



旅遊學院

INSTITUTO DE FORMAÇÃO TURÍSTICA

Institute for Tourism Studies

INSTITUTE FOR TOURISM STUDIES  
ADMISSION EXAMINATION 2013/14  
CHINESE PROGRAMME  
26 May 2013

ENGLISH

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions:

- Follow instructions to every question carefully.
- Do not use a dictionary.
- Write all answers using a pen in this **Examination Booklet**.

Applicant Number:

AP13- \_\_\_\_\_

Part	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Marks	26	10	10	14	20	20	100
Scores							

This Examination Booklet contains 8 pages including this one.

**Part A: Multiple Choice (26 marks)**

Choose the best answer to complete the following blanks. Circle the letter (a, b, or c) that represents the choice.

1. Brenda likes going to the theater and (1).  
a. so do I  
b. so I like  
c. so am I
2. The airport is five minutes' drive (2).  
a. far from here  
b. from here away  
c. from here
3. Please ask (3) and see me.  
a. to Bill to come  
b. Bill to come  
c. Bill come
4. She always buys (4) my birthday.  
a. anything awful to  
b. something awful for  
c. nothing awful for
5. Can this camera (5) good photos?  
a. make  
b. take  
c. send
6. Who was the first person (6) today?  
a. spoke to you  
b. whom you spoke  
c. you spoke to
7. I can't find my book (7).  
a. nowhere  
b. everywhere  
c. anywhere
8. Did you hear (8) the teacher said?  
a. what  
b. that  
c. that what
9. (9) at the moment, I'll go to the shops.  
a. As it hasn't rained  
b. As it doesn't rain  
c. As it isn't raining
10. (10) in my class likes the teacher.  
a. All students  
b. Everyone  
c. Each of all students
11. Phone me when you get (11).  
a. to home  
b. at home  
c. home
12. Let's not (12) tonight. There's a good film on television.  
a. go somewhere  
b. go nowhere  
c. go anywhere
13. Jack brought us (13) cheese.  
a. enough of  
b. too many  
c. some more
14. (14) draw very well.  
a. These both girls  
b. Both them  
c. Both these girls
15. Your pen's on the floor. (15)  
a. Pick it up!  
b. Take it up!  
c. Bring it up!
16. I like bacon and eggs (16).  
a. for breakfast  
b. at breakfast  
c. with breakfast
17. I (17) home at half past six.  
a. arrived in  
b. came at  
c. was at
18. The girls (18) talked to were quite happy.  
a. which we  
b. those we  
c. we
19. (19) it is from Zhuhai to Beijing!  
a. How far  
b. What distance  
c. How long way
20. You said the books were on the desk but (20) there.  
a. there was no one  
b. it was no  
c. there were none

21. (21) ways to see Macau is to walk in the San Ma Lou area.  
 a. One best  
 b. The best  
 c. One of the best
22. How (22) have you been to Thailand?  
 a. much time  
 b. long ago  
 c. many times
23. I have just finished (23) my shopping.  
 a. to do  
 b. doing  
 c. making
24. He has lived in Macau (24).  
 a. since he is born  
 b. before some time  
 c. for a long time
25. Tom is waiting (25) the doctor.  
 a. to see  
 b. for to see  
 c. for seeing
26. It's dark without the lights. Let's (26).  
 a. open them  
 b. switch on them  
 c. turn them on

**Part B: Spotting Errors (10 marks)**

**Instruction: Read the sentences below and look carefully at the underlined words or phrases. Spot the error in each item by circling the letter where the error is found.**

Example:

Question: I was been taken to New Zealand by my parents when I was a few weeks old and had lived there until I was 4.  
 A B C D

Answer: (A)

1. Since the word 'Beijing' means 'northern capital', the capital city of Chinese is called Beijing.  
 A B C D
2. Scientists who study dolphins have an easy access to those animals because they are wildly used as entertainers in more than 40 water shows around the world.  
 A B C D
3. The Zaia show, which opened in Venetian in 2008 and ending three and a half years later due to low audience numbers, presented a young girl's dream of journeying into space.  
 A B C D
4. My friend Rui is come from China, but he cannot write Chinese because he was educated in an English school.  
 A B C D
5. Despite shortages of workers, Macau casinos are fully operational and continuation to expand.  
 A B C D
6. Learning a language can be fun, but you must devote a lot of times and effort in order to be successful.  
 A B C D
7. The first question everyone will ask when you will get back from China is whether you saw the Great Wall.  
 A B C D
8. Walt Disney came up with the idea of Disneyland after looking various amusement parks with his daughters.  
 A B C D

9. There have more than 500 active volcanoes in the world, most of which are part of the "Ring of Fire," a region that surrounds the Pacific Ocean.

A

B

C

D

10. The generation of 3G phones called 'smartphones' because they allow you to run applications, go online, play music and more, but in reality a smartphone can only be as smart as its owner.

A

B

C

D

**Part C: Cloze Passage (10marks)**

Choose the best answer from the options listed below. Circle the letter (a, b, or c) that represents the choice.

According to a new study by Regus, the world's largest provider of flexible workplaces, over a fifth of workers in Hong Kong (23%) are 1 sleep to fit in work and personal commitments, while a fifth (21%) feel they have to overcompensate for time 2 off for 3 matters. Globally 29 percent of workers are 4 less than they wish in order to fit in all their commitments.

Hans Leijten, Vice President of Regus East Asia, claims that "this survey shows that 5 employees to work closer to home in professional and fully 6 environments can have an important impact on family life and provide workers with a few more minutes of sleep each morning."

Workers highlight a shorter commute (23%) and location flexibility (21%) as ways of 7 them spend more time with their families. But businesses can benefit too, as flexible work is thought to improve productivity (71%) 8 help staff retention (82%).

"Yet, in spite of the win-win benefits that flexible working can bring on both the employee and the company side, there is 9 that there is still plenty of ground 10 improvement as half of Hong Kong firms do not recognize or reward managers for encouraging the creation of a flexible workforce," argues Leijten.

1. a) sacrifice  
b) sacrificing  
c) sacrificed

4. a) sleep  
b) slept  
c) sleeping

7. a) helping  
b) help  
c) helps

2. a) taken  
b) taking  
c) take

5. a) allowed  
b) allowing  
c) allows

8. a) but  
b) can  
c) and

3. a) personal  
b) personnel  
c) person

6. a) efficiency  
b) effective  
c) efficient

9. a) evident  
b) evidence  
c) evidently

10. a) for  
b) to  
c) with

**Part D: Reading Comprehension I (14 marks)**

**Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question.**

1. When is the last time you took a nap? Is a nap or siesta part of your culture? Do you think naps are just for babies and very old people? Many people in the United States think naps are a waste of time. But recently, companies have been seeing the benefits of a short afternoon nap.
2. For hundreds of years, an afternoon nap has been common for people of all ages and occupations. After a short nap, people wake up feeling more energetic. They feel more alert and ready to go back to work. In Spain and Latin America, most businesses still close for several hours in the afternoon. Workers go home for lunch and a nap. In the late afternoon, they return to their jobs. But in most countries, an afternoon nap is very unusual. In the United States, most people work 8 or 9 hours a day with a lunch break and one or two short coffee breaks. If you are sleepy in the afternoon, have another cup of coffee!
3. Generally, naps are not acceptable in today’s workplace. But now more than ever, a nap may be a good idea. Most adults are getting much less sleep than they need. The average adult needs 9 hours of sleep per night. However, most adults get 6 or 7 hours of sleep. Scientists report that most people have much less energy in the afternoon. During this time, workers and students think less clearly and get less done. The problem is even worse for workers who don’t get enough sleep.
4. Research shows that after a short (30-45 minute) **“power” nap**, most workers feel more awake, more creative, and are better at solving problems. Managers say that after a nap, workers can get more done in less time. Napping is not unusual for some employees, including airline pilots, truckers, firefighters, and factory workers. However, it is not common for a business executive to take an afternoon nap.
5. Some major companies see that naps help their employees, and are taking napping seriously. They see naps as a good idea, not a waste of company time. After a nap, employees are more productive. These companies are offering breaks for naps. Some companies even have nap rooms or nap lounges. In the future, a nap break may be as common as a coffee break. Though until then, it’s still not a good idea to get caught “sleeping on the job.”

**Match the following headings to the paragraphs. The first one has been done for you as an example.**

Headings	Paragraph
a. Cultural differences regarding naps	<b>2</b>
b. Large corporations consider the benefits	<b>5</b>
c. The effects of short periods of sleep	<b>3</b>
d. What research tells us	<b>4</b>
e. A short nap during the day may be beneficial	<b>1</b>

**Choose the best answer for each of the following questions:**

1. According to the passage which of the following is NOT true:
  - a. 6-7 hours of sleep a night is insufficient for adults.
  - b. A short nap increases creativity and problem solving.
  - c. While pilots and laborers should take a nap, business professionals should not.
2. The best meaning of the underlined phrase in Para. 4 is:
  - a. A deep state of sleep
  - b. An energizing sleep
  - c. A long sleep
3. The most appropriate title for this passage is:
  - a. A nap a day keeps the doctor away
  - b. Napping may increase workplace productivity
  - c. A short nap is good for the entire family

**Part E: Reading Comprehension II (20 marks)**

Read the following passage and answer the five questions below. For true/false and multiple choice questions, please circle your answer and for short answer questions, do not copy from the reading – answer in your own writing style. Direct copying will be given a zero ‘0’ mark.

**Competition and a Person’s Development: *Is competition a good thing?***

(1) Over the last decade, grade-school educators, parents and childhood psychologists have put forth many **views** on the positive and the negative impacts of a competitive environment on the development of a young person’s character with ‘competition’ referring to a contest between individuals for some prize, honor or an advantage (Dictionary.com, 2013). Although competition often involves a sport, it can also be easily seen in the typical classroom, with the rewards being better grades and special recognition from the teacher, as well as in the home where parents often over-use rewards to manage their children’s behavior. This paper looks into the impacts of competition.

(2) Parents and childhood psychologists tend to have opposing beliefs about competition. Roots Parenting (2013) reveals in its study that many parents feel that competition helps children build confidence, leadership abilities and teamwork skills, which together prepare children for today’s ‘**dog eats dog world**’ in which competition can be very fierce. However, physiological research concludes that children up to 7 and 8 years of age are unable to fully understand the concept of competition and only recognize winning, losing and the resulting award. Roots Parenting (2012) described how this results in ‘goal blindness’ where the focus is only on the prize in pleasing one’s parents or peers, which indicates that very little ‘real world’ skills are being developed through competition.

(3) Many grade-schools today are using the advice of the psychologists and medical doctors to make their classrooms better places to learn. Stasky (2012) states that schools should not offer competitive activities until the pupils are over 12 years of age due to both the risk of physical and emotional damage. Supporting evidence for physical hazard comes from Dave Richardson, a Lecturer in Sport and Exercise Science at John Moores University, who explains how competitive sports involve irregular ‘fixed-movements’ that can be hard on children’s undeveloped muscles and joints versus natural flowing playful motions used in non-competitive activities. In regards to emotional development, Martin Roblovsky, the former sports editor for The New York Times, describes how he has rarely ever noticed children smiling in competitive situations and how the moment the game starts the only objective becomes winning without a focus on having fun, learning or being with friends. For these reasons, Stasky (2012) mentions how competition causes anxiety, which can harm children’s emotional development.

(4) In conclusion, there are both positive and negative aspects to competition. It may be somewhat unrealistic to completely stop all forms of competition amongst children less than 12 years of age, but perhaps it should be limited with parents and teachers being reminded of the physical risks. In addition, the fun and the companionship with teammates and opponents must be emphasized more than the awards.

**References used in the Reading**

Doctionary.com, (2013), The Defintion for Competition, retrieved January 31, 2013

Root Parenting (2011), Early Childhood Development, Thoughts and Research: retrieved January 31, 2013

Stasky (N.D.), Children Need to Play, Not Compete, College of the Redwoods: retrieved January 31, 2013

**Comprehension Questions (4 marks each):*****For questions #1, 2 & 3, circle the best answer.***

1. Sport is the only form of competition in a young person's life.

**TRUE / FALSE**

2. The researchers from Roots Parenting (Paragraph 2) would probably agree with the statement, "Real world skills for 7-8 year old children are mastered through cooperative, not competitive activities" True or False.

**TRUE / FALSE**

3. What is meant by 'views' as used by the author in paragraph #1?

- a) The number of times certain websites were looked at
- b) The appearance of a competitive environment
- c) An opinion(s) on an issue**
- d) The author is looking out towards the horizon

***For questions #4 & 5, write your answers in complete sentences. Remember: copying from text will result in a zero '0' mark.***

4. What may the expression 'dog eat dog world' mean, as used in paragraph #2?

**It means that a world in which people will do whatever they can to defeat the other competitors. All other people are competitors.**

5. Why can competitive sports be physically damaging to children's bodies?

**The amount of training needed for the competitive sports may be beyond the young children's ability. The training and the competition may cause harm to the children's muscles and joints and affect their growth.**

**Part F - Writing (20 Marks):** In an organized passage, please explain a personal experience you had in a competitive environment and why you feel it had either positive (good) OR negative (bad) aspects. Please do not copy any sentences from the previous reading.

<b>Content</b>	
Some form of introduction to the topic and the position of the writer is provided	2
The writer has described a personal experience and express his/her opinion with some details to support the opinion	6
The writer has attempted to provide a conclusion to end the piece	2
<b>Language</b>	
The writing contains a logical flow of ideas	3
The writer seems to have a good grasp of sentence structure	3
Good demonstration of agreement, grammatical accuracy and spelling	4

*Note: It is acceptable for the writer to provide this response in either single paragraph or multiple paragraph form.*

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