

Otsuma Junior High School

**Entrance Exam for Returnees 2025**

Date: December 10, 2024

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)	

Section 1	Vocabulary and Expressions
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Choose the best item to fill in each blank space.

- 1 Julia's presentation in front of the class was outstanding and received a lot of  
(        ).

A. ambition	B. complaints
C. indifference	D. praise
- 2 "What do you want to study in college?"

"I'm really interested in (        ). I love reading novels and exploring different writing styles."

A. architecture	B. literature
C. justice	D. occupation
- 3 The new sports center has excellent (        ), including a swimming pool, a gym, and tennis courts.

A. facilities	B. structures
C. burdens	D. occasions
- 4 In order to make the sentence clearer, it's better to (        ) unnecessary words.

A. insert	B. generate
C. remove	D. conclude
- 5 "I always feel exhausted during exams."

"It's important to (        ) good sleep habits, even when you're busy studying."

A. maintain	B. neglect
C. impress	D. refuse
- 6 Haru (        ) excellent leadership skills during the group project, and as a result, all of his group members were highly motivated.

A. submitted	B. demonstrated
C. replaced	D. hid
- 7 She apologized for her (        ) behavior at the dinner party last night.

A. charming	B. inappropriate
C. delightful	D. inspiring

- 8 The team worked ( ) to complete the project before the deadline.  
A. loosely B. lazily  
C. efficiently D. rarely
- 9 “You look really busy lately. Are you okay?”  
“Yeah, I’m just trying to ( ) with all the work I fell behind on last week.”  
A. get ahead B. hold out  
C. take over D. catch up
- 10 “I missed the math test yesterday because I was sick.”  
“That’s unfortunate, but it can’t be ( ). Your health comes first.”  
A. paid B. counted  
C. helped D. done

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

Vegetarianism is a dietary choice in which one avoids meat and fish, and sometimes even eggs or milk. With growing concerns about health, the environment, and animal welfare, as well as religious beliefs, many people are considering a vegetarian lifestyle.



### Reasons to follow a vegetarian lifestyle

#### **Vegetarianism promotes animal well-being.**

One of the main motivations for many vegetarians is the desire to prevent animal suffering. Animals are often kept in terrible conditions on factory farms, so they seek to promote animal well-being by avoiding the consumption of animal products.

#### **Vegetarianism is not only healthy but tasty.**

Vegetarians often have lower risks of diseases and health conditions, such as heart disease and high blood pressure. Additionally, many vegetarian recipes and products can suit different taste preferences. You can enjoy healthy and tasty food!

#### **Vegetarianism helps the environment.**

Raising animals for meat emits more greenhouse gases and uses more water than growing vegetables. A vegetarian lifestyle saves and sustains our environment. By choosing plant-based foods, you can help protect natural resources, too.

#### **Many religions support vegetarianism.**

Some religions, like Hinduism and Islam, do not allow eating certain kinds of animals. A vegetarian diet also promotes non-violence towards all living beings.

#### **Challenges of vegetarianism in Japan**

Many vegetarians feel frustrated because they often have a hard time finding suitable meals, and so end up cooking more at home. It's difficult for them to eat out with friends, too. Additionally, some vegetarians, especially foreigners, feel that people in Japan don't know much about vegetarianism and do not care enough about their needs.

- 1 Based on the summary, which statement is TRUE?
  - A. Following a vegetarian diet has no impact on animal protection.
  - B. People practice vegetarian lifestyles for the same reason.
  - C. Vegetarianism supports the diets of people from different cultural and religious backgrounds.
  - D. The author suggests that Japan is already a vegetarian-friendly society.
  
- 2 Which statement is a good supporting argument for the author's proposal?
  - A. Studies show there is no difference in disease risk between vegetarians and meat-eaters.
  - B. A vegetarian diet might not have enough important nutrients, like Vitamin B12 and protein.
  - C. Vegetarian menu choices are often seen as special orders, so their prices are higher than others.
  - D. Animals raised for food need 30 to 50 times more water than is needed to grow vegetables.
  
- 3 Which comment DOES NOT match the information in the project?
  - A. "It's always difficult to cook vegetarian food because it has a limited variation in recipes and flavors."
  - B. "I feel guilty when I go out to eat with people and can't find vegetarian food nearby."
  - C. "It's a good idea to teach people about vegetarian food, so that they will be more aware of the needs of vegetarians."
  - D. "We cannot eat some meat because of our religious beliefs. We tend to cook at home."

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

**<Discussion Question>**

Overtourism means too many tourists going to popular places. It has become a big problem in many parts of the world, causing various issues. It's important to make tourism sustainable. How can we solve these problems?

**<Group Discussion>**

Hisae: I remember hearing news about a convenience store near Mt. Fuji, which became popular with tourists due to the beautiful mountain view there. However, the large number of visitors caused trouble for nearby residents. ( 1 ), the store built a black sheet wall to block the view and keep tourists away.

Susie: I used to think tourism always benefited local economies, but having too many tourists causes problems. Overtourism is now a common issue worldwide.

Chris: In Japan, we now call the problem "tourism pollution." Many of the problems are caused by the bad manners of tourists. In the case of Mt. Fuji, tourists are stepping onto the streets to take photos, and making noise, or leaving garbage on the site.

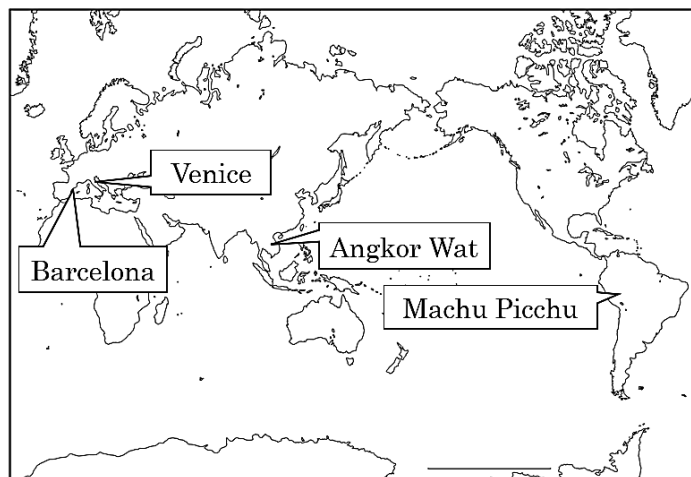
Hisae: Let's look at different types of problems caused by overtourism.

Yuto: The first type is damage to the environment and local areas. In Machu Picchu, Peru, heavy foot traffic damages the land and natural environment of the ancient city. Litter and human waste also impact the surrounding area. In some areas, wildlife is disturbed, and biodiversity is threatened.

Chris: Overtourism harms historical heritage sites, too. Landmarks, such as buildings, walls, and monuments, suffer from graffiti and damage caused by tourists. In Angkor Wat, Cambodia, even the humidity and temperature changes brought on by tourists are negatively impacting the buildings.

Susie: We also have economic issues. The cost of living can increase for local residents due to the high demand for goods and services from tourists. It is said, with the increasing demand for hotels, housing prices have doubled due to overtourism in Venice, Italy. I also heard that in some cities, local people cannot afford to live there and are forced to move. In fact, they have even started to publicly express their frustrations.

- Yuto: I also think that over-reliance on tourism can make local economies unstable in cases of emergencies, as seen during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Hisae: Another type of problem is social issues, such as overcrowding. Public spaces and local infrastructure can become overcrowded, affecting the quality of life for residents. In Kyoto, local people cannot get on buses and have to wait in long lines with tourists.
- Susie: All these problems have led to tensions between tourists and residents.
- Hisae: Now, let's look at some solutions.
- Yuto: I read that Kamakura has tried to spread tourists more evenly throughout the city and encourage visits to less popular places. The city also uses real-time data to control tourist flow and prevent overcrowding in popular areas.
- Susie: Introducing tourist taxes can help. Day-trippers in Venice have to pay to enter sightseeing areas. Some cities in Japan are also now considering tourist taxes.
- Chris: Some World Heritage sites limit the number of visitors. They have also set up monitoring cameras to check visitor numbers at key sites.
- Hisae: Supporting local residents is important, too. Barcelona limits short-term rentals to protect locals. Some cities have housing support programs, too.
- Chris: Some places use unique methods to manage tourists. For instance, Barcelona doesn't show local bus routes on tourist maps.
- Yuto: Technology helps a lot. Apps can control tourist flow by showing real-time info about crowded spots and suggesting other routes or attractions. They can also monitor the environment and help protect sensitive areas.
- Susie: Yes. Drones also monitor the environmental impact of tourism in real-time. They provide data on damage to the environment and wildlife.
- Hisae: ( 2 ), the problem won't be solved if tourists do not change their mindset. Education and awareness campaigns help, too. Kyoto teaches tourists to respect local culture, and Iceland promotes environmental awareness.
- Chris: Combining these measures can help to effectively solve overtourism.
- Yuto: It is important to travel responsibly and be mindful of our impact. Let's keep these ideas in mind next time we travel.



- 4 Choose an appropriate combination of words/phrases to fill in blanks ( 1 ) and ( 2 ).

- A. (1) Moreover : (2) Against all  
 B. (1) However : (2) Unfortunately  
 C. (1) As a result : (2) Most importantly  
 D. (1) At the same time : (2) Therefore

- 5 Bali, Athens, and Bangkok are listed as “Example City 2” below. Review the problems faced by each city and determine which problem type (A to D) in the chart they best fit.

(1)	<b>Bali (Indonesia)</b> – The beaches are polluted with trash left by tourists and its marine life is harmed.
(2)	<b>Athens (Greece)</b> – The ancient sites are damaged by tourists who leave graffiti, like their names, and take pieces as souvenirs.
(3)	<b>Bangkok (Thailand)</b> – The public transport is so crowded with tourists that locals face long waits and delays, struggling to commute smoothly.



Problem	Example City 1	Example City 2
Type A	Machu Picchu (Peru)	A
Type B	Angkor Wat (Cambodia)	B
Type C	Venice (Italy)	C
Type D	Kyoto (Japan)	D

- 6 Choose the city that follows the idea below to solve the problem of overtourism.

- A. Kamakura      B. Venice      C. Barcelona      D. Kyoto

“If the cost of tourism is shared by tourists, they will be less willing to come to visit us.”



- 7 The following is a part of a news article that one of the students has read for their research. Who mentions this article in the discussion?
- A. Hisae
  - B. Susie
  - C. Chris
  - D. Yuto



April 26, 2024

### *Protest Against Overtourism*

On the 20th, thousands of people protested against overtourism in Spain's Canary Islands. The protesters demanded action to stop rapid construction. Local newspapers reported a 10% rise in rental prices for February 2024 compared to 2023. One resident said, "My monthly income is €900, but rent is now €800. It's impossible to live." The construction of large hotels near beaches is also increasing land prices.

(translated and adapted from FNN Prime Online)

- 8 Which of the following solutions was NOT mentioned in the discussion?
- A. Limiting the number of people allowed at popular sites
  - B. Encouraging tourists to visit places other than crowded sites
  - C. Helping tourists learn about local customs and expected manners
  - D. Increasing the number of staff at local sites

Read the following news article, then answer the questions.

**In the footsteps of tigers: the all-women patrol team protecting Sumatra's rainforest**

Danielle Khan Da Silvat

July 11, 2024

“Guess what I found?” one team member says. “I think this is something left by Opung,” answers Nayla Azmi as she examines the hair, broken eggshells, and bones. “Opung,” in the Batak language, is the word used for tigers. The Batak people are the Indigenous people of Sumatra, who are native to the land, having lived there for thousands of years. They have many stories about their ancestors who formed close bonds with tigers that became part of their family.



Azmi, 35, is leading a training session for one of the national parks in Sumatra. She is with the four other members of the all-women Indigenous patrol team she founded in 2021. Their job is to help protect the national park and its surrounding areas.

Trouble happens in these areas. The national park was established in 1980 to protect the ecosystem, a world heritage site. But without fences and enough patrols, hunters or palm oil companies can easily enter the national park land.

The national park is the only place in the world that protects the ecosystem where tigers, elephants, orangutans, and rhinos live together in the wild. But all four species are in danger of extinction due to hunting and habitat destruction. Forest cover in Sumatra more than halved between 1985 and 2014.

When habitats are destroyed, animals such as tigers and orangutans search for food in villages or farms, where they are often seen as a threat to people or crops. They are attacked, killed, or caught.

“We can’t just sit around while there is widespread hunting or while our Opung live in cages,” says Azmi, who founded the all-woman patrol organization in response to a gender imbalance and a lack of Indigenous people in local conservation efforts.

“I believe that only about 15% of Sumatran conservationists are women; the



percentage of Indigenous women is probably less than half that,” says Azmi. She says local conservation efforts are run by men and most of them are not Indigenous to the territory. “This is a problem. For one, they aren’t connected to the community. Many of their conservation approaches see Indigenous

people as threats to the forest, who need to be educated or move out of their places. This way of thinking ignores the close connection Indigenous people have always had with the forest.”

While Azmi’s team has a deep spiritual connection to their environment through their Batak heritage, they receive practical training to learn how to conduct patrols effectively. For example, they learn how to use GPS, camera traps, and drones to track and monitor wildlife, to identify and eliminate hunters’ traps, and to report their findings to the park officials.

As the team performs one of its regular weekly patrols, they see a mother orangutan carrying her one-year-old baby. “It’s the first time I have seen an orangutan in my life,” says Devi Dawati, 20, one of the newest and youngest members of the team. Visiting the forest is too expensive for most families in the area.

In addition to their patrol duties, the team hosts a weekly conservation education class for about 75 local children and youths. “Developing a respectful bond between children and animals early is key so that they don’t turn to hunting and forest destruction when they grow up,” says Azmi. Some of Azmi’s team members were among Azmi’s first teenage students.

The patrol team has the support of the local head of the national park. “We, the park officers, can’t do it all by ourselves. We need more partners to support conservation of the national park. All this time, patrol operations have been thought to be male jobs, but in reality, women are also able to do it.”

One day, a patrol team checked a camera that had been attached to a tree for several weeks. Everyone gathered around the video screen to watch the recordings. In the first clip, orange and black stripes flash across the screen. “Whoa! It is not easy to get an image of a tiger that close!” The team is happy to know that a tiger in the territory they are protecting is safe.

(adapted from an article from The Guardian)

- 9 What specific gender imbalance did Nayla Azmi address by founding her patrol team?
- A. The lack of women working in conservation efforts
  - B. Limited participation of men in conservation efforts
  - C. The equal number of men and women working in conservation
  - D. Too many Indigenous people being involved in conservation
- 10 How does Nayla Azmi describe the relation between non-Indigenous conservationists and the local community?
- A. Strongly collaborative and friendly to each other
  - B. Good for both sides and fair for everyone
  - C. Not connected well and lacking understanding of the local community
  - D. Nothing special about their connection
- 11 Choose one statement that is TRUE according to the passage.
- A. The size of Sumatra's forest has remained almost the same since the 1980s.
  - B. The national park is unique for its rare ecosystem, found nowhere else.
  - C. Azmi's patrol team does not depend on new technologies for their patrols.
  - D. The video recording of the tiger is important for the patrol team because it helps them find hunters.
- 12 Answer the following question in English. Write at least one complete sentence.

Why does Azmi think it is important to provide education to the youth?

**Section 3****Writing**

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

- 1 Do you agree with the statement “Schools should stop giving homework to junior high school students”? Why or Why not?
- 2 What are the benefits of viewing difficulties as opportunities?