

# TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

December 25, 2011

## PART I DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

*Instructions: You will read a dialogue between two boys named John and Todd. Sometimes John doesn't know what to say. You help him by choosing the most appropriate response from the choices given.*

**John:** (*Yelling*) Oh, my God! I knew it was a bad idea to go to the pub last night. We had a Chemistry final exam this morning and now it is already one o'clock in the afternoon. We are finished! My dad would be so mad if he knew that I did not even show up for the exam.

**Todd:** Oh, boy! Why did we drink so much beer last night?

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| <p><b>John:</b> 1. A) You said that we should relax.<br/>         B) You said we should not drink beer.<br/>         C) You kept ordering cokes one after another.<br/>         D) You said beer was too cold.</p> |
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**Todd:** (*A sigh*) O.K. This is all my fault. What should we do now?

**John:** How would I know?

**Todd:** Take it easy. Let's make up an excuse.

**John:** O.K.

**Todd:** Yes! We could tell the Professor that we went out of town to look after a friend who was sick.

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| <p><b>John:</b> 2. A) I caught a cold.                      B) Go to the doctor.                      C) But where?                      D) By car.</p> |
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**Todd:** A good friend of ours at Da-Yeh University got sick.

**John:** You are a genius in making up stories.

**Todd:** And now we need to decide what illness the friend has.

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| <p><b>John:</b> 3. A) I don't really know him.                      B) That's a good idea. I like it.<br/>         C) Let's call him Loran.                      D) We can say that he's got a bad appetite.</p> |
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**Todd:** Are you crazy? It has to be an illness serious enough to deserve our visit.

**John:** Oh, you are right. So what illness should it be?

**Todd:** Hmm... German measles... One with it has a sudden fever. What do you think?

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| <p><b>John:</b> 4. A) I know nothing about measles.                      B) That sounds good enough.<br/>         C) I felt terrible.                      D) I know nothing about German.</p> |
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**Todd:** Then the guy called us to look after him because his parents are in China.

**John:** Oh, really? He is all alone. How poor?

**Todd:** You dummy! There is no such guy. We are just making it up.

**John:** Sorry. I wasn't thinking clearly because I had too much beer. So then what happened?

**Todd:** What do you mean?

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| <p><b>John:</b> 5. A) What has that to do with missing our final exam?<br/>         B) What do you mean what? Isn't that clear enough?<br/>         C) What better excuse than this? That's excellent!<br/>         D) What am I supposed to do? What should I do?</p> |
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**Todd:** Yes, you are right. So something else had to have happened to stop us from coming back in time.

**John:** That is exactly what I mean?

**Todd:** Good, you are smarter than I thought.

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| <p><b>John:</b> 6. A) That was a good movie, wasn't it? .<br/>         B) Why don't we stop for something to eat?<br/>         C) Let's stop lying and just tell the truth.<br/>         D) Let's say we got a flat tire on our way back.</p> |
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**Todd:** Very good!

**John:** Thank you.

**Todd:** But, couldn't we have gotten the car fixed and still have been able to make it back in time?

**John:** 7. A) Yes, we could. B) No, of course not!  
C) You can't miss it. D) You won't miss one.

**Todd:** Why not?

**John:** Because we were in the middle of nowhere; neither of us knew how to change a flat tire and the batteries of our cell phones were dead.

**Todd:** Right! And then?

**John:** 8. A) And then who would believe this kind of nonsense?  
B) And then we decided to celebrate, so we went to a bar for beer.  
C) And then we had to wait for 3 hours before finally hitching a ride back.  
D) And then the professor picked us up.

**Todd:** Exactly! I couldn't think of anything better!

*\*\*The next day John and Todd went to see the Professor and gave him the story they made up about the sick friend and the flat tire. The Professor listened and smiled and gave them a make-up test. John and Todd were placed in two different classrooms and each given an exam sheet, on which only one question was there-- Which tire? They turned in their exam sheets, feeling shameful and frustrated.*

**Todd:** It is all your fault. Why didn't you think straight and specify which tire was flat!

**John:** Who would have thought that much into the details?

**Todd:** Now we are really finished!

**John:** 9. A) At least we learned a lesson from this. B) Hmm, that's really fun.  
C) I am not good at lying. D) It is not over yet.

**Todd:** What is it?

**John:** Honesty is the best policy.

**Todd:** Exactly.

**John:** 10. A) I think we should go to the Professor and apologize.  
B) Thank you for hearing me out. I feel better now.  
C) We should be more careful in making up stories.  
D) I hope there won't be another time like this.

**Todd:** Good idea. That would at least make us feel better about ourselves.

**John:** Yeah, let's do it.

## **PART II GRAMMAR** 40% (2 points each)

*Instructions: Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the best choice provided. Write your answers on the answer sheet.*

It is debatable \_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_ to spank your child is good \_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_ not. Parents \_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_ different opinions on this issue. Some think that spanking is necessary. A little bit \_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_ pain is nature's way to teach a child of danger, just like \_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_ a hot stove. The child will \_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_ not to do it again. But spanking should \_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_ out of love, after \_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_ the parent should explain to the child what he did wrong and \_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_ him not to repeat the same mistake. But some parents are \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_ spanking. They believe that spanking is actually \_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_ a child to solve a problem with violence. \_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_, they believe that parents could very \_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_ lose control when they are extremely \_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_. Many experts believe that parents should have the right to \_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_ their children. But it is more common these days for neighbors, or even \_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_ own children to report the behavior to the police and claim child abuse. Experts who study this issue have \_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_ that criminals \_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_ with violent acts are nearly all, without exception, victims of violence in childhood. Undeniably, the debate will still \_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_ in the future. The old saying: spare the rod, spoil the child --- does not, however, have as much \_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_ as it once did..

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| 11. A) whoever | B) whether | C) weather | D) which |
| 12. A) nor     | B) and     | C) but     | D) or    |
| 13. A) having  | B) has     | C) have    | D) had   |
| 14. A) about   | B) of      | C) in      | D) on    |

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| 15. A) touching    | B) touch      | C) touched     | D) touches    |
| 16. A) be learning | B) learn      | C) learns      | D) learning   |
| 17. A) being done  | B) do         | C) done        | D) be done    |
| 18. A) which       | B) what       | C) who         | D) when       |
| 19. A) reminded    | B) remind     | C) remain      | D) reminding  |
| 20. A) oppose      | B) object     | C) again       | D) against    |
| 21. A) taught      | B) teaches    | C) teaching    | D) teach      |
| 22. A) Furthermore | B) However    | C) Likewise    | D) Although   |
| 23. A) easy        | B) easily     | C) ease        | D) easier     |
| 24. A) angling     | B) angle      | C) angry       | D) anger      |
| 25. A) discuss     | B) disturb    | C) dispute     | D) discipline |
| 26. A) their       | B) there      | C) theirs      | D) they       |
| 27. A) discover    | B) discovered | C) discovering | D) disturbed  |
| 28. A) charge      | B) charged    | C) charging    | D) changed    |
| 29. A) contrast    | B) connect    | C) continue    | D) consist    |
| 30. A) supporting  | B) supporter  | C) support     | D) supported  |

**PART III READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)**

*Instructions: Read the following two passages and answer all of the questions. Choose the best answers according to what you read in the articles. Write your answers on the answer sheet.*

**Passage A**

- Coffee may appear to be a simple drink, but in reality it is a highly complex product. It is derived from over 1500 chemical substances. Understandably then, the science of coffee requires a multidisciplinary approach involving the fields of genetics, agronomy, botany, physics, mathematics, chemistry, biochemistry, and biology, among others.
  - Coffee science begins with the growing process, where many factors influence the overall quality and chemical composition of the raw coffee bean: the location, altitude and weather of the plantation, the composition of the soil and its fertilization, and finally the cultivation, harvesting and drying methods used.
  - Most of the delightful aromatic character of coffee is the result of the roasting process. The high temperature and increased pressure inside the bean trigger a vast number of chemical reactions. The overall balance of these components is highly sensitive to the roasting time, temperature and technique—parameters which are under the control of the coffee roaster and which make coffee roasting something of an art as well as a science.
  - The first phase of roasting is where heat transfer begins to take place; in other words, the raw bean starts to absorb heat as it slowly dries and **takes on** a yellow color. As the process continues, a pleasant toasted smell begins to develop. In the second roasting phase, the bean puffs up, doubles in size, and becomes a light tan color. Next, as the roasting temperature continues to rise, the color deepens and the bean loses weight and becomes more brittle.
  - Some people may be surprised to learn that coffee aroma is responsible for all its flavor **attributes**, other than sweet, sour, bitter and salt tastes that are sensed by the tongue. A mixture of approximately 25 highly powerful volatile compounds is responsible for most of the experience we know as coffee taste.
  - The amount of caffeine in a cup of coffee varies widely depending on the type and amount of coffee used and the method of preparation, and can range from 40mg - 150mg. Contrary to popular belief, a cup of espresso is lower in caffeine than a cup of brewed coffee due to the fact that there is less contact time between the coffee and water. Caffeine has a well-known mild stimulant effect and its consumption elevates neural activity in the brain. Because it **enhances** cognitive performance students like to drink caffeinated drinks before big exams. It can also postpone fatigue and increase the body's capacity for exercise and physical endurance.
31. Which of the following title best expresses the main idea of the passage?
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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) The Effects of Drinking Coffee | B) The Pleasure of Drinking Coffee |
| C) The Complexity of Coffee       | D) The Aromas of Coffee            |

32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- Coffee science involves many scientific fields.
  - Coffee science involves chemistry only.
  - The taste of coffee is completely decided by the tongue.
  - The chemical composition of coffee beans is not affected by roasting time.
33. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE** about the smell of coffee?
- It is mainly decided by the weather conditions in which the coffee was grown.
  - It is primarily decided by the process in which the beans were roasted.
  - It is primarily decided by the altitude at which the coffee plants were grown.
  - It is mainly decided by the soil in which the coffee plants were grown.
34. What does paragraph 4 mainly discuss?
- What smells develop during the roasting process.
  - What color coffee beans become during the roasting process
  - What size coffee beans become during the roasting process.
  - What happens to coffee beans during the roasting process.
35. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE**?
- Drinking coffee will not increase physical endurance.
  - Coffee beans that have been roasted become heavier.
  - Coffee beans become 3 times as big after roasting.
  - The science of coffee involves many different branches of science.
36. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE**?
- A cup of espresso is lower in caffeine than a cup of brewed coffee.
  - A cup of espresso is higher in caffeine than a cup of brewed coffee.
  - The growing conditions do not affect the taste of coffee.
  - The composition of the soil does not affect the taste of coffee much.
37. What does **takes on** mean in paragraph 4?
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| A) hardens | B) gives | C) leaves | D) gains |
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38. What does **attributes** mean in paragraph 5?
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|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| A) measures | B) characteristics | C) mixtures | D) experiences |
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39. What does **enhances** mean in paragraph 6?.
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|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| A) controls | B) slows | C) improves | D) affects |
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40. According to the passage, which of the following statements **CANNOT** be **INFERRED**?
- The acidity of water used in brewing effects how much caffeine goes into a cup.
  - The amount of coffee powder effects how much caffeine goes into a cup.
  - The method of brewing effects how much caffeine goes into a cup.
  - The length of brewing time effects how much caffeine goes into a cup.

### Passage B

- When you catch your child in a lie, it's natural to feel hurt, angry and **frustrated**. But lying is normal. It's wrong, but it's normal. In fact, we all do it to some degree. Consider how adults use lies in their daily lives. When we're stopped for speeding, we often **minimize** what we've done wrong because we're hoping to avoid getting a ticket. But why do kids lie?
- First off, kids lie to establish their identity among peers. Let's say you have a 16-year-old who isn't allowed to wear makeup, but all her friends are wearing it. So she wears it outside the house, and then lies to you about it, claiming that she didn't. Lying may become a way for her to have you believe she's following your rules and still do "normal" teen activities when she is outside with her friends.
- Secondly, kids lie to get attention. When a small boy says, "Mommy, I just saw Santa fly by the window," this is a way to get her parent to **inquire** further and to talk to her. Please be reminded that the whole Santa business is in the first place—a wild imagination all over the world. Thirdly, a kid may lie to avoid hurting other's feelings. In some ways, adults actually teach kids how to lie when we say, "Tell Grandma you like the present even if you don't,

because it will hurt her feelings otherwise.” We are actually teaching our kids how to bend the truth.

4. Fourthly, most kids lie at one time or another to get out of trouble. Let’s say maybe they broke a window accidentally. If they don’t have another way out, rather than suffer the consequences, they lie to avoid getting into trouble by telling parents that they did not do it or the window just broke by itself.
5. In fact, sometimes **it** is the only way kids know how to solve a problem; it’s almost like a faulty survival skill for kids. It’s really the parent’s job to differentiate the type of lie their child has told, and to make sure that it isn’t connected to unsafe, illegal or risky behavior. If kids are lying about something that’s risky or illegal or really unsafe, you definitely have to address it. And if it’s to the point of being really significant—like a lie about risky sexual behavior, drugs, or other harmful activities—you may need to seek some help from a professional.
41. What does the passage mainly discuss?  
 A) the art of lying                                B) the consequences of lying  
 C) reasons why kids lie                        D) reasons why parents lie
42. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?  
 A) Lying is normal and harmless.  
 B) Some kids may lie about things to avoid punishment.  
 C) Parents should never lie in order to set a good example.  
 D) It is all right to lie about risky behavior.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?  
 A) Lying about a present you don’t like is to avoid hurting the present-giver’s feelings.  
 B) Parents never need to seek professional help for their children’s lying.  
 C) Children should not lie even if doing so will hurt another’s feelings..  
 D) Kids lie to get themselves into trouble because they want parents’ attention.
44. Which one of the following types of lies was not mentioned in the passage?  
 A) Lying in order to not hurt someone’s feelings.  
 B) Lying in order to get attention from someone.  
 C) Lying in order to avoid getting punished.  
 D) Lying in order to get someone else in trouble.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** about kids lying?  
 A) Kids lie in order to solve a problem they cannot handle.  
 B) Kids lie because they think that it is fun to fool others.  
 C) Kids lie because they can’t tell the real from the imaginary.  
 D) Kids lie because they want to be just like adults.
46. What does **frustrated** mean in paragraph 1?  
 A) free                                B) disappointed                                C) ignored                                D) tired
47. What does **minimize** mean in paragraph 1?  
 A) stop                                B) make apologies for                                C) forgive                                D) make less bad
48. What does **inquire** mean in paragraph 3?  
 A) ignore                                B) lie                                C) punish                                D) ask
49. What does **it** refer to in paragraph 5?  
 A) talking                                B) skill                                C) trouble                                D) lying
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be **INFERRED**?  
 A) Parents should teach their kids how best to lie and get away with it  
 B) Parents lie more to their children than children lie to their parents.  
 C) Some lies by children are harmless while others should be handled in a serious manner.  
 D) Lying can never be corrected and should be accepted.