

Admission/Placement Examination 2012/2013 – ENGLISH (Paper 2)

I. Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Passage A

There has been, in history, a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived to tell the tale. The man's name is James Bartley.

The records to prove his unusual experience are in the British Admiralty (海事法庭).

Bartley was making his first trip on the whaling ship Star of the East. Suddenly the lookout found a huge whale. The whalers knew it was a huge whale by the size of the spray it blew into the air. They lowered their small boats. James Bartley was in the first longboat. The men rowed until they were close to the whale. A harpoon (魚叉) was thrown and it found its mark. It sank into the whale's flesh. The maddened beast jumped out of the water and broke the boat into pieces. When the survivors were picked up, James Bartley was missing.

Shortly before sunset, the whale was finally caught. The sailors tied the whale's carcass to the side of the ship. Because of the hot weather it was important that they cut up the whale right away. Otherwise, the meat would begin to rot and the oil would begin to spoil. When they got to the stomach, they felt something moving about wildly. They thought it would be a big fish still alive inside. But when they opened the stomach they found James Bartley. After this trip, Bartley settled in Gloucester, England, and never returned to sea.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. how to hunt whales for their oil and meat
B. the hard and dangerous lives that whalers had to live
C. the duties of each man on a whaling ship
D. a man who was swallowed by a whale and lived
2. The sailors knew that something was in the whale's stomach because _____.
A. they could feel it moving about wildly
B. the whale seemed very heavy
C. the whale was bulging (鼓起來) at one spot
D. the captain heard Bartley crying for help
3. James Bartley never went to sea again because _____.
A. he wanted different kinds of adventures.
B. of fright and shock
C. he was hurt by the whale
D. he often got seasick
4. The author, in telling James Bartley's story, gives us information by _____.
A. making us laugh
B. talking about whaling in general
C. comparing whaling to other fishing
D. dramatically (戲劇性地) telling what happened
5. The underlined word "carcass" refers to the _____.
A. whale's tail B. whale's stomach
C. dead body of the whale D. whale's side

Passage 2

Perhaps the most famous theory, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistle. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. In other words, we learn our looks—we are not born with them. A baby has generally unformed face features (特徵). A baby, according to Birdwhistle, learns where to set the eyebrows (眉毛) by looking at those around—family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some areas of the United States look so much alike, New Englanders or Southerners have certain common face features that cannot be explained by genetics (遺傳學). The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth; it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after new teeth are set. For many, this can be well into grown-ups. A husband and wife together for a long time often come to look somewhat alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country there are areas where people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York State still less. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than

people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in largely populated areas also smile and greet each other in public less than do people in small towns.

1. Ray Birdwhistle believes physical appearance _____.
A. has little to do with culture
B. has much to do with culture
C. is ever changing
D. is different from place to place
2. According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed _____.
A. before birth
B. as soon as one's teeth are newly set
C. sometime after new teeth are set
D. around 15 years old
3. Ray Birdwhistle can tell what area of the United States a person is from by _____.
A. how much he or she smiles
B. how he or she raises his or her eyebrows
C. what he or she likes best
D. the way he or she talks
4. People who live _____ are more friendly.
A. in largely populated areas B. in New York City
C. in the country D. in the North
5. This passage might have been taken out of a book dealing with _____.
A. physics B. chemistry
C. Geography D. none of the above

Passage 3

When we can see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we come to see how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing, reading and sewing, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant things clearly.

People who are farsighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must get glasses too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

When night falls, colours become fainter to the eye and finally disappear. After your eyes have grown used to the dark, you can see better if you use the sides of your eyes rather than the centers. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing to one side of you, which seems to disappear if you turn your head in its direction. This is because when you turn your head, you are looking at the thing too directly. Men on guard duty sometimes think they see something moving to one side of them. When they turn to look straight at it, they cannot see it any more, and they believe they were mistaken. However, this mistake happens because the center of the eye, which is very sensitive in daylight, is not as sensitive as the sides of the eyes after dark.

1. We don't know that our eyes are of great importance until _____.
A. we think about our eyes B. we cannot see clearly
C. we wear glasses D. we have to do much reading
2. According to the passage, a _____ is more likely to be nearsighted.
A. tailor B. doctor C. guard D. painter
3. Those who suffer from cataracts _____.
A. will become blind B. cannot be cured
C. may be cured D. must move to other places
4. People who are farsighted _____.
A. cannot do a lot of close work without glasses
B. can only see things that are very close to their eyes

- C. have difficulty reading a book if they hold it at arm's length
 D. have the same problem as the nearsighted people
5. To see a small thing at night, it is better to look _____.
 A. with wide open eyes
 B. with half- shut or narrowed eyes
 C. straight at it
 D. in a slightly different direction

Passage 4

Success does not belong to a select (精挑細選的) group of individuals; success belongs to those who are willing to go after it. Success belongs to those who are willing to look fear in the face, eyeball to eyeball, and then do what they have to do. Success belongs to those who realize that there is something more important than their fear.

“Desire is the key to motivation...” Desire is the longing to achieve a vision; without desire you have nothing. If you've lost your vision, or if your desire is not strong, work to clarify your vision, use pictures, write the vision down. Habakkuk said, “Write the vision, and make it plain.” Before you can run with desire, your vision must be plain, it must be clear, and it must be exciting.

“Seventy percent of success in life is showing up.” You can't get your dream job, if you're scared to turn in an application. You won't get the sale, if you don't try. Showing up doesn't guarantee success, but rest assured if you don't show up, you won't succeed. When it comes to your dreams, and the things you desire to achieve in this life, you have to show up.

Thomas J. Watson said, “Would you like me to give you a formula (公式) for success? It's quite simple, really. Double your rate of failure. You are thinking of failure as the enemy of success. But it isn't at all. You can be discouraged by failure or you can learn from it, so go ahead and make mistakes. Make all you can. Because remember that's where you will find success.” Never fear failure, since it is failure that will bring you success. Embrace failure, become a student of failure, learn from failure, and soon you will succeed.

Success is not about doing what the average person can't do; it's about doing what the average person is unwilling to do. And on a deeper level, it's about creating habits that the average person is unwilling to create. It's the habit of doing things with excellence that cause success.

Success is the enjoyment of the journey. You have to enjoy the journey!

Someone once said, “Unless you change how you are, you will always have what you've got.” You have to change...you will change, and you will succeed.

1. If you want to succeed, you should _____.
 A. make efforts to achieve it B. be a special person
 C. face it with fear D. do everything important
2. What's Habakkuk's opinion?
 A. We should make our aims common. B. We should set up a clear target.
 C. We should have motivation. D. Desire is the key to motivation.
3. The main idea of the third paragraph is that _____.
 A. success needs showing up B. 70% of people can succeed
 C. you should show your hope D. you should fight for success
4. Thomas J. Watson encourages us to _____.
 A. retire from failure B. escape from failure
 C. make double mistakes D. grow from failure
5. Which is the best title of the passage? _____.
 A. Success and Failure B. Keys to Success
 C. Several Critical Steps to Success D. Importance of Success

IIa. Vocabulary and Grammar (30 marks)

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence

1. The red bicycle was ___ instead of the blue one.
 A. choose B. chosen C. chose D. choice
2. You may use the room as you like ___ you clean it up afterwards.
 A. so long as B. so far as C. in case D. even if
3. My life was rather dull ___ I decided to move to the city.
 A. unless B. until C. not until D. less

C. Sure. Maybe some other time.

D. Yes, I have to stay at home.

21. Many scientists think that the goal of technology is _____ people with _____ they need to live comfortably.
A. to provide, that B. providing, that C. to provide, what D. providing, what

22. Broadway is the longest street in the world. It _____ from the southern tip of Manhattan to Albany.
A. extends B. extending
C. extended D. extend

23. The price of oil _____ several times in the last two years.
A. have gone up B. has gone up C. went up D. had gone up

24. When the manager arrived, the problem _____.
A. has already solved B. has already been solved
C. had already solved D. had already been solved

25. He's _____ a man that nobody likes him.
A. so stubborn B. such a stubborn C. such stubborn D. too stubborn

26. If you ask me, I will tell you if I _____ the answer.
A. have known B. had known
C. know D. knew

27. It has been five years since I last _____ French.
A. have spoken B. spoke
C. was speaking D. have been speaking

28. Xavier Philippe often spends his evenings _____ upside-down from the ceiling in his room.
A. hanging B. which hanging C. hang D. hung

29. _____ Boston Harbor now, with its dolphins and seals, you would find it hard to believe how polluted it was just a few years ago.
A. Seeing B. Is seeing C. Seen D. It sees

30. A: Thank you for your MP4 player. I'll ask Mary to take it to you soon.
B: _____. I've bought a new one.
A. No hurry B. No way
C. No sense D. No use

Iib. Cloze (10 marks)

Hawking is perhaps the most well-known scientist 1 Einstein. Like Einstein his work 2 the big questions, questions such as *How did the universe begin? Why is the universe the way it is? and How will it end?*

But it is not simply the power of Hawking's mind that has led to his fame. For what many people find most striking about him is the contrast between the 3 of his mind and the weakness of his body.

Born in England in 1942, Hawking had a 4 childhood, and it was not until he was a student at university that his illness started to affect him. Hospital tests showed he was suffering 5 a disease that weakens control over the muscles. The disease gets worse with time and there is no known cure. But Hawking did not 6. He was enjoying life more than before and began to make 7 with his research. He got engaged to a girl 8 Jane Wilde and that engagement (订婚) changed his life. It gave him something to live for.

Hawking started research at Cambridge and went on to hold the same post that another great scientist, Newton, once 9. Over the years his condition has worsened, but even when he finally lost the ability to speak he manage to get round the problem. He now uses a computer that enables him to select words which are then turned into 10. "The only trouble," the English scientist says, "is that it gives me an American accent!"

1. A. for B. since C. before D. until
2. A. puts up with B. gets along with C. deals with D. keeps up with

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3. | A. longth | B. length | C. strongth | D. strength |
| 4. | A. normal | B. normally | C. abnormal | D. abnormally |
| 5. | A. for | B. of | C. from | D. in |
| 6. | A. lose face | B. lose heart | C. lose fame | D. lose luck |
| 7. | A. process | B. progress | C. production | D. procedure |
| 8. | A. calls | B. calling | C. called | D. is called |
| 9. | A. hold | B. holds | C. holding | D. held |
| 10. | A. speech | B. speaking | C. article | D. writing |

III. Composition (20 marks)

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

1. Do you think the “right to die” should be considered a right? Why or why not? Please explain.
2. Write about an extracurricular (課外) or community (社區) activity that you have taken part in and has special significance (意義) for you.