



澳門大學  
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU  
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU



澳門理工學院  
Instituto Politécnico de Macau  
Macao Polytechnic Institute



旅遊學院  
INSTITUTO DE FORMAÇÃO TURÍSTICA  
Institute for Tourism Studies



澳門科技大學  
UNIVERSIDADE DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DE MACAU  
MACAU UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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)**

**2018 年試題及參考答案**

**2018 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer**

**English 英文**

**Instructions:**

1. **USE AN HB/2B PENCIL** 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.
2. **USE BLUE or BLACK BALL-POINT PEN** for Joining Sentences (Section 1, Part C on page 6), Open-Ended questions (Section 2, Part C on page 12) and Writing (Section 3, page 14-15). Write the answers for these three 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 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.*

#### Giving directions

Tourist: Excuse me. How can I get to the Ruins of St. Paul's?

Tourist Police Officer: Well...first, you 1 this path until you reach the junction. Turn right into Rua da Palha and 2. You will see many souvenir shops along both sides of the road. When you see an ice-cream shop on your right, you are very close to the Ruins. Continue on the path and you 3 the Ruins in front of you.

Tourist: I see. Thanks.

- |    |                  |             |                 |              |
|----|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. drive in      | B. run into | C. step up      | D. walk down |
| 2. | A. continue walk | B. get on   | C. keep walking | D. ongoing   |
| 3. | A. have found    | B. finding  | C. found        | D. will find |

#### Email

From:	<a href="mailto:contact@helpourkids.org">contact@helpourkids.org</a>
Sent:	Tuesday, 3 April 2018, 16:00
To:	<a href="mailto:asupporter@ctm.net.mo">asupporter@ctm.net.mo</a>
Subject:	Request for donation

Dear supporter,

Help Our Kids is a charity organization devoted to helping children from low-income families. In order to keep our work going, we hope 4 generous donations from kind people like you.

If you want to make donations to our organization, please complete and return the form, 5 with your donation by August 31. Donate MOP100 or above, and you will be rewarded with a reusable bag. Better still, why not 6 your family, friends and colleagues to donate and compete for the Top 5 Fundraising Awards.

Yours faithfully,  
Help Our Kids

- |    |                |               |              |                   |
|----|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 4. | A. and receive | B. to receive | C. receiving | D. to be received |
| 5. | A. together    | B. including  | C. combine   | D. both           |
| 6. | A. to invite   | B. invite     | C. inviting  | D. invited        |

**Dialogue**

Amy: Hey, what are you doing, Bill?  
Bill: Hi, I'm checking out this website about English learning. I think I have been wasting too much time on social media.  
Amy: Oh, I see. So, 7 anything interesting?  
Bill: Yeah, it says here that there are actually some social networks 8 for language learners. Look, there are also videos that 9 quizzes.  
Amy: Sounds like fun. Let's try one.

7. A. are you find      B. have you found      C. did you found      D. have you been find  
8. A. especially      B. extremely      C. unexpectedly      D. surprisingly  
9. A. combine to      B. come with      C. including      D. mix

**Instructions**

**How to make slime**

Did you know you 10 your own slime or “goop” for an enjoyable learning and play activity? It is fascinating for all ages and 11 a great opportunity to learn about chemistry. First, mix 1 oz. glue (about ¼ of the glue bottle) and ¼ cup water in a bowl. Then, add ¼ cup of Sodium Tetraborate (Borax) Solution to the glue and water mixture and stir slowly. The slime will begin to form immediately. This is a messy experience, but it is a lot of 12.

10. A. make      B. can make      C. are to make      D. will make  
11. A. provide      B. provides      C. providing      D. provided  
12. A. danger      B. risk      C. comfort      D. fun

**Notice**

Dear Residents,

**INTERRUPTION OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

Please be informed that the electricity supply to your premises will be interrupted on 1<sup>st</sup> April 13 9:00 am to 8:00 pm in order to carry out urgent maintenance and repair works.

14 the intended works are completed before the scheduled time, the supply will be restored immediately. 15, please note that the disconnected supply lines could be dangerous. We apologize for any inconvenience caused due to this interruption. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,  
ABD Management Co. Ltd.

13. A. from      B. beginning      C. at      D. between  
14. A. By no means      B. In spite of      C. In case      D. With confidence  
15. A. In contrast      B. Eventually      C. In conclusion      D. In addition

**Part B – Spotting errors in context (15 marks, 1.5 marks each)**

Read the passage to understand the context in which the underlined items are used. If the underlined items are grammatical and appropriate, select “D. NO CHANGE.” If a change is needed, select your answer from the options A, B, or C. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

<p><b>Water Saving Tips</b></p> <p>It is important to conserve water whenever possible. Saving water is easiest at home and it doesn't cost <b>(16) too many</b> money. Here are some examples <b>(17) for</b> things you can do for free to use less water in your home.</p> <p>In the bathroom, you can <b>(18) to start</b> by using less water whenever you flush the toilet. To do this, put some small rocks or sand inside two plastic bottles and fill them with water. Close the lids <b>(19) tightly</b> and put the bottles in the toilet tank. This can save 35 or more liters of water every day. Also, avoid flushing the toilet when it is not necessary. Most tissues and other small <b>(20) pieces of rubbishes</b> should be put in the rubbish bin rather than flushing them down the toilet.</p> <p>Second, you can save water in the bathroom by taking shorter showers. One way to use less water when you shower is to turn off the shower while you soap up. Then turn the water back on to rinse off the soap.</p> <p>Water <b>(21) conserve</b> is also achieved when you turn off the water while you brush your teeth, wash your face, or shave.</p> <p>In the kitchen, don't leave the water running. <b>(22) When</b> you are washing dishes, fill one container with soap water and another with clean water for rinsing dishes. In the same way, wash vegetables in a pan of clean water rather than letting the water run.</p> <p>Water used to wash rice <b>(23) can used</b> to wash vegetables. You could also use the rice water to water the house plants or flush the toilet.</p> <p>To sum up, using less water in your home is easy to do, <b>(24) and</b> make saving water part of your <b>(25) family's</b> everyday lifestyle.</p>	<p>16. A. a lot B. many C. much D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>17. A. about B. of C. to D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>18. A. start B. starting C. have started D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>19. A. less tight B. tighter C. more tight D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>20. A. pieces of rubbish B. piece of rubbish C. piece of rubbishes D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>21. A. conservation B. conserved C. conservable D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>22. A. After B. Why C. Moreover D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>23. A. can use B. can using C. can be used D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>24. A. but B. so C. for D. NO CHANGE</p> <p>25. A. families B. family C. familied D. NO CHANGE</p>
--	---

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

The five pairs of sentences below form a paragraph. Read each pair of sentences carefully and join them to create a single sentence that is grammatically correct and logically structured. Use the word or phrase given in the brackets. *Write your answers on the lines provided on this page.*

**Breakfast for kids**

26. Karen decided to start a food delivery project in her local school. She realized that many children in poor neighbourhoods went to school without any breakfast. (because)

---

---

---

27. Karen requested help from several food supply companies. No companies replied to her. (although)

---

---

---

28. Karen interviewed some teachers in her school. They explained how the issue of children coming to school hungry could grow into a larger social problem. (who)

---

---

---

29. Karen's detailed report was published in a local newspaper. A major food supplier responded promptly. (after)

---

---

---

30. Now local schools are receiving donated breakfast items. Children can eat the breakfast items for free. (which)

---

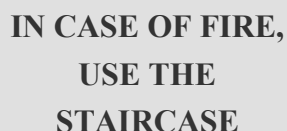
---

---

## 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.*




IN CASE OF FIRE,  
USE THE  
STAIRCASE

1. Where do you usually see the sign?
  - A. Near a toilet
  - B. Near an elevator
  - C. Near a computer
  - D. Near a microwave oven



BEWARE  
OF DOGS

2. When you see this sign, what are you expected to do?
  - A. Look out for dogs in the area
  - B. Take your dog here
  - C. Take care of your dogs
  - D. Feed the dog when you see one



STAFF ONLY  
BEYOND THIS  
POINT

3. What does this sign mean?
  - A. Walk past and you will become staff.
  - B. If you cannot go beyond this point, you will become staff.
  - C. Only staff members are allowed to go beyond this point.
  - D. Staff do not walk before this point.



DO NOT CONSUME  
AFTER THE  
EXPIRY DATE

4. On which one of the following items can you see this statement?
  - A. A pot of yogurt
  - B. A pair of shoes
  - C. A ball-point pen
  - D. A portable charger



KEEP OUT OF  
REACH OF  
CHILDREN

5. What does this statement mean?
  - A. You can use it to reach the children.
  - B. You should not leave it in a place where children can reach it.
  - C. You should ask the children to reach out to get it.
  - D. You can keep it outdoors for the children to reach it.

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

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

## How important is a ‘Like’?

- (1) How many ‘likes’ did your last Facebook or other social media post get? How many ‘likes’ did you give to social media posts today? A ‘like’ in social media is a convenient way to show you are interested in a post. It also has some results you might not like.
- (2) Firstly, a ‘like’ on social media is sometimes a lie. It doesn’t always mean people actually like the post. For example, some people ‘like’ every comment they get. This way, their friends will know that they saw the comment. Other people will ‘like’ every post a good friend makes; if not, the friend may think you don’t care about them. Sometimes pictures get ‘likes’ just because they are from a different country. Thus, maybe a social media ‘like’ doesn’t mean someone likes the post at all. Maybe it just means “I saw this post and remembered you.”
- (3) Secondly, putting a ‘like’ on someone’s post ends the conversation. For example, a person might post that they got a new part-time job. Perhaps they want to talk about how they got the job, how nervous they feel about the first day of work and what they plan to do with the money they earn. If you only ‘like’ their post, you never have that conversation. You lose a chance to understand that person better.
- (4) Thirdly, the more you pay attention to your ‘likes’ on social media, the less you spend time talking with the people who really care about you, such as your friends and family. You might feel popular when you get many ‘likes’ on the pictures you posted. Unfortunately, those social media ‘likes’ can’t help you when you need it.
- (5) Finally, don’t forget that your ‘likes’ on social media are public. Many people can see them and so can the social media company. They can track your ‘likes’ and other social media activities to understand your personality. The advertisements that you see on webpages are chosen based on your previous internet behaviour. So, next time, think carefully before hitting the ‘like’ button.





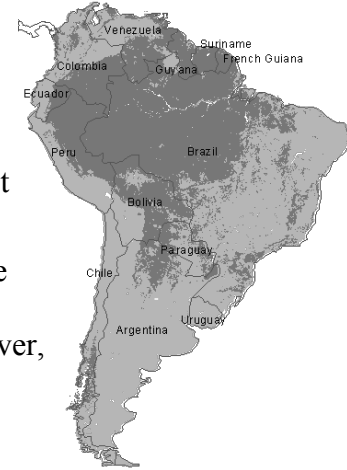
**Choose the one best answer from the four options A, B, C, and D. Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.**

6. What is the main purpose of this passage?
  - A. To explain the best way for people to use social media.
  - B. To tell young people to stop using social media.
  - C. To describe the purposes of social media for young people.
  - D. To encourage people not to overuse 'likes' on social media.
  
7. Why does the writer say social media 'likes' are sometimes a lie?
  - A. Some people don't use their real name on social media.
  - B. Some people prefer a heart or a happy face instead of a 'like'.
  - C. Some people put a 'like' although they don't think the post is special.
  - D. Some people post pictures when they visit a different country.
  
8. According to the passage, why does the writer think that putting a 'like' on a friend's post could stop a conversation?
  - A. It doesn't mean you actually like the post.
  - B. It usually means you won't discuss the post with your friend.
  - C. It is not convenient for your friend to check.
  - D. It shows your friend you want to talk more about the post.
  
9. Which one of the following does the writer suggest people do instead of paying attention to 'likes' on social media?
  - A. Read advertisements on webpages.
  - B. Get a new part-time job.
  - C. Talk with friends and family.
  - D. Post pictures when travelling.
  
10. Why do you see certain advertisements on the internet?
  - A. Companies choose them for you based on what you do on social media.
  - B. Those companies pay the most for online advertising.
  - C. Everyone on social media sees the same advertisements.
  - D. You can choose the online advertisements that you see.

**Part C – Long passage (17.5 marks, 1.5 marks each for 5 multiple choice questions and 2 marks each for open-ended questions)**

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

## **Can the Amazon Rainforest Be Saved From Destruction?**



- (1) In a tropical rainforest, such as the Amazon, the region is warm and has heavy rainfall. The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. It covers most of northern Brazil, in South America.
- (2) Farmers, however, are rapidly destroying this lush landscape. They are burning down trees to make room for their soybean fields and cattle ranches. In 2004, deforestation in the Amazon was the second worst ever, according to Brazil's government. Deforestation also occurs when loggers cut down trees for farms, homes, or roads.
- (3) Why should we worry about a rainforest in South America? Deforestation reduces the rainforest's **biodiversity**. The Amazon is one of the richest areas of the world in animal and plant variety. It is home to the biggest flower in the world, a bird-eating spider, and a monkey the size of a toothbrush.
- (4) Deforestation affects people, too. Many of the foods, spices, and medicines people need come from the rainforest. Scientists have identified only a small number of all species that live in the rainforest, but we do not yet know if the plants are useful. Rainforest plants could help to make new medicines and aid research. Certain plant compounds enable scientists to understand how cancer cells grow. The rainforest also holds secrets for safer pesticides for farmers. Two species of potatoes have leaves that produce a sticky substance that traps and kills predatory insects. This natural self-defense mechanism could reduce the need for using pesticides on potatoes.
- (5) Without the Amazon rainforest, life on the Earth would have a hard time existing. The Amazon's plants and trees clean the air by breathing in carbon dioxide and exhaling oxygen. Too much carbon dioxide in the air is harmful to humans. Carbon dioxide is also a **greenhouse gas**. Greenhouse gases trap the sun's heat close to the Earth. Without the trees in the rainforest, the Earth's climate would get much hotter.
- (6) Human activity is mainly to blame for the destruction of the rainforest. Loggers illegally chop down trees for timber. The timber is sold and then shipped to other places for building. Construction workers burn vast portions of the jungle to build new roads and farms.
- (7) "The single most important factor contributing to forest loss is population growth in Brazil," scientist Jim Bowyer says. "Almost 2 million people make the forest their home. All these people need land for farming and wood for heat and cooking. They are looking for a way to survive."
- (8) Stopping the destruction of the rainforest is not an easy task. Some people think that Brazil's government is not doing enough to stop deforestation. Ranchers and farmers think it is unfair for others to tell them that they cannot use the rainforest for their own livelihood. Scientists predict that if deforestation continues at its current rate, the rainforest may survive only another 40 to 50 years. "We need to address the real causes of deforestation, like poverty and population growth," says Bowyer. "Solutions need to involve the very people who destroy the forest."

(adapted from Readworks.org)

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

11. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. People burn wood to build houses.
  - B. It is important to save the rainforest.
  - C. Brazil's government is saving the rainforest.
  - D. Scientists do not yet know all species found in the rainforest.
12. According to the passage, which of the following can be found in the Amazon rainforest?
- A. The world's largest flower.
  - B. The world's smallest plant.
  - C. A bird that eats spiders.
  - D. A monkey that can swim.
13. The Amazon rainforest is located \_\_\_\_\_
- A. near the mountain.
  - B. in Central America.
  - C. in northern Brazil.
  - D. in farmers' homes.
14. The word **biodiversity** in paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_
- A. a large number of different plants and animals.
  - B. cutting down trees for building.
  - C. a small number of endangered animals.
  - D. new medicines from the rainforest.
15. **Greenhouse gases** \_\_\_\_\_
- A. produce carbon dioxide.
  - B. make the Earth hotter.
  - C. exhale oxygen.
  - D. destroy trees in the forest.

**Answer the following questions based on information found in the passage, using complete sentences. *Write your answers on the lines provided.* (2 marks each)**

16. Which two methods are directly destroying the rainforest?

---

---

---

17. Which two possible benefits to research about rainforest plants are mentioned in the passage?

---

---

---

18. What is the relationship between logging and the earth's climate?

---

---

---

19. What are two groups of people Jim Bowyer is referring to when he states that "Solutions need to involve the very people who destroy the forest"?

---

---

---

20. If problems like poverty and population growth continue, how could this affect the rainforest?

---

---

---

### **Section Three – Writing (30 marks)**

Instructions:

Choose ONE topic from below and write an essay of at least 200 words 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 no marks.

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 people think that secondary students should focus on their studies, while others think having a part-time job is a good idea. What do you think?*
- 2. Throughout our lives, we attend many different kinds of events and activities, for example, birthday parties, sport competitions, or festivals. Describe in detail one event or activity that you remember well.*
- 3. Many people say that there are traffic problems in Macao, such as too many cars, not enough parking spaces, traffic congestion, and air pollution. Provide suggestions for how to deal with some of these problems.*

Draft area: you can make notes here.

## Suggested Answer:

### Section 1 – Language Use

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

<b>Part B</b>	<b>16. C</b>	<b>17. B</b>	<b>18. A</b>	<b>19. D</b>	<b>20. A</b>
	<b>21. A</b>	<b>22. D</b>	<b>23. C</b>	<b>24. B</b>	<b>25. D</b>

### Part C. Joining sentences

26. Karen decided to start a food delivery project in her local school, because she realized that many children in poor neighbourhoods went to school without any breakfast.

Because Karen/she realized that many children in poor neighbourhoods went to school without any breakfast, she/Karen decided to start a food delivery project in her local school.

27. Although Karen requested help from several food supply companies, no companies / none (of them) replied to her.

No food supply companies replied to Karen, although she (had) requested help from several of them.

28. Karen interviewed some teachers in her school, who explained how the issue of children coming to school hungry could grow into a larger social problem.

Teachers in her/the school, who were interviewed by Karen, explained how the issue of children coming to school hungry could grow into a larger social problem.

29. After Karen's detailed report was published in a local newspaper, a major food supplier responded promptly.

A major food supplier responded promptly after Karen's detailed report was published in a local newspaper.

After the publication of Karen's detailed report in a local newspaper, a major food supplier responded promptly.

A major food supplier responded promptly after the publication of Karen's detailed report in a local newspaper.

30. Now local schools are receiving donated breakfast items which schoolchildren can eat for free.

Now local schools are receiving donated breakfast items which can be eaten for free by (the) children.

(Now) Children can (now) eat for free, donated breakfast items which local schools have received.

## Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

<b>Part A</b>	<b>1. B</b>	<b>2. A</b>	<b>3. C</b>	<b>4. A</b>	<b>5. B</b>
---------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

<b>Part B</b>	<b>6. D</b>	<b>7. C</b>	<b>8. B</b>	<b>9. C</b>	<b>10. A</b>
---------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------

<b>Part C</b>	<b>11. B</b>	<b>12. A</b>	<b>13. C</b>	<b>14. A</b>	<b>15. B</b>
---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

### Part C. Open-ended questions

16. The two methods directly destroying the rainforest are farmers cutting down trees and illegal logging.

Also: farmers burn trees; construction workers burn vast portions of the jungle

17. Rainforest plants can be used to make new medicines and can help scientists to find out how cancer cells grow.

Also to invent safer pesticides

18. Logging means fewer trees, and increases carbon dioxide. More carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases make the earth hotter. / Logging raises temperature

19. He is referring to farmers and loggers. / ranchers and construction workers

20. If the problems are not resolved, deforestation will worsen. It is because more and more people will be burning trees and cutting down trees for their own survival.