

Admission/Placement Examination 2011/2012 – ENGLISH (Paper 3)

I. Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Passage 1

Good afternoon, and welcome to England. We hope that your visit here will be a pleasant one. Today, I would like to draw your attention to a few of our laws.

The first one is about drinking. Now, you may not buy alcohol (酒) in this country if you are under 18 years of age, nor may your friends buy it for you.

Secondly, noise. Enjoy yourselves by all means, but please don't make unnecessary noise, particularly at night. We ask you to respect other people who may wish to be quiet.

Thirdly, crossing the road. Be careful. The traffic moves on the left side of the road in this country. Use pedestrian crossings (人行橫道) and do not take any chances when crossing the road.

My next point is about litter (throwing away waste material in a public place). It is an offence (違法行為) to drop litter in the street. When you have something to throw away, please put it in your pocket and take it home, or put it in a litter bin.

Finally, as regards smoking, it is against the law to buy cigarettes or tobacco (煙草) if you are under 16 years of age.

I'd like to finish by saying that if you require any sort of help or assistance, you should contact your local police station, who will be pleased to help you.

Now, are there any questions?

1. The main purpose of this speech would be to _____.
 - A. prepare people for international travel
 - B. declare the laws of different kinds
 - C. give advice to travellers to the country
 - D. inform people of the punishment for breaking laws
2. How many laws are there discussed in the speech?
 - A. Three.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Five.
 - D. Six

3. From the speech we learn that _____.
- A. in this country, if you are under 18 years of age, you may not buy alcohol, but your friend can buy it for you
 B. you may not buy cigarettes or tobacco unless you are above 16 years of age
 C. because the traffic moves on the left side of the road, you must use pedestrian crossings when crossing the road
 D. you can't make noise except at night
4. The underlined word contact in the seventh paragraph means _____.
- A. keep in touch with B. get in touch with C. join D. report
5. Who do you think is most likely to make the speech?
- A. A policeman. B. A lawmaker. C. A teacher. D. A lawyer.

Passage 2

John had bought a packet of cigarettes just before we caught the train and he offered me one as we settled ourselves in our compartment. We were on our way back from a camping holiday; we had lived rough for over a fortnight and even a cigarette was a luxury (奢侈) at that moment.

I felt in my pocket for a box of matches, but could not find any.

"I haven't got any either," said John.

Sitting opposite to us was a man whose face was hidden by a newspaper.

"Excuse me, sir," said John, leaning across. "Could you give me a light, please?"

The newspaper was lowered to reveal a rather elderly man with a stern (严肃的) face.

"This is a non-smoking compartment," the man said. He indicated the notice near the window. We apologized and put away our unlit cigarettes.

The man went on, in a rather more kindly way, to warn us against the dangers of smoking.

"I speak as a doctor," he concluded, and after that he went back to reading his newspaper.

When he got out a few stations later, he left his newspaper behind him. We picked it up, eager to find out what had happened while we were on holiday.

"Just look at this," remarked John, pointing to a photograph. "it's the man who was sitting opposite us." Underneath the photograph was an account of a lunatic (精神病者) who had recently escaped. It appeared that he liked to pretend to be a doctor.

1. The friends had spent their holiday _____.
- A. on a boat B. in a tent C. on a farm D. with an aunt
2. Their holiday had lasted _____.
- A. more than two weeks B. just two weeks
 C. less than two weeks D. a week or two
3. The man _____.
- A. threw his newspaper away
 B. offered them his newspaper
 C. dropped his newspaper
 D. did not take his newspaper with him
4. The two friends read the newspaper _____.
- A. in a hurry B. to look at pictures of famous people
 C. to pass the time D. to check what had happened
5. The man's photograph was in the newspaper because he was _____.
- A. a doctor B. a spaceman C. a madman D. an actor

Passage 3

What's the meaning of "dark horse"? It's someone who wins when no one expects it.

Han Xiaopeng took China's first gold on snow. He became an Olympic "dark horse" by winning the gold medal in men's freestyle aerial skiing(自由式滑雪空中技巧) at Turin in Italy. He made two almost perfect jumps for the highest score. Han had never won a world gold medal before, let alone(更不用說) in the Olympics!

"I never thought this would happen," said the 23-year-old. "I feel like I'm in a dream." It's China's second gold medal at the Turin Olympics. But more important, Han's gold was the country's first ever in a snow sport. In 2002, China's Yang Yang won the gold for speed skating at the winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, US.

Just because Han's win was unexpected doesn't mean that he didn't work hard.

Han grew up in Jiangsu Province. Before he started his training on snow, he used to be an acrobat (雜技演員) at a circus. In 1995, a coach found his talent. The coach, Yang Er'qi, said Han had the agility (靈活性) and courage to be a ski jumper. When Yang first took the 12-year-old to northern China, the boy couldn't swim, skate or ski. But he wasn't afraid of the high platform (跳臺) and kept on training.

Han almost left the sport after hurting his knee months before the Salt Lake Games. In that Olympics he only got 24th. "I was hopeless at that time, but my family and the coach stood firmly(堅強地) behind me, helping me through," he recalled.

Han Xiaopeng worked so hard that he won the gold medal in the Olympics at last. Because of his success, more and more people in China are becoming interested in skiing. We are proud of him and we hope he will have another big success in the next winter Olympics.

1. What does 'dark horse' mean? It means _____.
A. a horse which is dark B. someone who is expected to win
C. a horse which likes living in the dark D. someone whose win is unexpected
2. Where did Han Xiaopeng take China's first gold on snow?
A. In China. B. In Italy. C. In America. D. In Australia.
3. What made the coach, Yang Er'qi, choose Han Xiaopeng to be a ski jumper?
A. He had the agility and wasn't afraid of the high platform.
B. He was good at skiing though he was only 12 years old.
C. He was born in the north of China and liked sports on snow.
D. He had the talent and he had won a world gold medal before.
4. Which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
A. He was 23 when he won the gold medal at the winter Olympics.
B. He made two almost perfect jumps and got the highest score.
C. No one had won the gold before Han Xiaopeng at the winter Olympics.
D. He never gave up even though he had faced many difficulties.
5. What is the best title for this passage?
A. A Dark Horse at the Winter Olympics B. A Wonderful Match
C. A Hopeless Snow Game D. An Exciting Horse Race

Passage 4

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing? Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

"I would never have said to my mom, 'Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?'" says Ballmer, "There was just a complete gap in taste."

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, "To my mother, my best friend."

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents.

"There's still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening," says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College. "In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents."

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving (發展的) roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic (民主的) process that encourages everyone to have a say.

"My parents were on the 'before' side of that change, but today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," explains Mr. Ballmer. "It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now."

1. The underlined word "gulf" in Para.3 most probably means _____.
A. interest B. distance C. difference D. separation
2. Which of the following shows that the generation gap is disappearing?
A. Parents help their children develop interests in more activities.
B. Parents put more trust in their children's abilities.
C. Parents and children talk more about sex and drugs.
D. Parents share more interests with their children.
3. The change in today's parent-child relationship is _____.
A. more confusion among parents
B. new equality between parents and children
C. less respect for parents from children
D. more strictness and authority on the part of parents
4. By saying "today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," the author means that today's parents _____.
A. follow the trend of the change
B. can set a limit to the change
C. fail to take the change seriously
D. have little difficulty adjusting to the change
5. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. describe the difficulties today's parents have met with
B. discuss the development of the parent-child relationship
C. suggest the ways to handle the parent-child relationship
D. compare today's parent-child relationship with that in the past

Ila. Vocabulary and Grammar (30 marks)

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence

1. In those days, we had no phones, so we have to keep in touch _____ writing often.
A. with B. of C. by D. on
2. Kate: Do you think we can get there on time?
Karl: Yes, _____ the truck doesn't break down.
A. even if B. so long as C. unless D. until
3. The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
4. _____ education of _____ young is always _____ hot and serious topic.
A. The, the, a B. The, /, a C. An, the, / D. /, the, /

5. Electricity, like other forms of _____, has greatly increased in price in recent years.
A. pressure B. force C. strength D. energy
6. Ashley: Do you have _____ at home now, Mary?
Bob: No, we still have to get some fruit and tea.”
A. everything B. nothing C. anything D. something
7. It was five o'clock in the afternoon _____ they climbed up to the top of the mountain.
A. since B. when C. that D. until
8. Joan: Good morning. Can I help you?
Chris: I'd like to have this package _____.
A. be mailed B. to be mailed C. to mail D. mailed
9. The heavy snow made _____ for us to go to the party at night.
A. it is impossible B. it impossibly C. is impossible D. it impossible
10. His girlfriend _____ an important part in that movie.
A. made B. played C. brought D. joined
11. I had to _____ because someone else wanted to use the phone.
A. give up B. put up C. ring up D. hang up
12. Are you still here? You _____ home hours ago.
A. should go B. should have gone C. might go D. may have gone
13. _____ the road round to the right and you'll find his house.
A. Follow B. Following C. To follow D. Followed
14. It was the very place _____ the soldiers fought over sixty years ago.
A. that B. where C. which D. there
15. Rachel is a _____ speaker of English.
A. native B. national C. nature D. natural
16. This dress is prettier, but it costs _____ that one.
A. twice more than B. twice as much as C. as much twice as D. twice so much as
17. _____ in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lose
18. Mr. Smith _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether he has finished it.
A. has written B. wrote C. had written D. was writing
19. A table made of steel costs more than _____ made of wood.
A. those B. it C. one D. which
20. Lily: _____, sir?
Johnson: No. Go ahead.
A. May I use your dictionary
B. Do you mind if I use your bike
C. Would you like to open the window
D. May I have a look at your new book
21. Yesterday we visited a modern hospital, around _____ some fruit shops.
A. which is B. it is C. which are D. them are
22. Wearing sunglasses can _____ your eyes from the sun.
A. protect B. prevent C. defend D. care
23. I will give the book to _____ wants to read it.
A. whoever B. whomever C. who D. whom
24. He didn't understand the _____ question, so there was a _____ expression on his face.
A. puzzled; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling C. puzzling; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling
25. He was not an actor, who often appeared on stage, _____ a writer, writing stories.
A. then B. and C. but D. so

26. The new school has been completed. It _____ very beautiful.
 A. is looked B. looked C. has looked D. looks
27. _____ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.
 A. Brave enough students B. Enough brave students
 C. Students brave enough D. Students enough brave
28. Tim: Do you want tea or coffee?
 Sharon: _____. I really don't mind.
 A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither
29. Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.
 A. man did know B. man knew C. didn't man know D. did man know
30. These photographs will show you _____.
 A. what does our village look like B. what our village looks like
 C. how does our village look like D. how our village looks like

IIb. Cloze (10 marks)

All over the world people swim for fun. Swimming is enjoyed by people of all 1 , from the very young to the very old. There are many places for people to swim. Some people swim in lakes, rivers and seas. 2 swim in swimming pools. Many schools, hotels and clubs have swimming pools. Some people have pools of 3 in their yards.

Swimming is one of the best forms of exercise. It can 4 hearts and bodies strong. It can also help blood circulate (循环). Handicapped (残疾的) people can keep their bodies in better condition by swimming 5 they can't enjoy other sports. It is a good idea for parents to let their children learn to swim at an early age. So their children will 6 it for the rest of their lives.

There are many rules for water safety. These rules can help save not only your life 7 the life of a friend. First of all, know 8 . Many schools give swimming lessons to children. Adults can learn to swim at public pools. Another rule to remember is never to swim alone. Always swim with a friend and know 9 in the water at all times. It is best to swim only in 10 places if you are a beginner.

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| 1. | A. areas | B. ages | C. colors | D. walks |
| 2. | A. Some | B. Someone | C. None of them | D. Any person |
| 3. | A. them | B. themselves | C. their own | D. theirs own |
| 4. | A. make | B. let | C. help | D. become |
| 5. | A. but | B. so | C. though | D. so that |
| 6. | A. learn | B. find | C. enjoy | D. enable |
| 7. | A. and also | B. but also | C. but still | D. and yet |
| 8. | A. how swim | B. why swimming | C. how to swim | D. why to swim |
| 9. | A. who is your friend | B. who your friend is | C. where is your friend | D. where your friend is |
| 10. | A. clean | B. clear | C. dangerous | D. safe |

III. Composition (20 marks)

Write an essay of about 150 words on **ONE** of the following topics.

1. Would you prefer to work for a large or small company? Please explain.
2. Should smoking on university campus be banned (禁止)? Please explain.