



澳門大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE MACAU
UNIVERSITY OF MACAU



澳門理工大學
Universidade Politécnica de Macau
Macao Polytechnic University



澳門旅遊大學
UNIVERSIDADE DE TURISMO DE MACAU
Macao University of Tourism



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)

2024 年試題及參考答案

2024 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer

英文 English

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 BALLPOINT PEN** for Summary and Open-ended Questions (Section 2, Part C on page 12) and Writing (Section 3, pages 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 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.

Everyday conversation:

Cathy: Hi Mandy, it's good to see you!

Mandy: Oh, hi. How are you?

Cathy: Everything is great. 1 are you doing in this area?

Mandy: I'm going to meet my sister in a café. Would you like to 2 us?

Cathy: Thanks, but I'm 3 now. Can we meet another time?

Mandy: Sure. How about this weekend?

Cathy: Great. I'll call you on Friday.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. A. Where | B. How | C. Why | D. What |
| 2. A. date | B. party | C. join | D. gather |
| 3. A. at home | B. in a hurry | C. like a shot | D. meet up |

Customer service conversation:

Student: Good afternoon. The book I borrowed last week seems to 4. I cannot find it. I'm very sorry.

Librarian: I see. Can I see your library card?

Student: Here it is. What should I do now?

Librarian: Well, we charge the 5 cost of a lost book. I will check the amount 6 the computer and you can 7 immediately if you like.

Student: Yes, please.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 4. A. gone | B. have a problem | C. be lost | D. missing |
| 5. A. full | B. fully | C. fuller | D. fullest |
| 6. A. of | B. from | C. inside | D. on |
| 7. A. pay the price | B. make the payment | C. give the fine | D. make the action |

Notice to customers:

We have closed the shop early today ___8___ necessary repairs to our computer system. Customers who have urgent questions can call our ___9___ member Mr. Loi at 63764323.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused. We will be open for business as ___10___ tomorrow.

- 8. A. since B. because C. after D. due to
- 9. A. employee B. staff C. clerk D. business
- 10. A. used to B. usually C. usual D. used

Email:

From:	MCCAFE@mcdonald.com
Sent:	March 15, 2023
To:	JuneTil@gmail.com
Subject:	Job application
<p>Dear June,</p> <p>I am happy to tell you that your job application ___11___. We would like to offer you the position of counter attendant in our restaurant.</p> <p>As we discussed in the interview, a part-time job is between 10 and 20 hours per week, and we ___12___ MOP50 per hour. We ___13___ someone for Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.</p> <p>Please let us know by next Friday ___14___ you accept our offer. Then, we ___15___ you to our office to sign the contract.</p> <p>I'm looking forward to your reply.</p> <p>Best wishes, Belinda Cai</p>	

- 11. A. succeeds B. was successful C. success D. succeeding
- 12. A. pay B. charge C. give away D. salary
- 13. A. must be B. allow C. have to D. need
- 14. A. until B. unless C. if D. while
- 15. A. will invite B. have invited C. maybe invite D. are inviting

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

Read through the passage to understand its meaning and check whether the underlined items are used accurately. For each underlined item, if it is accurate and appropriate, select “NO CHANGE.” If it is not accurate and/or not appropriate, select the best option from the choices listed.

Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.

Smile and the world smiles with you

According to research, we smile for many different **(1) reasons**. Some smiles are sincere while others may not be.

One type of smile is called the listen-and-respond smile. When two people are having a conversation, the listener smiles to encourage the speaker. The second type is called the polite smile. This is the sort of smile you make when your aunt gives you a **(2) horror** birthday present. Finally, there is the miserable smile. For example, you smile when you go to the dentist, and he tells you that you need to have **(3) tooth** taken out. Very often, these social smiles are not real: they are ‘fake’ smiles. Fake smiles are **(4) easy to make** – you just have to tighten the muscles around your mouth.

Some studies claim that there is only one smile that is the smile of true enjoyment, and that smile is extremely hard to fake. It **(5) involve** the muscles at the corners of the mouth and the muscles around the eyes. When someone gives you one of these **(6) correct** smiles, the eyes get smaller. You see little wrinkles around the edges, and the eyebrows **(7) go up**. It not only makes us feel good, but it makes **(8) others** people feel good too.

It is **(9) say** that smiles are actually contagious. That means you might spot someone else’s smile and unconsciously smile **(10) myself**.

1. A. points
B. aims
C. wants
D. NO CHANGE
2. A. terrible
B. poor
C. low
D. NO CHANGE
3. A. tooth
B. teeth
C. teeth
D. NO CHANGE
4. A. easy to call
B. easy to have
C. easy to take
D. NO CHANGE
5. A. involves
B. involved
C. involvement
D. NO CHANGE
6. A. accurate
B. exact
C. real
D. NO CHANGE
7. A. are gone up
B. went up
C. goes up
D. NO CHANGE
8. A. other
B. another
C. every
D. NO CHANGE
9. A. recommend
B. suggested
C. important
D. NO CHANGE
10. A. ourselves
B. themselves
C. yourself
D. NO CHANGE

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 the one option (A, B, C or D) that joins the two sentences into one sentence grammatically and logically without changing the meaning. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

Buying and Selling Second-hand Things

(1) Most people do not buy used or ‘second-hand’ things like electronics or clothes. People only buy second hand when no new items they want are available. (2) Similarly, most people throw away useable items. People don’t sell their unwanted things. (3) However, some young people are getting interested in second hand goods. The reasons for this are environmentalism and fashion. (4) Second hand markets used to be for saving money. Nowadays, electronics are being resold to reduce the amount of garbage produced. (5) Young people think that used “vintage” clothes are fashionable. Good quality clothes from the 1960s and 70s are repaired and sold in expensive shops to meet the demand.

1.
 - A. Most people do not buy used or second-hand things like electronics or clothes, including people only buy second hand when no new items they want are available.
 - B. Most people do not buy used or second-hand things like electronics or clothes, unless no new items they want are available.
 - C. Most people do not buy used or second-hand things like electronics or clothes, which no new items they want are available.
 - D. Most people do not buy used or second-hand things like electronics or clothes because of people only buy second hand when no new items they want are available.

2.
 - A. Similarly, most people throw away useable items instead of selling their unwanted things.
 - B. Similarly, most people throw away useable items, which people don’t sell their unwanted things.
 - C. Similarly, most people throw away useable items, before people don’t sell their unwanted things.
 - D. Similarly, most people throw away useable items although don’t sell their unwanted things.

3.
 - A. However, some young people are getting interested in second hand goods; in spite of environmentalism and fashion.
 - B. However, some young people are getting interested in second hand goods, which are the reasons for environmentalism and fashion.
 - C. However, some young people are getting interested in second hand goods because of environmentalism and fashion.
 - D. However, some young people are getting interested in second hand goods; therefore, the reasons are environmentalism and fashion.









4.
 - A. Second hand markets used to be for saving money; thus, nowadays electronics are being resold to reduce the amount of garbage produced.
 - B. Second hand markets used to be for saving money, which means nowadays, electronics are being resold to reduce the amount of garbage produced.
 - C. Second hand markets used to be for saving money, nowadays, electronics are being resold, to reduce the amount of garbage produced.
 - D. Second hand markets used to be for saving money; however, nowadays electronics are being resold to reduce the amount of garbage produced.

5.
 - A. Young people think that used “vintage” clothes are fashionable; however, good quality clothes from the 1960s and 70s are repaired and sold in expensive shops to meet the demand.
 - B. Young people think that used “vintage” clothes are fashionable; besides, good quality clothes from the 1960s and 70s are repaired and sold in expensive shops to meet the demand.
 - C. Young people think that used “vintage” clothes are fashionable; therefore, good quality clothes from the 1960s and 70s are repaired and sold in expensive shops to meet the demand.
 - D. Young people think that used “vintage” clothes are fashionable, which good quality clothes from the 1960s and 70s are repaired and sold in expensive shops to meet the demand.

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

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

Read the following notices and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

<p style="text-align: center;">PASSENGER NOTICE</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>City Bus A4 will <u>NOT</u> be stopping at Clark Street from October 21st to November 8th. For more information, visit our website www.busco.com.</p> <p>The Bus Company</p> </div> </div>	<p>1. What does the company want people to know?</p> <p>A. The time of the bus has changed. B. The company has a new website. C. Passengers can stop at Clark Street from October 21st. D. A bus stop is out of use for a period of time.</p>
	<p>2. What is the sign asking people to do?</p> <p>A. Drive slowly B. Play slowly with children C. Help children who are in wheelchairs D. Don't drive here</p>
	<p>3. This sign is in a sports centre. What is their rule about cell phones?</p> <p>A. You can't use any kind of phone in the sports centre. B. You can't drop your phone into the swimming pool or keep it in a locker. C. You can't use your phone in the locker rooms or near the swimming pool. D. You can't use your phone at all in the sports centre.</p>
	<p>4. This sign is from a factory. Which person could enter the area beyond this sign?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>D.</p> </div> </div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Take 1 tablet twice a day. Important – Finish all medication</p> </div>	<p>5. How should a person use this medicine?</p> <p>A. Finish all of the medicine in one day. B. Take two pills a day at different times until the medicine is gone. C. Take two pills a day at the same time until the medicine is gone. D. Take two pills a day until you feel better.</p>

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

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

The Best Age to Be Alive

- (1) In 2020, several experiments involving 100 people from ages 20 to 60 were conducted to find out which was the best age to be alive. The participants were divided equally into five groups, people in their 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s, and took part in physical, communication and memory tests.
- (2) In the first experiment, 100 people were asked to do jumping jacks on a playground for as long as they could. This allowed scientists to understand the physical condition of each generation. In the end, the test showed that the 20s were in the best physical form and they could continue to jump even after 90 seconds.
- (3) The teams' next task was to assemble a piece of furniture. The team members had to communicate with each other and put together a chair as fast as they could. The 60s came first and it only took them 23 minutes. The 20s came second and it took them 35 minutes, and the task took 53 minutes for the 30s. An hour after the challenge started, the 40s still could not complete the task and waved their white flag. After this experiment, Dan Pink, a motivational expert, explained that the oldest age group got it done first because they had very good communication skills, patience and confidence.
- (4) Around fifteen years ago, people were still relying on their memory to remember things such as phone numbers and appointments. Nowadays, we don't need to remember much because of smartphones. In the third experiment, all 100 participants were given a list of grocery items to memorise. Eventually, the 20s came first with the highest number of people remembering all the items, and then the 30s, followed by the 60s, then the 50s and the 40s.
- (5) The oldest group did not come last in the memory experiment like many may have expected. It is believed that because people in their 40s and 50s live busy and stressful lives, perhaps that stress is taking away from their ability to keep information in their short-term memory. Those in their 60s, on the other hand, have time and cognitive resources to remember more items. Therefore, it could be a complete myth that memory gets worse with age. Overall, those in their 20s and 60s did the best in all the challenges. This seems to show that these age groups perform best in terms of memory and overall health.

Written based on information from a variety of sources publicly available online.

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

1. According to paragraph 2, why did 100 people have to do jumping jacks?
 - A. It was a punishment for not completing the experiments.
 - B. It helped suggest which age group excels in physical health.
 - C. The playground was designed for people to do jumping jacks, so they could not walk on it.
 - D. It was a competition to see which age group could finish the most jumping jacks in 90 seconds.

2. In paragraph 3, what does 'wave a white flag' mean?
 - A. take a long time
 - B. come last in a test
 - C. give up
 - D. all of the above

3. Which age group did many people think would come last in the short-term memory experiment?
 - A. 30s
 - B. 40s
 - C. 50s
 - D. 60s

4. Why did people in their 40s do poorly on the tests?
 - A. They are generally very busy and stressed.
 - B. They were unlucky in all the challenges.
 - C. They grew up in the era of smartphones.
 - D. They spent too much time on grocery shopping.

5. What common belief that may be a 'complete myth' is mentioned in paragraph 5?
 - A. People who are aged 40-50 have the worst short-term memory.
 - B. People lose their short-term memory when they get old.
 - C. Being tired and stressed causes short-term memory loss.
 - D. Old people have better short-term memory than young people.

Part C – Long passage (17.5 marks, 1.5 marks each for 3 multiple choice questions, 1 mark each for 5 fill-in-the-blank questions and 4 marks each for 2 open-ended questions)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

What is Disability Inclusion?

- (1) The snack shop sits on a busy street, and people come and go, buying sandwiches and drinks. On the walls is hand-made art. The people working there wear uniforms. From the outside, it looks like an ordinary snack shop, but in fact it is a different kind of business. The work in Sam Meng Chi Snack Shop is mainly done by people who are mentally disabled — people whose brains developed differently. This can make it difficult for them to have a job. Some have Down Syndrome, so their brains didn't fully develop as children and they have a limited ability to learn. Others may not be able to concentrate on a task long enough to finish. However, the organisation running the shop thinks mental disabilities shouldn't keep people from having a job or being part of society.
- (2) This local group, called the Macau Association for Intellectual Development Services (MAIDS), believes that with patience and training, people with mental disabilities can work, learn and cooperate with others. Some of their trainees make art which MAIDS sells. Some trainees make snacks and drinks at the shop while others, who can't stay still for a long time, maintain cleanliness of the shop. MAIDS doesn't make a profit from their business because training and supervising mentally disabled workers takes so much time. Instead of trying to make money, MAIDS wants these people to learn useful skills and to feel good about themselves because they are working. The MAIDS organisation is not alone. A 2014 report from the international business consulting firm McKinsey shows that the number of governments and businesses hiring mentally disabled people is going up. They are doing this because they all want different kinds of people to have a place in public life.
- (3) This idea that everyone should be involved in the world we all live in is called inclusiveness. Inclusiveness calls for everybody to have a role in society. However, inclusiveness is not always easy and can involve financial costs. One example of acts of inclusiveness for people with physical disabilities is low-floor buses. These are buses that can lower right down to the ground in order to pick up passengers who use wheelchairs. There are no steps and there is an empty space at the front for a wheelchair to rest. These buses cost more than normal buses but they make it possible for wheelchair users to ride the bus instead of taking a taxi. Other examples of inclusiveness for people with physical disabilities are building wheelchair ramps at the entrances to buildings, using braille (writing blind people can read by touch) on public signs and having sound signals at pedestrian cross-walks. On television you may have seen a sign-language 'interpreter' who listens to what a speaker is saying and 'signs' it so that deaf people can understand. These things all cost money, but many people feel that it is money well spent because it can help physically disabled people be more independent.
- (4) These kinds of inclusive social changes are becoming more common. Some countries in Europe have laws that make companies hire a certain number of disabled people. The McKinsey report says that McDonald's restaurants in Argentina benefited from hiring people with mental disabilities because the company greatly improved their teamwork and training when they included different kinds of people in their staff. Activist and writer Leah Smith believes that everybody needs to stop seeing people with disabilities as having medical 'problems' that need to be fixed. We need to change the idea that people with disabilities have something wrong with them just because they are different from most people.

Written based on information from a variety of sources publicly available online.

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

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

1. How is the Sam Meng Chi Snack Shop different from most restaurants?
 - A. It is not on a busy street but many people buy food there.
 - B. The shop sells both snacks and drinks.
 - C. The shop is staffed by mentally disabled people.
 - D. The shop has hand-made art that hangs on the walls.

2. Which sentence is NOT true about Macau Association for Intellectual Development Services (MAIDS)?
 - A. They sell snacks and art made by mentally disabled people.
 - B. They make a profit from their businesses.
 - C. They think having a job will help people feel good about themselves.
 - D. They train people to have job skills.

3. What does the 2014 report from McKinsey say about mentally disabled people in the workforce?
 - A. The number of mentally disabled people who work in governments and businesses is increasing.
 - B. The number of mentally disabled people who work in governments is increasing, but not in businesses.
 - C. The number of mentally disabled people who work in governments and businesses is fluctuating.
 - D. The number of mentally disabled people who work in business consulting is decreasing.

Part 2: Summary

Based on the information in the passage, complete the summary below by copying ONE WORD from the passage into each blank. Write your answers in the blanks provided. (1 mark each)

Inclusiveness is the idea that everyone should have a place in society, including people who have physical or mental (4) _____, like blindness or Down Syndrome. Sometimes (5) _____ things like wheelchair ramps that make the world more inclusive is not cheap, but these things also help disabled people be more (6) _____ because they won't need other people to help them all the time. Inclusiveness also means having mentally disabled people (7) _____ in shops and companies. McDonald's said this had improved their training program because hiring mentally disabled people showed the company a lot about (8) _____ and how different kinds of people can work together on the job.

Part 3: Open-ended Questions

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

9. What are two kinds of challenges employers face as a result of hiring mentally disabled people? (4 marks)

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. The text lists many examples of inclusiveness. Which one do you think is most important? Explain why you think this. (4 marks)

.....
.....
.....
.....

◆◆◆ Do NOT write below this line (For examiner use only) ◆◆◆		
Summary _____ /5		Summary _____ /5
#9 _____ /4		#9 _____ /4
#10 _____ /4		#10 _____ /4
Total _____ /13		Total _____ /13

Section Three – Writing (30 marks)

Instructions:

Choose ONE topic below and write an essay of at least 200 words on the topic. Through this essay, 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 a mark of zero.

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. Should parents make important decisions for their teenage children? Explain your opinion.

2. Compare and contrast learning from a book and learning from a video.

3. Describe a time you had to be brave.

Draft area: you can make notes here.

Answer KEY – JAE English Exam 2024

Section 1 – Language Use

Part A

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

Part B

1. D	2. A	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. C	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. C

Part C

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

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Part B

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

Part C

1. C	2. B	3. A
4. disabilities / problems		
5. building / buying / having		
6. independent		
7. work / working / training		
8. teamwork / training / inclusiveness		

Part 3. Open-ended Questions

9. Two kinds of challenges employers face as a result of hiring mentally disabled people. To get full marks, answers must be given in complete and grammatical sentences.

Acceptable answers

Challenges to employers as a result of the fact that mentally disabled people:

- ⇒ may have a limited ability to learn
- ⇒ may not be able to concentrate on a task long enough to finish
- ⇒ some can't stay still for a long time

Employers:

- ⇒ need to have patience
- ⇒ need to provide training / training takes so much time
- ⇒ supervising mentally disabled workers takes so much time
- ⇒ doesn't make a profit / money / financial costs

10. An example of inclusiveness given in the text + logical reason or explanation why it is important. To get full marks, answers must be given in complete and grammatical sentences.

Acceptable answers

- having a job
- being part of society
- work with others
- learn with others
- cooperate with others
- make art (to sell/in shop)
- make snacks (to sell/in shop)
- make drinks (to sell/in shop)
- maintain cleanliness (in shop, etc.)
- have a place in public life
- have a role in society
- low-floor buses
- make it possible for wheelchair users to ride the bus (instead of taking a taxi)
- (building) wheelchair ramps
- using braille on public signs
- having sound signals at pedestrian cross-walks
- a sign-language 'interpreter' (on television)
- be more independent
- have laws that make companies hire a certain number of disabled people
- hiring people with mental disabilities