

Keio Shonan Fujisawa Junior High School

English Entrance Examination

SAMPLE

Please note: This is a SAMPLE examination.
The number of questions per section and
the format of the questions themselves are subject to change.

	Time Required
Part 1	
Listening	Approximately 10 minutes
Reading	Approximately 30 minutes
Grammar	
Vocabulary	
Part 2	
Writing	20 minutes

Listening

Part A: Short Conversations

For Part A, you will hear five short conversations. Choose the best reply to finish the conversation. Write the letter of the best answer choice on your answer sheet. You will hear each conversation only once.

EXAMPLE

A: Hi.

B: May I help you?

A: I'm looking for the fiction section. Whereabouts is it?

B: _____

- A. You'll find the non-fiction section on the 1st floor.
- B. We have over 10,000 books in this store.
- C. Each book costs 2,000 yen.
- D. You'll find it on the 2nd floor.

The best answer is D.

1.

- A. Sorry, we're closed that weekend.
- B. Enjoy your meal.
- C. Let me just check that for you.
- D. Would you like the bill?

2.

- A. Too bad.
- B. Really?
- C. Me too.
- D. I know.

3.

- A. It won't be the same without you.
- B. It's a shame you weren't invited.
- C. Wow, 70! What did you buy him?
- D. I hate school trips anyway.

4.

- A. Have you thought about apologizing to your boss?
- B. I know how you feel. I've never wanted to work abroad either.
- C. Now that you've made your decision, you should stick to it.
- D. If you don't take this chance now, you'll regret it.

5.

- A. That's totally irresponsible.
- B. That's extremely memorable.
- C. That's really sensible.
- D. That's very reliable.

Part B: Short Talk

For Part B, you will hear a short talk. After the talk, you will hear five questions. Choose the best answer and write the letter on your answer sheet. You will hear the talk and the questions only once.

1.

- A. There were too many immigrants living in the city.
- B. His father was concerned about the level of violence there.
- C. His father was unable to find suitable employment.
- D. A friend was living in Missouri.

2.

- A. A neighbor in Missouri.
- B. His art teacher at Benton Grammar School.
- C. His parents and grandparents.
- D. A student in the same evening class at art college.

3.

- A. His grandparents were all movie fans.
- B. He was inspired by joining the Red Cross.
- C. Through articles in the school newspaper.
- D. Through his friend, Pfeiffer, in Kansas.

4.

- A. He drew cartoons and took extra after-school lessons.
- B. He performed at the theater and helped in movies.
- C. He decorated an ambulance and sang to his patients.
- D. He drew pictures of animals and entered an exhibition.

5.

- A. The grass is always greener on the other side.
- B. A picture is worth a thousand words.
- C. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.
- D. Honesty is the best policy.

(This page can be used for notes.)

Reading

Read the passages and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.

Passage One

Upgrading Your Brain

In the last 20 years, the technologies of brain scanning have made it possible to study living brains. [1] Neuroscientists now understand much more about the functions of the human brain: which parts are used and in what combinations for different activities; for example in speech, recognizing faces, listening to music, or doing mathematics.

This new understanding has led to extraordinary advances in the field of information technology. The next generation of computers may not be based on digital codes and silicon but on organic processes: computers that mimic human thought.

At the moment, even the most powerful supercomputers are just mindless calculators. They perform complicated tasks that we humans cannot, but they don't have any opinions about what they do. In the human sense of the term, they don't think. Similarly, airplanes are much better than we are at flying at 35,000 feet, but there's no point asking them how they feel about it. They don't feel anything. [2]

In the [A] future, the most powerful computers may have the processing power of the brain of a six-month-old human baby. In other words, they will be capable of learning. What does this mean? They might, for example, be capable of updating their own operating systems based on their experiences. How is it going to feel when you are working with a computer that's as smart as you are? You give the machine an instruction and it hesitates, and says, "Have you thought this through? I'm not sure that you have." By the middle of the century, personal computers could have the processing power of not one but of a thousand human brains.

Perhaps most significantly, the interaction of neuroscience and information technology may make it possible to enhance our own capabilities by physically merging computers with our brains. [3] Computers, in the form of neural implants, are already being placed into people's brains to make the symptoms of certain diseases less severe. Over the coming decades, these implants could improve our powers of memory and reasoning and add to our skill set. So, in the future, if you have an important examination coming up, you might be able to buy another 60 megabytes of memory and have it

implanted into your brain. Or instead of spending five years learning Spanish, you could have it implanted in time for your summer holiday. Always dreamt of playing the guitar but never got round to it? Implant your favorite band's back-catalogue and make that dream a reality. [4]

All this may sound far-fetched, but if someone had said fifteen years ago that you could sit on a beach with a small wireless telephone and search the entire contents of the Encyclopedia Britannica, send instant mail, download music and videos, book a hotel room, arrange a loan and check your blood pressure, you would have thought they were being ridiculous. Now we take these things for granted. If you could go back in time and hand your smart phone to your great-grandparents, they'd think you were a character from a sci-fi movie. [B] Wait until tomorrow.

1. Choose the best location in the article for the following sentence: This is all changing.
 - A. [1]
 - B. [2]
 - C. [3]
 - D. [4]

2. Choose the best word to replace the underlined mimic in the second paragraph.
 - A. replace
 - B. improve
 - C. surpass
 - D. imitate

3. According to the article, what limitations do computers currently have?
 - A. They are unable to recognize different human faces.
 - B. They can only perform tasks that babies are capable of.
 - C. They do not have a mind of their own.
 - D. Their operating systems are difficult to update.

4. Which word best fits into the space marked [A]?
 - A. foreseeable
 - B. desirable
 - C. reliable
 - D. noticeable

5. Which of the following is NOT specifically mentioned as something that neural implants may help people with in the future?
- A. Academic success
 - B. Language acquisition
 - C. Musical performance
 - D. Time management
6. What does the following underlined sentence in the sixth paragraph mean? Now we take these things for granted.
- A. We are unable to live without them.
 - B. They do not surprise us.
 - C. We are becoming tired of them.
 - D. They are still new.
7. Which sentence best fits into the space marked [B]?
- A. What was impossible yesterday is routine today.
 - B. What was routine yesterday is rare today.
 - C. What was impossible yesterday is rare today.
 - D. What was rare yesterday is impossible today.
8. Choose the sentence that best summarizes this article.
- A. In the future, the next generation of computers will replace humans in carrying out many tasks.
 - B. In recent years, technological capabilities have progressed at a faster pace than ever before.
 - C. The fields of neuroscience and information technology are combining in new and exciting ways.
 - D. Our understanding of the human mind is limited and this is slowing down technological progress.

Passage Two

Too Many Bananas

When my family and I first moved to the village of Kandoka, our efforts to buy food were met with disapproval by Kolia, the village leader. As guests of the village, it would shame our hosts if we had to buy food because it would seem like the village could not provide for us. Therefore, we were told to wait until gifts of food were brought to us. [1] And as Kolia had predicted, seldom did a day pass without some food coming in – some sweet potatoes, a few taro, a papaya, the occasional pineapple, and bananas: lots of bananas.

In exchange for this food, we gave gifts of items not commonly found in the village, usually tobacco for the adults or chewing gum for the children. Nearly all of the adults in the village smoked a great deal, so our stocks of twist tobacco and stacks of *The Sydney Morning Herald* (all, unfortunately, the same day's issue) were well received. It was difficult to get Western products in Kandoka, and we thought if the locals gave us something from their village, we should return the favor by gifting them something from ours, so to speak.

[2] When someone appeared at our door with some food, we would offer our thanks, talk with them for a few minutes, and then we would inquire whether they could use some tobacco. It was almost never refused, though occasionally a small bottle of oil, a box of matches, some laundry soap, a cup of rice, or a tin of meat would be requested instead. Everyone, even Kolia, seemed to think this arrangement was working out well.

Just before the rainy season set in, the banana harvest reached its peak, and whereas earlier we had received bananas by the "hand" (six or eight bananas in a cluster), people now began to bring them by the *stalk!* By the time we had *four* complete stalks, however, the delight had begun to pale a bit. The fruit was ripening quickly, and it was clear that even if we ate nothing but bananas for the next week, some would still fall from the stalk onto the floor in a state of gross over-ripeness. [3] This was the situation as, late one afternoon, a woman came bringing yet another stalk of bananas up the steps of the house.

The woman, Rogi, climbed the stairs to the veranda, took the stalk from where it was balanced on top of her head, and laid it on the floor with the words, "Here are some bananas for the children." My wife and I sat near her on the floor and thanked her for her thought but explained, "You know, we can't use these; maybe you ought to give them to someone else." The woman looked mystified, then brightened and explained

that she didn't want anything for them. They were just a gift for the kids. After a few minutes of this same back and forth, she realized we weren't going to keep the bananas, so she replaced them on her head, went down the stairs, and made her way back through the village toward her house. **[4]**

It seemed only moments had passed before Kolia himself was making his way up the stairs. "What was wrong with those bananas?" he demanded. We explained that there was nothing wrong but that we simply couldn't use them. He stared at us for a few minutes, thinking, and then asked, "Don't you frequently have visitors during the day and evening?" We nodded. Then he asked, "Don't you usually offer them cigarettes or chewing gum?" Again, we nodded. "Did it ever occur to you," he continued, "that your visitors might be hungry?" We nodded hesitantly. To our astonishment, he said, "When your guests are hungry, *feed them bananas!*"

This is the lesson we learned: _____

1. Choose the best location in the story for the following sentence: We soon established a pattern with respect to the exchange of gifts.
 - A. **[1]**
 - B. **[2]**
 - C. **[3]**
 - D. **[4]**

2. In Paragraph 1, what does the author mean by the underlined phrase it would shame our hosts?
 - A. The hosts would be embarrassed.
 - B. The hosts would be irritated.
 - C. The hosts would be pleased.
 - D. The hosts would be confused.

3. In Paragraph 3, which of these is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase this arrangement was working out well?
 - A. It was making their jobs easier.
 - B. It was good for exercising.
 - C. It was causing harm.
 - D. It was mutually beneficial.

4. In Paragraph 4, which of the following phrases can best **replace** the underlined phrase the delight had begun to pale a bit?
- A. We were a little less enthusiastic.
 - B. We needed to spend more time outside.
 - C. We realized we could not eat them all.
 - D. We didn't know what to do.
5. Why did the author and his family refuse the bananas brought by Rogi?
- A. There was something wrong with them.
 - B. They had too many bananas already.
 - C. They were not hungry at that time.
 - D. They did not have any tobacco to give her.
6. What is the likeliest explanation for the author's surprise when Kolia suggested giving away the bananas they had received as gifts?
- A. They thought the villagers didn't like bananas.
 - B. They didn't know how to make a meal with them.
 - C. They thought they could not re-gift things they had been given.
 - D. They didn't think the bananas were cheap enough to exchange with cigarettes.
7. Which of the following is **NOT** an appropriate statement for the lesson the family learned?
- A. Never refuse a gift and never fail to return a gift.
 - B. If you cannot use it, you can always give it away to someone else.
 - C. There is no such thing as too much.
 - D. People prefer local products to Western goods.

Grammar

Part 1

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. America's economy is _____ in the world.
 - A. much bigger than
 - B. by far the biggest
 - C. far bigger than
 - D. the best biggest

2. _____ this type of property, the prices are rising rapidly.
 - A. With the demand being high for
 - B. Since the demand having been high for
 - C. With the demand highly of
 - D. Because the demand being high in

3. The more you learn, _____.
 - A. you realize more how much is there to learn
 - B. the more you realize how much is there to learn
 - C. you realize more how much there is to learn
 - D. the more you realize how much there is to learn

4. Global warming has reached the point _____ in taking preventive measures.
 - A. which has not time to waste
 - B. whose time must not be wasted
 - C. when no time can be wasted
 - D. where there's no time to waste

5. How did you _____ playing smartphone games during dinner?
- A. make your son to stop
 - B. let your son to stop
 - C. get your son to stop
 - D. have your son to stop
6. A huge hurricane hit the town, _____ widespread devastation.
- A. caused
 - B. to cause
 - C. causing
 - D. had caused
7. You can go to the park, but come home before _____.
- A. it will get dark
 - B. it gets dark
 - C. it will be dark
 - D. it has been dark

Part 2

Change the order of the words in the parenthesis so that the dialogue between A and B makes sense. Write the complete sentence on your answer sheet.

1. A: (I'm / a / this painting / is / wondering / genuine Picasso / if).
B: I don't think so. If it were real, it wouldn't be here.
-

2. A: Why in the world (to / did / allow / you / this / happen)?
B: Well, it just happened. It's not my fault.
-

3. A: The weather report predicts rain tomorrow.
B: Yeah. I guess (be / is / game / to / cancelled / going / the baseball).
-

Vocabulary

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. You should go to the doctor if the pain _____.
A. swells B. aches C. persists D. dissolves
2. John could not _____ the heat and humidity of Japan in August.
A. tolerate B. grasp C. undertake D. meditate
3. As the weather was so beautiful, we made a _____ decision to hop into the car and head for the beach.
A. profound B. spontaneous C. precious D. superficial
4. The girl had no _____ but to go to the party.
A. courage B. choice C. chance D. doubt
5. The habitat of these birds will be in _____ if we construct a huge shopping center in this area.
A. surplus B. diversity C. peril D. wonder
6. She's been in Germany for 5 years now, so she should be _____ in German.
A. illiterate B. familiar C. genetic D. competent
7. It was a beautiful June day. White clouds _____ across the clear blue sky.
A. hovered B. fluttered C. swayed D. drifted

8. Is she really your girlfriend or are you pulling my _____?
- A. hand B. leg C. foot D. hair
9. The girl seemed to have a(n) _____ athletic ability that made it easy for her to do well at any sport.
- A. hazardous B. innate C. reserved D. expectant
10. The students complained that they had too much homework to do, so the teacher _____ the exam to the following week.
- A. called off B. put off C. cut off D. set off

Writing (20 minutes)

Write an essay on the following topic.

Think of a supernatural power. If you had that supernatural power for one day, what would you do?