

2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类决赛试题

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 **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. What do we learn about the woman?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. She has been assigned a new job | B. She is asked to work overtime |
| C. She will be on a business trip for a week | D. She is promoted to sales manager |

2. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The bus she took was delayed | B. She left her handbag on the bus |
| C. She was on her way to London | D. Her luggage was too heavy to carry |

3. What is "Fatticide"?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. It is an exercise used for skin care | B. It is the name of a company producing cream |
| C. It is a program for balancing people's diet | D. It is a kind of cream for keeping slim and fit |

4. What does the woman say about the sales volume?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. It drops 17% in Asia on last year | B. It surges 1% in US on last year |
| C. It declines 2% in Europe last year | D. It increases 7% in Australia on last year |

5. What does the man say about "Basil Panini"?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. He used to play for Roma | B. He is paid 8 million dollars a year |
| C. He is a leading English striker | D. He was rejected by Manchester United |

Section B (10 marks)

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

Conversation One

6. How did the woman proofread the letter?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. She commented on the writing in detail | B. She changed the original writing style |
| C. She made corrections and altered some phrases | D. She cut several lines of the letter |

7. What was Roger saying in the letter?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. He missed Rachel while he was on a business trip. | B. He described the beautiful scenery in Prague |
| C. He shared his happiness with Rachel | D. He found the business affairs rather boring |

8.How did the man know about Rachel's crooked tooth?

- A. Because he has been writing to Theodore B.Because he has met Rachel before
C.Because he has seen a picture of the couple D.Because he is a good friend of Roger's

Conversation Two

9. How many books has the writer written so far?

- A.18 B. 19 C.45 D. 46

10. When did the writer start her new book?

- A. The day after her previous one was published
B. The day after her previous one was finished
C. The day after Philip Boroff's new book was published
D. The day after Philip Borroff's new book was finished

11. Why does the writer stop everything when characters pop up in her mind?

- A. To see if she can remember them B. To pick out the character she likes
C. To learn more about the characters D. To think out more characters

12. What kind of topics is covered in the writer's books?

- A. Organ donation and abortion death B. Scenic spots and business affairs
C. Art history and different life-styles D. Techniques and scientific products

13.How does the writer get interested in these topics ?

- A.She has experienced a lot in life B.She has many friends
C.She travels all over the world D.She reads extensively

14.Why does the writer say she is superstitious ?

- A.She is fond of describing super power in her novel
B.She believes no bad things would happen to her if she writes them out
C.She often imagines the unknown world and cannot get it out of her mind
D.She used to communicate with the characters she creates in her books

15.What is the main character in Lone Wolf?

- A.A biologist B.A sociologist C.An artist D.An environmentalist

Section C (5 marks)

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

16. What IMF's watchdog's criticism?

- A. The IME did not do enough to help resolve the financial crisis
B. The IMF underestimated the seriousness of the financial crisis

- C.The IMF called off austerity too soon after the financial crisis
- D.The IMF was too optimistic about America's financial recovery

17.What is said about the painting ?

- A.It was sold by an auction house for 20 million dollars
- B.The auction house Sotheby's claimed it was a replica
- C.Its buyer insisted it was the original work of a Spanish artist
- D.It depicts a wealthy young man winning a card game

18.What do we learn about the town Jurf al-Sakhar ?

- A.It was recaptured by Iraqi government troops
- B.It was occupied by the Sunni extremists for many years
- C.A car bomb exploded at its centre and killed
- D.The US military launched 11 airstrikes against Islamic State targets there.

19.Which party won the first place in Ukraine's recent parliamentary election ?

- A.The political bloc headed by President Petro Poroshenko
- B.The Opposition Bloc party of the ousted pro-Russia president
- C.A pro-Western party called Self Help.
- D.Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk's Popular Front

20.What caused the hikers' tragic accident ?

- A.An unexpected snowstorm
- B.A sudden landslide
- C.A torrential rain
- D.An earthquake

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21-30, complete the notes using **no more than three words** for each blank. The passage will be read only **once**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

The History of Currency

● Currency before

Coins:

- ◇The oldest coins appeared over (21) _____ years ago.
- ◇ they were made of (22) _____ like gold and silver.
- ◇The (23) _____ of a person or animal was stamped on each coin to indicate its value.

Paper bills:

- ◇First example, the Chinese government started making (24) _____, which could be traded for coins in (25) _____.

● Currency today

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◇A (26) _____ of coins and paper money.

◇Paper bills have different sizes and colors and their (27) _____ is easy to identify.

Varieties of currency in history

◇(28) _____ were the lightest money ever used on the Pacific island of Santa Cruz.

◇(29) _____ were the heaviest money ever used on the Pacific island of Yap, some of which weighed over 500 pounds.

◇The smallest money was made of metal. The coins were smaller than (30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture (15 marks)

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

Section A Vocabulary & Grammar (10 marks)

31. The story of their exploration is inextricably _____ the character of the caves themselves.

- A. bound to B. bound by C. bound up for D. bound up with

32. Senior students should be capable of acquiring and applying knowledge at varying levels of abstraction simultaneously as well as creating new concepts through _____ and invention.

- A. mixture B. connection C. synthesis D. merge

33. Mr Suthep launched his crusade three months ago, at the time of the government's cack-handed attempt to force through a bill _____ Mr. Thaksin amnesty for convictions for corruption and abuse of power.

- A. protecting B. granting C. devoting D. abandoning

34. Conrad himself says _____ he is unexceptional mentally, but he has compared his earliest memories with others' and has found _____ he can recall things _____ many people can't.

- A. /; that; what B. that; what; what C. what; that; / D. that; that; that

35. China boasts thousands of charming little communities rich in heritage but none _____ as many museums as Anren _____ has a small population with many museums being planned.

- A. has; which B. has; where C. has had; which D. have; where

36. No sooner _____ his term, this month _____ found himself accused of corruption by Mr. Obama's Justice Department.

- A. had he ended; than he B. he ended; he than
C. had he ended; he than D. he ended; than he

37. From this detachment arises also his sense of freedom, his love of _____ and his pride and nonchalance.

- A. betrayal B. vagabondage C. mutiny D. arrogance

38. In many civil-forfeiture cases the agencies that seize the assets _____ and can use them to pay their budgets or buy faster patrol cars.

- A. hold the greatest power B. check their takings
C. keep most of the proceeds D. make investment proposals

39.**Doctor:** I'm going to take your blood pressure. Could you take your coat off, please?

Emily: Would you like me to take my jumper off, too?

Doctor: No, can you just roll up your sleeves? Good. Your blood pressure's fine.

Emily: _____.

Doctor: OK. I'd like a sample of your blood and urine, too. Here is a bottle for a urine sample. Can you hand it in as soon as possible?

Emily: Yes. I'll bring it tomorrow.

A.Thank you for your care

B.That's good

C.It makes me disgusting

D.It sounds quite frightening

40.**Operator:** Emergency. Which service do you need?

Mary: Fire, please.

Operator: _____

Fire Service: Hello. Fire service.

Mary: Hello. My house is on the fire.My little boy...

Fire Service: Is he in the house? What's your address?

Mary: The Schoolhouse, Millbrook.

Fire Service: OK. Where are you calling from?

Mary: My neighbor's. The number is 90890009.

Fire Service: Get it. Now stay away from the house and we'll be there soon.

A.I'm sorry to hear that

B.I'll put you through

C.I'm glad you called

D.I'll take a message

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41.The Hemingway Code heroes are best remembered for their_____.

A.indestructible spirit

B.optimistic view of life

C.war experiences

D.masculinity

42.Which of the following books is written by Mark Twain?

A.*The House of the Seven Gables*

B.*Oliver Twist*

C.*Pride and Prejudice*

D.*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

43.The Victorian Age was largely an age of_____, eminently represented by Dickens and Thackeray.

A.poetry

B.drama

C.fiction

D.pros

44.In 1794, the US government and the_____government signed *Jay Treaty*.

A.British

B.French

C.Spanish

D.Russian

45. India used to be a colony of _____.

A. Canada

B. the US

C. England

D. Japan

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**.

Refrigeration, railways, suburban growth and the car have given rise to the supermarket, with its shrink-wrapped food, sell-by dates, and the branding and (46) adver_____ of what we eat. Driving to edge-of-town supermarkets has resulted in the (47) _____ (close) of family shops, the devaluing of high streets and a decline in interaction between buyers, growers and sellers of food.

The (48) _____ of the supermarket was once played by covered markets in Britain and North America just as it is today in much of the world where people still want to look closely at the food they plan to buy, and to enjoy the (49) _____ (compare) buzz and the feast of all senses covered markets offer. More than these quotidian pleasures, covered markets are often special buildings, lovingly designed because their role—feeding the city and doing so deliciously and well—is equally (50) _____ important as those of city halls and places of worship. Despite the apparently (51) _____ (relent) rise of factory food and supermarkets, covered markets continue to thrive, some in bright patches of Britain and the United States.



One of the surprising joys of downtown Los Angeles—a city most visitors (52) _____ of as one great freeway where no one even thinks of walking—is Grand Central Market on South Broadway. Opened in 1917 on the ground floor of the Homer Laughlin Building and designed by the English-born (53) arch_____ John B Parkinson, the market has served succeeding generations of immigrants. Today, 80% of those who shop here daily are Hispanic Americans, a fact reflected in the wealth of fresh fruit, vegetables and Spanish delis. Most of these, though, display their wares under all-American neon signs hung from the reinforced concrete beams of an innovative building where Frank Lloyd Wright, the most famous of all US architects, once ran his studio.

For sheer architectural beauty, Europe and the Middle East offer the (54) _____ (fine) of all covered markets. Despite intense competition from opulent palazzos and mesmerising art-laced churches, few visitors to Venice can fail to be impressed by the Pescheria, the covered fish market set cheek-by-gill with Rialto Bridge. A fish market has existed near here since 1097, although the existing Neo-Gothic building designed by Domenico Rupolo and painter Cesare Laurentidates from 1907. Look up at the capitals (55) _____ (crown) the columns supporting the roof: they sport fish heads rather than classically correct volutes or acanthus leaves.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read are four passages in this part. 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.

Scientists have identified the likely culprit in a disease that has devastated sea stars along the west coast of

North America. Genomic detective work and lab experiments show that the wasting disorder is associated with a previously unknown virus. With the discovery comes a deeper mystery, however, the sea star—killing virus is far from new. The authors of the study found it in museum samples up to 72 years old, so scientists are puzzled about why the current outbreak has been so severe.



“This is probably the most extensive and devastating disease of marine invertebrates that has happened,” says ecologist Bruce Menge of Oregon State University, Corvallis, who was not involved in the new research. “It’s a major concern.”

The enigmatic disease came to broad attention in June 2013, when recreational divers near Vancouver, British Columbia, and Seattle, Washington, began noticing legions of dying sea stars. The sea stars first developed lesions, then began to lose their arms, and finally decayed into piles of skeletal ossicles (bits of calcium carbonate such as a star’s plates and spines). As the year progressed, the disease was seen in more and more locations in the waters off California.

Although there have been minor outbreaks in previous decades, this one is much more widespread, and more than 20 species of sea stars have been afflicted; other kinds of echinoderms, the animal group to which sea stars and sea urchins belong, have not. Researchers have raced to collect samples and conduct laboratory experiments to investigate any pathogens that might be involved. A feature in *Science* earlier this year, now available for free, examined the mystery.

Scientists sent hundreds of tissue samples to Ian Hewson, a microbial oceanographer at Cornell University. When he sequenced the DNA in the samples, he discovered that a densovirus was more common in the sick stars than in ones that looked healthy. (Densoviruses are known to infect insects, crustaceans, and some sea urchins.) Additional evidence came from experiments conducted by marine ecologist Drew Harvell of Cornell and other researchers, who took tissue from sick sea stars, filtered out everything larger than viruses, and injected the tissue into apparently healthy sea stars. They developed symptoms—and, concurrently, the amount of densovirus in their bodies increased. Other sea stars injected with sterilized tissue did not develop symptoms of the wasting disorder.

"We have very good evidence that this is a densovirus," Hewson says. But because the virus cannot be grown in culture, scientists cannot satisfy the classic tests for identifying the culprit of a disease: four criteria collectively referred to as Koch's postulates. The researchers published their results online today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Looking for some historical perspective, Hewson tested museum samples of sea stars collected between 1923 and 2010 along the US west coast. The virus existed in healthy-looking specimens from five different years, suggesting it has persisted in the environment. Hewson speculates that the virus may have mutated as it wiped out various species of sea stars, allowing it to infect others. He is also trying to figure out the source of the virus, by analyzing sea stars from around the world, and whether it can infect other kinds of echinoderms.

The biggest question is why the current epidemic has been so bad. A likely situation, Hewson and his colleagues say, is that an overabundance of sea stars increased the transmission of the virus, especially if they were stressed by competition for food, which could make them more vulnerable to infection.

That theory makes sense to marine pathologist Marta Gomez-Chiarri of the University of Rhode Island, Kingston, who was not involved in the new paper. She and her students have been studying an earlier densovirus outbreak on the east coast; populations of sea stars in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay abounded before a crash in 2011. It's not clear whether the same densovirus that caused the west coast die-off is also involved in the eastern declines. Hewson found some densovirus genes in sea stars from Connecticut but did not have enough samples for

firm conclusions.

Menge doesn't think overabundance played a role in the current outbreak among 13 sea star populations that he follows on the coast of Oregon. Instead, he wonders whether ocean acidification, which may also be a source of stress that weakens sea stars, is a possible contributing factor. So far, the evidence is mixed for the role of acidification, Menge admits.

Whatever the cause of the epidemic, Menge says, the demise of purple stars has already led to greater survival of its prey, including barnacles and mussels. As a result, he predicts, the mussels will eventually take over the rocky shore, crowding out many other species of invertebrates. In a way, he adds, the epidemic is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for ecologists to study these predator-prey relationships. But that doesn't dull the pain of losing familiar and charismatic species. "From a personal standpoint, it's really disheartening."

Questions 56 to 60

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

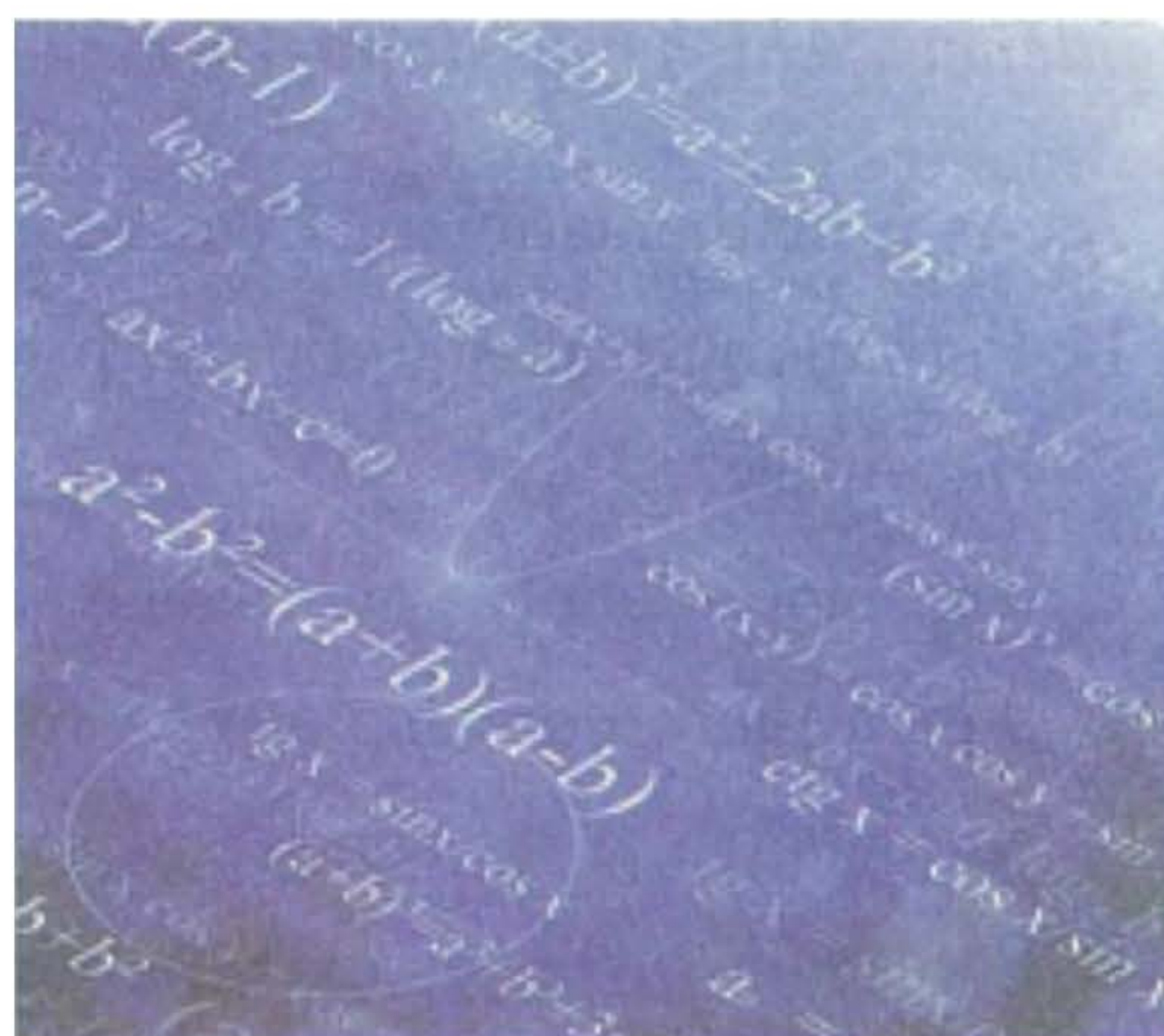
56. Research on genes shows that the wasting disorder which destroys sea stars may be caused by an unknown but not new virus.
57. The sea stars near Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle and Washington were noticed dying. They first developed lesions, then decayed into piles of skeletal ossicles and lost their arms at last.
58. Known as viruses that infect insects, crustaceans, and some sea urchins, densoviruses are found more common in the sick stars than in ones that looked healthy.
59. Researchers are curious about why the disease has spread so quickly and some propose that the sharp increase of sea stars brings fiercer competition for food among these creatures, which fastens the transmission of viruses and leaves sea stars exposed to infection.
60. Menge thinks that ocean acidification plays a role in weakening sea stars and the evidence has turned out conclusive.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Each time I hear someone say, "Do the math," I grit my teeth. The phrase reinforces how little awareness there is about the breadth and scope of the subject. Imagine, if you will, using "Do the lit" as an exhortation to spell correctly.

(61)_____ Ideas that inform our existence, that permeate our universe and beyond, that can surprise and enthrall. Perhaps the most intriguing if there is the way infinity is harnessed to deal with the infinite range of decimal numbers—a wonder product offered by mathematics to satisfy any measurement needed, down to an arbitrary number of digits.



(62)_____ One can develop a fairly good understanding of the power and elegance of calculus, say, without actually being able to use it to solve scientific or engineering problems. Think of it this way: you can appreciate art without acquiring the ability to paint, or enjoy a symphony without being able to read music. Math also deserves to be enjoyed for its own sake.

(63)_____ So what math idea can be appreciated without calculation or formulas? One candidate is the origin of numbers. Think of it as a magic trick: harnessing emptiness to create the number zero, then demonstrating how from any whole number, one can create its successor. One from zero, two from one, three from two—a chain reaction of numbers erupts into existence. I still remember when I first experienced this Big Bang of numbers. The walls of my Bombay classroom seemed to blow away, as nascent cardinal numbers streaked through space.

(64)_____ I can almost imagine a yoga instructor asking a class to meditate on what would happen if the number of sides kept increasing indefinitely. Eventually, the sides shrink so much that the kinks start flattening out and the perimeter begins to appear curved. And then you see it: what will emerge is a circle, while at the same time the polygon can never actually become one. The realization is exhilarating—it lights up pleasure centres in your brain. This underlying concept of a limit is one upon which all of calculus is built.

(65)_____ For instance, enjoying the eye candy of fractal images—those black, amoeba like splotches surrounded by bands of psychedelic colors—hardly qualifies as making a math connection. But suppose you knew that such an image depicts a mathematical rule that plucks every point from its spot and moves it. Imagine this rule applied over and over again, so that every point hops from location to location. The "amoeba" comprises those well-behaved points that remain hopping around within this black region, while the colored points are more adventurous, loping off toward infinity. Not only does the picture acquire more richness and meaning with this knowledge, it suddenly churns with drama, with activity.

Would you be intrigued enough to find out more—for instance, what the different shades of color signified? Would the Big Bang example make you wonder where negative numbers came from? Could the thrill of recognizing the circle as a limit of polygons lure you into visualizing the sphere as a stack of its circular cross sections, as Archimedes did over 2,000 years ago?

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. As a mathematician, I can attest that my field is about ideas above anything else.
- B. Perhaps just as significant, priority can decide who reaps the financial benefits of a new discovery.
- C. The more deeply you engage with such ideas, the more rewarding the experience is.
- D. For a more contemplative example, gaze at a sequence of regular polygons: a hexagon, an octagon, a decagon, and so on.
- E. Sadly, few avenues exist in our society to expose us to mathematical beauty.
- F. Despite what most people suppose, many profound mathematical ideas don't require advanced skills to appreciate.
- G. As a scientist, I have seen many erroneous "discoveries" —including one of my own—greeted with substantial publicity.

Section C(10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

On October 2nd, Ashoka Mukpo left his father a voice mail from Monrovia, saying he had "unwelcome but no unexpected news." Mukpo, an American freelance camera-man for NBC News, had tested positive for Ebola virus. Mukpo's father, Mitchell Levy, a pulmonologist who heads critical care at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, immediately helped arrange his son's transfer to the Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha, one of the four specialized Ebola centres in the United States.

The big question then was how to treat the patient.

The medical team, which included Levy, planned to intensively monitor Mukpo and give him intravenous

replacement of fluids and electrolytes, antibiotics to combat also had three unproven treatments available. TKM-Ebola, which inhibits viral RNA, has worked beautifully in monkeys, the best animal model. Kent Brantly, a missionary doctor in Liberia who developed Ebola and recovered, offered to donate plasma removed from his blood, which contained antibodies that might help. And there was brincidofovir, a drug being developed for other viral infections that has been shown to stop Ebola virus in test tubes. The most famous drug candidate, ZMapp, was not available at the time. After careful consideration, Mukpo and his doctors opted to use the serum—a proven intervention with other viruses—and brincidofovir, which has a substantial safety record. But they decided to forgo TKM-Ebola, despite its promise, because of worries that it could trigger overproduction of cytokines, a dangerous inflammatory response also caused by the Ebola virus, and scant data from human trials. "I was not quite on my deathbed and didn't need to take any huge risks," Mukpo says. His doctor father had reached a similar conclusion. "I didn't have a high degree of confidence that brincidofovir was going to work, but I was loath to try an investigational agent with no data," Levy says.

Mukpo survived, but no one has any idea whether the experimental treatments helped him, did nothing, or ever slowed his recovery. The same is true for Brandy and 17 other Ebola patients who received experimental interventions in the United States and Europe. (One other Ebola patient was treated in Germany without any experimental interventions.) Many, like Mukpo, were given several treatments at the same time, making it hard to unravel the impact of any one of them. The fact that they were taken care of in modern, well-staffed hospitals may also help explain why 75% have survived. "Probably the best we can say is that the experimental treatments are not killing anyone," says Michael Kurilla, who heads the Office of Biodefense Research Resources and Translational Research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) in Rockville, Maryland.

Now, that's about to change. As early as next month, researchers will begin trials in West Africa to find a solid answer to the key question: Do the treatments work? Carried out in makeshift emergency hospitals by researchers wearing full protective gear in the middle of a deadly epidemic, these will be some of the most unusual drug trials ever done. And they also raise major ethical and practical questions, some of which were intensely debated at a World Health Organization (WHO) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on November 11th and 12th. Perhaps the most important one: Is it right to do randomized controlled trials (RCTs), in which some people don't get the novel intervention? Doctors without Borders (MSF), which has led the medical response to the outbreak, says no—not with a disease as deadly as Ebola. Instead, on November 13th MSF said it will take part in three trials that will use an alternative design in which everyone who enrolls receives the untested treatment. But others argue that such setups may not give clear answers and squander a precious scientific opportunity.

It's an uncomfortable and complex debate held under extreme time pressure. "Everyone has stepped outside of their comfort zone in a big way," says Peter Horby of the University of Oxford in the United Kingdom, who is leading one of the upcoming trials and attended the WHO meeting.

Questions 66 to 70

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage. 66. What did the medical team contemplate doing in Mukpo's case?

66. What did the medical team contemplate doing in Mukpo's case?

67. What are the advantages and disadvantages of TKM-Ebola?

68. Is the experimental treatment Mukpo received proved to be effective? Why?

69. What is the objective of the trials conducted in West Africa?

70. Among the heated ethical and practical questions, which is the most important one causing a heated discussion among researchers?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

China will speed up legislation covering activities in space to make better use of the nation's assets and boost space-related industries, according to senior officials.

"As China puts more and more assets into space, conflicts involving our increasing number of activities, limited resources and space debris have become noticeable," Tian Yulong, secretary-general of the China National Space Administration, told reporters on the sidelines of an international workshop on space law that opened in Beijing on Monday.

Officials and experts from more than 30 nations and international organizations are taking part in the four-day event, which was hosted by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the administration.

"The safety of our assets in space depends largely on the enforcement of international space law and our domestic law that governs space activities," Tian said, adding that the laws also play an important role in managing and fostering space-related industries, which have been enjoying rapid growth in China.

"The market for space-related technologies, data and intellectual property is expanding very fast and has a promising future, so now is the right time for us to make and implement a space law to regulate the market," Tian said.

Currently, China is the only space power in the world with no space law. By contrast, more than 30 countries, including the United States, Russia and France, have long had a comprehensive legal framework to guide space exploration. Those countries' space-related industries have benefited greatly from the enforcement of their respective space laws, experts say.

China has established a set of regulations to govern its space activities, ranging from the launching of spacecraft and registration of space objects to measures to mitigate and reduce space debris, said Xu Dazhe, director of the Chinese administration. He pledged to cooperate closely with lawmakers to accelerate the introduction of a comprehensive space law, which has been included in the national legislative agenda.

The proposed space law is set to regulate the planning of space activities, to control the use of resources and technology transfers, to guarantee the sustainable development of China's space exploration and to promote international cooperation in space-related fields. Tian said.

Hu Hao, a senior expert with China's lunar exploration program, said that space law is one of the pillars of the country's "soft power", and the government should draw up and publish the law as soon as possible.

"Furthermore, compared with the past—where space activities only involved government departments—an increasing number of institutes and business entities have now been active in the field, with the rapid expansion of a space-related market that requires a foundation of law on which to restructure the current management system," he said.

Bao Weimin, a space technology researcher and political adviser to the government, said China's space activities are administered by a number of government bodies and industry organizations, and a body of law should establish an integrated management mechanism and make their responsibilities clear.

Questions 71 to 75

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

Senior officials announced that China will promote (71) _____ in space to exploit the nation's assets and escalate space-related industries.

Officials and experts from more than 30 nations and international organizations are taking part in the four-day event, which was hosted by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the Asia-Pacific Space Cooperation Organization and the administration. They agree that the (72) _____ of international space law in space will strengthen space assets safety and have positive effect on managing and fostering space-related industries which are growing fast in China.

Currently, more than 30 countries, including the United States, Russia and France, except China, have built a (73) _____ to guide space exploration. China has established a set of regulations to govern its space activities, including the launching of spacecraft and registration _____ of space objects; and measures to (74) _____ space debris. The proposed space law is set to regulate the planning of space activities, to control the use of resources and technology transfers, to (75) _____ China's space exploration and to promote international

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cooperation in space-related fields.

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. It is simple enough to say that since books have classes—fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconceptions when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author: try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice. If you hang back, reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read.

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. 由于有先进的定制加工技术，如今贴纸在美国南方也开始流行起来。（thanks to..）
78. 我们已经把今年拨给我们的全部经费都花光了。（allocation）
79. 没有希望的日子是不可想象的。人必须天天有点盼头，生活才会充实。（look forward to）
80. 我们要以信息共享增进彼此了解，以互相帮助深化区域合作。（regional cooperation）
81. 她穿那些衣服也并没显得更漂亮。（enhance）

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**.*

Have you ever heard the color blue? Or tasted the musical note F-sharp?

For most people, in both cases the answer is "no". But for some

people blue has a particular sound or shape, and F-sharp has a slight 82. _____

sour taste. This unusual blending of the senses is called "synesthesia",

a rarely neurological phenomenon occurring in roughly 1 in 100,000 People. 83. _____

People with this condition do not merely associate sound with color

or taste with sound, or imagine hear a sound when they see a certain 84. _____

color. Rather, when a person with synesthesia encounters a particular sensory stimulus, and says seeing the color red, they will hear a sound even that there 85. _____

is no outside source producing the sound. In a similar manner, a particular

sound may cause someone with synesthesia to see certain shape or certain 86. _____

colors, even when there is no object in that person's line of sight. The same goes for taste and smell.

Scientists know very little about what causes synesthesia, while it appears to be hereditary, the actual neurological processes that account with the phenomenon remain a mystery. Although most scientists agree that the hippocampus, an area of the brain responsible for memory, plays a role, but exactly how the hippocampus might cause synesthesia is not clear. Otherwise, scientific knowledge about synesthesia is limited to several interesting observation. For example, synesthetic perceptions remain consistent over time. In other words, if a person with synesthesia sees blue and green flashes when he hears a C-sharp, he will always see those same colors upon hearing that note.

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91. _____

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

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

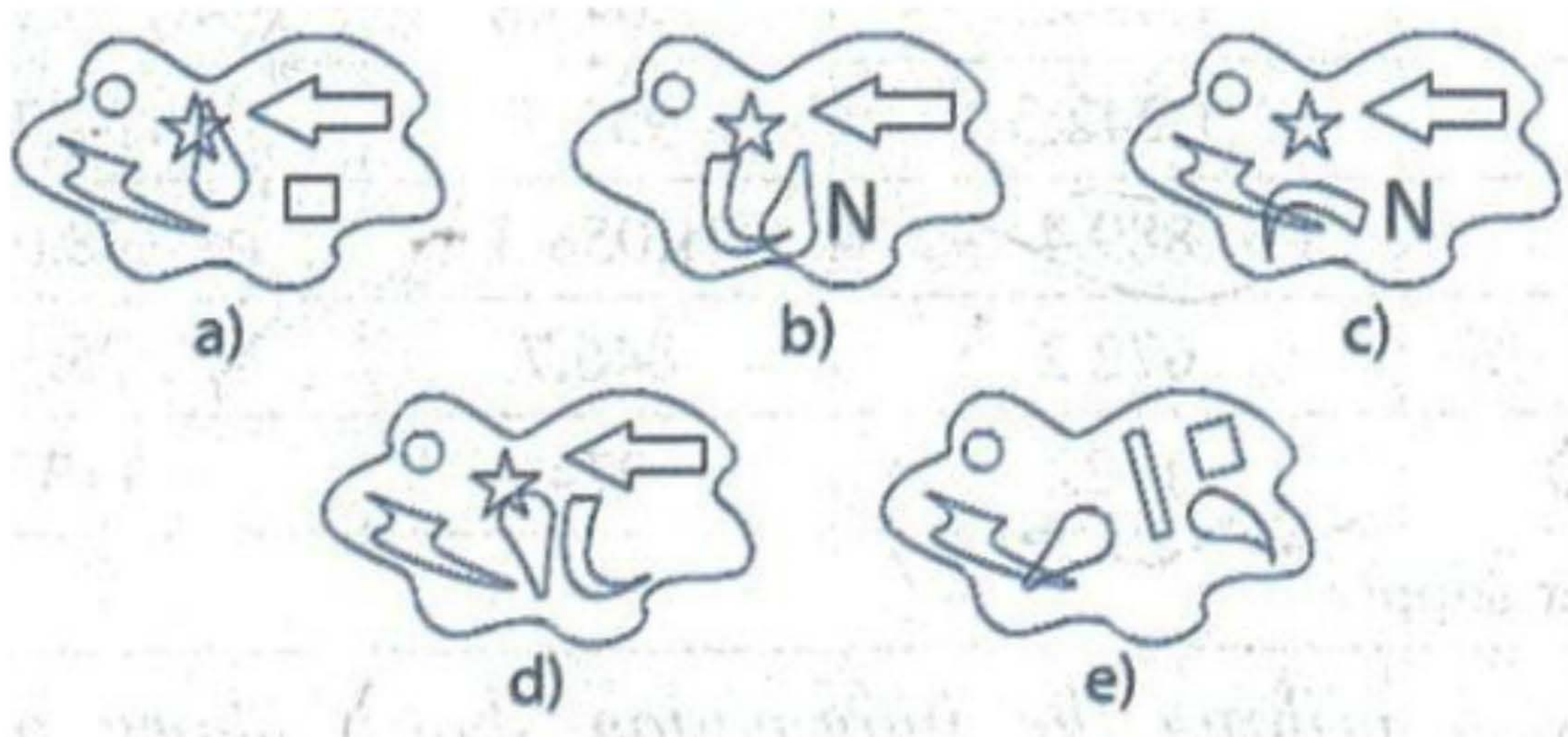
92.Add one letter, not necessarily the same letter, to each word at the front, end or middle to find two words that are synonyms.

COOK, HEAT

93.Sequence



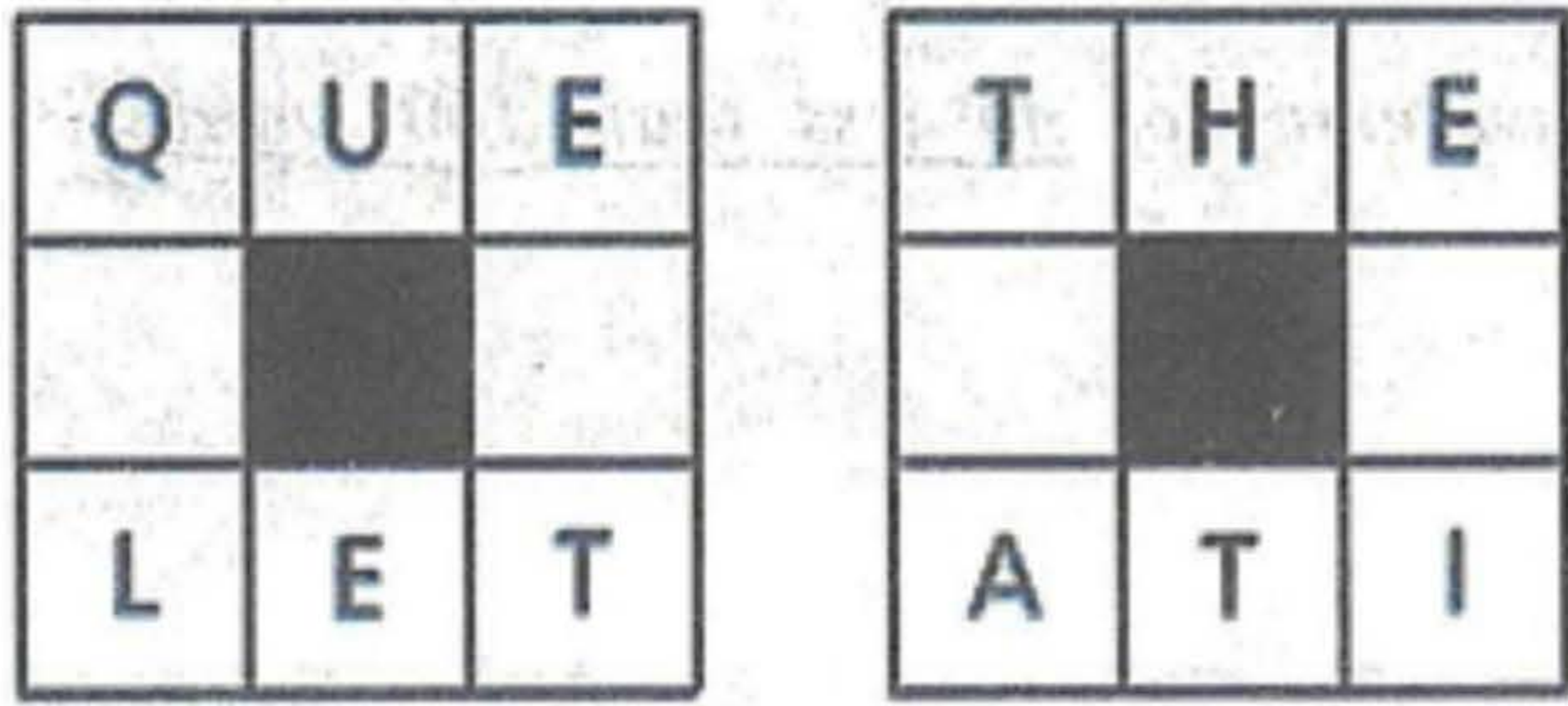
Which option below continues the above sequence?



94.Change the position of four words only in the sentence below in order for it to make complete sense.

Peacekeeping has always been conducted with the differences of the disputants, who at the very least agree to consent to settle their safety and not endanger the attempt of the peacekeeping forces.

95.Complete the two eight-letter words reading clockwise which must be opposite in meaning. In each word you must find the starting point and provide the two missing letters



96.Can you rearrange each of these sets of letter blocks into a word ?

WE UN AR DER

EN EIR GRE EV

MU TY NI COM

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Environment problems have caused public concern recently. The table below describes water use in England and Wales.

Water Abstraction by Industry Group (million cubic metres)					
Year	Public Water Supply	Electricity Supply	Other Industry ¹	Fish farming	Other Industry ²
2000	6,218.3	5,093.9	1,625.0	1,723.4	402.9
2001	5,924.3	5,606.9	1,312.0	1,699.7	204.4
2002	6,182.2	5,528.1	1,256.8	1,173.6	181.8
2003	6,175.8	4,443.3	1,690.4	1,123.2	216.1
2004	6,298.1	4,235.6	1,668.2	1,489.0	165.7
2005	6,340.1	3,649.1	1,530.8	1,333.8	135.7
2006	6,206.3	3,782.9	1,361.0	1,322.0	163.3
2007	5,979.1	3,761.0	998.6	1,245.3	136.7
2008	5,944.4	4,504.3	1,096.3	1,043.2	106.5
2009	5,760.6	4,152.4	1,242.3	952.7	137.7
2010	5,954.9	4,340.8	889.4	1,058.3	158.0
2011	5,816.8	3,901.0	672.2	846.7	175.1
2012	5828	5,710.0	1122	974	113
Note:1. Spray irrigation, Agriculture; 2. Private water supply.					

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

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

President Xi Jinping and First Lady Peng Liyuan appeared at a state banquet in a formal traditional Chinese suit, which are praised for displaying the leader's national pride and confidence in Chinese culture. There are voices saying China should have its own formal traditional Chinese suit and suggesting officials should wear the suit. It not only meets international diplomatic norms, but also manifests China's ethnic style on formal occasions.

What do you think of this suggestion? Write an essay of **no less than 160 words** in an appropriate style on the **answer sheet**.