







UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU UNIVERSITY OF MACAU

澳門理工 學院 Instituto Politécnico de Macau Macao Polytechnic Institute INSTITUTO DE FORMAÇÃO TURÍSTICA DE MACAU Macao Institute for Tourism Studies

澳門四高校聯合入學考試(語言科及數學科)

Joint Admission Examination for

Macao Four Higher Education Institutions (Languages and **Mathematics**)

2019年試題及參考答案

2019 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer

英文 English

Instructions:

- 1. <u>USE AN HB/2B PENCIL</u> for Multiple Choice questions. Only answers that appear on the Answer Sheet will be scored. Fill in the corresponding circles completely and darkly. If you do not follow the instructions to fill in the circles, NO marks will be scored.
- <u>USE BLUE or BLACK BALL-POINT PEN</u> for Open-Ended questions (Section 2, Part C on page 12) and Writing (Section 3, page 14-15). Write the answers for these two parts on the space provided in the Examination Paper. Write with clear handwriting.
- 3. **Do not take this Examination Paper out of the room.** You must return the Examination Paper and the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet at the end of the examination.

Section 1 – Language Use (40 marks)

Part A – Vocabulary and grammar in context (15 marks, 1 mark each)

Read the texts below. Choose the most appropriate answers (A, B, C, or D) to complete the texts. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

Asking for assistance:

Traveller:	Traveller: Excuse me, I'm having some <u>1</u> with the ATM.					
Security guard	: Yes, how can I help you?					
Traveller:	I put my bank card into the ATM to withdraw cash, but the machine didn't					
	2 my card after I got the money.					
Security guard	: There is a 30-second time limit on the ATM, so perhaps you were not able to					
	collect your card quickly enough.					
	Don't worry. Let's ask the bank manager <u>3</u> assistance.					

1.	A. question	B. trouble	C. problem	D. inconvenience
2.	A. return	B. to return	C. returning	D. returned
3.	A. to	B. for	C. about	D. on

<u>Advertisement:</u>

Airport Easy Ride provides door-to-door shuttle service <u>4</u> your hotel or another local destination. Our people will be happy to <u>5</u> local restaurants and attractions at no extra charge.

<u>6</u> your budget, we have an option that will work for you. Choose from private cars, shared rides, coaches, and VIP luxury vehicles.

Tickets are available by <u>7</u> online at airporteasyride.com or at the Airport Easy Ride counter in the arrivals hall of the airport.

- 4. A. between the airport withB. from the airport with
- 5. A. tell B. advise
- 6 A. Even though B. Although
- 7. A. booking B. booked
- C. between the airport and

D. between the airport to

- C. recommend D. answer C. Because of D. Regardless of
- C. books
- D. book

Notice:

Dear Guest,
"National Liberation Day Concert" events will take place in the City Hall Square <u>8</u>
15 August.
The events might <u>9</u> some noise in guestrooms and public areas. If you have any
<u>10</u> , please call Service Express (Ext. 1) or the Manager on duty (Ext. 123). Thank you
for your <u>11</u> understanding and cooperation.

The Management

8.	A. at	B. in	C. on	D. with
9.	A. be	B. bring	C. cause	D. have
10.	A. complains	B. disturbance	C. enquiries	D. answers
11.	A. kind	B. kindly	C. kindness	D. kind of

Emergency Alert:

A tropical cyclone alert is now in effect and the signal no.1 has been hoisted.

Precautionary announcements with signal no.1:

- Take preventive measures and pay <u>12</u> attention to the latest information on tropical cyclones.
- Check the safety of objects (flower pots, antennas, etc.) that <u>13</u> or destroyed by the winds.
- Check, repair and reinforce structures <u>14</u> bamboo scaffolding and billboards. Clear the drains.
- <u>15</u> sheltering vessels in a haven.
- 12. A. close

A. Considering

15.

- B. care
- C. tight
- C. can have blown E
- 13. A. have blown down B. will blow away14. A. due to B. such as
 - B. such as B. May consider
- C. similar with
 - C. Consider
- D. all
- D. could be blown off
- D. examples as
- D. To consider

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Part B – Cloze passage (15 marks, 1.5 marks each)

Read the passage below. Choose the most appropriate answers (A, B, C, or D) to complete the passage. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided*.

Predicting the future isn't easy. In 1943, Thomas Watson, chairman of a major computer company, said, "I think there's a world market <u>1</u> about five computers." Even in the 1970s, many experts <u>2</u> saying, "Nobody will want a computer in their home." But today, computer technology is everywhere.

"You <u>3</u> several computers in your kitchen," says Dr. Rodney Brooks of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), referring to the computer chips in our coffee makers, fridges, washing <u>4</u> and ovens. It's almost impossible to imagine a world <u>5</u> computers.

Dr. Brooks is director of MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. He says that computers are not just <u>6</u>, they're becoming smarter too. They're starting to think.

Scientists in Artificial Intelligence Research are developing their own thinking robot, named 'Hal'. A scientist is teaching Hal to speak, and the robot's language level is improving quickly. Soon, _____ you speak to Hal, you might even think it's human!

A.I. experts <u>8</u> optimistic. They hope that one day, intelligent machines will be all around us. Perhaps everyone will have a Hal - their own personal assistant. If you've got a question, Hal will know the answer. If you want to go on a trip, Hal <u>9</u> all the arrangements. It'll never get tired, it'll never be ill and it'll never <u>10</u>. The technology is almost here. Think about it. Wouldn't you like to have your own "Hal"?

A. at	B. for	C. in	D. of
A. are	B. have	C. were	D. will
A. may have	B. may to have	C. may be having	D. may had
A. cleaners	B. laundry	C. machines	D. stove
A. after	B. without	C. with	D. except
A. becoming more common	B. starting to live	C. have been more useful	D. will be more human
A. even	B. because	C. when	D. that
A. believe	B. feel	C. think	D. wish
A. will able to make	B. will be able to making	C. will able to making	D. will be able to make
A. try to help	B. accept your orders	C. be hungry	D. improve technology
	 A. are A. may have A. cleaners A. after A. becoming more common A. even A. believe A. will able to make 	A. areB. haveA. may haveB. may to haveA. cleanersB. laundryA. afterB. withoutA. becoming more commonB. starting to liveA. evenB. becauseA. evenB. becauseA. believeB. feelA. will able to makeB. will be able to makingA. try to helpB. accept your	A. areB. haveC. wereA. may haveB. may to haveC. may be havingA. cleanersB. laundryC. machinesA. afterB. withoutC. withA. becoming more commonB. starting to live commonC. have been more usefulA. evenB. becauseC. whenA. believeB. feelC. thinkA. will able to makeB. will be able to makingC. will able to makingA. try to helpB. accept yourC. be hungry

Part C – Joining sentences (10 marks, 2 marks each)

The paragraph below is divided into five pairs of sentences. Read each pair of sentences carefully and choose from the four options (A, B, C, or D) the one that joins the two sentences into one sentence grammatically and logically without changing the meaning.

The Hong Kong – Zhuhai – Macao Bridge

 (1) The world's longest sea bridge has opened. It links Hong Kong and Macao to mainland China. (2) The bridge took over a decade to construct. Builders had to make artificial islands in the Pearl River Delta to provide the supports for the bridge. (3) There is also a 6.7-kilometre underwater tunnel in the middle of the bridge. This is to allow ships to sail through the Delta.
 (4) Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the bridge. He hopes the new crossing will help to connect 68 million people in 11 different cities. (5) Most people will take a shuttle bus to make the journey. The shuttle buses will cost about MOP 80 for a single trip.

- 1. A. The world's longest sea bridge, which links Hong Kong and Macao to Mainland China, has opened.
 - B. It links Hong Kong and Macao to mainland China, the world's longest sea bridge has opened.
 - C. Hong Kong and Macao to mainland China links, which is the world's longest sea bridge has opened.
 - D. Which is the world's longest sea bridge has opened, it links Hong Kong and Macao to Mainland China.
- 2. A. Builders had to make artificial islands in the Pearl River Delta to provide the supports because for the bridge, took over a decade to construct.
 - B. The bridge took over a decade to construct because builders had to make artificial islands in the Pearl River Delta to provide the supports for the bridge.
 - C. The bridge because took over a decade to construct, builders had to make artificial islands in the Pearl River Delta to provide the supports for the bridge.
 - D. Builders had to make artificial islands in the Pearl River Delta, because the bridge took over a decade to construct, to provide the supports for the bridge.
- 3. A. A 6.7-kilometre underwater tunnel that allows ships to sail through the Delta, in the middle of the bridge.
 - B. There is also a 6.7-kilometre underwater tunnel that allows ships to sail in the middle of the bridge through the Delta.
 - C. There is also a 6.7-kilometre underwater tunnel in the middle of the bridge that allows ships to sail through the Delta.
 - D. In the middle of the bridge that allows ships to sail through the Delta, there is also a 6.7-kilometre underwater tunnel.
- 4. A. Chinese President Xi Jinping hopes the new crossing will help to connect 68 million people in 11 different cities who attended the opening ceremony of the bridge.
 - B. Chinese President Xi Jinping, who attended the opening ceremony of the bridge, hopes the new crossing will help to connect 68 million people in 11 different cities.
 - C. Who attended the opening ceremony of the bridge, Chinese President Xi Jinping hopes the new crossing will help to connect 68 million people in 11 different cities.
 - D. The new crossing will help to connect 68 million people in 11 different cities who Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the bridge.
- 5. A. A shuttle bus will cost about MOP 80 for a single trip which most people will take.
 - B. Which will cost about MOP 80 for a single trip, to make the journey, most people will take a shuttle bus.
 - C. Most people will take a shuttle bus will cost about MOP 80 which to make the journey for a single trip.
 - D. Most people will take a shuttle bus, which will cost about MOP 80 for a single trip, to make the journey.

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Part A – Everyday English (5 marks, 1 mark each)

Read the following notices and choose the best answer for each question. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*









Money earned from the sale of these products directly benefits the artists.

- 1. What does this instruction mean?
 - A. Be careful when carrying this item or it may break.
 - B. Be careful to touch only the handle of this item.
 - C. The handle of this item was made carefully.
 - D. This item was made to care for your hands.
- 2. What does a company want when it posts this notice?
 - A. To assist others in finding jobs
 - B. To ignore volunteers
 - C. To hire new employees
 - D. To provide employees for others
- 3. When an item has this label, how should it be used?
 - A. It should be used outdoors.
 - B. It should not be eaten.
 - C. It should not be applied to skin.
 - D. It should be used with foreign companies.
- 4. What does this sign mean?
 - A. Only the office can visit the register.
 - B. Visitors can only go to the office.
 - C. Visitors cannot go to the office unless they are registered.
 - D. Visitors must register at the office before they can go to other places in the building.
- 5. What does this label mean?
 - A. These products are good for artists to use.
 - B. You should pay the artists directly for these products.
 - C. Money earned from the sale of these products will attract new artists.
 - D. The artists will receive the money earned from the sale of these products.

Part B – Short passage (7.5 marks, 1.5 marks each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

The Banning of Plastic Straws

- (1) Ever since a video showing a sea turtle with a straw stuck up its nose went viral on social media, many companies have been moving to ban straws in a bid to reduce pollution.
- (2) This campaign has received considerable media coverage. Many cities in the United States have passed or are in the process of passing laws to ban straws – particularly in areas



near the coasts, where plastic waste is more visible. Many companies, such as Alaska Airlines, SeaWorld Seattle, Starbucks, Ikea, and Hyatt, to name a few, have taken actions to go strawless. UK Prime Minister Theresa May has proposed banning plastic straws, while McDonald's is trying out paper straws in the UK.

- (3) However, for people with certain disabilities, going without plastic straws isn't a question of caring about sea animals; it can be a serious matter. Although it can be argued that people with disabilities can bring their own straws when they eat out, a ban on straws can be inconvenient for such people in need. In view of this, any policy to reduce the use of straws needs to think about people who might need them for medical or physical reasons.
- (4) Whether going strawless is an effective way to reduce plastic waste is still debatable. Scientists' estimates on pollution caused by plastic straws vary. One report claims they make up more than 7 % of plastic waste in the U.S. According to the same report, plastic bottle caps account for nearly 17 %. For many people who want to consume less plastic, straws are **low-hanging fruit**. Dune Ives, executive director of the Lonely Whale Foundation, said that plastic bottles are too commonly used, and plastic bags are a political issue. Consequently, plastic straws have become the focus of the plastic pollution discussion.
- (5) There are many alternatives to plastic straws paper, biodegradable materials and reusable straws made from metal or silicone. However, paper straws and similar biodegradable material ones often fall apart quickly. Reusable straws need to be washed and have their own flaws silicone straws are not flexible, and metal straws, which conduct heat and cold in addition to being hard and inflexible, can pose a safety risk. In 2018, a group of entrepreneurs in Taiwan patented the design for straws made from sugarcane fibre, which is natural and biodegradable. The developers are confident that this can be a perfect substitute for plastic straws.

Choose the best answer from the four options A, B, C, and D. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided*. (1.5 marks each)

- 1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. to raise the issue of plastic waste hurting wildlife
 - B. to describe the reasons for banning plastic straws and the possible ways to do so
 - C. to introduce the companies and countries who are in support of the plastic straw ban
 - D. to promote the latest invention in plastic straw production
- 2. According to the passage, the reason why plastic straws have become a target to be eliminated is
 - A. they have been eaten by a sea turtle.
 - B. people with disabilities cannot use them.
 - C. people are too used to plastic bags and bottles to give them up.
 - D. plastic straws are causing bigger pollution problems than plastic bottle caps.
- 3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Social media has played an important role in drawing attention to the problem.
 - B. For some people with disabilities, eating and drinking are big challenges.
 - C. The movement to ban plastic straws is taking place in different countries.
 - D. The businesses that have banned plastic straws are all restaurants and fast-food chains.
- 4. The phrase "low-hanging fruit" means:
 - A. something of low quality
 - B. something easy to reach
 - C. something people don't want
 - D. something that has a bad influence
- 5. How many types of straws are mentioned besides plastic ones?
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6
 - D. 7

Part C – Long passage (17.5 marks, 1.5 marks each for 5 multiple choice questions and 10 marks in total for open-ended questions)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Re-reading is not effective: 6 tips for studying smarter

- (1) Most students study by re-reading notes and textbooks, but the research of psychologists Henry Roediger and Mark McDaniel, both in experiments and with students in classes, shows this is a terrible way to learn information. Their research with university students, for instance, found that when students re-read a textbook chapter, they have no improvement in learning compared to students who read it once. Here are six key study tips McDaniel shares with students based on his research.
- (2) One useful technique is to read once, then quiz yourself, using questions in the textbook or creating your own questions. This process produces more learning and memory. Even when you answer questions incorrectly, it shows what you don't know. Then you know what to revise. When studying, also ask yourself why or how the ideas developed. When answering these questions, you're trying to explain. This creates deeper understanding, which leads to better memory and learning.
- (3) Another strategy is to connect new information to something you already know. For example, if you were learning about nerves in your body, you could compare them to water in a hose. Normally, the water runs quickly, but if the hose leaks, the water will flow more slowly. That is similar to what happens when people get old; the protective layer around the nerves breaks down, so people's reactions become slower.
- (4) A third great strategy is drawing information in a visual form, such as a diagram, or model. To thoroughly understand a process and be able to discuss the different aspects of it on a test later, try to draw it out in a model. The more involved and engaged you are when learning, the more you will remember.
- (5) Flashcards are another good way to engage with learning material. Studies show that even if you remember a card correctly, you should keep it in the deck. You could practise the incorrect items more, but it is also important to see the ones you got right again. Repetition in itself is not bad; it's *mindless repetition* that is bad.
- (6) Many students cram; they wait until the last minute, then in one evening, they repeat the information over and over. However, research shows this isn't good for long term memory. You may pass the test the next day, but you won't **retain** as much information for the final exam. Then the next year, when you need the information for the next level course, you won't remember it. Instead, practise a little bit one day, then review the next day, and again two days later. Research consistently shows that spacing out study is really important.
- (7) Finally, Carol Dweck, a psychologist at Stanford University, has shown that the right mindset about learning is key. The fixed learning mindset says, 'I only have a set amount of talent in this subject. After I hit my limit, I won't do well because it's too hard for me.' In contrast, the growth mindset says that learning involves using effective strategies, setting aside time for studying, and engaging in the process. These all help you gradually increase your capacity for a subject. Students with growth mindsets tend to persevere in the face of difficulty, and be successful in challenging classes. Thus, ability, intelligence, and learning depend on how you approach them working smarter.

Adapted from: Stromberg, J. (2015). Re-reading is inefficient. Retrieved from: https://www.vox.com

Choose the best answer from the four options A, B, C, and D. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided*. (1.5 marks each)

- 1. The researchers who provided tips for this passage are experts in:
 - A. Biology
 - B. Education
 - C. Literature
 - D. Psychology
- 2. Which benefit of asking yourself questions while studying was NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Remembering information better
 - B. Understanding ideas more deeply
 - C. Clarifying what you don't know yet
 - D. Previewing the test questions
- 3. Why does the author talk about nerves in our bodies being similar to water in a hose?
 - A. This shows that the process of remembering information is like water flowing.
 - B. This is an example of how to connect new information to information already known.
 - C. This shows why students must learn while they are young, before they get too old to learn.
 - D. Water in a hose is easier to draw in a visual form than nerves in our bodies are.
- 4. Which one of the following statements is NOT true based on the passage?
 - A. Re-reading notes or textbook chapters does not help students learn anything new.
 - B. Answering questions in the textbook is more useful than answering your own questions.
 - C. You should quiz yourself with flashcards even if you get the answers correct.
 - D. Cramming is not an effective way to remember the information for future courses.
- 5. As used in this passage, the word "retain" in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
 - A. Remember
 - B. Save
 - C. Understand
 - D. Practice

Answer the following questions based on information found in the passage, <u>using complete</u> <u>sentences</u>. Write your answers in your own words on the lines provided. Do not copy sentences directly from the passage.

6. The passage mentions several suggestions such as using flashcards and quizzing yourself. Identify 3 other suggestions mentioned in this passage. (4 marks)

7. Based on the passage, explain how individuals with a "fixed mindset" may differ from those with a "growth mindset" in their response to failing an exam. (3 marks)

8. Explain the meaning of "*mindless repetition*" as it is used in paragraph 5. (3 marks)

Section Three – Writing (30 marks)

Instructions:

Choose ONE topic from below and write an essay of <u>at least 200 words</u> on the topic. The topics are designed so that you can demonstrate your ability to write clearly and effectively.

Essays that are memorized, copied from other parts of the examination, and/or unrelated to the given topics will receive <u>no marks.</u>

You MUST write the essay on pages 14 - 15 of this Examination Paper and answers written elsewhere will receive NO marks. You may make notes in the space below.

- 1. Some popular tourist sites are very crowded during the weekends. Provide suggestions to improve the situation.
- 2. Many teenagers spend hours on their mobile phones and devices every day. What effects do you think this could have on them?
- 3. Compare and contrast being a child and being an adult.

Draft area: you can make notes here.

Suggested Answer:

Section 1 – Language Use

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. C
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. C
1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. C
	6. D 11. A 1. B	6. D 7. A 11. A 12. A 1. B 2. C	6. D 7. A 8. C 11. A 12. A 13. D 1. B 2. C 3. A	6. D 7. A 8. C 9. C 11. A 12. A 13. D 14. B 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C

Part C. Joining sentences

1. A 2. B	3. C	4. B	5. D
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Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

Part A	1. A	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. D
Part B	1. B	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B
Part C	1. D	2. D	3. B	4. B	5. A

Part C. Open-ended questions

- 6. 5 possible answers 2 have been used as examples, students need to mention any 4 of the other 5 to get full credit.
 - 1. Quiz yourself using textbook questions or your own questions
 - 2. Use flashcards
 - 3. Don't just reread notes and PPTs
 - 4. Connect new information to previously known information
 - 5. Draw information out visually in diagrams or models
 - 6. Space studying over several days
 - 7. Adopt a growth mindset toward learning
- 7. When they learn they have failed an exam, individuals with a fixed mindset may think that they have reached their limit of ability in this field, so believing there is nothing they can do to increase their capacity, they may make no changes to how they study, or even study less. In contrast, students with a growth mindset may recognize that this failed test shows them which areas they can improve and thus seek to understand where and why they made mistakes so they can perform better in the future.
- 8. Mindless repetition refers to repeating information over and over without thinking about it deeply, such as by simply re-reading textbook chapters or PPTs, or flashcards.