

# Japan's Space Ambitions: Economic Shifts, Lunar Missions, and Global Tech

Space Exploration · Practice Test · 8 Questions

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**1. What is the Japanese government's stated goal for the value of its domestic space industry by the early 2030s, and what fund has been established to support this growth?**

- A) JPY 5 trillion, funded by the Space Innovation Fund
- B) JPY 8 trillion, funded by the Space Strategy Fund
- C) JPY 6 trillion, funded by the National Space Development Fund
- D) JPY 10 trillion, funded by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency's general budget

**2. Japan's SLIM mission achieved a significant milestone by being the fifth nation to successfully soft-land on the Moon. What was a key technological demonstration of this mission that has implications for future lunar exploration, especially in challenging terrain?**

- A) Development of a long-duration power source for lunar nights
- B) Automated navigation and obstacle avoidance for pinpoint landings within 100 meters of a target
- C) Deployment of a large-scale orbital refueling station
- D) The first successful extraction of lunar water ice

**3. Which of the following represents a significant international collaboration Japan is involved in, aimed at returning humans to the Moon and supporting future Mars missions, where Japan contributes key components like the International Habitation (I-HAB) module's life support systems?**

- A) The China-led International Lunar Research Station (ILRS) program
- B) The European Space Agency's (ESA) ExoMars program
- C) The NASA-led Artemis program
- D) Russia's Vostochny Cosmodrome development

**4. How is Japan attempting to revitalize its semiconductor industry amidst global competition and supply chain vulnerabilities, particularly concerning its reliance on imported materials and the decline in chip manufacturing dominance?**

- A) By exclusively focusing on research and development of next-generation memory chips
- B) By increasing import tariffs on foreign semiconductors to protect domestic manufacturers
- C) Through large government support, international partnerships (like with TSMC for Rapidus), and a focus on advanced technologies and legacy sectors
- D) By nationalizing all foreign semiconductor companies operating within Japan

**5. What is a critical global issue impacting space exploration and economic activity, which Japanese companies like Astroscale are actively addressing, and how does it relate to the increasing number of satellite launches?**

- A) The threat of solar flares disrupting satellite communications
- B) The risk of space debris accumulation, potentially leading to Kessler Syndrome, and the need for removal technologies
- C) The challenge of maintaining consistent GPS signal strength for orbital navigation
- D) The high cost of launching payloads into geostationary orbit

**6. Japan's space industry has seen a significant shift from a government-led model to one that increasingly involves private companies and startups. What is the primary driver behind this shift in recent years?**

- A) A decrease in government funding for space exploration
- B) The retirement of the International Space Station and increased global competition, necessitating a more commercially sustainable ecosystem
- C) A reduced interest in scientific discovery and a sole focus on commercial ventures
- D) The development of a new, cheaper launch vehicle that makes private space ventures more accessible

**7. What strategic role does Japan aim to play in the Asia-Pacific region's growing space economy, particularly concerning Earth Observation (EO) data and the development of national space agendas?**

- A) To become the sole provider of satellite data for the region, excluding other nations
- B) To facilitate co-creation, act as a hub for information exchange, and create platforms for regional cooperation to accelerate use cases for space technology
- C) To exclusively focus on its own domestic space market without engaging in regional collaborations
- D) To export its space technology at significantly higher prices than international competitors

**8. The Japanese government, through initiatives like the Space Strategy Fund, is heavily investing in its space sector. What is a key objective of this fund beyond simply increasing the market size of the domestic space industry?**

- A) To exclusively fund research into theoretical physics
- B) To subsidize traditional industries unrelated to space technology
- C) To contribute to finding solutions for global, societal issues using space, and to foster the commercialization of innovative technologies
- D) To nationalize all private space ventures operating within Japan