

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2013 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. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. In a swimming pool. B. In a bank. C. On a plane.

2. What is said about houses in Britain?

- A. People tried to make money by buying houses.
B. The price of houses is rising thus people would rather rent one.
C. Most people raise their children in rented houses.

3. Which one is right according to the conversation?

- A. The house is next to the farm.
B. The kitchen has just been decorated.
C. The woman is interested in the house.

4. What is the danger mentioned in the conversation?

- A. The business ended up bankrupt.
B. Working together may ruin their friendship.
C. The business can't survive the world economic crisis.

5. What does the woman mean?

- A. Working as a journalist is as being a recorder.
B. It's a journalist's job to convey only optimistic attitude to readers.
C. A journalist should convey the information as it is.

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. According to the writer, what is a good book?

- A. It tells something about readers' real life.
B. It has a clear and coherent plot.
C. It broadens readers' thought.

7.What is said about the entertaining part of books ?

- A All books should be as entertaining as possible.
- B.Besides providing fun , books should be thought provoking as well.
- C.Books should be based on authors' own funny experience.

8.Which one below is correct ?

- A The plot of the book isn't arranged according to time sequence.
- B.The book is about the art of cooking.
- C.Readers will find lots of interesting pictures in the book.

Conversation Two

9. What does Dr Emily Gardiner do?

- A She works in a third-world country.
- B. She is a cereal production expert.
- C. She studies tropical plants.

10. Why didn't she go to the East of the third-world country?

- A. The city was flooded with waist-deep water.
- B. There were no vehicles to cross the big rivers.
- C. It was too far and she did not have enough time.

11. How was her trip to the South?

- A She didn't make it to the south.
- B. She got trapped there because of the flood.
- C. She enjoyed the trip very much.

12. What is said about the flood in the South?

- A. It was about one-meter deep.
- B. Big black ants died and floated in the water.
- C. Many women got drowned.

13. How did Dr Gardiner cross the water?

- A. She swam across the water.
- B. She walked around with bare feet.
- C. She crossed the water by boat.

14. What is said about the local people in the poorer areas?

- A.Their houses are made of stones.
- B. They abandoned their houses.
- C. They moved to higher places with their houses.

15. How did the government fight against the soaring price?

- A. It sold some of its stock at low prices.
- B. It provided relief fund for the local people.
- C. It appealed for international aid.

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. Why is Francis Ford Coppola mentioned ?

- A He won the honor twice as Michael did.
- B. He won the honor together with Michael.
- C. He is the hero in the movie Amour.

17. What is the opinion of the majority of countries to the proposal ?

- A. They were opposed to the proposal.
- B. They supported the proposal.
- C. They were disappointed at the proposal.

18. What is the opinion reflected in the news ?

- A. It was too early for Facebook to go public.
- B. Investors are optimistic about the shares of Facebook.
- C. Investors need to be cautious with Facebook's shares.

19. What intrinsically leads to the inquiry ?

- A. The scandal of interest rate manipulation by Barclays Bank.
- B. The bankruptcy of some local banks.
- C. The criticism of leading global banks.

20. Why is the earthquake hitting Japan in March last year mentioned ?

- A. To support the idea that GPS could be used to predict earthquakes and tsunamis.
- B. To illustrate that Japan suffered a lot due to the misuse of GPS.
- C. To show that GPS played a significant role in helping Japan decrease the loss.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a radio talk. The talk will be read only **once**. For questions 21—30, complete the notes which summarize what the speaker says. You will need to write a word or a short phrase. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.*

Event: The wreckage of Airship Hindenburg

Time: May 6th, 1937

Journey: (21) _____ — New Jersey

Background:

- Developed in both Europe and the United States
- To carry (22)_____ over long distances
- Built to (23)_____the great luxury transatlantic liners
- 245 meters long with a (24)_____of 41 meters
- Cruise at a speed of 125 km/h
- By 1937 it had carried 1000 passengers and transported (25)_____and cars

Safety Measures:

- (26)_____had been taken to prevent accidents
- A smoking room was pressurized to prevent gas from entering it
- (27) _____and matches were checked before passengers and crew entered the ship
- (28)_____were used in the construction to minimize the possibility of accidental sparks

Cause: (29)_____was ignited by static electricity

Result: All airships were (30)_____until now

Part II 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.It was a shame and bad taste to be an alien after twenty years' living in a foreign country and it is no use pretending _____.
A. thus B.therefore C.unless D.otherwise.
- 32.For the time____, the best solution to the congestion may be to control the number of vehicles.
A.going B.passing C.being D.coming
- 33.The boys had set out on a ____day despite a warning from the National Weather Service that small boats should stay off the water in that kind of weather.
A.tranquil B.blustery C.brilliant D.vulnerable
- 34.So far in her life, Kaori Sasaki has had guns pointed in her face, been shot in the leg, been to the refugee camps and_____land mines.
A.dodged B.indulged C.swallowed D.duplicated
- 35._____the cause may be, the fact remains that temperatures are rising, affecting Alaska for the worse.
A.Since B.Whatever C.Now that D.In case
- 36.The news broadcast reported on the_____danger to coastal cities due to the approaching hurricane.
A.burst B.thrilled C.impending D.migrating
- 37.It seems that most of us want more holidays than we actually get, apart from a small number of workaholics who do not take all the days off they_____.
A.are entitled to B.belong to C.attribute to D.are contributed to

38.It took the jury just ten minutes to find the 58-year-old balding civil servant not guilty of murder , but guilty of mans laughter_____diminished responsibility.

- A.on the grounds of B.with regard to C.in respect of D.in opposition to

39.Sylvie Forrest had a lucky escape yesterday when she arrived at Liverpool Street Station 3 minutes late for her train after being_____in a traffic jam.

- A.turned up B.looked up C.put up D.held up

40.Antarctica is the highest, coldest, and most_____place on earth, a continent twice the size of Western Europe, capped by ice over two miles thick.

- A.delicate B.resolute C.desolate D.obsolete

41.According to the survey done among the local residents, _____enough money, the state television could become much more popular.

- A.given B.giving C.to give D.been given

42.I would have gone to the charity party held by the famous film stars, _____for my exam the next day.

- A if it had been B.if it hadn't been C.had it been D.it hadn't been

43.**Interviewer:** Most people love the circus. Are you ready for tomorrow afternoon's performance ?

Circus leader: We'll be working all day and half the night. And_____, by tomorrow morning everything will have been set up in time for the afternoon performance.

Interviewer: Good luck !

- A.so to speak B.touch the wood C.fingers crossed D.as you promise

44.**Doctor:** Take a seat. What seems to be the trouble ?

Mr.Williams: I'm not sure, doctor. But I haven't been feeling too well.

Doctor: Mm._____.

Mr.Williams: I've been sneezing a lot, and feeling pretty feverish, hot and cold all the time. Oh, and I've got a sore throat.

- A.How do you feel in your stomach? B.I think you must have a touch of flu.
C.That's interesting. D.What are the symptoms ?

45.**Amy:** Why do you feel like living by yourself?

Jean: Well, I've always had to share with my younger sister and she keeps bursting in when I'm trying to have a few moments to myself.

Amy: _____. But wouldn't it be a bore keeping your own place clean and tidy?

Jean: No, because I like to keep things in order.

- A.It doesn't matter, I suppose.
B.You seem to enjoy loneliness.
C.Then we can conclude that your little sister must be adorable.
D.I can see you'll be glad to get some privacy.

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**.

“See that? Men kissing.” our lawyer friend snorted into his beer...

It had taken me some months to get used (46) ____ the Provencal delight in physical contact. Like anyone brought up in England, I had absorbed certain social mannerisms. I had learned to keep my distance, to offer a nod instead of a handshake, to ration kissing to female relatives and to confine any public demonstrations of affection on dogs. The Provencal welcome, as thorough as being searched by airport security guards, was, at first, a (47) ____ (startle) experience. Now I enjoyed it, and I was fascinated by the niceties of the social ritual, and the sign language which is an essential part of any Provencal encounter.

When two unencumbered men meet, the (48) ____ (little) there will be is the conventional handshake. If the hands are full, you'll be offered a little finger to shake. If the hands are wet or dirty, you will be offered a forearm or an elbow. Riding a bicycle or (49) dri__ a car does not excuse you from physical contact, and so you will see perilous contortions (50) be__ performed on busy streets as hands grope through car windows and across handlebars to find each other. And this is only at the first and most restrained level of acquaintance. A closer relationship requires more demonstrative acknowledgement.

(51) ____ our lawyer friend had noticed, men kiss other men. They squeeze shoulders, slap backs, pummel kidneys, pinch cheeks. When a Provencal man is truly pleased to see you, there is a real possibility of coming away from his clutches with superficial bruising. The risk of bodily damage is less where women are concerned, but an amateur can easily make a social blunder if he (52) ____ (calculate) the required number of kisses. In my early days of discovery, I would plant a single kiss, (53) ____ to find that the other cheek was being proffered as I was drawing back. Only snobs kiss once, I was told, or those unfortunates who suffer from congenital *froideur* (冷漠). I then saw what I assumed to be the correct procedure—the triple kiss, left-right-left, so I tried it on a Parisian friend. (54) Wr__ again. She told me that triple kissing was a low Provencal habit, and that two kisses were enough among (55) ____ (civilize) people. The next time I saw my neighbour's wife, I kissed her twice, “Non”, she said, “trois fois” (三次).

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.



Chess has changed a lot over the past two decades. The rise of the professional chess circuit has seen the competitive aspect of the game overtake the scientific and artistic. The sole aim of the modern master is to win.

In international chess, a player's nerves and stamina are as crucial as his intellect and wisdom. The pressure of the game has always been intense: a chess clock is used to ensure that each player completes the stipulated number of moves in the allotted time—failure to do so results in immediate loss of the game. But now the playing

sessions themselves are becoming longer, and many games are played without a break. The increased pressure has swung the pendulum in youth's favour. Over the past 30 years, each new world champion has been younger than his predecessor. It is significant that, of the world's ten highest-ranked players, eight are under 30.

Much of modern chess is played off the board. Every professional must now take seriously his pre-match preparation, not least because the age of computer databases has had a profound impact on chess. A small portable computer can hold one million chess games, and give instant access to hundreds of games of a prospective opponent.

In one recent contest, each of the protagonists employed large teams of assistants to work round the clock searching for flaws in the other's repertoire. The opening stages of a chess game are now analyzed to near exhaustion. Simply being better prepared in a chess opening can be the deciding factor in the game.

The chess world today boasts more first-rate players than at any stages in its history. Hundreds of grandmasters chase modest prize money the world over. Success demands physical as well as mental exertion. A single game may last up to eight hours. A lapse in concentration can mean disaster. So the adversaries are always in a state of nervous tension.

The presence of the chess clock adds to the tension. The climax of the game is often a furious "time scramble". When this occurs, each player has only seconds to make several moves or face instant forfeiture. With minds racing and hands twitching, the masters blitz out their moves and press their clocks with a co-ordination that any athlete would admire. Such moments are not for reflective intellectuals. The game descends into a primeval struggle in which nerves, tenacity and an overwhelming will to win separate victor from vanquished.

At the top level of chess, the pain of losing is unbearable. Winning brings a chance to recover from exhaustion. But one victory is not enough to win a tournament, the chess master must be ready for the struggle the next day. Most chess competitions last for 9-11 days, with play on every day, and there is an all-year-round tournament circuit. World championship matches are more exacting.

Question 56 to 60

Complete the following sentences with information given in the passage, using a maximum of 3 words for each sentence.

56. Nowadays, the professional chess circuit puts more emphasis on its _____ rather than its scientific and artistic qualities.

57. That the majority of the world's top ten chess players are under 30 exemplifies the _____ in the chess playing.

58. A great deal of work is done for _____ and that's why much modern chess is played off the board.

59. A single game lasting for several hours and the presence of the chess clock make contributions to the _____ of chess players during the match.

60. At the moment one player ultimately wins the match, he has reached a state of _____ at the top level of chess.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



Every summer, the peacocks that roam free within Whipsnade Wild Animal Park in Bedfordshire expose their magnificent trains to the critical and often disdainful gaze of the hens.

Darwin argues that living creatures came to be the way they are by evolution; and that the principal mechanism of evolution was natural selection. This is, in a crowded and hence competitive world, the individuals best suited to the circumstances—the "fittest" —are the most likely to survive and have offspring.

But the implication is that fittest would generally mean toughest, swiftest, cleverest, most alert. The peacock's tail, by contrast, was at best a waste of space and in practice a severe encumbrance; and Darwin felt obliged to invoke what he felt was a separate mechanism of evolution, which he called "sexual selection", the driving mechanism—in his words—"beauty for beauty's sake".

But Darwin's friend and collaborator, Alfred Russel Wallace, though in many ways more "romantic" than Darwin, was in others even more Darwinian. According to Wallace, then, the train was not an end in itself, but an advertisement for some genuine contribution to survival.

Now, 100 years later, the wrangle is still unresolved, for the natural behavior of peafowl is much harder to study than might be imagined. In practice, the mature cocks display in groups at a number of sites around Whipsnade, and the hens judge one against the other. Long observation from hides, backed up by photographs, suggests that the cocks with the most eyespots do indeed attract the most mates.

But whether the males with the best trains are also "better" in other ways remains to be pinned down. Do the children of the attractive cocks grow faster? Are they more healthy? If so, then the females' choice will be seen to be utilitarian after all, just as Wallace predicted.

There is a final twist to this continuing story. The great mathematician and biologist R. A. Fisher in the thirties proposed what has become known as "Fisher's Runaway". Just suppose, for example, that for whatever reason—perhaps for a sound "Wallacian" Reason—a female first picks a male with a slightly better tail than the rest. The sons of that mating will inherit their father's tail, and the daughters will inherit their mother's predilection for long tails. This is how the runaway begins. Within each generation, the males with the longest tails will get most mates and leave most offspring; and the females' predilection for long tails will increase commensurately. Modern computer models show that such a feedback mechanism would alone be enough to produce a peacock's tail. Oddly, too, this would vindicate Darwin's apparently fanciful notion—once the process gets going, the females would indeed be selecting "beauty for beauty's sake".

Question 61 to 65

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

61. What does Darwin's "beauty for beauty's sake" about peacocks mean?
62. Why does the author say that Wallace was in other ways even more Darwinian?
63. What's scientists' conclusion after long observation of peacocks' behaviour?
64. What is the "final twist" mentioned in the passage?
65. What's the relationship between "Fisher's Runaway" and Darwin's "beauty for beauty's sake"?

Section C (10 marks)

Question 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

More than half the adult population claims to be suffering from it. It makes us tense, irritable and affects our concentration. Worse, it damages our health, causing everything from heart attacks to asthma, from chronic fatigue to spots.



Cynics are quick to dismiss the phenomenon as fashionable hype. And they have a point. After all we are living longer lives than any generation before us. Most of us have more cash, more holidays, more consumer durables, and more choices in our lives than ever before. Faced with the historical evidence of human survival, triumph and even happiness, against far greater odds than we experience today, talk of stress, the modern disease, just sounds like whingeing (诉苦、埋怨). Yet for many people stress is real enough. The effects of sudden and shocking events on physical and mental health have been well documented. But, crises are not the only things to damage our health. Professor Ben Fletcher, psychologist and Dean of the Business School at the University of Hertfordshire, argues that the work people do has a huge effect on their risk of physical disease. High demands, combined with low control, lack of support, and especially monotonous work, are stressful and increase our chance of an early death.

But does it make sense to sweep all these conditions under one title, “stress”? According to Carry Cooper, Professor of Organizational Psychology at the University of Manchester, it's an umbrella concept. While cause, context and response all vary, the underlying model is the same. Hans Selye, founder of modern research into stress, described it as “the rate of wear and tear on the body”. The analogy emerges out of physics. Subject a bridge to repeated stress—perhaps the waves against the pillars, or steady vibrations from soldiers marching across it in step—and it will start to exhibit strain.

But stress is not entirely malign. A certain amount of pressure—Professor Cooper distinguishes pressure from stress—and we thrive. We keep going, we keep interested in the world, we stay alive. Too much and we get tense, troubled, breathless and run down.

So stress is real. The answer to our cynics who point to historical evidence is that our ancestors suffered from stress too. Richard Napier, a sixteenth century physician, recorded that around a third of his patients were “trouble in the mind”. We are no more wimpish than our forebears, the stress they suffered probably contributing to their ill health and lower life expectancy.

Of course the stresses we face today may genuinely be greater for many people than thirty years ago. Professor Cooper argues that we have less support today to help us deal with the inevitable stresses that arise. We no longer have the communities and extended families that acted as natural sources of moral support. So counseling networks and services have had to grow in their place. But the big test is whether our futures will be consistently more stressful than our past, how will human beings manage to adapt to change? No one knows, but the academics look forward to finding out.

Questions 66 to 68

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

66. Cynics believe stress won't do such great harm to people as stated in paragraph 1.
67. Carry Cooper believes that all the conditions mentioned like crisis, high demands, low control, etc, belongs to the concept “stress”.
68. According to Cooper, pressure is different from stress because stress does absolute harm to people, while pressure does not.

Questions 69 to 70

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

69. Faced with the historical evidence of human survival, triumph and even happiness, against far greater odds than we experience today, talk of stress, the modern disease, just sounds like whingeing.

70. High demands, combined with low control, lack of support, and especially monotonous work, are stressful and increase our chances of an early death.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



David Cameron has pledged there will be "no limit" to the number of students from India who can study in the UK and then stay on to find work.

Mr Cameron's change of heart comes as he begins a campaign to win over voters of Indian origin. He was stung by evidence from Tory pollsters showing that being non-white is the single biggest reason why people don't vote Tory—far outweighing income and social class—even though many Asians share Conservative values.

He will reinforce his message with a trip to India next week billed as the biggest trade trip ever organised by Downing Street.

In interviews with Asian television stations in the UK yesterday, Mr Cameron revealed his love of cricket and hot curries and sought to convince Asian voters that the Tories share their values of family and hard work. But he also went out of his way to encourage Indians to come to the UK—an offer that contrasts with years of Tory rhetoric about restricting immigration.

He said: "There is no limit on the number of students who can come from India to study at British universities, no limit at all. All you need is a basic English qualification and a place at a British university."

"What's more, after you've left a British university, if you can get a graduate-level job there is no limit to the amount of people who can stay and work, or the time that they can stay at work"

Existing Home Office rules mean that any student who obtains a graduate-level job, defined as a post with a salary of at least £20,000, can stay in the UK.

But some Tories criticized Business Secretary Vince Cable after a previous trip to India in 2010 when he complained that restrictions on Indian immigrants were too tight.

Mr Cameron admitted last night that he had failed to "properly communicate" the policy to Indians. He added: "Now we need to take that message out to talented young people in India and say if you want to make that choice, Britain will be incredibly welcoming. We have 40,000 Indian students in Britain, I'm really proud of that."

The Prime Minister is set to make a speech on race relation in the next two months in which he will seek to overturn the view that Tories are a racist party which has lingered since the days of Enoch Powell.

Mr Cameron is also considering whether to make an apology for the worst aspects of the British Empire. On a trip to Pakistan in 2011, he conceded that Britain was "responsible" for many of the world's problems including the divisions over Kashmir.

Yesterday he again referred to that “history” but declined to intervene in talks between India and Pakistan. Others are encouraging him to visit Srebrenica, where 8,000 Bosnian Muslims were slaughtered in 1995, to help the Tories connect with Muslims in the UK.

Questions 71 to 75

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

After finding that (71) _____ is the major obstacle to a Conservative victory in the vote, David Cameron announced that the restrictions on Indians to study or even stay in the UK would be changed. Before the pledge, David Cameron was seen to be implementing the policy of restricting (72) _____. He said Indians with a (73) _____ could stay and work in the UK without time limit. In the next two months Cameron will work on to change people's impression of the Conservative as (74) _____. Based on his concession that Britain played a role in the divisions over Kashmir, he was encouraged to visit Srebrenica to build the connection between the Tories and (75) _____.

Part V Translation (10 marks)

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

- 76.由于持续的疼痛，她被贴上问题病人的标签。（label as）
- 77.工厂倒闭是因为产品订单剧减。（due to）
- 78.尽管经过长时间的讨论，公会和管理部门还是不能取得一致的意见。（in spite of）
- 79.为了降低严重交通事故的数量，英国在马路上安装了更多的超速摄像机。（bring down）
- 80.欧洲部分地区降雨的缺少意味着很多居民的水消耗将被限制。（a shortage 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>

During average year, about 50 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning in 81. _____

the UK, caused directly by fumes from home heat appliances which are 82. _____

subsequently discovered to be defective. Several hundred people a year are

made into ill by inhaling the fumes, and have to have hospital treatment. These 83. _____

deaths and illnesses are unnecessary, and can easily be prevented. Carbon

monoxide had no colour, smell or taste, but it can kill. It can be given 84. _____

in by any equipment which burns a fossil fuel, such as coal, gas or oil.

85._____

Fumes may build up in your home if the equipment is faulty, or if the room does not allow circulation of fresh air. Watch out for any of the following:

86._____

gas flames burning orange or yellow, dirty or sooty mark on or above a heater

87._____

and wood or coal stoves where burn slowly or go out easily. You may feel

88._____

sleepy, or have headaches, chest or stomach pains, sickness or sudden giddiness. If you notice any of the above, stop use the appliance and call a

89._____

qualified engineer. See your doctor at once if you have physical symptoms.

Make sure your heaters are serviced regularly, have your chimneys sweep once

90._____

a year, and keep air vents and windows unblocked.

Part VII
IQ Test (5 marks)

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

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

AEEILSMNNOPPTTU

92.Which letter completes the diagram below?

Q	T	W
N		Z
K	H	?

93.Find the letter which will complete both pairs of words, ending the first word and starting the second.The same letter must be used for both pairs of words.

Example: lik (e) at cak (e) ar

Nea () ick fi () ub

94.At a riding stables, five stables were empty and five had horses in them. The empty stables are shaded in this diagram.

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J

The five horses were:

Beauty, Trigger, Willow, Emily, Halo.

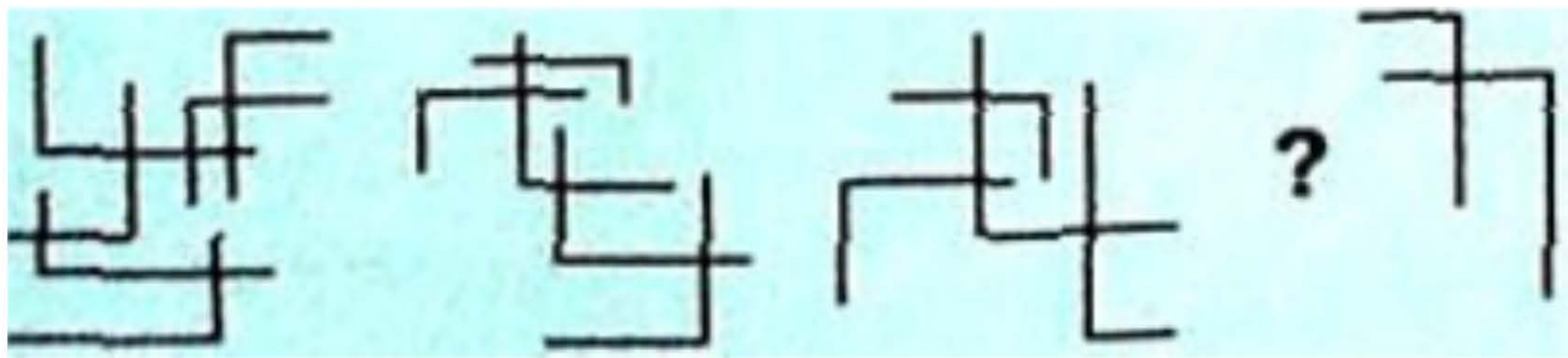
Beauty was in the stable next to Halo. Trigger was next to Emily. Trigger was opposite Beauty. Halo was not on the same side as Willow.

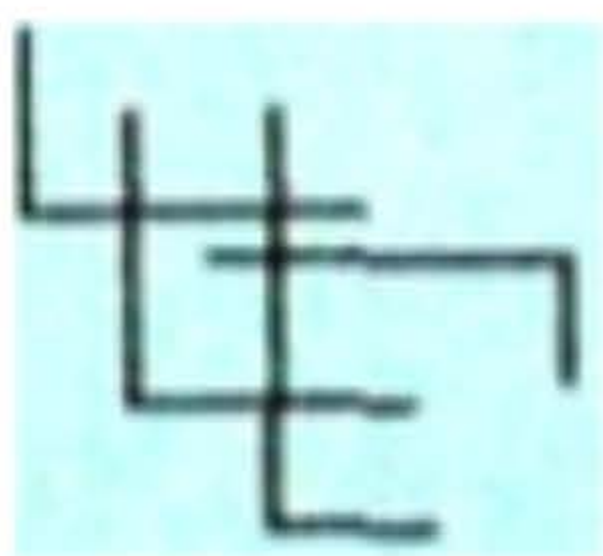
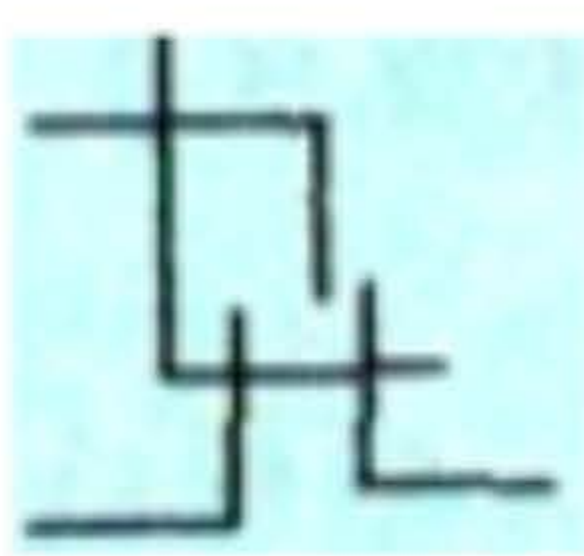
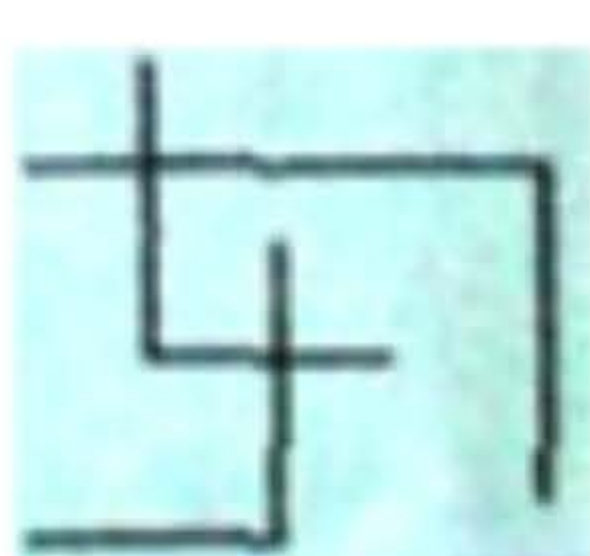
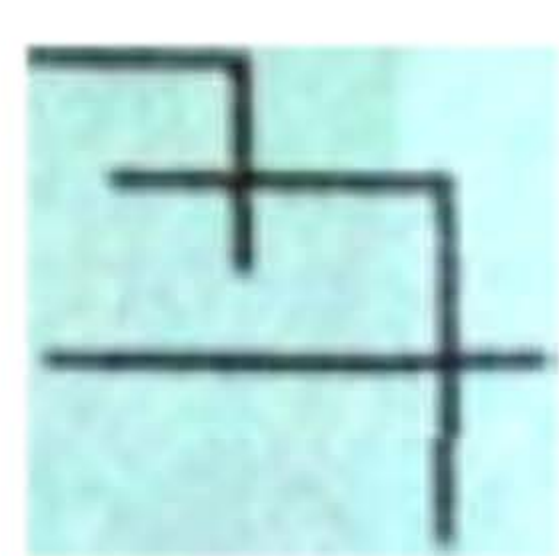
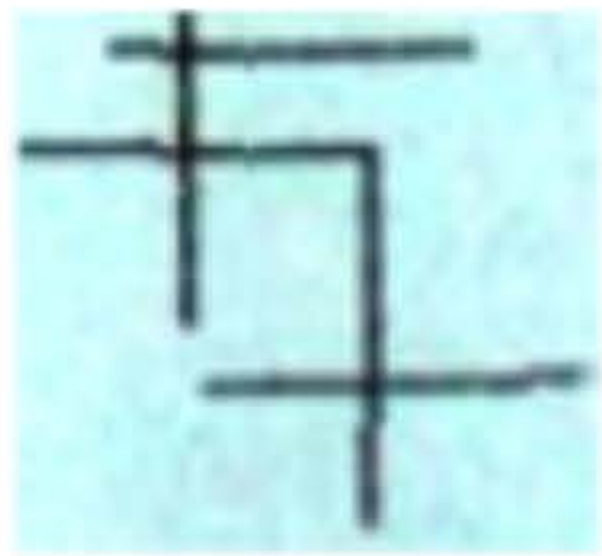
Use the information to find which horse was in these stables:

A=_____

B=_____

95.Which pattern continues or completes the given series ?

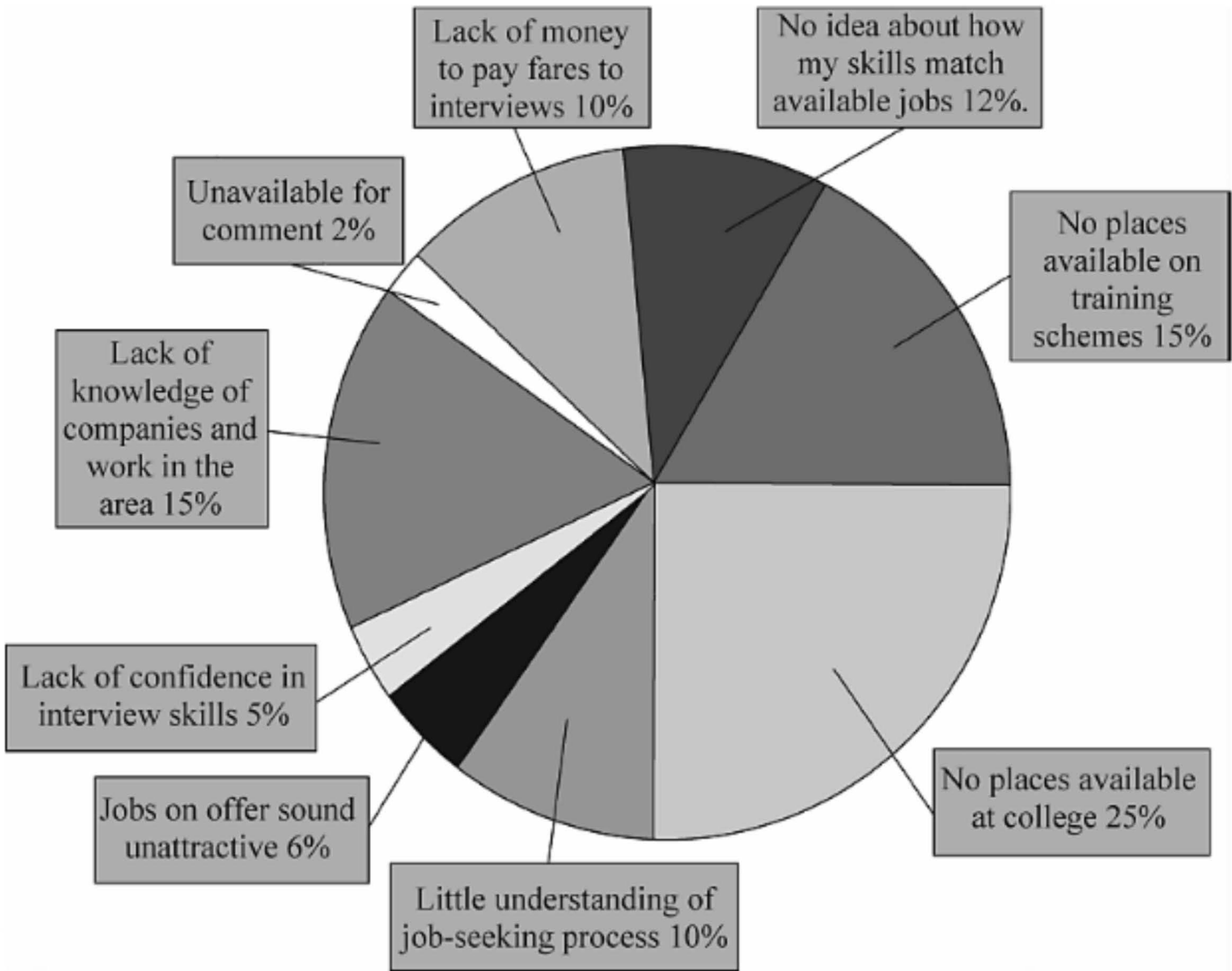


- A.  B.  C.  D.  E. 

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

A recent survey discovered the reasons why school leavers in the UK were still unemployed six months after leaving full-time education.



*Write a report of about **100 words** describing the information in the pie charts above on the **answer sheet**.*

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

It is said that as Chinese people's living standards improve, public holidays are no longer enough to fulfill people's needs. There've been renewed appeals for a third public holiday, in May, to be lengthened. And a commentary by Xinhua News Agency went further, calling for a proper system of paid leave.

*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.*