’t it?”
A. associate B. recall
C. display D. permit

- 3 Helen was so () and hardworking that she became a successful CEO after ten years.
A. urgent B. adequate
C. ambitious D. suspicious

- 4 “Don’t you think that James did well in today’s tennis match?”
“I don’t think so. He dragged his feet. There is () something wrong with his right knee.”
A. automatically B. obviously
C. naturally D. scarcely

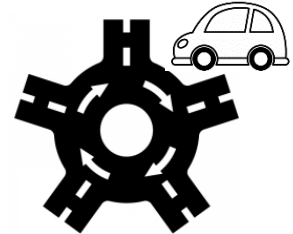
- 5 Lucy would () her visit in Australia for a few weeks if she had enough money.
A. extend B. renew
C. cancel D. develop

- 6 Ms. Brown () our job offer because she was offered a better position elsewhere.
A. looked after B. turned down
C. took away D. kept off

- 7 The rain forest must be () because endangered bird species live there.
A. predicted B. prepared
C. pretended D. preserved

The following is a summary of your classmate's project on roundabouts.

A roundabout is a circular intersection where drivers travel clockwise (in Japan) around a center island. There are no traffic signals or stop signs. Drivers allow other cars to pass in the roundabout, then enter it, and exit at their destination.



Why Roundabouts?

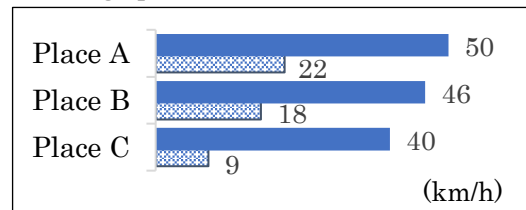
1 Improve safety - Roundabouts are safer than traditional intersections.

- Drivers must slow down and yield to traffic before entering a roundabout.
- Roundabouts reduce chances for collisions because there are fewer spots where traffic can cross paths.
- Roundabouts help drivers to avoid dangerous collisions.

<Reduction in collisions>

Overall collision	37% reduction
Injury collision	75% reduction
Fatality collision	90% reduction
Pedestrian collision	40% reduction

<Driving speed before & after roundabout>



2 Reduce delay, improve traffic flow

- Drivers don't have to wait for a green light at a roundabout.
- Traffic doesn't need to stop – only slow down and yield.

3 Cut costs

- Roundabouts do not need traffic lights.
- Even in case of blackout (caused by earthquake, for example), they work.

INTERVIEW - Problems introducing more roundabouts in Japan

- Many Japanese drivers are not familiar with the rules of roundabouts. They are also not used to going through intersections without stopping.
- Japanese intersections are too narrow, not having enough space for roundabouts.
- Japanese bicycle riders often do not follow traffic rules, so they may cause trouble at roundabouts.



- 1 What is NOT mentioned as a reason why roundabouts are better than traditional intersections?
 - A. More economical
 - B. Fewer chances of dangerous traffic accidents
 - C. Clearer vision of drivers
 - D. Lower travel speeds

- 2 Which statement is good supporting evidence for a point made in the project?
 - A. Roundabouts help to lessen 56 % of needless car stops.
 - B. By using roundabouts, we can reduce CO₂ gas emission by 30 %.
 - C. Low-cost traffic signals have been popular since 2017.
 - D. In the U.S., there are about 4,000 modern roundabouts.

- 3 Which person's interview is NOT likely to be included in the project?
 - A. Yuki: "Because we drive on the left side, roundabouts may not work well."
 - B. Ken: "Traffic signals may fit Japan better than roundabouts because of the limited land space available."
 - C. Ami: "Bicycle riders as well as car drivers need to know how to drive in roundabouts safely."
 - D. Jack: "It may be difficult for Japanese people to understand how to drive through roundabouts."

Read the following passage and discussion, then answer the questions.

<Discussion Question>

Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan environmental activist who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004, was so impressed by the Japanese term *mottainai* that she helped to spread the concept around the world. On the other hand, Japan is one of the biggest food-wasting countries. How can we reduce food waste and actualize the *mottainai* spirit?

<Homework>

- Individual Homework: Research the problem
- Group Discussion: Share your opinions with other members

<Group Discussion>

Yuriko: Everyone, let's start with sharing the facts and figures. Worldwide annual food loss and waste is nearly 1.3 billion tons, about a third of the food produced for humans. However, 821 million people are suffering from serious hunger and malnutrition. It's said that the entire world wastes twice as much food as it donates to those undernourished people.

Chie: Now, please look at the graph. This shows the three stages of the supply chain – production, retail, and consumption. In developing countries, food tends to be lost in the early stages, before it is in the hands of consumers. In developed countries, on the other hand, waste is greater in the later stages by retailers and consumers, as you can see.

Yuriko: I see. That's interesting. What can we do to address these problems?

Kenta: Well, shops and retailers need to stop holding excessive supplies. I heard that they order more food than they need, because they think a lack of stock may discourage consumers.

Nick: I think another cause of food waste in Japan is a strict rule about food expiration. Have you heard of the “one-third rule?” It requires food makers or wholesalers to deliver products to retailers within the first third of the period from the production date to the final sell-by date. This means that, for example, if the product's expiration period is three months after its production, shops have to sell it within

two months; otherwise, the food has to be returned or discarded even though it has not expired yet. The time constraints are much tighter than in other countries, and as a result, food makers and wholesalers throw out a huge amount of food.

Chie: Speaking of foreign countries, France made a law to ban big supermarkets from throwing away any unsold food. (1), they are required to donate it to volunteer organizations that feed poor people.

Kenta: I know some good examples, too. Denmark has opened a unique outlet store where they sell expired food for half price or less. And in Spain, NPOs set up big community fridges where shops and people can leave unused food to donate.

Nick: In America, people use a box called a “doggy bag” when they have leftover food at restaurants so that they can take it back home. I heard some Japanese cities are promoting a “doggy bag project.” I think we should encourage this more.

Kenta: Well, along with such government efforts, each of us also has to know better about the problem and take more responsibility.

Chie: My friend told me about an interesting phone application, “*Amarimo*.” All you need is to select a few items left in the fridge and click the button. Then, it gives you three recipes you could cook with those items. What is more interesting, the app will learn your tastes and give you (2).

Yuriko: I think food education is another key. An NPO invented a game called “*Food Loss Onigokko*” for young students to learn about the issue.

Nick: Indeed, 20 – 50 percent of the food we discard at home is actually edible. If we use that for cooking or simply do not buy so much, we can reduce food waste.

Chie: And if we can reduce food waste, we can save money and spend it on our hobbies or whatever we like. It’s economical.

Yuriko: So, our small actions will kill two birds with one stone. Each of us has to be a smarter consumer and help feed people while saving money!

4 Choose an appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blank (1).

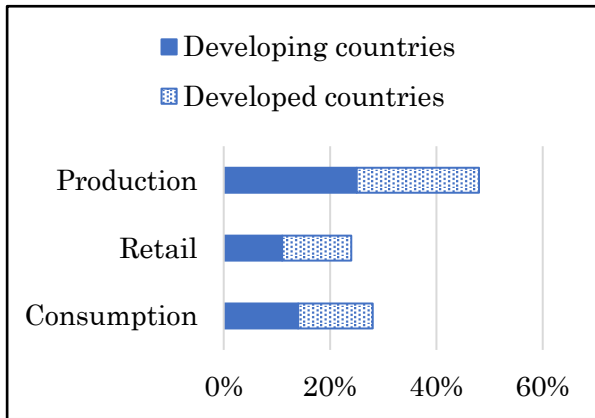
- A. Unfortunately
- B. Instead
- C. In the same way
- D. In short

5 Choose an appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blank (2).

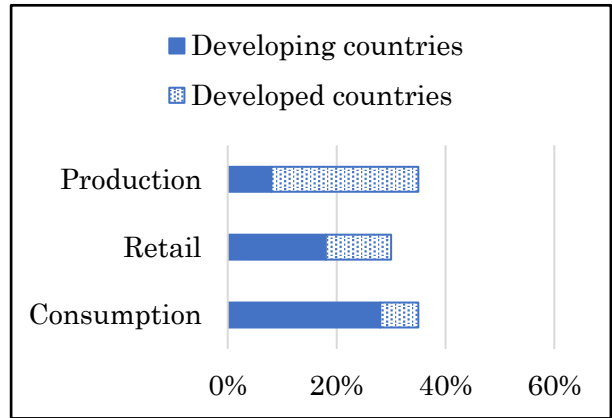
- A. uncertain data
- B. personalized options
- C. various warnings
- D. traditional recipes

6 Choose the graph that Chie refers to.

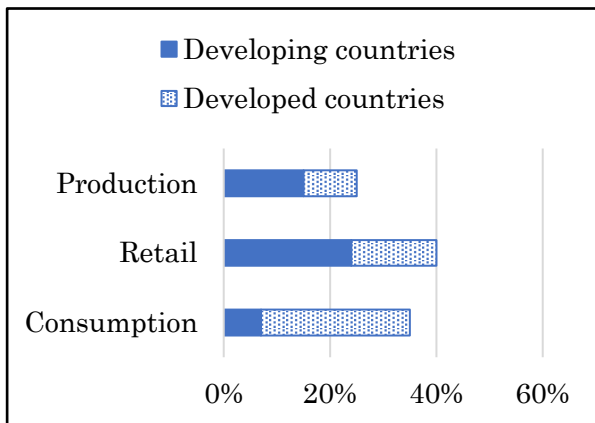
A.



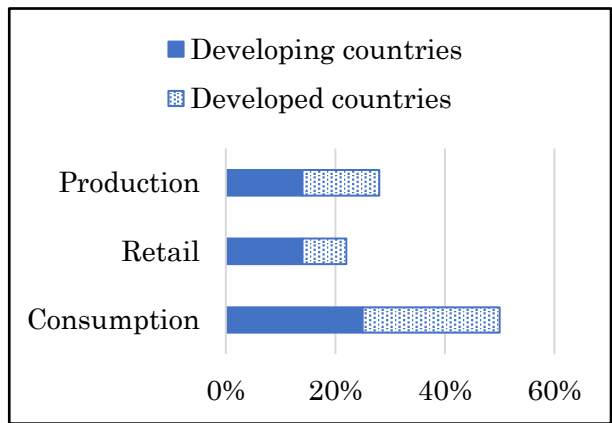
B.



C.



D.



- 7 The following is a part of a news article that one of the students has read for their research. Who refers to this in the discussion?
- A. Yuriko
 - B. Nick
 - C. Chie
 - D. Kenta

***Ehomaki* sushi rolls spark controversy**

A traditional Japanese custom of eating a seasonal sushi roll called *ehomaki* has renewed debate on food waste. Supermarkets and convenience stores tend to overproduce them, so vast amounts of unsold rolls must be discarded after the event. The manager of one department store explains, “We must meet customers’ expectations by providing a huge lineup of sushi rolls.”



- 8 Which could be a good example of solving food waste as a result of the “one-third rule?”
- A. Denmark’s outlet store
 - B. The application “*Amarimo*”
 - C. A box called a “doggy bag”
 - D. A game named “*Food Loss Onigokko*”

Read the following news article, then answer the questions.

Mumbai's slumdog cricket World Cup heroes

Kunal Purohit

21 July, 2019

Mohamed Irfan was excited by the announcement on the flight back to his home city. It still rings in his ears.

“Suddenly, the pilot announced that there were World Cup-winning champions travelling on the flight and told everyone about our victory,” the 15-year-old said with a smile. “Other passengers clapped and smiled at us.”

Two months before this, Irfan, the son of a tailor in a poor, small town at the edge of Mumbai, lived a dream with his team of other children from similar slum communities in India.

The youngsters became champions of the Street Child Cricket World Cup in London on May 7.

Just as their journey to London from some of India's poorest urban communities was rough, their victory was not a smooth one. The team almost lost, but grabbed their victory at the very end.

The great news brought excitement to India not only because cricket is the most popular sport there, but also because they did what the country's national cricket team could not – bring a World Cup trophy back home. The teenagers defeated teams of poor children from Tanzania, Nepal, England, and other countries. Irfan and his teammates had become silent heroes – ones that not many people know about – for their cricket-loving country. They healed the heartbreak over its national team's defeat in the World Cup semi-final last week.

Of the eight-member team, four children came from Mumbai, and all of them now live on the edge of the city, in a large slum community called Cheetah Camp. Because of Mumbai's lack of land and inexpensive housing, over 5.2 million or 42 per cent of the city's population live in slums. The government hasn't taken the problem seriously, so the situation hasn't improved.



Like many others, the Cheetah Camp was formed in 1976 when the government forced thousands of people to leave their homes and move to less developed areas. Shama Siddiqui, one of Irfan's teammates, experienced this four years ago. She and her family were thrown out of their home and forced to live in the slum.

Magic Bus, the non-governmental organization that supported the team, said that the win has made these youngsters role models for other children. The organization said, "The children have come back confident and hopeful that change is possible, that opportunities are huge....The girls who were once discouraged by their male friends from playing cricket with them are now being invited to play with these very boys on the ground."

However, the glory did not last too long. Two months later, there were no more posters or banners in the town to celebrate their victory. Their parents were no longer excited about their children's win, and started worrying about their school work.

Shama does not have much time to pursue sports any more.

"I love playing sports, but I am in 10th grade now. So, my family says my focus has to be on my studies now."

Irfan faces the more difficult situation. Just out of secondary school, he wants to pursue his love for cartooning, but his family won't allow it. His parents even threw out all the cartoons he had drawn because they didn't want to encourage his unrealistic dream.

Two months later, the children are forced to move on. The world around them, too, does not help them remember their own experiences, when they did what the entire nation wanted: win a World Cup.



(adapted from an article from South China Morning Post)

9 The following are some of the comments from readers about the news article. Which student's comment fits the article the best?

A.

The author aims to encourage young children to follow their dreams no matter how unrealistic they are.

- Ayana

B.

Irfan's story may give hope to many poor children because he showed they can get out of poverty with talents.

- Nao

C.

The huge economic gap in India forces poor children like Irfan to give up their dreams.

- Haruto

D.

People in India will remember Irfan and his team because they did what the national team couldn't do.

- Link

10 Choose one statement that is true according to the passage.

- A. India's victory at the World Cup was highly expected from the beginning.
- B. The author called the young children silent heroes because they did not talk about their victory.
- C. The Cheetah Camp was formed even before the government created housing in the urban area in 1976.
- D. Magic Bus is also supportive of girls who want to play cricket.

11 [Answer in English. Write at least one complete sentence.]

What is a unique characteristic of the Cricket World Cup that Irfan's team took part in?

12 [Answer in English. Write at least one complete sentence.]

What is a negative situation that followed the team's victory at the World Cup?

Choose one of the questions below, and write a 120-150 word essay in English to answer it. Identify the number of the question of your choice on the answer sheet.

- 1 Do you agree with the statement, "People today are happier than those in the past?" Why or why not?
- 2 How can we truly understand people whose situations and perspectives are different from our own?