

TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

December, 2010

PART I DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)

Instructions: You will read a dialogue between a boy named Ken and a girl named Ann. Sometimes Ken doesn't know what to say. You help him by choosing the most appropriate response from the choices given.

Ken: (*Hurriedly*) Sorry, I'm late. On my way here, I ran into our English teacher Ms. Lin. She asked me if we had any problems with the oral we're going to do tomorrow. I didn't dare to tell her we're just going to work on it, so I smiled and told her we were fine.

Ann: Oh, boy! Did she believe you?

- Ken:** 1. A) I've never thought of that. I've always done my assignments.
 B) I believed her. She gave me a serious look and told me to work hard.
 C) Trust me. We've already done many presentations together.
 D) I think so. She patted on my shoulder and wished us good luck.

Ann: (*A sigh of relief*) Thank God! I don't want her to know we haven't prepared for it yet.

Ken: Neither do I.

Ann: Let's start working on it!

Ken: O.K.

Ann: We're supposed to do a 5-minute dialogue between a boy and a girl. Is it all right that we write one together and then memorize it?

- Ken:** 2. A) Sure. B) No sweat. C) Well done. D) It's important.

Ann: Do you mind if we wrote a story first and then changed it to a dialogue? That'd be easier.

Ken: No, not at all. Let's do that.

Ann: Do you have any idea?

- Ken:** 3. A) I can't think of any. Can you? B) That's a good idea. I like it.
 C) Yes, it takes a lot of time. D) Maybe I've told you that.

Ann: Hmm. How about this? A man asks a fortune teller about his love life. You play the man and I the fortune teller.

Ken: Not bad! But can we switch the roles? I play the fortune teller and you ask me about your love life.

Ann: O.K., fine with me. I play a girl who's been dumped by her boyfriend recently and goes ask a fortune teller to help her get him back. What do you think?

- Ken:** 4. A) Yes, Ms. Lin will like it. B) No, never heard of it.
 C) That's good! Go on. D) I don't know her. I'm not sure.

Ann: The fortune teller's a con-man. All he wants is money. He can't tell fortune at all, but he can read people's mind. In order to make the girl trust him, he tells her several things about her before she tells him.

Ken: What things?

Ann: For example, she's a student, she's rich, and she just falls out of love.

Ken: I know what you mean.

Ann: Oh, yeah? Tell me what you know.

- Ken:** 5. A) The girl's boyfriend didn't tell the fortune teller anything about her.
 B) The fortune teller's a real genius, so he's had thousands of customers.
 C) These things could be guessed easily from the girl's appearance.
 D) I've always wanted to tell you about it, but I've been very busy.

Ann: You got it.

Ken: Can I continue the story?

Ann: Sure. Be my guest.

- Ken:** 6. A) I invited the girl over last night. She's so pretty. I think I've fallen in love with her.
 B) Then the girl trusts him, tells him her story, and asks him if her boyfriend still loves her.
 C) Thank you very much. I'd love to come. Can I bring some beer and snack over?
 D) I think Ms. Lin likes our presentation. Let's go to McDonald's and celebrate.

Ann: Very good!

Ken: Thank you.

Ann: You sounded as if you had seen a fortune teller before. Have you ever seen one?

Ken: 7. A) Yes, I've seen him. B) No, of course not!
C) Thanks, but no thanks. D) You won't miss one.

Ann: (*Laughs*) Just kidding. Let's continue. The fortune teller won't answer her question immediately.

Ken: So she has to give him NT\$500 to make him talk.

Ann: Right! And then?

Ken: 8. A) He won't take the money, but he should tell her something.
B) He won't take the money, but she's the only one he loves.
C) He takes the money and says he has met her before.
D) He takes the money and says her boyfriend might still love her.

Ann: Then, she asks him how she can get him back.

Ken: He says that'll be very hard since her boyfriend's mother wants him to marry another girl.

Ann: I like it, but how does the girl react when she hears that?

Ken: 9. A) Well, she starts to cry. B) Hmm, that's really fun.
C) Er...she'll fall out of love. D) Oh, she's very rich.

Ann: And asks the fortune teller to stop him from marrying that girl, right?

Ken: Right! Then again the fortune teller doesn't say anything.

Ann: So the girl has to pay him NT\$500 AGAIN!

Ken: Exactly.

Ann: Oh, Ken. I like working with you. I think we make a terrific team!

Ken: 10. A) I like the story, too. Where did you get the idea?
B) Thank you for hearing me out. I feel better now.
C) The feeling's mutual, Ann. You've gotten great ideas!
D) You said we students should work hard. Didn't you?

Ann: Thank you. Let's finish the story and write a dialogue on it.

Ken: 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.

People are culture animal. Children sense __11__ them this culture—this network of agreements, customs, habits, and rules __12__ the adults together. They want to understand __13__ and be a part of it. They watch very __14__ what people around them are doing and want to do the __15__. They want to do right, __16__ they are convinced that they can't do right. Thus children __17__ misbehave seriously in church; __18__ sit as quietly as they can. The example of all those grownups __19__ contagious. Some mysterious ritual is going __20__, and children, who like rituals, want to be part of it. __21__ the same way, the little children at concerts or operas, __22__ they may fidget a little, or perhaps take a nap now __23__ then, rarely make any disturbance. __24__ all those grownups sitting there, neither moving __25__ talking, it is the most natural thing __26__ the world to imitate them. Children who live among adults who are habitually courteous to __27__ and to them, will soon learn to be courteous __28__. Children who live __29__ people who speak a certain way will speak that way __30__ much we may try to tell them that speaking that way is bad or wrong.

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| 11. A) around | B) in | C) across | D) among |
| 12. A) bind | B) bound | C) binding | D) to bind |
| 13. A) why | B) it | C) them | D) what |
| 14. A) observantly | B) observant | C) obvious | D) obviously |
| 15. A) rules | B) work | C) ways | D) same |

16. A) otherwise B) unless C) so D) since
 17. A) always B) rarely C) instead D) since
 18. A) who B) they C) those D) whoever
 19. A) have B) has C) are D) is
 20. A) to B) on C) out D) over
 21. A) In B) At C) Of D) So
 22. A) never B) since C) though D) ever
 23. A) but B) or C) and D) also
 24. A) And B) With C) Together D) Both
 25. A) nor B) or C) not D) and
 26. A) in B) on C) at D) for
 27. A) the ones B) the others C) each one D) each other
 28. A) so B) too C) either D) neither
 29. A) within B) of C) around D) at
 30. A) whether B) how C) however D) even

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

- 1 Next autumn, on a clear moonless night, go out to a dark place away from city lights. Gaze across millions of miles of space and try to spot Saturn in the eastern sky. Using a star chart to help you, look for a large, diamond-shaped group of four stars, part of the **constellation** Pegasus, in the east. Just below and to the right of the diamond is a bright, yellowish object that doesn't twinkle or flicker—Saturn.
- 2 The solar system has nine planets. Saturn, the most distant planet **visible** to the naked eye, is the sixth planet from the sun. Saturn is the largest planet after Jupiter. About 840 Earths could fit inside it. Yet Saturn is relatively lightweight. It would float on water, if you could find an ocean big enough to hold it. Saturn is made mostly of gases—hydrogen and helium. Lower in its atmosphere are liquids. The planet core may be solid.
- 3 Saturn is surrounded by a dull, yellow haze. But beneath its pale veil, the planet is hopping! Winds race around Saturn's equator faster than 1,500 feet per second. That's about ten times stronger than a hurricane on Earth. And Saturn is cold! Temperatures there can drop to an estimated -300°F.
- 4 Big, cold, and full of gas, Saturn is slower than Earth in one way but faster in another. Saturn takes about 30 Earth years to **orbit** the sun. Earth takes only one year. But Saturn rotates on its axis every 10 hours and 30 minutes. Earth takes 24 hours to rotate.
- 5 And those rings! Other planets—Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune—have cosmic hula hoops, but theirs are small compared to Saturn's. Scientists aren't sure why Saturn's rings are so big. They do know the rings contain trillions of ice particles. The particles range from dust size to large-building size.
- 6 The final count isn't in yet, but scientists believe Saturn has at least 20 moons—more than any other planet. Titan, the largest, is the only moon in the solar system that has an atmosphere. Titan's air contains no oxygen. And at around -292°F, the temperature on Titan is much too cold to support life. But Titan does have methane and other organic materials found in living things. Scientists believe that Titan's conditions may have been similar to Earth's during Earth's formation. If so, what we learn about Saturn and its moons may reveal information about our own planet.
31. Which of the following title best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 A) How to Locate Saturn in the Sky B) How Saturn Was Formed
 C) Facts About Saturn D) A Comparison between Earth and Saturn

32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A) Saturn is the second largest planet in the solar system.
 B) The entire planet Saturn is made of hydrogen and helium.
 C) Saturn is heavier than Earth.
 D) Saturn is larger than Jupiter.
33. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE** about the location of Saturn?
- A) It is located in the center of a diamond-shaped group of four stars.
 B) It is part of the constellation of Pegasus.
 C) You can find it in the eastern sky in autumn.
 D) All of the above are true.
34. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE** about the movement of Saturn?
- A) It takes about 30 times longer than Earth does to orbit the sun.
 B) It takes much longer to rotate on its axis than Earth does.
 C) Its speed of rotation is similar to that of Earth.
 D) It does not move at all.
35. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE** about rings?
- A) Saturn is not the only planet that has rings.
 B) Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune do not have rings.
 C) Saturn's rings are made of gases.
 D) All of the above are true.
36. According to the passage, which one of the following is **TRUE** about the moons of Saturn?
- A) Scientists know that Saturn has only 20 moons.
 B) The largest moon of Saturn is called Titan.
 C) The atmosphere of the largest moon of Saturn contains oxygen.
 D) Learning about Saturn's moons helps little to understand Earth.
37. What does **constellation** mean in paragraph 1?
- A) a group of stars
 B) a group of diamonds
 C) a group of yellowish objects
 D) a kind of star charts
38. What does **visible** mean in paragraph 2?
- A) measurable
 B) countable
 C) valuable
 D) seeable
39. What does **orbit** mean in paragraph 4?
- A) rise
 B) circle
 C) catch
 D) return
40. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be **INFERRED**?
- A) Titan might have had organic materials to support life.
 B) Other moons in the solar system may also have atmospheres.
 C) Titan is very much like the moon of Earth.
 D) Saturn might have more than 20 moons.

Passage B

- 1 Child abuse is the mistreatment of infants, children, and adolescents by their parents or other caretakers. Countless numbers of children are abused around the world every day. Children of any age can be victims of child abuse. Those below the age of 3 are at the greatest risk.
- 2 Child abuse can be mild or severe. It may consist of any of the following types of abuse or a combination of several types. Physical abuse is intentional injury. The child may have bruises, burns, broken bones, or injuries to the head. The term "**battered** child" describes a child with many such injuries in different parts of the body. Sexual abuse is the sexual molestation of a child by an older person. In most cases the molesters are friends, neighbors, or relatives of the child. Nutritional deprivation occurs when food or drink is not given to children, so that they do not grow and thrive properly. Emotional **deprivation** occurs when a child is constantly rejected and "picked on." The child feels threatened and does not get the love and understanding that she or he deserves. Parental neglect refers to situations in which parents do not give their children the right food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and protection from accidents.

- 3 Adults who abuse children come from all parts of society—from different ethnic, geographic, religious, educational and economic groups. It is difficult to understand why these adults use violence against children or why they fail to love and protect them. Many of these adults were abused as children themselves. **They** are immature, unstable, lonely, and unloved. They cannot control their violent outbursts, and they repeat what was done to them in the past. They may want to give the love that they did not get as children, but they are unable to do so. The child may be both loved and hated, which confuses the child.
- 4 Certain situations increase the risk of child abuse. These situations are unemployed parents, financial difficulty, a poor relationship between the parents, parents who drink too much alcohol or who use drugs, and single parents who are overwhelmed by their responsibilities. These problems cause stress and tension, which is sometimes expressed in neglect or violence toward the children.
- 5 Recently enormous interest in preventing child abuse has developed. There are many sources of help for abused children. Children's protective services and family courts are available to help abused children and their families. In cases of severe child abuse, a child may be temporarily removed from the home for safety and psychological help. Parents who abuse children need help, too. They can get it through therapy, which can give support and teach them to be better parents.
41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 A) the growing interest in child abuse prevention B) case studies of child abuse
 C) the types and possible causes of child abuse D) methods to identify child abuse
42. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
 A) In most cases, sexual abusers are the people who the children know.
 B) Children who do not grow properly due to lack of food are victims of emotional deprivation.
 C) Not giving children the things they want or need is a good way to train independence.
 D) Constantly making the child feel unloved is too mild to be considered as child abuse.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
 A) Only parents who are poor and uneducated abuse their children.
 B) Most abusive parents know what they are doing and do it on purpose.
 C) Some parents abuse their children simply out of their personal hatred.
 D) Many parents who abuse their children had a troubled past themselves.
44. According to the passage, which one of the following can increase the risk of child abuse?
 A) parents who lose their jobs B) parents who are not well educated
 C) parents who lack family planning D) parents who have too much money
45. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** about abused children?
 A) They will abuse their own children in the future.
 B) They cannot control their own violent outbursts.
 C) They may be confused by adults' behaviors.
 D) They are unable to love their parents.
46. What does **battered** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) beaten B) abandon C) angered D) bitter
47. What does **deprivation** mean in paragraph 2?
 A) devotion B) disturbance C) differentiation D) denial
48. What does **They** refer to in paragraph 3?
 A) children who are abused B) children who abuse themselves
 C) adults who were abused in childhood D) all parts of the society
49. According to the passage, when cases of child abuse occur,
 A) parents should be removed from home for safety reasons.
 B) parents should be brought to family courts to be punished.
 C) parents should be punished by children protection services.
 D) parents should accept therapy to become better parents.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be **INFERRED**?
 A) Cases of child abuse are getting more and more severe.
 B) Older children are more likely to be victims of child abuse.
 C) More help is available to abused children and their parents nowadays than before.
 D) The damage from emotional child abuse is not as serious as that of physical abuse.