

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2012 年决赛试题

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 **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, 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 is said about the new kind of cars?
 - A. They consume far less energy.
 - B. They are environmentally friendly.
 - C. They travel at a fascinating speed.
2. What does the man think of the drama club?
 - A. It helps students in many ways.
 - B. It needs proper management.
 - C. It should be run by students.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. In a hospital.
 - B. In a spa.
 - C. In a gym.
4. What does the man think of David?
 - A. He thinks David is the best candidate.
 - B. He doesn't think David has a strong personality.
 - C. He doesn't think David is ideal for the project.
5. Where can the woman get the details about the application?
 - A. From the university newspaper.
 - B. From the booklet the man offers.
 - C. From the email the man will send her.

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, each with **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, 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. How many travel schemes does the man offer?
 - A. Three.
 - B. Four.
 - C. Five.
7. Why doesn't the woman choose the Mediterranean cruise?
 - A. She doesn't like a package holiday.
 - B. She thinks the man charges her too much.
 - C. Its expense is beyond her budget.

8. How will the woman book her tour?
A. Over the phone. B. On the Internet. C. On the spot.
9. How does Mrs. Faulkes respond to John's query on the government's not lowering taxes five years ago?
A. She blames the economic depression in the last five years.
B. She insists that the government fulfilled its promise by lowering interest rates.
C. She denies saying that before.
10. What does John say about Britain's healthcare?
A. There are fewer hospitals and qualified doctors and nurses.
B. Many hospitals to be built are waiting for the approval of the government.
C. There are not enough doctors and nurses in the hospitals.
11. What is John's opinion of the Conservative government's investment on healthcare and that of the Labour government?
A. It is hard to tell which government did better.
B. The Labour government did better.
C. The Conservative government did better.
12. What does John think of the Conservative government's training schemes in the last five years?
A. It helped a lot, but it didn't solve unemployment.
B. It was a trick the government played and couldn't solve the problem.
C. It was only carried out for a few months and few people got jobs in the end.
13. What is the solution to poverty according to Mrs. Faulkes?
A. Increasing government's handouts to the poor.
B. Government's creation of more jobs.
C. Encouraging people to find jobs themselves.
14. What kind of relationship does Mrs. Faulkes think Britain will maintain with Europe?
A. It will maintain a close relationship with Europe.
B. It will support the idea of a central European government.
C. It will keep a distance from Europe.
15. How many promises does John believe the Conservative government failed to fulfill in the last five years?
A. Two. B. Three C. Four.

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 pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, 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 gave rise to the attack in a mosque in Edo state according to the news?
- A. The fleeing of thousands of Muslims to the north of Nigeria.
 - B. The killing of dozens of Christians by the militant Islamist Boko Haram.
 - C. The address of the president of the Nigerian Christian Association.
17. Which statement is true about the news?
- A. Organizers are well prepared for the Games.
 - B. Mohammad Nazaruddin has been proved to be guilty.
 - C. The graft scandal has negatively affected the Games.
18. What's Jerome Valcke concern about?
- A. Brazil football team has too many fans.
 - B. Brazil is not well prepared for the oncoming World Cup.
 - C. Brazil has not enough experience in hosting the event.
19. What does the reverse brain drain in the news refer to?
- A. Talents flowing from developed countries to their motherland.
 - B. Talents flowing from developing countries to developed ones.
 - C. Talents flowing from big cities to rural areas.
20. What is the urgent obligation of Richard Cordray?
- A. Making home loans and credit card agreements easier to understand.
 - B. Supervising financial products.
 - C. Protecting consumers' interests.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a radio talk about some stories of criminals around the world. The talk will be read only **once**. For questions 21-30, complete the notes which summarise what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Though portrayed as (21)_____ in movies, criminals in (22)_____ are inconceivably stupid. Below are three stories about them:

Country: (23)_____

A man suspected of a jewelry store (24)_____ was arrested. He tried to find himself the alibi by saying he had committed another crime somewhere else. Coincident ally, the crime did happen. Thus the man was arrested for the(25)_____ which had caused greater damage.

Country: England

A British man announced to (26)_____ the one who would murder the couple he hated The police finally found the man with the details he offered on his website, such as his (27) _____ and inst ructions for collecting the money.

Country: the United Stat es

A man asked the police to demonstrate how the computer worked to (28)_____ at police headquarters in a fair. But he got arrested because when the policeman entered in the ID number in his (29)_____, it showed on the screen that he was the (30)_____ for a robbery.

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (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.

31. In just a few years Georgia O’Keeffe was praised as the greatest woman artist of her time, the first woman artist to _____ in America at a time when most artists were men.
A. excel B. outlive C. present D. reveal
32. The explorers were trudging across a frozen waterway when suddenly the ice began to shake and fall apart, and the whole team fell into the _____ water.
A. bland B. rigid C. frigid D. furious
33. People say he was a cold _____ man, a murderer who should have been executed.
A. acclaimed B. importunate C. meritorious D. vicious
34. It could take fourteen weeks to complete the _____ journey on foot from London to Rome in the Middle Ages.
A. grueling B. sluggish C. lax D. tottering
35. An hour into the race, Susan Butcher and her sled dog team speeded down a hill, _____ the trail, and crashed into a fallen tree.
A. buttoned up B. set down C. skidded off D. shuffled off
36. Statistics show that in some parts of Africa, obesity _____ more children than malnutrition.
A. tumbles B. penetrates C. frauds D. afflicts
37. Opponents charge that the new Internet regulations _____ unconstitutional censorship that would criminalize expression protected by the First Amendment.
A. amount to B. break down C. stand opposite D. trail off
38. When he started wearing a pedometer and didn’t accumulate 10,000 steps by the end of the day, he was _____ himself and went out and walked until he had.
A. blamed by B. regulated by C. ticked off D. prompted by
39. Researchers have suspected that large portions encourage people to eat more, but studies have begun to _____ this suspicion only in the last several years.
A. confirm B. contend C. contrive D. concoct
40. Chasing wild animals with spears and clubs was a marathon _____—and then you had to chop up the catch and drag it miles back to camp.
A. to undertake B. undertaken C. to be undertaking D. undertaking
41. Farmers armed with powerful fertilizers and high-tech equipment are growing enormous quantities of corn and wheat, most of which is processed and refined to be tastier and more convenient _____ is less nutritious.
A. but B. or C. while D. whereas

42. Police say _____ any more worried now that Swindon's in the big league.

- A it's no need for genuine fans being B. it being no need for genuine fans to be
C. there being no need for genuine fans being D. there's no need for genuine fans to be

43. **Amy:** My parents want me to get a degree in something that's vocational, so they'd like the idea of Business Administration and they'd like me to study somewhere closer to my home.

Mr. Evans: Ok, well, then there's Swansea. It has an excellent reputation. _____?

Amy: Well, I'd like to do something that uses my language skills, too.

Mr. Evans: Good, there are many courses for you to choose.

A Would you like to study Business Administration with another subject

B. Do you think the subject of Business Administration is suitable for you

C. Have you ever heard of its Business Administration subject

D. Don't you think the subject of Business Administration is hard for you

14. **Kobus:** I'd replace these chairs for a start. No wonder I've got backache.

Bridget: Oh come on, _____. How about blowing it all on an all-expenses-paid jaunt to the West Indies or something?

Kobus: I don't think to go on holiday with the rest of the staff is a good idea.

Bridget: Then, maybe we can go on day-to-day things that'll make a difference in the long term, like renovating the office.

A. you look pale

B. you slept for only 3 hours last night

C. it's nothing serious

D. we can do better than that

45. **Interviewer:** What can you tell us about what happens when geniuses relax?

Expert: We're looking into the psychology of high achievers. A recent study compared the hobbies of 134 Nobel Prize winning chemists. Over half were artistic and almost all had a long-lasting hobby: chess or insect collecting.

Interviewer: Fascinating. So should we conclude then, that only a creative person can be a genius?

Expert: _____. Perhaps it's true up to a point, but it may not be as clear-cut as that.

A I bet it is.

B. I'm contented.

C. I think that's debatable. D. You got it.

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**.*

I drove through a snow-whitened landscape towards the Grand Canyon. It was hard to believe that this was the last week of April. Mists and fog swirled about the road. I could see nothing at the sides and (46) a _____ of me except the occasional white smear of oncoming headlights. By the time I reached the entrance to Grand Canyon National Park, and paid the \$5 (47) ad _____, snow was dropping heavily again, thick white flakes so big (48) _____ their undersides carried shadows. The road through the park followed the southern lip of the canyon for thirty miles. Two or three times I stopped in lay-bys and went to the edge to peer hopefully into the silent murk, knowing that the canyon was out there, just beyond my nose, but I couldn't see anything. The fog was everywhere—threaded (49) am _____ the trees, adrift on the roadsides, rising steamily off the pavement.

Afterwards I trudged towards the visitors' centre, perhaps 200 yards away, but before I got there I came across a snow-spattered sign (50)____(announce) a look-out point half a mile away along a trail through the woods, and impulsively I went down it, mostly just to get some air. The path was (51) sli____ and took a long time to traverse, but on the way the snow stopped falling and the air felt clean and refreshing. Eventually I came to a platform of rocks, marking the edge of the canyon. There was no fence to keep you back from the edge, so I shuffled cautiously over and looked down, but could see nothing but grey soup. A middle-aged couple came along and as we stood chatting about what a dispiriting experience this was, a (52)____(miracle) thing happened. The fog parted. Suddenly we saw that we were on the edge of a sheer, giddy drop of at least a thousand feet.

The scale of the Grand Canyon is almost (53) bey____ comprehension. It is ten miles across, a mile deep, 180miles long. Indeed you could set the whole of Manhattan down inside it and you would still be so high above it that the buses would be like ants and people would be invisible, and not a sound would reach you. The thing that gets you—gets everyone—is the silence. The Grand Canyon just swallows sound. The sense of space and emptiness is (54)____(overwhelm). Nothing happens out there. Down below you on the canyon floor, far, far away, is the thing that carved it: the Colorado River. It is 300 feet wide, but from the canyon's lip it looks thin and insignificant. It looks like an old shoelace. Everything is dwarfed by this (55)____(might) hole.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

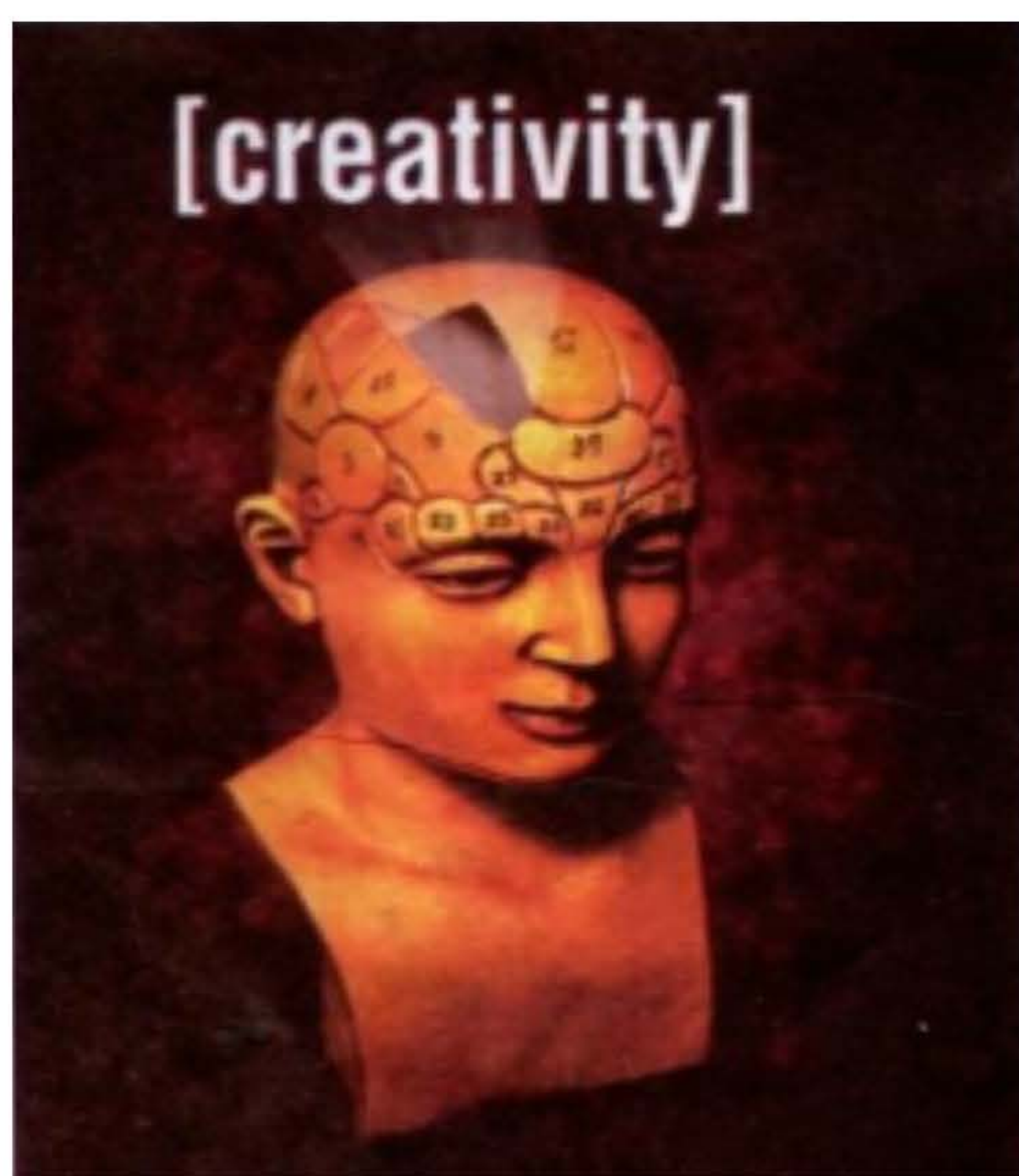
*Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Prevailing mythology has it that creativity is the exclusive domain of artists, scientists, and inventors—a giftedness not available to ordinary people going about the business of daily life. Partly as a result, ordinary people often hold the creative person in awe, finding little gradation in genius. It's either the Sistine Chapel ceiling or nothing.

Our awe of creativity is like a dragon that blocks the gate to our personal creativity. We've created this dragon to protect ourselves from something worse: the possibility that we might really go for it, do the very utmost we can do—and find people out there who still don't think it's good enough and reject not only what we've done, but us as individuals.



What we need to understand is that by refusing to risk being creative at less than genius levels, we are already rejecting ourselves, passing judgment without evidence. While that judgment mechanism may have served to protect us from censure as children, we as adults no longer need to feel as vulnerable as we did when we were young. What we need to do instead is assume full responsibility for ourselves.

In fact, most individual creativity is pretty humble—no Sistine Chapel ceiling, no Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, just a solution to such a mundane problem as getting the microwave merry-go-round to work by turning it over and using it upside down, or finding a new way home, or writing a silly verse to a friend. All of these are valid examples of creative behaviors, because the doing of them includes an element of newness, novelty, and difference. What's more, no matter how severely our creativity may have been repressed in the past, it can be reaccessed, stimulated, and developed through life experiences. This is good news not only for the creatively uninformed or uninitiated. The same techniques that can open the creative world to a novice can set off a creative explosion in the adept.

Each person's experience of creativity is so unique and individual that no one can formulate a definition that fits everyone else. However, it does have something in common. Many people think of creativity purely in terms of inventiveness, and that is surely part of it. Besides, to strengthen creative ability, you need to apply the idea in some form that enables both the experience itself and your own reaction and others' to reinforce your performance. As you and others applaud your creative endeavors, you are likely to become more creative.

Creativity's source is the brain—not just one part of the brain, but all of it. Today, this theme song is well established and accepted. Knowing that creativity arises in the brain makes an enormous contribution to our ability to access, stimulate, develop, and apply the process, because it tells us what process we need to follow, and how that process calls on the brain's specialized capabilities at each stage.

A major key—perhaps the key—to living creatively is passion, which means a highly compelling, energetic attention to something. Turned-on people of all kinds are passionate. So are collectors, sports nuts, and boys who've just discovered baseball cards or video games, and computer hackers. How do we reclaim our passion if it has been allowed to dim in our lives? One way—an important way—is to increase the amount of genuine pleasure we allow into our lives. There are many things that make life more pleasurable.

Questions 56 to 60

*Complete the following sentences with information given in the passage in **a maximum of 4 words** for each sentence.*

56. Creativity is available to everyone and it only differs in _____ between genius and ordinary people.

57. Ordinary people's awe of creativity stops them from risking and taking _____.

58. _____ can help us reaccess, stimulate and develop our repressed creativity.

59. It is hard to define creativity because everybody's experience of creativity is _____.

60. In order to live creatively, it is important that we have _____.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



A new study suggests that it would be possible to achieve a 25% increase in density in a typical provincial city without changing the traditional street scene, although it would be necessary to reduce the size of the houses and substitute parking spaces for garages. Therefore, the cost of this approach is to have more people living in smaller homes at higher densities, along streets that are lined with parked cars.

Can we really accept the notion that space within dwellings may be reduced even further? In times when, we are told, living standards are rising in real terms, is it realistic to seek to reduce personal space standards?

The streets of many inner suburbs are already lined with cars on both sides, reducing movement to a single lane. Increasing densities means accepting urban streets that are designed as linear car parks, bounded by even smaller living units and tempered only by occasional streets sprouting from the tarmac.

Those without economic choice can be directed to live in this way, but if we are to continue to rely on the private sector to produce this urban housing, it will need to appeal to the private developers' customers. Who will choose to live in these high-density developments of small dwellings, with minimal open space and a chance to park on the highway if you are lucky enough to find a space? The main consumers will be single people, couples without children, and perhaps some "empty nesters" (people whose children have grown up and left home). These are people who can choose to spend much of their time outside their home, making the most of those urban cultural opportunities or getting away at weekends to a country cottage or sporting activities.

The combination of a young family and a mortgage restricts the mobility and spending power of many couples. Most people with a family will try to avoid bringing up their children in a cramped flat or house. Space for independent activity is important in developing the individual and in maintaining family equilibrium. The garden is the secure place where the children can work off excess energy.

There is a danger that planners may take a dispassionate, logical view of how we should live, and seek to force society into that mould. A few years ago a European Commission study provided a good example of this. It took the view, quite sensibly, that housing should not be under-occupied because this is a waste of resources. Therefore, it would be much better if the many thousands of old ladies who live alone in large detached houses would move into small urban flats, thus releasing the large houses for families. What the study failed to recognize was that many of those old ladies prefer to continue to live in their family home with their familiar surroundings and, most importantly, with their memories. What is good for us is not necessarily what we want.

The urban housing option may be technically sustainable, but individually unacceptable. There still seems to be a perception among planners that new housing investment can be forced into those areas that planners want to see developed, without proper consideration of where the prospective purchasers want to live. There is a fatal flaw in this premise. Housing developers run businesses. They are not irrevocably committed to building houses and they are not obliged to invest their resources in housing development. Unless there is a reasonable prospect of a profit on the capital at risk in a housing project, they may simply choose to invest in some other activity.

Questions 61 to 65

*Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in **a maximum of 15 words** for each question.*

61. What will be the sacrifices to gain the 25% increase in density in a typical provincial city?
62. What is the main reason why people tend to live in smaller dwellings at higher densities?
63. What is the significance of enough living space?
64. Why do many old ladies prefer to continue to live in their family home?
65. What is the fatal flaw of the urban housing option mentioned in the last paragraph?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Radioactivity occurs naturally. The main source comes from natural sources in space, rocks, soil water and even the human body itself. This is called background radiation and levels vary from place to place, though the average dose is fairly constant. The radiation which is of most concern is artificial radiation which results from human activities. Sources of this include the medical use of radioactive materials, fallout and contamination from nuclear bomb tests, discharges from the nuclear industry, and the storage and dumping of radioactive waste.

While artificial radiation accounts for a small proportion of the total, its effects can be disproportionate. Some of the radioactive materials discharged by human activity are not found in nature, such as plutonium (钚) while others which are found naturally may be discharged in different physical and chemical forms, allowing them to spread more readily into the environment, or perhaps accumulate in the food-chain.

Many of the elements which our bodies need are produced by the nuclear industry as radioactive isotopes or variants. Some of these are released into the environment, for example iodine and carbon, two common elements used by our bodies. Our bodies do not know the difference between an element which is radioactive and one which is not. So radioactive elements can be absorbed into living tissues, bones or the blood, where they continue to give off radiation. Radioactive strontium behaves like calcium—an essential ingredient in our bones—in our bodies. Strontium deposits in the bones send radioactivity into the bone marrow, where the blood cells are formed, causing leukemia.

In most cases, cell death only becomes significant when large numbers of cells are killed, and the effects of cell death therefore only become apparent at comparatively high dose levels. If a damaged cell is able to survive a radiation dose, the situation is different. In many cases the effect of the cell damage may never become apparent. A few malfunctioning cells will not significantly affect an organ where the large majority are still behaving normally.

However, if the affected cell is a germ cell within the ovaries or testes, the situation is different. Ionizing radiation can damage DNA, the molecule which acts as the cell's "instruction book". If that germ cell later forms a child, all of the child's cells will carry the same defect. The localized chemical alteration of DNA in a single cell may be expressed as an inherited abnormality in one or many future generations.

In the same way that a somatic cell (体细胞) in body tissue is changed in such a way that it or its descendants escape the control processes which normally control cell replication, the group of cells formed may continue to have a selective advantage in growth over surrounding tissue. It may ultimately increase sufficiently in size to form a detectable cancer and in some cases cause death by spreading locally or to other parts of the body.

While there is now broad agreement about the effects of high-level radiation, there is controversy over the long-term effect of low-level doses. This is complicated by the length of time it takes for effects to show up, the fact that the populations being studied are small and exact doses are hard to calculate.

All that can be said is that predictions made about the effects of a given dose vary. A growing number of scientists point to evidence that there is a disproportionately high risk from low doses of radiation. Others assume a directly proportionate link between the received dose and the risk of cancer for all levels of dose, while there are some who claim that at low doses there is a disproportionately low level of risk.

Questions 66 to 68

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

66. The passage covers two kinds of radiation, background radiation and artificial radiation.

67. When a small group of cells survive a radiation dose, they definitely won't result in the disability of people.

68. More and more scientists tend to believe that low doses of radiation may do great harm to people.

Questions 69 to 70

*Translate the following sentences from the passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

69. Some of the radioactive materials discharged by human activity are not found in nature, such as plutonium, while others which are found naturally may be discharged in different physical and chemical forms, allowing them to spread more readily into the environment, or perhaps accumulate in the food-chain.
70. In the same way that a somatic cell in body tissue is changed in such a way that it or its descendants escape the control processes which normally control cell replication, the group of cells formed may continue to have a selective advantage in growth over surrounding tissue.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



Mining operations by their very nature have major impacts, positive and negative, on the local area and on local communities. They are usually in remote places and the people affected are often isolated or neglected communities.

It is inevitable that mining operations will disturb the environment in a fairly dramatic way. Forest cover may have to be cut down to clear the site of the mine or for access roads. Tunnels or open-cut pits are dug. Overburden is removed and dumped nearby, usually to erode slowly into nearby streams and rivers. Tailings from the ore processing plant have to be put somewhere—preferably into an on-site tailings dam, but more likely straight into a river or the sea.

Mine tailings may contain some dangerous chemicals, but the major problem is usually the huge amounts of solid sediment that they put into the river system, and the effect this has on water quality and marine life. This can directly affect the livelihood of people living down-stream who depend on the river for fish, for drinking water for themselves and their animals, or for cooking or washing. Heavy sedimentation can slit up rivers, making transportation difficult and causing fields and forests by the river banks to flood. Other environmental effects can include air pollution from trucks tearing along dusty access roads, or more seriously, fumes from ore processing plants.

Large amounts of cash will normally be injected into the local community in the form of royalties or compensation to landowners, wages to mine workers or payments to sub-contractors. While this can be very beneficial it can also lead to inequalities, disputes and problems. Those in the local community who acquire cash from wages or compensation and the power that goes with it are not necessarily those who by tradition hold power in that society. The very advent of the cash can have a disruptive effect on traditional social structures. Also in societies where resources including cash are owned communally and shared out according to traditional rules and precedents, the injection of very large amounts of money can strain the rules and tempt some to keep more than their entitlement, thus causing internal rifts, disputes and fighting. Disputes between landowners and mining companies over payments or compensation are also common, and can lead to violent reactions against landowners by the police or armed forces, or repression by the authorities.

Mining also, of course, brings considerable benefits. Locally it provides jobs and incomes, and for those who use their income wisely, and escape from grinding poverty and a life of hardship and struggle. It also brings development and services such as roads, wharfs, airstrips, stores, health clinics and schools, to areas which are usually remote and often neglected by government. The advent of health care and educational facilities to remote areas that would otherwise not have them can be especially beneficial.

Opinions about a mine will usually vary. Those most in favor tend to be those living near the mine and enjoying its facilities, who have been generously compensated for loss of land or damaged environment, or who are earning good money as mine workers or sub-contractors. Among those least in favor will be women living in or near the mining settlements who have to put up with alcoholism, domestic violence, sexual harassment or other social ills, and people living downstream, far enough away from the mine to be receiving little or no compensation but who nevertheless suffer its polluting effects.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the summary below with information from the passage in **no more than five words** for each blank.

The environment is greatly influenced by mining operations, whose main problems are solid sediment and its effect on (71)____. Environmental influences also include flooding, air pollution and fumes. Mining operations will definitely change the social life. (72)____ may get injured by the injection of a great deal of cash, which may result in(73)____. On the other hand, mining also has positive effects. There may be an obvious increase in job opportunities and incomes. It stimulates the development and promotes services, especially (74)____for local people. People's (75)____on mining depends on whether it does good or harm to them.

Part V Translation (10 marks)

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

- 76.阿拉斯加有着广袤的无人居住的土地，地理风貌多样、野生动物种类繁多。（diverse）
- 77.从太空到深海，再到虚构的寻宝，这些电影为观众提供了二十余年的娱乐。（entertain）
- 78.在南瓜所有的用途中，新英格兰人的用法最有趣，他们把南瓜壳当作他们理发的工具。（as...as）
- 79.这些特征使得野生火鸡幸免于它们的天敌，但它们却不是欧洲殖民者的对手，殖民者的猎杀几乎导致火鸡灭绝。（save from）
- 80.动物园宣称它们保护濒危动物是希望动物们有朝一日可以重返野外生活。（in the hope of）

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 way: for a right 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. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:	
One of my favorite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Bronte. 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>

I have set out to travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the foothills of the Bolivian
Altiplano, from the once famous coffee town of Santos to Santa Cruz de la
Sierra. I have made other great railway journeys by the chance. This is to be a 81.____
proper journey with a beginning and a prearranging destination. It is early 82.____
March and I have just left the sharp frosts of a lately Italian winter for the 83.____
steamy heat of the tail end of a tropical rainy season. Santos is the club Pele,
the King of Football, played for. Beyond the sinister lines of grey cargo ships at 84.____

the horizon, there is a halo: Pele's. His fame is the pride of his nation. Every few minutes, people come up and ask me my name and if I like Santos. Between assuring strangers how fond I am for their city, I think about it and decide that I 85. _____ really am. I feel at home in Brazil. I can even evoke my paternalistic 86. _____ grandfather, the moustachioed Senor Mendonca from Belem, to put me further 87. _____ at ease. Bloated as I am with coconut water and roasting under 100°F (38°C), the 88. _____ sensual hum of warring radio stations is lulling me sleep. I have a train to catch, 89. _____ though. I have been wanted to make this journey for so many years that I am 90. _____ resolved to make it now, no matter what.

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ Test Questions in this part. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

91. Give the missing groups of letters in the sequence.

UC OG _____ EQ AW

92. Find the one letter that will end the first word and start the second word of the two pairs of words. The same letter must be used for both pairs of words.

Example: FAS _____ T _____ RACK DEN _____ T _____ WIN

TRAI _____ IGH T TOXI _____ AILS

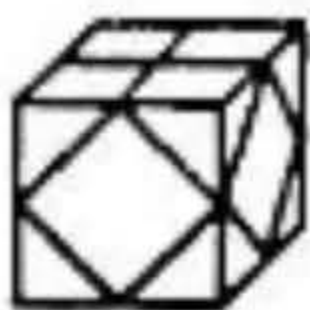
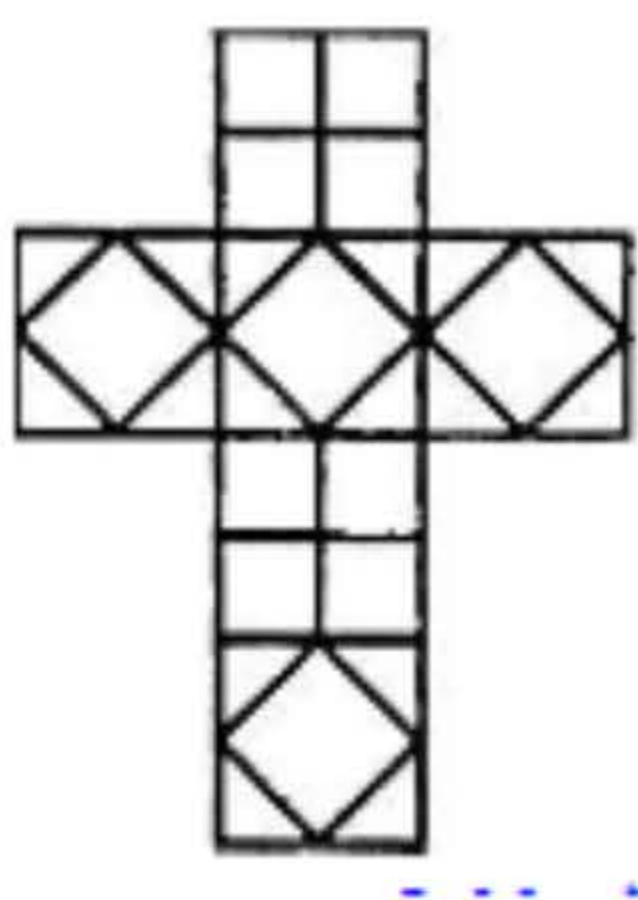
93. Rearrange the letters given and make one word that uses all of the letters.

AACDDEINT

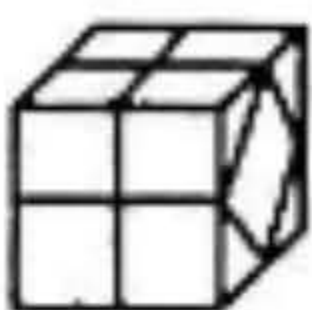
94. What number should replace the question mark ?

12	1	23
2		?
34	4	78

95. Which cube cannot be made from the given net?



A



B



C



D



E

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The following table gives statistics showing the quality of life in five countries.

country	GNP per head (1982:US dollars)	daily calorie supply per head	life expectancy at birth(years)	infant mortality rates (per 1000 live births)
Bangladesh	140	1877	40	132
Bolivia	570	2086	50	124
Egypt	690	2950	56	97
Indonesia	580	2296	49	87
USA	1316	3652	74	12

*Write a report in about **100** words, describing the information in the table on the **answer sheet**.*

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

Increasing numbers of people are virtually slaves to their schedules. We are not leading our lives, but merely following a dizzying timetable of duties, commitments and demands and options.

*Write an article in about **160** words in an appropriate style on the **answer sheet**, giving reasons for your answer and including relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.*