



澳門四高校聯合入學考試（語言科及數學科）

**Joint Admission Examination for Macao Four Higher Education Institutions
(Languages and Mathematics)**

**2023 年試題及參考答案
2023 Examination Paper and Suggested Answer**

英文 English

Instructions:

1. **USE AN HB/2B PENCIL** for Multiple Choice questions. Only answers that appear on the Answer Sheet will be scored. Fill in the corresponding circles completely and darkly. If you do not follow the instructions to fill in the circles, NO marks will be scored.
2. **USE A BLUE or BLACK BALLPOINT PEN** for Summary and Open-ended Questions (Section 2, Part C on page 12) and Writing (Section 3, pages 14-15). Write the answers for these two parts on the space provided in the Examination Paper. **Write with clear handwriting.**
3. **Do NOT take this Examination Paper out of the room.** You must return the Examination Paper and the Answer Sheet at the end of the examination.

Section 1 – Language Use (40 marks)

Part A – Vocabulary and grammar in context (15 marks, 1 mark each)

Read the texts below. Choose the most appropriate answers (A, B, C or D) to complete the texts.

Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.

Everyday phone conversation

Restaurant: Thanks 1 Round Table Restaurant. How can I help you?
Vicky: Good afternoon. Is it possible to book a table for tomorrow evening?
Restaurant: How many people?
Vicky: For three people.
Restaurant: What time will you 2?
Vicky: Seven in the evening.
Restaurant: I'm sorry, but we are 3 booked at seven. Could you come at eight?
Vicky: Oh, I'm not sure. Let me confirm with my friends and call you back.
Restaurant: Of course. I 4 wait for your call.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. for calling | B. your contact | C. to speaking | D. you reached |
| 2. A. want to | B. have come | C. see me | D. be arriving |
| 3. A. fully | B. total | C. filled | D. finish |
| 4. A. want | B. going to | C. will | D. plan to |

Notice to customers

If you have 5 the wrong item from our online shop, contact us through our app. Provide a photo of the item delivered and a screenshot of the item you originally ordered. Be sure to 6 the order number. Our service officer will reply to your message within three days to solve the problem 7.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. A. reached | B. received | C. realised | D. registered |
| 6. A. initial | B. inside | C. inform | D. include |
| 7. A. quicker than possible | B. quickly and possibly | C. as quickly as possible | D. as quick as possible |

Email

From:	Stef_132@gmail.com
Sent:	25 March 2022
To:	all4phone@gmail.com
Subject:	Wrong order

Dear Sir or Madam,

I ordered a screen protector and a phone case __8__ my iPhone 13. The screen protector is fine, but the case __9__ fit my phone.

I checked the box and it __10__ you have sent me a case for an iPhone 12. My order number is 24-95YT. According to the __11__ on your website, I should send you an e-mail and wait for your reply.

I am looking forward to your email __12__ your solution to my problem.

Best wishes,
Stephanie

- 8. A. to B. by C. of D. for
- 9. A. mustn't B. hasn't C. doesn't D. isn't
- 10. A. writes B. seems C. looks D. sees
- 11. A. instructions B. prescriptions C. outlines D. applications
- 12. A. with B. below C. from D. about

Answering the door

(doorbell rings)

Woman: Who is it?

Man: Good morning, I'm from the Flora Flower Shop. I have a __13__ for Ms. Netia Zhu.

Woman: I think you have the wrong address. __14__ called Netia lives here, but a woman with that name lives on this floor in apartment E.

Man: Oh, I'm sorry __15__ bothered you.

Woman: No problem.

- 13. A. deliver B. deliverer C. delivery D. delivered
- 14. A. Nobody B. Somebody C. Anybody D. None
- 15. A. she has B. to have C. it will have D. that have

Part B – Cloze passage (15 marks @ 1.5 marks each)

Read the passage below. Choose the most appropriate answers (A, B, C or D) to complete the passage. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

Exercising for Teens

Exercise is good for people’s physical and mental health, including teenagers. However, the amount of exercise most teens get is quite 1. They usually sit for many hours 2 the day – sitting in school, sitting in a car or on a bus, watching television, or playing on tablets, computers or phones. Researchers 3 that teens spend more than 8 hours a day sitting down using screens for leisure purposes as well as school-related activities.

Experts 4 that teens get 60 minutes or more of physical activity every day. Most of that should be 5 to vigorous aerobic activity to get their heart rates going. One option is to follow an online exercise class or 6 advantage of the free online exercise classes on YouTube. To avoid injury, those with no experience performing these exercises should be cautious and aware of their own abilities.

Teens can also take short 7 breaks during the day. These short sessions of physical movement can 8 the weekly recommendations. Dancing, playing with the dog, and performing domestic chores such as cleaning help teens to 9 active. These activities can be done 10 the comfort of one’s own home.

1.	A. limited	B. limitation	C. limiting	D. limit
2.	A. before	B. when	C. during	D. while
3.	A. have find	B. found	C. to find	D. finding
4.	A. advice	B. suggestion	C. recommend	D. advises
5.	A. moderate	B. middle	C. partly	D. somewhat
6.	A. make	B. have	C. use	D. take
7.	A. active	B. actively	C. activate	D. acting
8.	A. fill up	B. make up with	C. give up	D. add up to
9.	A. continue	B. have	C. stay	D. make
10.	A. of	B. from	C. at	D. on

Part C – Joining sentences (10 marks, 2 marks each)

The paragraph below is divided into five pairs of sentences. Read each pair of sentences and choose from the four options (A, B, C or D) the one that joins the two sentences into one sentence grammatically and logically without changing the meaning. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

Eating insects – the way of the future?

(1) Some scientists say humans need to add insects to the food supply. Climate change and overpopulation have created this situation. (2) Eating insects is a tradition in some places. In northern Thailand, big crickets are cooked on wooden skewers. (3) Trendy restaurants in big cities like New York sometimes serve bugs. It is a novelty that is very expensive. (4) Few people eat bugs now. Humans may need to eat insects for a sustainable food supply in the future. (5) The food supply can be increased by using insects in other ways. People can feed insects to chickens and pigs.

1. A. Some scientists say humans need to add insects to the food supply, but climate change and overpopulation have created this situation.
B. Some scientists say humans need to add insects to the food supply, because climate change and overpopulation.
C. Some scientists say humans need to add insects to the food supply because of climate change and overpopulation.
D. Some scientists say humans need to add insects to the food supply, therefore climate change and overpopulation have created this situation.

2. A. Eating insects is a tradition in some places; where in northern Thailand, big crickets are cooked on wooden skewers.
B. Eating insects is a tradition in some places like northern Thailand, where big crickets are cooked on wooden skewers.
C. Eating insects is a tradition in some places, in northern Thailand that big crickets are cooked on wooden skewers.
D. Eating insects is a tradition in some places; while in northern Thailand, big crickets are cooked on wooden skewers.

3. A. Trendy restaurants in big cities like New York sometimes serve bugs, which is a novelty that is very expensive.
B. Trendy restaurants in big cities like New York sometimes serve bugs, thus is a novelty that is very expensive.
C. Trendy restaurants in big cities like New York sometimes serve bugs, what is a novelty that is very expensive.
D. Trendy restaurants in big cities like New York sometimes serve bugs, at that is a novelty that is very expensive.










4. A. Since few people eat bugs now, however humans may need to eat insects for a sustainable food supply in the future.
B. Few people eat bugs now as long as humans may need to eat insects for a sustainable food supply in the future.
C. Few people eat bugs now although humans may need to eat insects for a sustainable food supply in the future.
D. Few people eat bugs now actually however humans may need to eat insects for a sustainable food supply in the future.

5. A. The food supply can be increased by using insects in other ways, such as by feeding them to chickens and pigs.
B. The food supply can be increased by using insects in other ways, such like can be feed to chickens and pigs.
C. The food supply can be increased by using insects in other ways, such as people can be fed by chickens and pigs.
D. The food supply can be increased by using insects in other ways, such like people feed them to chickens and pigs.

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Part A – Everyday English (5 marks, 1 mark each)

Read the following notices and choose the best answer for each question. *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.*

 <p>WARNING</p>  <p>MASKS OPTIONAL BUT RECOMMENDED IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT</p>	<p>1. This sign means...</p> <p>A) it is required for people to wear masks on buses and trains.</p> <p>B) it is a good idea to wear masks on buses and trains.</p> <p>C) people always have to wear masks in public.</p> <p>D) masks can be got here to use on public transport.</p>
  <p>Please use contactless or card payments whenever possible</p>	<p>2. At a store with this sign...</p> <p>A) you cannot pay cash.</p> <p>B) you have to pay cash.</p> <p>C) you should try not to pay cash.</p> <p>D) you must contact the manager to pay.</p>
 <p>DANGER</p> <p>KEEP HANDS CLEAR</p>  <p>WHEN EQUIPMENT IS RUNNING</p>	<p>3. What do people working at a place with this sign need to do?</p> <p>A) Keep their hands away from machines that are moving.</p> <p>B) Clean their hands before running equipment.</p> <p>C) Run away from dangerous equipment.</p> <p>D) Keep their hands clean while their device runs.</p>
  <p>Beware of Snakes!</p> <p>Stay on Designated Trail</p>	<p>4. What does this sign tell people to do?</p> <p>A) Go where they want but be careful of snakes.</p> <p>B) Kill any snakes on the designated trail.</p> <p>C) Be careful not to go off the marked trail.</p> <p>D) Take pictures of snakes on the trail.</p>
 <p>For Sale: Product display shelves</p> <p>All units 1.5 metres wide, 2 metres tall, 30 cm deep</p> <p>Plastic shelves: \$220 per unit</p> <p>Glass shelves: \$300 per unit</p> <p>Wooden shelves: \$340 per unit</p> <p>Free delivery</p>	<p>5. Customers have to pay more for...</p> <p>A) taller shelves.</p> <p>B) wider shelves.</p> <p>C) delivery service.</p> <p>D) natural materials.</p>

Part B – Short passage (7.5 marks, 1.5 marks each)

Read the passage below and choose the best answer for each question.

E-payments and going cashless: A risky idea?

- (1) Everybody loves the convenience of e-payments. You can pay with your phone or your card and don't need to use cash or count coins. Many e-payment systems also offer discounts and special deals. What's not to like?! However, there are dangers as well as advantages to going cashless.
- (2) The move to e-payments started many years ago. Banks started giving people credit cards so they could "pay with plastic". Later debit cards, which are linked directly to bank accounts, became common; most stores and restaurants accepted cards and cash. Next came stored-value cards, like the Macau pass, which have a limited amount of 'money' on them in electronic form. As the internet became popular for buying and selling, credit cards and e-wallets became the way to pay or get payments on the web. Nowadays, smartphone payment, where customers scan QR codes to pay for things, is available in many countries.
- (3) When COVID-19 began spreading around the world, many developed countries started using e-payment systems more. Contactless transactions reduced the spread of the disease because paper money and coins carry germs. Some shops in big cities stopped taking cash. People living under lockdown used credit cards and electronic banking for everything they bought because they couldn't leave their homes.
- (4) But every time you buy something using e-payments, there is an electronic record of that transaction. Some people worry that the large amount of data people are sharing about themselves by using e-payments could cause problems. Large companies collect and track this data. They use it not only to market their products, but also to quickly increase prices based on customer demand. The more companies know about you, your location, your habits and your spending, the easier it is for them to take advantage of that information.
- (5) There are other dangers in relying on e-payment systems. In July 2022, a major internet company in Canada had a network outage that stopped the internet across the country. This internet shutdown stopped electronic payment systems. People couldn't pay using cards, phones or online e-payment for most of the day. People who had left home without any cash couldn't pay for their morning coffee! Concerts had to be cancelled and subways had to let people ride for free. Businesses lost millions of dollars in sales. Similar problems have happened in Germany and Norway. This shows e-payment has risks as well as conveniences.

Adapted from a variety of online sources that are publicly accessible.

Choose the best answer from the four options (A, B, C or D). Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided. (1.5 marks each)

1. What is the **financial** benefit of using e-payments mentioned in paragraph 1?
 - A. E-payments are more convenient for customers.
 - B. E-payment systems give price reductions and special offers.
 - C. There are advantages and dangers using e-payments.
 - D. People do not need to count cash when using e-payments.

2. According to the passage, which kind of e-payment keeps an amount of money on the card itself?
 - A. credit cards
 - B. debit cards
 - C. stored-value cards
 - D. e-wallets

3. Which reason for using more e-payments during COVID-19 was **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
 - A. People in lockdown could not go out to use cash.
 - B. The government encouraged e-payments.
 - C. Cash was not accepted by some stores.
 - D. The spread of the disease could be minimised.

4. According to the passage, what is a danger for consumers using e-payments?
 - A. Companies can take advantage of people's personal data.
 - B. Criminals could steal people's passwords and money.
 - C. They require the use of a smart phone.
 - D. Large companies are selling too many new products.

5. In July 2022, Canada had a major internet shutdown. What was one of the main results?
 - A. Similar problems happened in Norway and Germany.
 - B. Many subway rides to free concerts had to be cancelled.
 - C. Coffee was not for sale in the morning.
 - D. There were no e-payments so businesses lost money.

Part C – Long passage (17.5 marks, 1.5 marks each for 3 multiple choice questions, 1 mark each for 5 fill-in-the-blank questions and 4 marks each for 2 Open-ended questions)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The dirty water business

- (1) Access to clean drinking water is a basic human right. For centuries, scientists did not believe the water supply was limited. However, water shortages have affected almost every country, and more areas will reach the point at which they cannot provide public water services as a result of extreme weather. Consequently, nearly two thirds of the world’s population will likely face water shortages by 2025.
- (2) Fresh water comes from rainfall and snowfall; it is distributed through rivers and stored in lakes. Unfortunately, lack of seasonal rain and snow due to changing climate have caused surface water to be at an all-time low. Heatwaves resulting from climate change lead to dry weather and forest fires which further dry up land and destroy trees. Trees are an important element in the water cycle. Their roots hold the soil together and soften it so that rainwater can soak into the ground easily instead of drying up on the surface or flowing away in a stream. Once the water gets into the ground, it enters the underground water reserves. Trees also absorb rainwater and release it back into the air which leads to clouds and rainfall. Without trees, the water on the ground cannot be absorbed effectively and with less rainfall, there is a smaller amount of water available.
- (3) When river water is low, underground water is taken out to make up for the shortage. However, underground water is being quickly used up by the bottled water industry, which began in the USA and has since spread around the world. The beverage companies promote bottled water as cleaner than tap water, but tests have revealed that this is not true. A research study showed that one in five bottled waters tested contained more pollutants and bacteria than acceptable. In fact, the U.S. government estimates that 20%-30% of bottled water sold today is just tap water taken from a city water system that is cleaned and bottled. Some even falsely call it ‘spring water’ as a marketing strategy.
- (4) Bottled water negatively impacts the environment. The bottling process moves billions of litres of water from one location to another. The water is often kept refrigerated until it is sold, and the plastic bottle is thrown away. Energy and resources are wasted throughout the entire process which increases the price. The resulting pollution adds toxic gases in the air which in turn increase the Earth’s temperature.
- (5) While people spend extra money on bottled water thinking they are getting a better quality product, governments worldwide are spending taxpayers’ money to help pay the costs for public water providers - around \$320 billion a year. These are known as water subsidies. Without this financial support, the cost of tap water would be unaffordable for most people. Fees are linked to usage, so the more water is used, the more money the public water providers receive. Fees charged for commercial use of water are quite low though. Public water systems are expensive to operate and only partly funded through user fees, with governments paying most of the expenses. When governments lack funding themselves, there may be insufficient money for repairs of water pipes, pumps, and other equipment.
- (6) Since bottled water is an unnecessary luxury, consumers should play their part and support public water providers by drinking tap water. Otherwise, they pay double for their water and reduce water availability for others.

Written based on information from a variety of sources publicly available online.

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the best answer from the four options (A, B, C or D). *Indicate your answers on the Answer Sheet provided.* (1.5 marks each)

1. Which reason for water shortages is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
 - A. the activity of the bottled water industry
 - B. growing number of people in the world
 - C. climate change leading to dry weather
 - D. lack of government support for water systems

2. Why does climate change affect the water cycle according to **paragraph 2**?
 - A. Trees require more sunlight and soil to grow.
 - B. A lot of water is used to put out forest fires in dry places.
 - C. Less rainfall kills trees which reduces the amount of water in the air.
 - D. People use more water when it is hot, so rivers and lakes have dried up.

3. Choose the best ending for this sentence based on **paragraph 3**.
Bottled water companies _____.
 - A. maintain surface and underground water
 - B. contribute to water pollution
 - C. provide clean water to countries with dry climate
 - D. often mislead customers about their products

Part 2: Summary

Based on the information in the passage, complete the summary below by copying ONE WORD from the passage into each blank. Write your answers in the blanks provided. (1 mark each)

The world has a (4) _____ amount of water. The surface water is drying up while (5) _____ sell underground water in bottles as a product. Resources (6) _____ to produce bottled water cause a lot of pollution and make the weather effect even worse. When the running water in our homes is probably (7) _____ than the bottled water promoted by the beverage industry, there is no good reason to buy bottled water. To save water and money, people should drink water from the (8) _____.

Part 3: Open-ended Questions

Answer the following questions based on information found in the passage, using complete sentences. Write your answers in your own words on the lines provided. Do not copy sentences directly from the passage.

9. Based on the passage, what are one advantage and one disadvantage of government subsidies for public water providers? (4 marks)

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.....

10. The passage mentions several problems related to water in the world today. In your opinion, which problem mentioned in the passage is the most difficult to solve and why? (4 marks)

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.....
.....
.....

◆◆◆ Do NOT write below this line (For examiner use only) ◆◆◆		
Summary _____ /5		Summary _____ /5
#9 _____ /4		#9 _____ /4
#10 _____ /4		#10 _____ /4
Total _____ /13		Total _____ /13

Section 3 – Writing (30 marks)

Instructions:

Choose ONE topic below and write an essay of at least 200 words on the topic. Through this essay, demonstrate your ability to write clearly and effectively.

Essays that are memorized, copied from other parts of the examination, and/or unrelated to the given topics will receive a mark of zero.

You MUST write the essay on pages 14 – 15 of this Examination Paper and answers written elsewhere will receive NO marks. You may make notes in the space below.

- 1. Some people say famous athletes and actors get too much money. Other people think they deserve such high salaries. What is your opinion and why do you think this?*
- 2. What suggestions could you give to your secondary school principal to improve student learning?*
- 3. Compare and contrast doing an individual project by yourself and doing a group project with several people.*

Draft area: you can make notes here.

Answer KEY – JAE English Exam 2023

Section 1 – Language Use

Part A	1. A	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. B
	6. D	7. C	8. D	9. C	10. B
	11. A	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. B

Part B	1. A	2. C	3. B	4. C	5. A
	6. D	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B

Part C	1. C	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A
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Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

Part A	1. B	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. D
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Part B	1. B	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. D
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Part C	1. B	2. C	3. D	4. limited
	5. companies		6. used / wasted	
	7. cleaner / better		8. tap	

Part 3. Open-ended Questions

9. Identify one advantage + one disadvantage of government water subsidies based on the text. To get full marks, answers must be given in complete and grammatical sentences

Acceptable answers (advantages)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cheaper/affordable water for citizens (i.e., citizens save money) - public water providers can continue to operate despite expenses - public water providers can pay for repairs (of water pipes, pumps and other equipment) - citizens use/buy/drink less bottles of water - save the planet (i.e., reduce plastics / pollution) - access to clean water
Acceptable answers (disadvantages)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spending taxpayers' money - governments have to shoulder most of the expenses - when governments lack funding there may not be enough money for repairs (of water pipes, pumps, and other equipment) - people use/ waste more water

10. Identify a problem from the text that is most difficult to solve + logical reason or explanation. To get full marks, answers must be given in complete and grammatical sentences.

Acceptable answers

- more places will not be able to provide public water services,
- 2/3 of the world's population may face water shortages by 2025
- effects of climate change
- forest fires (i.e., destroying trees)
- underground water being used up by the bottled water industry
- dirty (bottled) water
- falsely advertised "spring water"
- negative impact of bottling process on the environment (i.e., pollution)
- people spending extra money on bottled water
- governments subsidizing expensive water companies
- gap between income and expenses of water companies
- (poor people) don't have access to clean water