

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2014 年初赛试题

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 will the man have to do with his bag?

- A. Throw it away. B. Have it checked in. C. Hold it all the way. D. Handle it with care.

2. Why did the man move?

- A. He needed a larger building.
B. He wanted an environmental-friendly place for business.
C. He wanted to live downtown.
D. He needed convenient transportation.

3. What may they have to do to find the suitable person according to the man?

- A. Put up ads in newspapers. B. Ask their staff to recommend.
C. Rely on head-hunters. D. Advertise on TV.

4. What does the woman want exactly?

- A. Similar companies' sales in Wessex. B. Contact information of residents in Scandinavia.
C. Crime statistics of Scandinavian countries. D. Cases of assault and robbery in Wessex.

5. Why doesn't Sophie feel right?

- A. She just feels that way without any evidence. B. The money they can earn is quite limited.
C. The market is gloomy. D. She worries about the big investment.

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. Which of the following is true about Bablake?

- A. It is completely independent of the government.
B. There is no charge for education in Bablake.
C. Children have to pass an entry exam to enter Bablake.
D. It is an independent boarding school.

7. How does Bablake adopt the National Curriculum?
- A. It only uses the National Curriculum for reference.
 - B. It follows the National Curriculum completely.
 - C. It offers more than the National Curriculum.
 - D. It adopts part of the National Curriculum.
8. How does Bablake treat students of ethnic groups?
- A. It does not accept students of ethnic groups at all.
 - B. Teachers are not allowed to talk about religions of ethnic groups.
 - C. It organizes ethnic groups to celebrate their own special occasions.
 - D. The whole school will celebrate special occasions of all the ethnic groups.

Conversation Two

9. What is the earliest record of alcohol about?
- A. It is just meaningless graffiti randomly drawn.
 - B. It is about how the earliest alcohol was produced.
 - C. It is the complaint about people adding water to the beer.
 - D. It is about how ancient people drank alcohol.
10. What is the alcohol-related problem mentioned in the dialogue?
- A. Alcohol smuggling.
 - B. Alcohol abuse.
 - C. Teenage alcohol drinking.
 - D. Illegal sale of alcohol
11. Why does the man say drinking alcohol helps people become more cheerful?
- A. It provides energy that causes the feeling of euphoria.
 - B. It makes people forget about the reality temporarily.
 - C. It usually occurs at celebrations and social gatherings.
 - D. It speeds up the drinker 's blood circulation.
12. How does drinking alcohol damage the body?
- A. It disrupts the metabolic system.
 - B. It destroys the brain cells.
 - C. Blood is incapable of breaking down the harmful substances.
 - D. Not all the organs and tissues can convert alcohol to disposable substances.
13. What should be the correct attitude towards drinking according to the man?
- A. People should drink at regular intervals.
 - B. People should refrain from drinking too much for too long.
 - C. People should drink only on special occasions.
 - D. People should give up the bad habit of drinking alcohol.

14. What is the most worrying result of drinking?

- A. Euphoria.
- B. Body dysfunction.
- C. Obesity and heart disease.
- D. Cancer and immune system depression.

15. Which statement below is mentioned in the dialogue?

- A. Alcohol is almost as old as human civilization.
- B. Britain has the most severe alcohol-related problems.
- C. Drinking a little wine every day is good for health.
- D. Teenagers should not be allowed to drink alcohol.

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. Which one below is true according to the news?

- A. Students in the UK are encouraged to insist on the learning of French and German.
- B. The UK will increase the investment on the teaching of Chinese.
- C. The UK has been greatly short of teachers proficient in Chinese.
- D. The UK government refuses the help from China for Chinese learning.

17. What has caused the dispute over South Korea's law under consideration?

- A. Benefit conflict among different industrial groups.
- B. The popularity of online gaming in South Korea.
- C. Parents concern about children's mental health.
- D. Conflict between social and economic priorities.

18. What is the main idea of the news?

- A. Obesity among youth in the UK is increasing rapidly.
- B. The Obesity Action Campaign has won popular support.
- C. Obesity has resulted in the rapid increase in liver disease in the UK.
- D. Liver disease is no longer to be neglected in the UK.

19. What is the aim of Obama's decision on privacy protection?

- A. To defend human right.
- B. To maintain the relationship with other countries.
- C. To gain more votes in the next election.
- D. To regain public trust.

20. What could be inferred from the news?

- A. There is no evidence that the planet is suitable for human existence.

B. There may be several planets that really resemble the Earth in space.

C. Scientists are planning to explore the planet someday.

D. Astronomers have landed on an Earth-like planet in space.

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 only **once**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Context

Definition: Our environment, particularly its significance during (21) _____.

Two types of cultures:

A. High context cultures

- The emphasis is the environment (22) _____.
- A message may not be stated very (23) _____ whose meaning is (24) _____.
- A certain statement may have (25) _____.

B. (26) _____ context cultures

- The emphasis is the (27) _____, which is often quite (28) _____.
- (29) _____ don't often change the meaning of message very much.
- All the people are expected to understand the message in (30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (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 and Grammar (10 marks)

31. The life expectancies of even the very old have increased significantly in recent years, but at the same time, this group faces the highest risk of _____ disease requiring long-term care.

- A. chronic B. acute C. major D. fatal

32. You will only be _____ to sit the end-of-course test if you attend 65 percent or more of the lessons in this course.

- A. rational B. eligible C. valid D. effective

33. Wearing uniforms to school is _____ to the French and Germans, whose thriving state sector has never seen the need for compulsory ties, caps and blazers.

- A. preference B. sluggishness C. anathema D. fanaticism

34. Though much has been said about teacher appraisal, it's odd that children, who see more of teachers than anyone else, are not routinely _____ for their views.

- A. verified B. prosecuted C. canvassed D. detected

35. The recent identification of strains of plague resistant to drugs, and the possibility of using the

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microbe“yersinia pestis” as a chemical weapon in a war, mean that plague still _____ humans.

A.opens up an opportunity to

B.poses a threat to

C.offers assistance to

D.remains a rival to

36.Doctors are becoming_____about the health of children spending hour after hour_____computer games who are exposing themselves to a range of potential hazards, from “mouse elbow” to “joystick digit”.

A.increased concerning; sticking to

B.increasingly concerning; stuck to

C.increasingly concerned; glued to

D.increased concerned; gluing to

37.If you are near the magnificent Cedar valley, you might also_____the Cyprus mouflon, the wild sheep which is_____to Cyprus and whose male is characterized by large, sickle shaped horns.

A.glare at; exclusive

B.conceive of; exceptional

C.catch a glimpse of; endemic

D.catch hold of; exotic

38.Geologists suggested that the region might in fact be more susceptible to earthquakes than_____.

A.previously been believed

B.it had previously believed

C.did it previously believe

D.had previously been believed

39.**Sally:** Is it broken?

Kate: Yes, the bulb is broken. I'm afraid I won't be able to use the projector._____I have some paper copies in my briefcase.

Sally: Sure. Take your time.

A.Could you bear with me?

B.Something has gone wrong.

C.Could you see to it?

D.Where could we find a new bulb?

40.**Tim:** Moving there would have so many advantages. More space for a start. And it's a nicer neighborhood. And the park opposite the house would be great for the kids.

Lena: But it would mean the children moving schools just when they've settled into the ones they're at now.

Tim: Yes, _____.But I'm sure they can manage.

A.good point

B.that's an idea

C.that is a nuisance

D.no problem

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41.In the United Kingdom, ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of_____.

A.the Speaker

B.the Lord Chancellor

C.the Prime Minister

D.the Duke of Edinburgh

42.Blues is a type of music of strong rhythm, which was originally sung by_____.

A.African Americans

B.American Indians

C.Welshmen

D.Scotsmen

43.The longest river in Britain is_____.

A.the Severn

B.the Clyde

C.the Thames

D.the Tyne

44. _____ developed the atomic theory in the 18th century.

- A. Francis Glisson B. John Dalton C. Robert Boyle D. Benjamin Franklin

45. The Welsh national symbol is the leek or the daffodil, but the symbol for Scotland is _____.

- A. the rose B. the thistle C. the shamrock D. the carnation

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**.

Stratford-upon-Avon is an unremarkable market town but (46) _____ one little detail: in 1564, the wife of a local merchant, John Shakespeare, gave birth to William Shakespeare, probably the greatest writer ever to use the English language

There was no theatre in Stratford in Shakespeare's day—it was not until 1769 that Stratford organised any event in (47) _____ of him, and that was a festival put together by London based actor-manager David Garrick, (48) _____ featured no dramatic performances at all. From then on, the idea of building a permanent home in which to perform Shakespeare's works gained momentum, and the (49) _____ of building a theatre in backwater Stratford grew immensely with the advent of better roads and the railways. The first memorial theatre opened in 1879, on land donated by local beer magnate Charles Flower, who also funded the project.

After a fire in 1926, the competition held for a (50) _____ (replace) was won by the only woman applicant, Elisabeth Scott. Her theatre, overlooking a beautiful scene of lush meadows and willow trees on the northern banks of the Avon, is today the Main House presenting a constant diet of Shakespeare's works. At the bank, the burnt-out (51) _____ theatre has been converted into a replica “in-the-round” Elizabethan stage—named The Swan. It's used for works by Shakespeare's contemporaries, classics from all eras, and one annual piece by the man himself. A third (52) _____ and _____, The Other Place, in nearby Southern Lane, showcases modern and experimental pieces.

As the Royal Shakespeare Company works on a repertory system, you could stay in Stratford for a few days and see four or five different plays. During the day you can inspect the Royal Shakespeare Company's trove of (53) _____ (theatre) memorabilia at the RSC Collection, or go on a backstage tour.

In Stratford you can (54) _____ visit the Shakespeare Centre and Birthplace Museums; Holy Trinity Church, which contains Shakespeare's tomb; Hall's Croft, the former home of Shakespeare's elder daughter, Susanna, and her doctor husband, John Hall—now a fascinating museum of Elizabethan medicine; the beautiful gardens and foundations of New Place; Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the borne of the woman who in 1582 became Shakespeare's wife; Mary Arden's House, an Elizabethan country farm, (55) _____ (former) the home of Shakespeare's mother; and the Shakespeare Countryside Museum.

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 to 60 are based on the following passage.



At the age of 37, Jared, 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. No one can understand why a guy they consider brilliant doesn't "just do it." Nor, for that matter, can Jared.

Jared 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.

Many procrastinators are convinced that they work better under pressure. 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 is perhaps the most common myth among procrastinators.

"The main reason people procrastinate is fear," says Neil Fiore, Ph.D., the author of *The Now Habit*. Procrastinators fear they'll fall short because they don't have the requisite talent or skills. "They're afraid they'll look stupid." According to Ferrari, "Procrastinators would rather be seen as lacking in effort than lacking in ability."

Impulsivity may seem diametrically opposed to procrastination, but both can be part of a larger problem: self-control. People who are impulsive may not be able to prioritize intentions, says Pychyl. So, while writing a term paper you break for a snack and see some dirt in the refrigerator, which leads to cleaning the entire kitchen.

Children of authoritarian parents are more likely to procrastinate. Pychyl speculates that children with such parents postpone choices because their decisions are so frequently criticized—or made for them. Alternatively, the child may procrastinate as a form of rebellion. Refusing to study can be an angry—if self-defeating—message to Mom and Dad.

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.

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 easy to do.

Questions 56 to 60

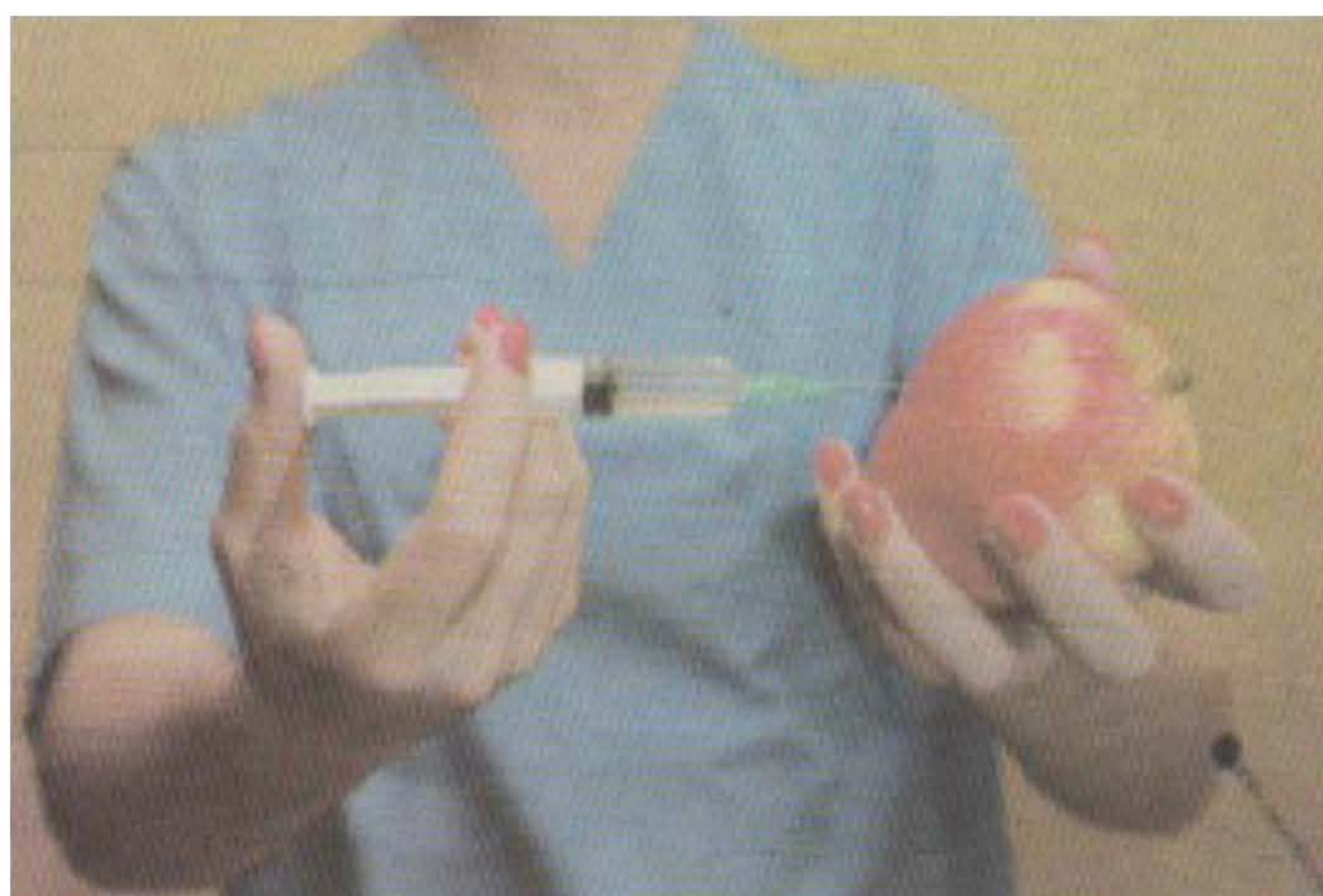
Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 56. Procrastinators, to a great extent, are incapable of appropriate time management.
- 57. It is found out that most college students' study is plagued by procrastination.
- 58. The main reasons for procrastination, according to the passage, can be summarized as false beliefs, fear of failure, self-control, indulgent parenting and low expectations.
- 59. We may conclude from the passage that procrastination-prone individuals tend to avoid difficulty.
- 60. To realize the exact reason for one's procrastination is nowhere near for him to solve his problem.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

What's that on your pizza? You can bet it's not just the extra cheese and onions you ordered. As a matter of fact, you can count on at least a dozen other extra additives that you never asked for.



(61)_____ However, additives are nothing new, and neither is the controversy surrounding them. London in the 18th century could have been called the "adulterated food capital of the world," though it's likely that other cities in other countries were just as guilty of the practice of food adulteration. One might think that food in the "old days" was pure and simple, but in many cases, what people paid for was not what they were getting. When black Indian tea became popular, it was common for manufacturers to buy up used tea leaves, which they stiffened with a gum solution and then tinted with lead, another dangerous substance. Practices like that eventually came to the public's attention, and in 1860 the first British Food and Drug Act was passed.

(62)_____ Salt has been used as a preservative for thousands of years, and, thanks to some basic and other quite complicated substances, we have "fresh" vegetables in January, and meat that doesn't turn green on the way home from the grocery store. But as they say, there's a price to pay for everything.

The federal government recognizes about 35 different categories of additives, which are used for various purposes. Antioxidants are added to oil-containing foods to prevent the oil from spoiling. Chelating agents stop food from discoloring. Emulsifiers keep oil and water mixed together. Flavor enhancers improve the natural flavor of food. Thickening agents absorb some of the water present in food and make food thicker. About 800 million pounds of additives are added to our food every year.

(63)_____ The average American ingests about five pounds of food additives per year. The good news is that the majority of the hundreds of chemicals that are added to food are safe. In some cases, they're even good for us, such as when vitamins are added. The bad news is that some of them are not safe, and these are the ones with which we need to concern ourselves.

(64)_____ The sugar substitute aspartame is used in many diet beverages. However, some scientists believe that aspartame can cause problems with brain function and behavior changes in people who consume it. Aspartame is still widely added, although many lawsuits have been filed to block its use.

The additives sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are two closely related chemicals to preserve meat. These additives keep meat's red color, enhance its flavor, and stop the growth of dangerous bacteria. Nitrate by itself is harmless, but it is quickly changed into nitrite by a chemical reaction that occurs at high temperatures. During this chemical reaction, nitrite combines with other chemicals to form some very powerful cancer-causing agents.

(65)____ But several additives, such as those we have mentioned, do pose some risks to the general public and should be avoided as much as possible. There is intense pressure on the federal government to ban unsafe substances. But it is also our responsibility as consumers to read labels and be aware of what we're putting into our bodies, and to learn how to eat safe and healthy food for long and healthy lives.

Questions 61 to 65

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 61—65. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. What happens when we consume this conglomeration of chemicals?
- B. It's good to know that no single food additive poses a severe danger to the entire population.
- C. Despite the regulations on food purity that currently exist in almost every country, there are still problems.
- D. Believe it or not, food adulteration is not all bad.
- E. Today's additives read like a chemistry book, so many people believe they're a modern invention.
- F. The first of the unsafe additives is artificial sweeteners.
- G. Food additives make food more flavorful and easier to prepare: they make it last longer, look more appetizing, and feel better in our mouths.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



There was a time when only governments could create money, and as Mike Rowbotham explains in his excellent book, *The Grip of Debt*, they have long since delegated 97 percent of that responsibility to the banks—which create it in the form of mortgages or interest bearing loans.

They are helped by the credit card companies, which give the power to customers to create their own debts—and create their own money at the same time—every time their card is swiped through a till.

But now there are also supermarkets and airlines issuing their own money. Tesco, Sainsbury, and other businesses all issue their own, points to encourage regular customers. A whole range of businesses deal in frequent-flyer miles, which you can spend on an ever-increasing variety of goods and services, and which then disappear when you've spent them. In the United States, there are now a range of off-the-shelf "incentive cards"

along the same lines or companies to offer their customers. There is even one card that acts as a combined loyalty and credit card. You can use it to buy things with "loyalty points" you haven't earned yet, but which then have to be repaid with increased customer loyalty.

None of these innovations help us to improve either the shortage or the collapse of local communities, or the damage done by worldwide human greed. But they do open up new possibilities for experiments with new kinds of money which are kinder to the planet—and maybe even turning the base metal of human poverty into something closer to gold. As we know, with Local Exchange and Trading Systems (LETS) in the United Kingdom, people have been experimenting with this technology to invent their own new kinds of money. LETS money is available to anyone with time and skills, is less dependent on the increasingly bizarre fluctuations of the market and does less damage to the planet by not charging ruinous interest.

Similar ideas are suddenly popping up all over the world. But in America, as befits the great money innovators, the field is even broader, with a range of local currencies all launched to achieve a different aspect of local sustainability. Time dollars, for example, is a non-market kind of money that recognizes the contribution people make to the places they live. Time dollars record, store, and find new ways of rewarding human transactions where neighbors help neighbors, such as giving lifts to older people. One hour is worth an hour, whether you are a rich lawyer or an elderly widow. All of the work is voluntary, yet none of it is volunteer work.

Research shows that the Time dollar idea also helps us to see work differently, recognizing that caring work is productive work. Governments may not define it as such, and economists may balk at the whole idea, but it is.

Then there are Hours, the innovative printed currency, which has revolutionized the local economy of Ithaca in upstate New York. Now Ithaca is home to what is probably the biggest local currency in the world. Like so many other small cities, Ithaca local business was threatened by large nationwide chains that took money away from local business and sent profits out of the area. The result was that local incomes were falling, economic self-determination was crumbling, and the city was increasingly dependent on expensive, packaged imports to the area, usually brought in from great distances by multinational traders.

These experiments may be difficult to sustain, but they could potentially give people the means to provide themselves with the money they need—when it normally seeps away to the big cities and massive world capital flows. Taken together, they could mean an economic breakthrough for tackling poverty and social collapse and, given the implications of economic collapse in Russia or the Far East, an urgent one for the whole of humanity.

Questions 66 to 70

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. How are "incentive cards" used?
67. What is the purpose of experiments such as Time dollars and Hours?
68. What does the author mean by "All of the work is voluntary, yet none of it is volunteer work" in the fifth paragraph?
69. What does the passage mainly talk about?
70. Please list the three new ways to pay mentioned in the passage.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



Cultural imperialism, a term first coined in the 1960s, refers to cultural hegemony, or the domination of other nations, specifically as practiced by the United States, through the dissemination of a consumer ideology. Critics of the US point to the plethora of US cultural products available in other countries, particularly media products, such as music, television, movies, news and technology. They argue that the ubiquity and influence of US cultural exports threaten the cultures of other nations and communities. With the growing popularity of the Internet, many countries worried about an unregulated and uni-directional flow of information and have approved policies to control the amount and types of information available to their citizens. Those who oppose regulations declare that the leaders of these countries are opposed to freedom or progress. However, those in favor of regulations believe that their cultures and very identities may be under siege.

Herbert Schiller, a communications scholar, asserts that although the advent of an information society and innovations such as the Internet have been heralded as democratic, in reality both information and technology are controlled by a wealthy elite. Within Marxist theory, this is explained in terms of the "core" versus "periphery" argument, which posits the presence of global imbalances between "core" and "periphery" nations. Core nations such as the United States, are those with political power and economic advantages which the periphery nations are poor, so-called Third World nations. According to this perspective, information flows from the core to the periphery. Periphery nations are, thus, unwitting consumers of core values, ideology, and assumptions embedded in the information they receive.

On the other hand, others argue that this theory is too simplistic because it does not account for internal dynamics within societies, and it views culture as deterministic and static. It assumes according to its critics, passivity and a lack of opposition on the part of the "dominated" group or nation. In fact many argue that rather than being dominated by US culture and media, people in other cultures tend to transform the intended meanings to ones which better suit their own cultural milieu. Thus, it is argued that rather than becoming "Americanized", for example, Asian societies have "Asianized" US cultural exports such as McDonald's.

Other critics argue that although cultural imperialism may indeed be a factor in the exportation of certain US media products, the Internet is a different matter. It is argued that the Internet, unlike other media, has no central authority through which items are selected, written and produced. Instead, with the Internet information can be disseminated from anywhere and from anyone, meaning that information is transmitted multi-directionally. Contrary to being a tool for cultural imperialism, the Internet allows individuals to participate in their own languages and to engage in preserving and celebrating their own cultures. It is argued that the Internet, rather than promoting cultural imperialism, may in fact promote multiculturalism.

In 2000, Christopher Hunter presented a paper at the International Institute of Communication Annual Conference in which he argued that although more "traditional" types of US cultural exports may be open to reinterpretation and resistance, the values embedded in the software used in computer networks like the Internet are difficult to resist. Hunter explains that Microsoft's Windows operating system, for example, although developed in the US, is used in over 90% of the world's computers, Microsoft accepts cookies, which track users as they go online, without telling the user, thereby forcing the user to accept US cultural privacy norms. In fact, as Hunter points out issues of privacy invasion have been a major concern for European countries. Those who use computers may find it difficult to resist the values and beliefs embedded within their own software.

Question 71 to 75

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **three words or fewer** for each blank.

Cultural imperialism refers to the domination of other nations through the export of cultural products, and perhaps especially, (71)____. It is argued that the ubiquity and popularity of (72)____ puts too much pressure on periphery nations and communities to abandon their own cultural norms and embrace US culture. The Internet is believed by some scholars and leaders to be an example of US cultural domination because of its roots in the US and the perception that the (73)____ has one source and moves in a uni-directional path. On the other hand, it is argued that the Internet has no centralized source of authority, and is an instrument which may (74)____. Others, while believing that traditional types of media exports can indeed be open to reinterpretation and resistance by different societies, argue that the Internet and computer software have embedded certain US norms into their systems which make them (75)_____.

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. The ocean covers three quarters of the earth's surface, produces 90 percent of all its life-supporting oxygen, and is the driving force behind the entire weather system. There are over 450 million cubic miles of sea water on the earth, and each cubic mile contains over 150 million tons of minerals. So vast and so pervasive is the sea that if the earth's crust were made level, ocean water would form a blanket over 8,000 feet deep. The oceans contribute immeasurably to the earth's life support system as well as provide an untapped storehouse of food, minerals energy and archaeological treasure. The deep sea is the last frontier left to explore.

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.通过食用含有维他命 C 的食物和含铁的食物，铁的吸收显著增长。（along with）
- 78.随信附上的提纲可以使你了解本课程将要涉及话题的信息。（accompany）
- 79.儿童节目时段产生的广告收入与儿童节目的制作费用有直接的相关性。（correlation）
- 80.研究人员有一个有趣的发现：让重病患者摆脱沮丧心情，实际上就能使医疗环境得以改善。（be kept free of）
- 81.对年轻消费者而言，来自同龄人的压力通常比任何程度的政府干涉影响更大。（have impact on）

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 <u>where</u> near her home.	<u>where</u>

Perhaps one of the best-known accidental discovery is Sir Alexander 82. _____
 Fleming's discovery of penicillin. In 1922 Fleming accidentally discovered
 an antibiotic that killed bacteria but not white blood cells . While suffering 83. _____
 from a cold, Fleming made a culture from some of his own nasal secretions.
 As he examined the culture dish, filling with yellow bacteria, a tear fell from his 84. _____
 eye into the dish. The next day when he examined the culture, he found a clear
 space which the tear had fallen. His keen observation and inquisitiveness led 85. _____
 him to the correct conclusion: the tear contained a substance that caused rapid
 destruction of the bacteria, but was harmless to human tissue. The antibiotic
 in the tear he named lysozyme. It turned to be of little practical importance, 86. _____
 because the germs that lysozyme killed were relatively harmless, and this discovery 87. _____
 was an essential prelude to this of penicillin, as we shall see. 88. _____
 In 1928, Fleming was doing a research on influenza. While carrying out some 89. _____
 routine laboratory work that involved microscopic examination of cultures of
 bacteria growth in petri dishes (flat glass dishes with covers), Fleming notice in 90. _____
 one dish an unusual clear area. Examination showed that the clear area surrounded
 a spot where a bit of mould had fallen onto the dish, which had been left
 uncovered. Remembering his experience with lysozyme, Fleming concluded that
 the mould was producing something that was dead to the Staphylococcus bacteria 91. _____
 in the culture dish. Fleming isolated the mould and identified it as belonging to
 the genus *Penicillium*, and he named the antibiotic substance it produced *penicillin*.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92.What, with reference to this question, is the next number in the sequence below?

3, 3, 5, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, ?, 3

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

FGGIIZ

94.What do the following words in capitals have in common ?

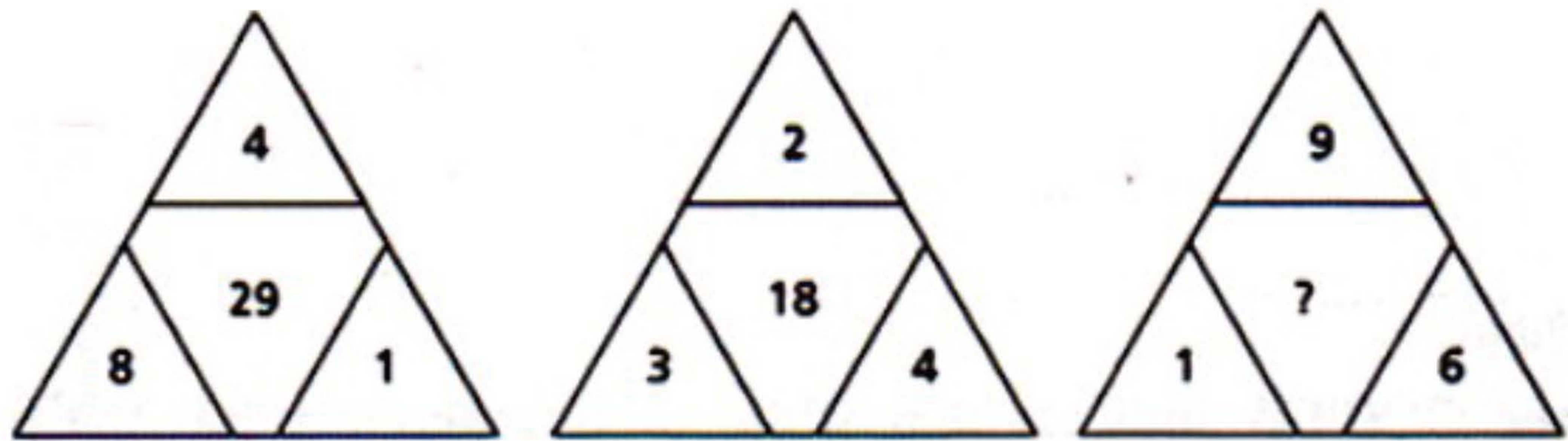
QUICK ON THE DRAW

BOXING MATCHES

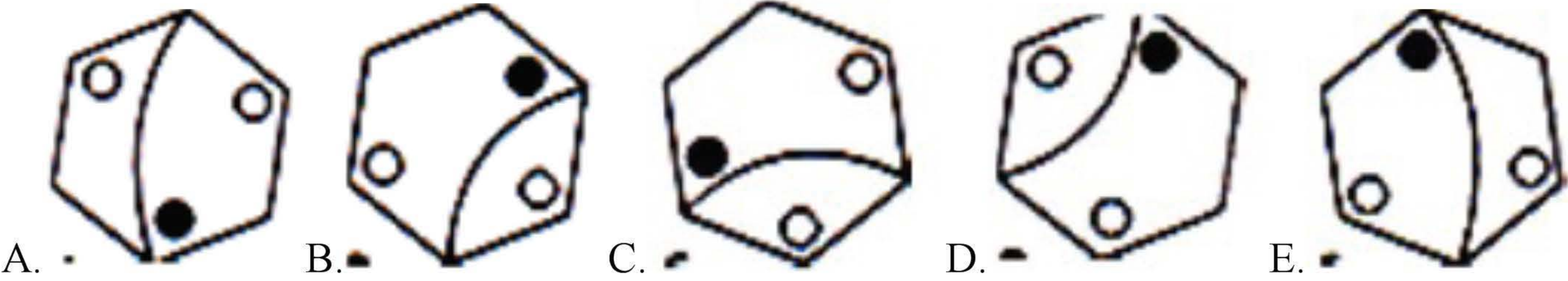
WHISKY GALORE

QUESTION MARK

95.What number should replace the question mark ?



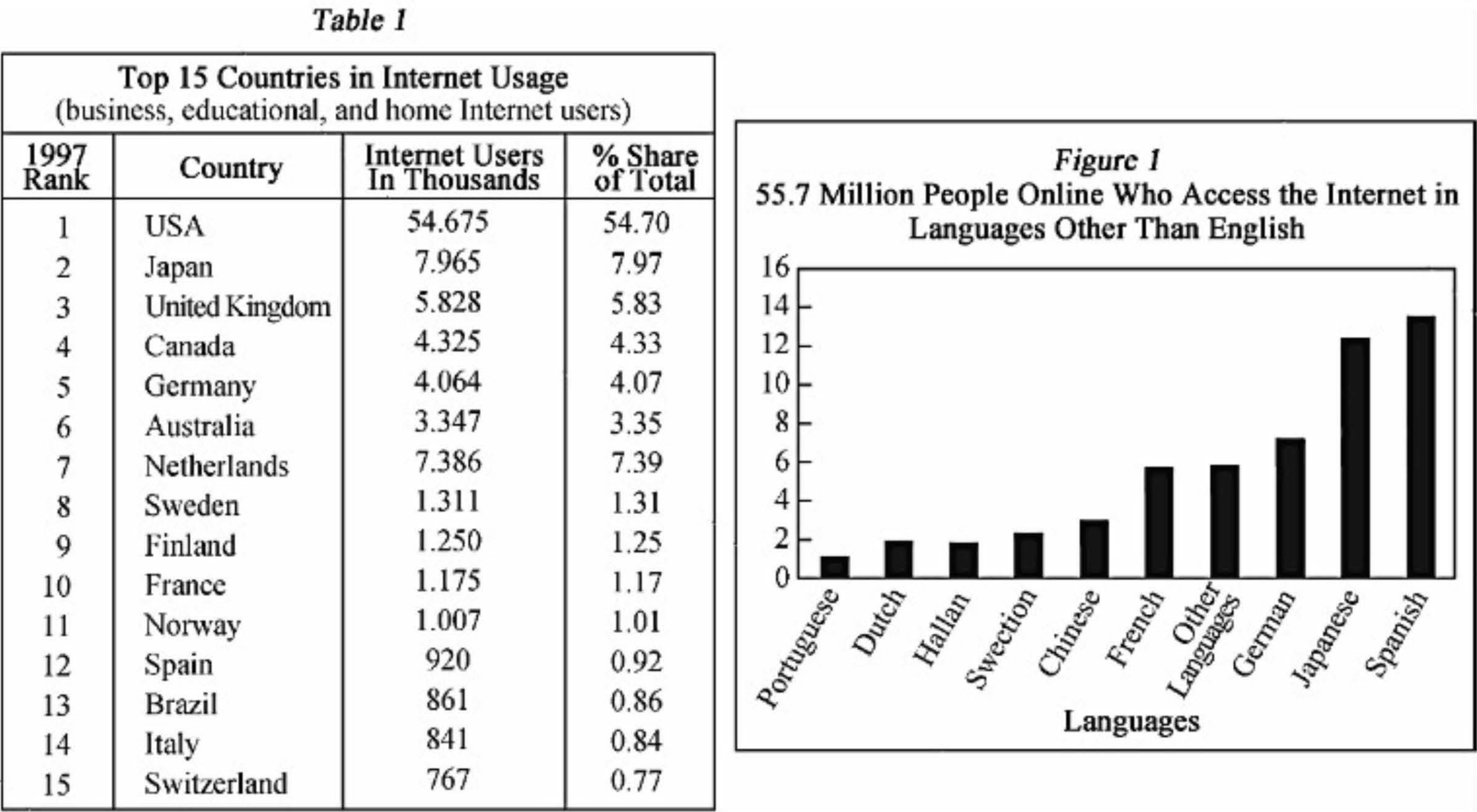
96.Which of A, R, C, D or E is the odd one out?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The diagram and chart below show statistics on Internet usage in different countries and the languages involved.



Writer a report of **no less than 100 words** describing the information shown about on the **answer sheet**.

II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

Official statistics from the CCGTW indicate that while China currently has the largest labor pool, it also suffers from “brain drain” more than any other country. But as China grows, quality of life improves and salary levels rise, more students w ho left to study abroad are coming back. In 2011, there were as many as 186,000 returnees, about 40 percent more than in 2010, according to the Ministry of Education.

So will it still be a good choice to study overseas with a huge cost and what will be your expectations towards the outcome of overseas education ? Write your article of **no less than 160 words** in an appropriate style on the **answer sheet**.