

TUNG HAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

英文 A

JULY 23, 2011

I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: The following are two dialogues between friends. Choose the response that best fits the context. It is advisable that you refer to the previous sentence and the one that follows when deciding on your answer.

Dialogue 1

Alice: You look really tired, Henry.

Henry: I am. I don't have enough energy to study today.

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| Alice: 1. | A) What did you do that makes you so tired? |
| | B) What on earth are you talking about? |
| | C) What are you trying to tell me? |
| | D) What should I do to help you? |

Henry: Well, it's because of my part-time job. It's almost two o'clock before I leave work every night. I just don't get enough sleep.

Alice: That's terrible! You're working too many hours.

Henry: I know. I can't even wake up in time for my morning classes. And I'm worried that I might fail many courses because of my poor attendance.

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| Alice: 2. | A) Well, it's hard to believe. |
| | B) Well, that's out of the question. |
| | C) You can't go on living like that! |
| | D) You should tell me what to do. |

Henry: You're telling me! I'm trying to cut down the hours for work and get a balance between work and school. But it doesn't seem to work. I still feel tired most of the time while studying.

Alice: Oh, really? Then maybe you should quit and find something better...something that doesn't take up too much time.

Henry: Yeah. I guess you're right. That way I can have more time for myself. And I'll be able to concentrate on my schoolwork. I'm a student after all.

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| Alice: 3. | A) You've got it. | B) So what? |
| | C) Are you serious? | D) It's none of your business. |

Henry: But I'm worried about my exams. Our final is around the corner and I've fallen behind at school. I wonder if you could help me with some courses, especially English. I know you're doing really well with English.

Alice: Of course. You're my best friend. Shall we start with English, then?

Henry: Certainly. But my problem is that I don't even know what goes wrong with my English. It just never seems to be improving. I really need your advice.

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| Alice: 4. | A) Maybe you could talk to your teachers about your problem. |
| | B) Maybe we could try to meet some foreign friends online. |
| | C) Maybe you should pick up other language rather than English. |
| | D) Maybe we should meet regularly to find out about your problem. |

Henry: I think it's a great idea. I'd love to study English with you every week. How about meeting at the Starbucks near school at 10 A.M. on Tuesdays?

Alice: I'm usually busy on Tuesdays. Could we meet on Wednesday instead?

Henry: Wednesday is fine with me. So shall we start from next week?

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| Alice: 5. | A) You've gone too far! | B) You have a deal! |
| | C) You're asking too much! | D) You're out of your mind! |

Henry: Thank you so much. You're such a good friend.

Dialogue 2

Jim: Sara, you sounded quite upset when I talked to you on the phone last night. Tell me what's the problem?

Sara: Oh...I don't think you'll be interested.

Jim: 6. A) Problems are everywhere. Don't make a fuss.
B) Come on! I'm your friend. You can count on me.
C) You've got a big problem. How can I help you?
D) Is that so? I think I'll be really interested in your problem.

Sara: OK. It's Ken. He's fun to be with, but he's the cheapest guy I've ever gone out with.

Jim: 7. A) I just knew it. B) He is a terrible guy.
C) Why? What did he do? D) Really? Did you like him?

Sara: Last night we went to a movie. I bought the tickets while he parked the car.

Jim: So?

Sara: Well, he didn't pay me back for his ticket. Then he went to the snack bar and came back with popcorn and soda...for himself! He never even asked me if I wanted anything!

Jim: 8. A) I've never heard of it. B) That sounds pretty bad.
C) He shouldn't have eaten so much. D) You should have parked the car.

Sara: I know. He makes me so mad. What should I do?

Jim: 9. A) There's nothing I can do for you.
B) Why don't you tell him how you feel?
C) You're banging your head against the wall.
D) You should start looking for a new boyfriend!

Sara: But I really like him. Leaving him will break my heart. Do you think he'll behave better if I tell him how I felt?

Jim: If you ask me, I'll say forget it. Don't expect a person to change himself to please you. You'd better change yourself or get another man who can live up to your standard.

Sara: I think you're quite right about that. When it comes to a steady relationship, I should be more practical.

Jim: 10. A) Absolutely! B) Nonsense!
C) It'll be fine. D) It makes sense.

Sara: I'll do as what you suggest. Thank you for hearing me out.

II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 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.

The popularity of Chinese cuisines (11) spread around the world with different degrees of variation. Stir-frying, pan-frying, and deep-frying tend to be (12) common Chinese cooking techniques used in this cuisine, which are all (13) using a wok. The food also has a reputation for high levels of MSG to (14) the flavor. The symptoms of a so-called Chinese restaurant syndrome or "Chinese food syndrome" have been (15) to a glutamate sensitivity. However, carefully controlled scientific studies have not demonstrated such negative (16) of glutamate. Market forces and customer demand have encouraged many restaurants (17) "MSG Free" or "No MSG" menus.

American Chinese cuisine often uses ingredients not native and very (18) used in China. One such example is the common use of western broccoli (19) Chinese broccoli in American Chinese cuisine. Even more divergent are American stir-fry dishes inspired by Chinese food that may contain brown rice instead of white, with grated cheese. And milk products are almost always absent (20) traditional Chinese food.

Ming Tsai, the owner of the Blue Ginger restaurant in Wellesley, Massachusetts, said that American Chinese restaurants typically try to have food (21) three to five regions of China at one time. When asked by a CNN interviewer about (22) American Chinese foods "stand as its own cuisine," Tsai said: "I don't think so. Chinese-American cuisine is "dumbed-down" Chinese food. It's (23) for the wrong reasons, to be blander, thicker and (24) for the American public."

Most American Chinese establishments (25) to non-Chinese customers with menus written in English or containing pictures. In some Chinese restaurants, there are separate Chinese-language menus (26). These menus typically feature delicacies like liver, chicken feet or other exotic dishes, (27) might (28) Western customers. In New York's Chinatown, the restaurants (29) for having a "phantom" menu with food preferred by ethnic Chinese, but (30) by non-Chinese Americans.

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| 11. A) has | B) have | C) had | D) having |
| 12. A) the | B) the most | C) the more | D) most |
| 13. A) easy doing | B) being easily done | C) easy done | D) easily done |
| 14. A) enhances | B) enhancing | C) enhanced | D) enhance |
| 15. A) attribute | B) attributing | C) attributed | D) attributes |
| 16. A) affect | B) effects | C) effect | D) efficient |
| 17. A) offering | B) offers | C) to offer | D) offer |
| 18. A) rare | B) rarely | C) raring | D) raw |
| 19. A) instead | B) instead of | C) beside | D) besides |
| 20. A) to | B) at | C) from | D) for |
| 21. A) represent | B) represents | C) represented | D) representing |
| 22. A) whether | B) wither | C) whatever | D) weather |
| 23. A) adapt | B) adapted | C) adopt | D) adopted |
| 24. A) sweeten | B) sweet | C) sweeter | D) sweetie |
| 25. A) caters | B) catered | C) cater | D) catering |
| 26. A) available | B) avail | C) avoid | D) availing |
| 27. A) that | B) which | C) in that | D) in which |
| 28. A) deters | B) deterring | C) deter | D) deterred |
| 29. A) were known | B) known | C) being known | D) was known |
| 30. A) been disliked | B) being disliked | C) dislike | D) disliked |

III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

Instructions: Read the following two passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

Passage 1

- When it comes to sleep, you may assume there are only two conceivable states of being: asleep and awake. But the truth is that we experience different levels, or stages, of sleep each night. These can broadly be defined as rapid-eye-movement (REM) sleep—the state in which the mind generates dreams—and non-REM sleep, which itself is broken up into subcategories of light and deep sleep. Each sleep stage is vital to maintaining health, and understanding how they function can help us avoid potentially harmful sleep disorders and ensure that we receive sufficient rest.
- The initial stage of sleep can almost be considered drowsiness rather than true sleep, as you are about halfway between sleep and wakefulness. Stage 1 lasts for only five or ten minutes, and you may be easily awakened during this time. In stage 2, you experience a light sleep, and this period lasts a bit longer, around 20 minutes. Your heartbeat slows and your body starts to cool down, but you can still be easily woken by external **stimuli**, such as a car honking on the street.

3 It is not until you reach stage 3 that you can be said to experience “deep” sleep, and if someone wakes you up from stage 3, you will be noticeably disoriented. Stage 4 is a similar but slightly deeper level of sleep. Your body is now very relaxed, but this is also the stage when some people sleepwalk or talk in their sleep. Together, stages 3 and 4 last a little more than half an hour and are essential for restoring the energy your body **exerted** throughout the day, which occurs as blood flow is diverted from the brain to the muscles.

4 Dreams are typically absent from stages 1 through 4, but this changes during the fifth sleep stage, called rapid-eye-movement sleep because your eyes tend to flutter under your eyelids when you dream. Also, in contrast to the deep-sleep stages, your heart and **respiration** rates increase during the REM stage. Over the span of an average eight-hour night, you pass through each sleep stage, including REM, four or five times, thus experiencing four to five dreaming sessions.

5 Each stage of sleep benefits our well-being. For example, the dreams you have during REM sleep assist your brain in organizing and processing emotions, memories, and stress. Yet deep sleep (primarily stage 4) is most important, for the profound relaxation your body enjoys during deep sleep strengthens your immune system, hones your mental acuity, and, for children, ensures that proper amounts of growth hormones are released. This is why people have likely told you hundreds of times that a good night’s sleep is **crucial** to good health.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) why dreaming is important for our health
 - B) what happens during the different sleep stages
 - C) how REM sleep is different from other sleep stages
 - D) how lack of sleep affects the mind and body
32. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A) Dreams involve eye movement in stage 5.
 - B) The heartbeat increases in stage 5.
 - C) People experience all the sleep stages several times during sleep.
 - D) Stage 5 is distinctively different from all the other stages of sleep.
33. According to the passage, why is deep sleep particularly important for children?
- A) It makes it possible for them to concentrate better in school.
 - B) It helps them deal with the stress from their daily lives.
 - C) It allows them to strengthen their immune system.
 - D) It promotes normal functioning of certain hormones.
34. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a description of light sleep?
- A) Sleepwalking may occur.
 - B) The sleeper does not dream.
 - C) Loud noises may awaken the sleeper.
 - D) The sleeper’s heart rate slows down.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A) Only deep sleep benefits our health.
 - B) It’s hard for us to be woken in stage 2.
 - C) Stage 4 helps us relax and bring back energy.
 - D) When we reach stage 5, we’ll stay there all night.
36. Which of the following words best replaces **respiration** in paragraph 4?
- A) movement
 - B) blood
 - C) breathing
 - D) pulse
37. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about stage 4 of sleep?
- A) People spend more time in this stage than in the other stages.
 - B) It is less important for one’s physical health than REM sleep.
 - C) The body is more relaxed during this stage than any others.
 - D) Extremely deep sleepers may experience dreams during this stage.

38. What does **stimuli** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) things that cause a response
 B) things that cool things down
 C) things that make you sleep
 D) things that slows heartbeat
39. What does **exerted** mean in paragraph 3?
 A) wasted
 B) used
 C) sent
 D) had
40. What does **crucial** mean in paragraph 5?
 A) basic
 B) important
 C) harmful
 D) relaxing

Passage 2

- 1 There are many theories of humor which attempt to explain what would be considered humorous and what social functions it serves. Nevertheless, the vast majority of people consider humor to be a very healthy behavior. It helps avoid problems, enhance understanding among people in the same group, and smooth the **hardship** of life.
- 2 A sense of humor is usually needed to make a serious point. Winston Churchill for example, is well known for his sense of humor in the speeches given in the parliament. Along this line, American philosopher Will Rogers once said: when I die, I want to go peacefully like my Grandfather did, in his sleep -- not screaming, like the passengers in his car. His grandfather's death is of course a tragic event. But when Rogers comments on this, he uses a humorous way of putting it, and makes death seems less difficult to take.
- 3 One type of social function is to build up **solidarity**. People in the same group might joke on the very nature of what they do and not being offended about it. For example, lawyer jokes constitute a huge category among all types of jokes. Here is one below. A client asks his lawyer: "How much do you charge for counseling?" The lawyer replies: "I charge five hundred dollars for three questions." "Isn't that expensive?" complains the client. "Yes, what is your third question?" says the lawyer. Funny as **it** is, the joke could cause **hostility**, an unfriendly feeling, if you are an outsider from the lawyer group.
- 4 Another function of jokes is to point out a reality and makes it easier to take. For example, there are a Christian preacher and a Catholic priest, whose cars crash into each other badly. Miraculously, none of them are hurt. The preacher steps out of the car and says to the priest: "It must be an act of God that saved us. I think He clearly wants us to make peace with each other." The priest agrees, takes out a bottle of whisky, and says to the preacher: "Let's have a toast to peace. You'll drink half of it, and then I'll finish the rest." The preacher gladly agrees and finishes the first half. When he hands the bottle to the priest, the priest just stands there. "Aren't you going to drink?" the preacher asks. To **which** the priest replies: "Nope, I am waiting for the police to come." This joke points out the harsh fact that preachers and priests sometimes do not get along well because of their respective religious differences; and yet, the hostility is understood and laughed away. As the above examples indicate, humor can soften a hard feeling and make a difficult situation easier to take.
41. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this passage?
 A) Humor contains a great deal of social functions.
 B) A lawyer's counseling fee is always very high.
 C) Catholic priests do not like Christian preachers.
 D) Many people do not have the sensitivity for humor.

42. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?
 A) Politicians always have a sense of humor.
 B) It takes a good sense to understand humor.
 C) People should not joke above death.
 D) Humor can be used to lighten things of serious nature.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 A) The lawyer in the joke charges a fair amount of money.
 B) Humor never offends, regardless of who the audience is.
 C) Humor can build up understanding within the same group.
 D) The preacher does not drink any of the whisky offered to him.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 A) The Catholic priest outwits the Christian preacher in the end.
 B) Humor is sometimes meant to go beyond what has been literally said.
 C) The lawyer joke could cause unpleasant feelings outside a lawyer group.
 D) Humor does not help us to make a difficult situation easier.
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 A) Churchill is noted for his sense of humor in the speeches he made.
 B) Both of the priest and the preacher are arrested by the police.
 C) Humor should not be taken literally word by word as it is.
 D) Lawyers might not mind another lawyer joking about their job.
46. What does **hardship** mean in paragraph 1?
 A) difficulty B) situation C) experience D) practice
47. What does **hostility** mean in paragraph 3?
 A) bad attitude B) warm attitude C) eagerness D) reluctance
48. What does **it** refer to in paragraph 3?
 A) the lawyer group B) the lawyer fee C) the question D) the joke
49. Which of the following statements is **IMPLIED**, but not directly stated, in paragraph 3?
 A) Teachers wouldn't joke about themselves with other teachers.
 B) People always enjoy joking about other people's death.
 C) People can usually take the joke made by people from the same group.
 D) People with different religions would eventually get along.
50. What does **which** refer to in paragraph 4?
 A) The question asked by the priest. B) The question asked by the preacher.
 C) The bottle of whisky from the priest. D) The police car on the way.