



2015 National English Competition for College Students



B类初赛赛卷

(Level B-Preliminary)

2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(B 级)

2015 National English Competition for College Students (Level B – Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. What kind of program is Doctor Levy describing?
A. Yoga. B. Art. C. Comedy. D. Drama.
2. What is the woman trying to stop the man doing?
A. Smoking in a public area. B. Taking photographs.
C. Entering the building. D. Harassing other visitors.
3. Why is the woman going to attend the class?
A. She can't think of any excuse for being absent.
B. She is not interested in swimming.
C. She wants to keep up with her classmates.
D. She has been absent for two weeks.
4. What do we learn about the woman?
A. She has never met the man before. B. She knows the man's father well.
C. She is a distant relative of the man. D. She is one of the man's students.
5. What does the woman ask her husband to do?
A. Make less noise at night. B. Fit new windows in the room.
C. Stop bothering the students. D. Complain to their neighbors.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the*

questions and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C and D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

6. When was the International Friendship Club established?
- A. Five years ago. B. Three years ago. C. A month ago. D. Three weeks ago.
7. What does a club member have to pay for?
- A. Watching films. B. Newsletter subscriptions.
C. Joining the social programme. D. Special arranged trips.
8. What reward can an active participant get?
- A. A special certificate. B. A free newsletter.
C. A recommendation letter. D. A golden medal.
9. How much is the membership fee?
- A. £4 for a term. B. £15 for an academic year.
C. £3 for a term. D. £12 for an academic year.
10. What does one need to provide to become a club member?
- A. Name and address. B. Name and nationality.
C. Name and age. D. Name and gender.

Conversation Two

11. Who is Jennifer Jenkins?
- A. A lecturer of English Literature. B. A lecturer of English History.
C. A lecturer of International English. D. A lecturer of Applied Linguistics.
12. What is said to be International English?
- A. English spoken by the majority of non-native speakers.
B. English widely used in academic circles.
C. English spoken by both native and non-native speakers.
D. English used in the teaching of the language.
13. Why is the sound [θ] or [ð] missed out in International English?
- A. People can communicate without being able to pronounce it.
B. It is too difficult to teach such unique sounds in English.
C. Most non-native speakers aren't used to pronouncing it.
D. Many non-native speakers don't try to imitate native speakers.
14. What is the most important factor in International English according to Jennifer Jenkins?
- A. Pronunciation. B. Usage. C. Grammar. D. Spelling.

15. Why are more and more people learning International English?

- A. It is gaining popularity.
- B. It is much easier to learn.
- C. It is more helpful in job hunting.
- D. Native speakers of English accept it readily.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only **once**, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. What caused the boat wreck?

- A. The boat leaked during the voyage.
- B. There was a big storm in the Mediterranean.
- C. People on the boat were frightened by a whale in the sea.
- D. People crowded to one side of the boat.

17. What is said about the 7:15 train to London?

- A. It has been cancelled.
- B. It will leave from a different platform.
- C. It has been delayed.
- D. It will arrive as scheduled.

18. What is the speaker reporting?

- A. A plane crash.
- B. An explosion.
- C. An earthquake.
- D. A car accident.

19. How many people were killed in the storm?

- A. 200.
- B. 16.
- C. 25.
- D. 75.

20. Why does the President Obama call for the use of more body cameras?

- A. To prevent further campus violence.
- B. To increase the confidence of police officers.
- C. To strengthen the police force.
- D. To build trust between local residents and the police.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21–30, complete the notes using **three words or fewer** for each blank. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Addicted to the Net?

◆Symptoms of Internet addiction:

- i . A constant (21) _____ to get online.
- ii . Feelings of (22) _____ when not online
- iii . Using the Internet to find satisfaction, to (23) _____, lying to family about the time spent on the Internet.

*Net addict: A person shows (24) _____ of these symptoms throughout the year.

◆Three factors that make the Internet addictive:

(25) _____, control, and excitement.

○With access to the Internet, people can go online at any time to (26) _____ in gambling, bidding in auction for (27) _____ and to satisfy whims.

○People who have a lot more control over their finances tend to develop an (28) _____ monitoring their investments.

○The excitement surrounding compulsive activity often becomes a (29) _____ encouraging future behavior.

In the future, (30) _____ and wireless access may increase addiction rates among Internet users.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Culture (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Section A Vocabulary & Grammar (10 marks)

31. In my free time I wear _____ clothes—jeans and a shirt, things like that.
A. random B. casual C. convenient D. unprofessional
32. Six out of ten women admit they regularly give _____ to temptation as the main reason for shopping on _____.
A. up; instinct B. up; consciousness C. in; impulse D. in; response
33. Individuals can and should make their own legal decisions _____ who their employer is.
A. except for B. by virtue of C. in the light of D. regardless of
34. We go to Mt. Qomolangma not only with the personal goal of _____ the summit, but we also _____ a purpose higher than to simply stand on top of the world.
A. conquering; strive for B. ascending; hope for
C. overwhelming; carry out D. climbing; work out
35. When travelling, you are advised to take your credit card, which provides a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.

A. selection B. preference C. alternative D. replacement

36. A minority language is often put _____, for it lives in the shadow of a culturally dominant language, for example, Irish in _____ of English.

A. at risk; that B. at will; case C. at last; favor D. at ease; spite

37. _____ the geography class, Mandy went to the teacher and asked for the assignment.

A. Having been missed B. Being missed
C. Having missed D. Missing

38. If you want a shop to keep something for you until later, you may have to _____.

A. request a discount B. give a refund
C. open an account D. pay a deposit

39. —They are building a new entertainment complex at the end of the road.

—Have you only just heard of it? I've known it for ages. In fact, I'm sure I told you about it last week.

—_____ But I've been forgetting things lately. My memory is failing.

A. It's only your imagination. B. You probably did.
C. You can say that again. D. How annoying!

40. —Could you please write down the prescription for me?

—_____
A. No. You need to see a doctor first.
B. Yes. You can buy the medicine from any drugstore.
C. Certainly. I'll do it for you right away.
D. Well. Prevention is better than cure.

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. Chinese poetry and philosophy have exerted great influence on _____.

A. Ezra Pound B. Ralph Waldo Emerson
C. Robert Frost D. Emily Dickinson

42. Which degree is offered in community colleges in the United States?

A. Master's degree. B. Doctor's degree.
C. Bachelor's degree. D. Associate's degree.

43. Which of the following is James Joyce's work?

A. *A Tale of Two Cities*. B. *Vanity Fair*.
C. *Ulysses*. D. *Jude the Obscure*.

44. The most famous Arts Festival is the _____ International Festival of Music and Drama. It takes place for a period of 3 to 4 weeks between August and September.

A. Belfast B. Edinburgh C. Liverpool D. Cardiff

45. The word "holiday" originally meant "holy day", but now it signifies any day on which we don't have to work. This is an example of _____.
A. meaning shift
B. widening of meaning
C. narrowing of meaning
D. loss of meaning

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.



The ancient art of reading someone's palm has always been (46) a _____ the most popular ways of foretelling the future. After all, you don't have to believe it, and the best thing about it is that it doesn't require a lot of time or expensive (47) eq _____ either. But many are skeptical that palm reading has any scientific basis at all. (48) _____ could be more ridiculous than the idea that our future can be predicted from the random lines and creases on our hands? Cynics claim that palmists use other clues to gain their "amazing" insights. In (49) _____ words, the more experienced and observant the reader is, the better they become at noticing things which help them to "predict" the future. While the more cynical the "victim" is, the (50) _____ likely they are to believe a word of it!

However, scientists at the University of Barcelona have discovered that palmistry may have some basis in scientific truth. (51) _____ (compare) the palms of 140 children, they discovered that the more arches and loops children have on their palms, the more likely they are to be (52) _____ (intellectual) impaired. And the existence of a Simian line—a rare crease across the palm—appears to be one of the most reliable (53) _____ (indicate) of mental deficiency. This may be connected with events between the thirteenth and eighteenth weeks of pregnancy, a crucial time for brain (54) dev _____ and the period when fingerprints are formed. So maybe there is some truth in what the palm reader says and there is nothing more guaranteed to cheer you up than the news that you are about to meet a tall dark stranger (55) w _____ will change your life for the better.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Section A (5 marks)

Questions 56–60 are based on the following passage.

Eagles, soaring high, powerful, and fearless, have always made people think of strength, freedom and courage. For this reason, countries, empires, and rulers from ancient Egypt, Persia, and Rome to the modern United States have made eagles their symbol. The bald eagle became the United States' national bird in 1782 when Congress adopted a design depicting the bird for the Great Seal of the United States.



Most Americans have seen enough pictures and emblems to recognize an eagle. Surprisingly, few know much about the bird. Even ornithologists, people who study birds, do not know a great deal. It is difficult to study the eagle's habits because it is dangerous and fierce. Also, it nests high up in trees or on mountains and cliff ledges which are difficult to reach.

Eagles are found throughout the world except in Antarctica and a few remote islands. Whereas most birds are vegetarians eating fruit and seeds, eagles are birds of prey—they hunt other birds and animals for their food. They eat reptiles, small mammals, and birds up to the size of small turkeys. In ancient times, in the tribes of northern Russia, golden eagles were used to hunt small deer and antelope. In Scotland, these same golden eagles have been known to carry away lambs from flocks, picking them up with their powerful talons and flying away to a mountain crag with their victims. They kill with their talons and dismember with their hooked bills which are nearly as long as their heads.

It is possible to recognize eagles by their large, broad wingspread, their wide tails that are spread like a fan in flight, their soaring, gliding flight, and the way they are able to hover in the sky when they spot their prey below. Their eyes are very keen and so is their hearing, but they seem to have a poor sense of smell.

The name "eagle" comes from the Roman name for the golden eagle. The golden eagle is dark brown with a golden wash over its head and neck—hence its name. The adult has a brown tail, while the young bird's tail is white. Unlike other birds and eagles, the golden eagle's legs are feathered down to the toes. Females grow to about three feet (about one meter) from the tip of the beak to the tip of the tail. Males are smaller as is usual for most birds of prey. Most golden eagles nest on cliff ledges, but they may also choose high trees. They used to be found throughout most of the Northern Hemisphere, but they are nearly extinct in most of the British Isles and are now rare in the east of the Rocky Mountains in North America.

The bald eagle is one of the sea eagles. Its name is a misnomer because the bird does not lack feathers. The name comes from an old word meaning "marked with white" which is appropriate because the mature bald eagle has a white head and tail. The rest of its body is blackish brown. It is about the same size as the golden eagle. However, the bald eagle has a longer and heavier bill which is bright yellow rather than gray.



The bald eagle inhabits lakes and streams as well as coastal regions. It is found in North America, from Alaska to Florida and south into Mexico. For a time its population was greatly decreased mainly because of pesticide poisoning. By 1970, it was estimated that there were about 1,000 in existence. However, since the D.D.T ban of 1972 and use of repopulation, the number has increased significantly to more than 5,000.

The bald eagle feeds on fish and any trash it can find; however, it is also a robber, either pirating its food from other birds or picking up dead fish on the shore. As a matter of fact, it looks rather like a pirate with its big, hooked beak and intimidating yellow eyes.

There is still a great deal to be learned about these formidable birds. They are frightening, but they are fascinating. They are ruthless but remarkable. They are cruel, but there is nothing more beautiful than seeing an eagle soaring high in the sky.

Questions 56 to 60: Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. The eagle has become the symbol of courage, liberty and power.
57. Another unusual feature about eagles is that they have excellent sense of smell.
58. Most golden eagles are similar to birds in that their legs are feathered down to the toes.
59. The golden eagle and the bald eagle are about the same length.
60. It is found that the eagles are becoming an endangered species in the Northern Hemisphere.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61–65 are based on the following passage.

You may not know it, but your body is constantly under attack. The enemies are microscopic invaders called "microbes" or "germs". Microbes, such as bacteria and viruses, are all around you. They live in the air you breathe, on the surface of your skin, and even in the food you eat.

(61) _____ No. Some germs actually aid certain bodily functions—digestion for one. But some germs can make you very sick. When you get an infection or disease, it is usually because harmful germs have invaded your body and multiplied. They attack and damage your cells.

Germs spread fast. A single bacterium can multiply into several thousand in just a few hours. If your body had no way of stopping harmful bacteria and other microbes, they would soon overwhelm you. You could not survive for very long. Luckily, your body has defenses against these invaders. Your skin is your first line of defense.

(62) _____ Skin is made of two main layers. They are the inner layer, called the “dermis”, and the outer layer, called the “epidermis”. The cells at the surface of the epidermis form a tough, waterproof shield which most germs can not penetrate.

In addition, organs in the skin help control the number of germs at the surface. The dermis contains thousands of oil glands. The fluid they produce reaches the surface of the skin through pores. Chemicals in the oil help keep germs from multiplying.



(63) _____ Germs can invade through a cut in the skin or through any natural opening of the body. When germs invade, white blood cells arrive to attack them. Two kinds of white blood cells work together to combat disease-causing germs.

One kind of white blood cell is called the “chemical-warfare” branch of your body’s defenses. These cells produce antibodies chemicals that help combat germs. Antibodies travel through your bloodstream to search out invading germs. They lock onto the germs, giving them a chemical coating that identifies them as harmful.

(64) _____ The antibodies give you “immunity” —the ability to resist infection and disease. Once you have had certain illnesses, such as chicken pox and measles, you probably will never have them again. This is because the white cells will “remember” them and quickly produce antibodies.

(65) _____ A vaccine is a preparation of dead or weakened germs. It does not give you the disease, but it triggers the production of antibodies as if you were actually ill. Vaccines can save your life by helping your body to protect you.

The other kind of germ-fighting white blood cells are the “foot soldiers” of the body’s defense system. They surround germs and digest them with powerful enzymes. They are able to recognize harmful germs because of the chemical coating the antibodies have given them. The white cells are bigger than most germs. One of them can destroy large numbers of the invaders.

Some of these white cells die when defending the body. The dead cells, along with body fluids, damaged tissue, and dead germs, form pus. When you see pus around a wound, you know that your white cells have been fighting and dying to protect you.

Questions 61–65: Complete the article with the following sentences. There are two extra sen–

tences that you do not need.

- A. How does your skin protect you against germs?
- B. Vaccines are dangerous because they give us the diseases.
- C. Are all germs harmful?
- D. How many different kinds of these cells that fight germs are there?
- E. Vaccines can give you immunity against some disease such as smallpox and polio.
- F. How do germs get into your body, and what happens when they do?
- G. These white cells manufacture a different antibody for each kind of germ.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66–70 are based on the following passage.



How did modern Western men come to wear trousers and women skirts? As the history of dress evolved, two basic types of clothing developed. In warm countries, where weaving was invented more than 10,000 years ago, a draped or wrapped –and –tied style predominated like the Roman toga. In cold countries, by contrast, nomadic people favored clothing made of animal skins cut and sewn together to follow the lines of the body. An intermediate type of clothing was the binary style, made of pieces of fabric sewn together and loosely following the lines of the body. Binary clothes and wrapped garments could be folded flat, unlike the tailored clothes of the north, which fitted together with darts and were three-dimensional. All three types entered the European tradition as a result of cultural contact, population movement and invasion. The same thing happened in China.

But whereas in Europe, over the centuries, flowing robes became associated with femininity and tailored trousers with masculinity, this was not the case in China, where robes and trousers indicated not different gender, but different social status.

Trousers seem to have been invented in Persia in the later prehistoric period. They were then adopted by many northern European and central Asian “barbarians”, such as the Saxons. In many cases, barbarian women also wore trousers, especially when horseback riding was part of the nomadic way of life. In the cities of the two empires, however, both men and women of the *elite* wore long flowing robes. Even after the Roman Empire collapsed into a fragmented feudal Europe, noble men and women continued to wear long, quasi-Roman robes. Peasants wore short robes, and occasionally male peasants wore loose “barbarian” trousers.

Thus, the indigenous trousers tradition essentially died out in Europe—except in the clothing of soldiers. An aristocrat might wear a long robe at court, but he wore hose-like trousers on the field of battle, often under his armor. European men did not admire trousers, per se, but they did admire soldiers. Women in Europe did not wear trousers because the garment had acquired such strong masculine connotations: what could be more masculine than a soldier?

In China, soldiers also wore trousers, but Chinese soldiers had no such exalted status, since the Chinese masculine ideal was the scholar-bureaucrat, who wore a robe. In China, peasants of both sexes wore trousers, so there was a basic division between rulers in robes: on the one hand, and peasants and soldiers in trousers on the other. Women could and did wear trousers. Even upper-class Chinese ladies wore trousers for horseback riding or on less formal occasions.

Back in the medieval Europe, aristocratic men gradually developed a new, high-fashion type of trousers. First, however, they shortened their robes. Not that they adopted the coarse short robes of peasants; rather they developed elaborate and very short robes worn over tight stockings. Eventually, this new robe turned into a doublet, and the top of the stockings into short, puffy bloomers which turned into knee breeches. At the end of the eighteenth century, knee breeches merged with plebian long trousers to become modern men's pants. Women continued to wear long skirts—very long skirts for high-born women and their middle-class followers, and shorter skirts for peasants and working-class women.

The Victorians opposed female trousers and short skirts, not so much because they were prudish about female legs, but because they vehemently rejected clothing with mixed gender and class messages. Women could wear bifurcated garments only under special conditions: at fancy dress parties, sometimes for hunting, as part of the bathing dress, and eventually as underpants. A few peasant and pioneer women wore trousers, as did some women who worked in mines.

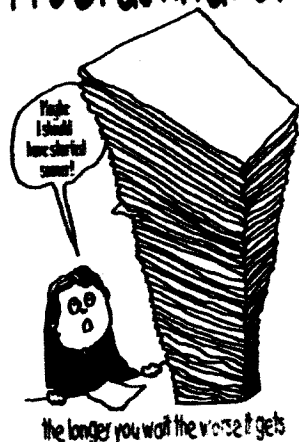
Questions 66–70: Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. Which factors have influenced the evolution of clothing styles?
67. What used to be the different association of robes and trousers between Europe and China?
68. What does the word *elite* in paragraph 3 mean?
69. What did European peasants and working-class women wear at the end of the 18th century?
70. Why did the Victorians object to females wearing either trousers or short skirts?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Procrastination



At the age of 35, Nathan, a would-be professor in New York State, should already have a permanent position at a university and perhaps be publishing his second or third book. Instead, he's working on a paper in sociology that he'd planned to complete a decade ago. He's blown two "drop-dead" deadlines and is worried about missing a third. His girlfriend is losing patience. No one can understand why a guy they consider brilliant doesn't "just do it". Nor, for that matter, can Nathan. "If I could change it, believe me, I would," he swears.

Nathan is among the one in five people who chronically procrastinate, endangering careers and throwing away peace of mind, all the while repeating, "I should be doing something else right now."

Procrastination is not just an issue of time management or laziness. It's about feeling paralyzed and guilty as you channel surf, knowing you should be studying or rethinking your investment strategy. Why the gap between incentive and action? Psychologists now believe it is a combination of several factors, some of which are anxiety and false beliefs about productivity.

Tim Pychyl, Ph.D., associate professor of psychology at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, tracked students with procrastination problems in the final week before a project was due. Students first reported anxiety and guilt because they had not started their projects. "They were telling themselves, 'I work better under pressure' or 'This isn't important'," says Pychyl. But as soon as they began to work, they reported more positive emotions: They no longer lamented wasted time, nor claimed that pressure helped. Psychologists have focused on procrastination among students because the problem is rampant in academic settings: some seventy percent of college students report problems with overdue papers and delayed studying, according to Joseph Ferrari, associate professor of psychology at Chicago's DePaul University.

Pychyl also found that procrastination is detrimental to physical health. College students who procrastinate have higher levels of drinking, smoking, insomnia, stomach problems, colds and flu.

So why can't people just buckle down and get the job done?

False Beliefs Many procrastinators are convinced that they work better under pressure, or they'll feel better about tackling the work later. But tomorrow never comes and last-minute work is often low quality. In spite of what they may believe, "Procrastinators generally don't do well under pressure," says Ferrari. The idea that time pressure improves performance is perhaps the most common myth among procrastinators.

Fear of Failure "The main reason people procrastinate is fear," says Neil Fiore, Ph.D.,

author of *The Now Habit*. Procrastinators fear they'll fall short because they don't have the requisite talent or skills. "They get overwhelmed and they're afraid they'll look stupid." According to Ferrari, "Procrastinators would rather be seen as lacking in effort than lacking in ability." If you flunk a calculus exam, better to loudly blame it on the half-hour study blitz than admit to yourself that you could have used a tutor the entire semester.

Perfectionism Procrastinators tend to be perfectionists—and they are in overdrive because they are insecure. People who do their best because they want to win don't procrastinate; but those who feel they must be perfect to please others often put things off. These people fret that, "No one will love me if everything I do isn't utter genius." Such perfectionism is at the heart of many an unfinished novel.

Thrill-seeking Some procrastinators enjoy the adrenaline "rush". These people find perverse satisfaction when they finish their taxes minutes before midnight on April 15 and dash to the post office just before it closes.

Unclear Expectations Ambiguous directions and vague priorities increase procrastination. The boss who asserts that everything is high priority and due yesterday is more likely to be kept waiting. Supervisors who insist on "prioritizing the Jones project and using the Smith plan as a model" see greater productivity.

Depression The blues can lead to or exacerbate procrastination—and vice versa. Several symptoms of depression feed procrastination. Decision-making is another problem. Because depressed people can't feel much pleasure, all options seem equally bleak, which makes getting started difficult and pointless.

It might be comforting for procrastinators to realize that there is a reason for why they procrastinate. But for the situation to change, they have to do something about it. And for a procrastinator, that is not so easy to do.

Questions 71–75: Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **no more than three words** for each blank.

Researchers find that the problem of procrastination is rampant among students. Most often they procrastinate when there is a gap between (71) _____. Psychologists also argue that procrastination is (72) _____ physical health. Most procrastinators hold the false faith that time pressure improves performance. (73) _____ are more likely to procrastinate because they are insecure. Some procrastinators achieve (74) _____ when they finish their chore at the last minute. Sometimes, a lack of (75) _____ leads to procrastination when the boss stresses that everything is high priority.



Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

76. Mother languages, along with linguistic diversity, matter for the identity of individuals. As sources of creativity and vehicles for cultural expression, they are also important for the health of societies. Not least, languages are factors for development and growth. We know how important education in the mother language is for learning outcomes. Mother language instruction is a powerful way to fight discrimination and reach out to marginalized populations. As wellsprings of knowledge, languages are also starting points for greater sustainability in development, for managing more harmoniously our relationship with the environment and change.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

77. 一个人的品行,不取决于这个人如何享受胜利,而在于这个人如何忍受失败。(but rather)
78. 2015 年那所著名的英国大学将举行 750 周年校庆。(witness)
79. 因长期与父母分离,这些留守儿童经常缺少应有的关爱。(owning to)
80. 生态保护对人类的福祉和未来至关重要,也孕育着世界发展的历史性机遇。(bring about)
81. 为确保子孙后代能欣赏到人类共同的文化遗产,我们必须现在就行动起来。(ensure)

Part VI: Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains **a maximum of one error**. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a correct line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>√</u>
on the moors where near her home.	<u>where</u>

More than ten percent of motorway deaths are caused by drivers falling
sleep at the wheel, in particular between the hours of 2 am and 4 am, and
2 pm and 4 pm. Face with these statistics, the motor industry has finally

82. _____

83. _____

decided to do something about the problem. Together with several companies, particularly Japan ones, they are working to develop wake-up alarms. The alarms are fitted with a device that has the ability to adapt it to the driving patterns of the driver. When they vary, for example, if the driver loosens his grip on the steering wheel, the car begins to sway and there is a change in the braking pattern, a signal goes off. These alarms are unexpensive to fit and the technology is almost ready so they will soon be available to the majority of motorists. There are fears, moreover, that they might give a false sense of security.

84. _____
85. _____
86. _____
87. _____
88. _____
89. _____
90. _____
91. _____

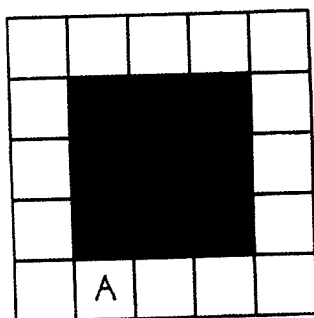
Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ questions in this part. Write your answers on the **answer sheet**.

92. Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word. The new word has something to do with the first two words.

Example: spot soil SAINT STAIN
 jump hop PALE _____

93. Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue in the crossword.



tardy, truth, taint, holly

94. Rearrange the following letters to make a single word which is the name of a city and then choose the state it belongs to.

EIODRTT

A. Washington

B. Michigan

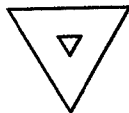
C. Florida

D. Pennsylvania

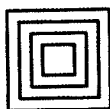
95. Which code matches the shape given at the end of the line?



LF



KG



JH



JF



LG



?

a KF

b LF

c KH

d JG

e LH

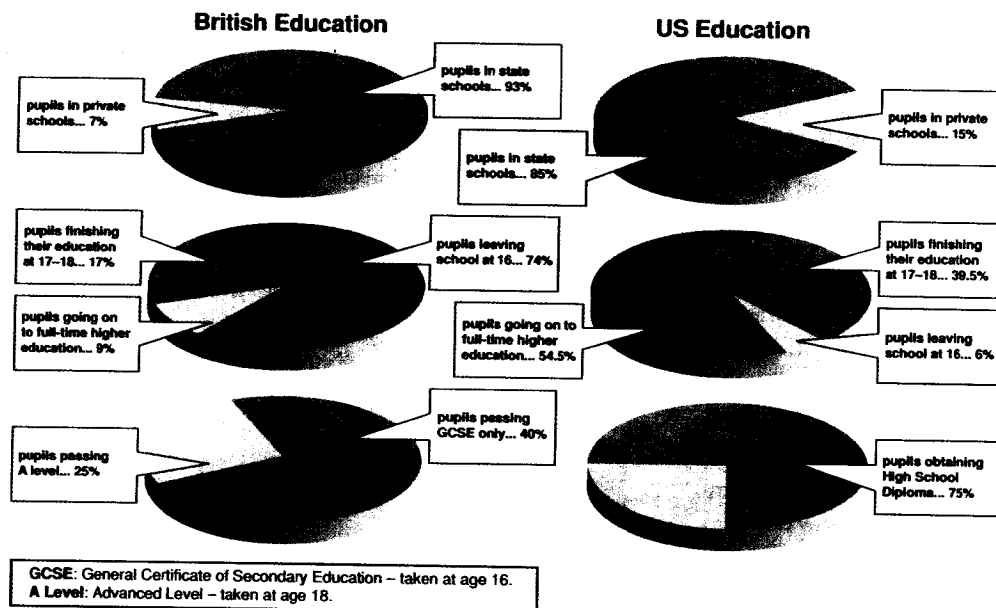
96. **A B C D E F G H**

What letter is immediately to the left of the letter which is two to the left of the letter that comes midway between two to the right of the letter F and the letter two to the left of the letter D?

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Look at the statistics. They show the comparison between UK education and US education. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.



Write at least **100 words** on the **answer sheet**.

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

Time is too slow for those who wait;
Too swift for those who fear;
Too long for those who grieve;
Too short for those who rejoice;
But for those who love, time is eternity.

—Henry Van Dyke

Read the poem, what does it say about how time can appear to go quickly or slowly? Write an essay of **no less than 160 words** in which you discuss the moral of the poem and express your personal views on the subject. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.



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