

2016 年全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类初赛试题

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 **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. Which appetizer is recommended?

- A. Tomato soup B. Potato chips. C. Garden salad D. Corn.

2. What does the man think of the rug recommended?

- A. It's poor in quality. B. It looks too showy. C. It costs too much. D. It's difficult to clean.

3. What's the man's problem?

- A. There is a hole in his kitchen roof. B. His kitchen sink is leaking.
C. He can't open his kitchen door. D. He is feeling sick in the kitchen.

4. What does the man think of the episode?

- A. Exciting. B. Enjoyable. C. Violent. D. Boring.

5. What will the man most probably do next?

- A. Walk straight ahead to the Ladies' Wear Section.
B. Take the escalator up to the 4th floor.
C. Take a look at the gloves that have just come in.
D. Call his mom to ask for her opinion.

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. What is Kathy expected to do?

- A. Cook for the show. B. Clear up litter after the show.
C. Host the charity show. D. Take part in the talent show.

7. Where will the charity show be held?

- A. In a park. B. In a church. C. On a sports ground. D. On a square.

8. What is Kathy's mother good at?

- A. Playing cards. B. Telling jokes.
C. Playing the clarinet. D. Dancing and juggling.

9.How long will the talent show take?

- A.About 1 hour. B.About 2 hours. C.About 3 hours. D.About 4 hours.

Conversation two

10. What did Diana feel upon marrying into the Royal Family?

- A. She felt lucky and proud of herself.
B. She felt she wasn't prepared for it.
C. She felt worried not knowing what was lying ahead.
D. She was looking forward to becoming Queen someday.

11.What was most daunting to Diana after her marriage ?

- A.The media's constant attention to her. B.The rigid rules of the Royal Family.
C.Her various responsibilities as Princess. D.Queen Elizabeth II's indifference to her.

12.How did Diana feel about her daily front-page appearance in newspapers ?

- A.She felt supported by the public. B.She felt she didn't deserve it.
C.She felt somewhat isolated. D.She felt she was being made use of.

13.How did Diana handle the transition from an ordinary girl to the most talked-about woman in the world?

- A.She often turned to her husband for advice and help.
B.She listened to opinions of the Royal Family members.
C.She read a lot about the history of the Royal Family.
D.She saw herself as a product on a shelf that sold well.

14.What did Diana mean by saying "I swam" ?

- A.She decided to learn new things to divert her attention.
B.She decided to face the media whenever necessary.
C.She tried to avoid public attention as much as possible.
D.She tried hard to adjust herself to the new situation.

15.What happened to Diana after her six-week visit with her husband to Australia and New Zealand ?

- A.She began to see things differently. B.She became interested in charity.
C.She dared to face up to any challenge. D.She realized the meaning of life.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, 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.Why did Mourinho leave Chelsea club?

- A.He had disagreements with the club. B.He behaved badly in a recent match.
C.He didn't win the league title. D.He wasn't satisfied with the salary.

17.What is Greece's attitude toward plans for new European border force ?

- A.Enthusiastic. B.Cautious. C.Hostile. D.Wait-and-see.

18.What is the main idea of the news ?

- A.Volkswagen recalled all its vehicles overseas with defective engines.
B.Volkswagen was fined \$20 million by South Korea.
C.Volkswagen suffered no losses in its market overseas.
D.Volkswagen was ordered to recall vehicles with emission problems.

19.What was the reaction of New York authorities towards the security threat?

- A.They closed down the city's school system.
B.They didn't think the information believable.
C.They immediately called people's attention to it.
D.They placed several suspects under control.

20.What do we learn from the news ?

- A.A tap dance performed by the songbird can't be observed.
B.Few researchers have conducted studies of the songbird.
C.Both male and female songbirds can perform a tap dance.
D.A songbird's mate is always wooed by the sight and sound.

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 Pitman Shorthand System

- Distance learning was called (21) _____ courses more than 150 years ago.
- Pitman began teaching the courses of (22) _____ by mail with the development of a reliable postal system in 1840.
- This idea was introduced to the U.S.and adapted to (23) _____ languages.

The Open University

- It was established in (24) _____ and offered courses through mail.
- Each student had a (25) _____ to help them with the course work.
- It develops fast and offers the courses using the Internet, (26) _____, satellite broadcast and email.
- It is now Britain's largest (27) _____, with more than 200,000 people studying its courses every year.

John Hendricks and the Discovery Channel

●Discovery Channel is the first cable TV channel exclusively devoted to (28) _____and nature programmers in June 1985.

●The company's programmes now reach over 150 million subscribers in more than (29) _____countries. And the Discovery Channel's (30) _____, educational approach proves that TV is not just about mindless entertainment.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar&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. _____ both sides accept the arrangement _____ a lasting peace be established in the region.

- A. Only if...will B. If only...would C. Should...will D. Unless...would

32. Had William received five more votes in the last election, he _____ our chairman now.

- A. would have been B. must have been C. were D. would be

33. We think it possible _____ the local government will be able to solve the housing problem.

- A. for B. that C. when D. how

34. The speaker attempted to explain it in such a way that it would _____ be to an outsider.

- A. intelligible B. invariable C. plausible D. permissible

35. My reading in later life has supplied me with some possible explanations of his _____.

- A. temperature B. temperament C. temptation D. tempera

36. When he leaves the company next year he _____ for this company for thirty years.

- A. will be working B. will work C. has worked D. will have worked

37. *Thirty-nine Steps* is one of the most exciting films _____ directed by Alfred Hitchcock.

- A. which was B. that was C. that were D. which were

38. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers _____ for.

- A. are demonstrating B. demonstrate
C. had been demonstrating D. have demonstrated

39. **Bill:** Have you moved into your new house yet, Michael?

Michael: We just moved in yesterday, actually.

Bill: So, what do you think about the place? Are you glad that you moved in?

Michael: It's great! Unfortunately, we're going to spend a fortune doing everything up.

Bill: _____.

Michael: Oh, yes. Our windows let plenty of natural light in. They've also got wonderful views of the park behind our house.

- A. Is your house well-located? B. Is it just off the ring road?
C. Do you have a big yard? D. Does it have a rich history?

40. **Mike:** Do you know if there's a convenience store around here?

Jessica: _____. The closest one is on the 3rd street, but it's probably closed now.

Mike: I really need to get some things before I leave.

Jessica: Well, you could go down to the 22nd street. There are lots of stores down there that are open 24 hours a day.

Mike: Can I take the subway to get there?

Jessica: Yes, but that'll probably take about half an hour. You should just take a cab.

A. It's not that far.

B. I don't think there's one around here.

C. It's right next to it, on the right.

D. No, from here I think it's only about 5 dollars.

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. The "Father of Waters" is used to refer to _____.

A. the Amazon River

B. the Mississippi River

C. the Nile River

D. the Hudson River

42. Which of the following is Britain's oldest daily newspaper?



A. The Daily Telegraph.



B. The Guardian.



C. The News of the World.



D. The Times.

43. The English Civil War, also called the Puritan Revolution, is generally regarded as the beginning of modern _____ history.

A. European

B. English

C. world

D. British

44. By tradition, the leader of the majority party is appointed _____ by the Sovereign in the United Kingdom.

A. Prime Minister

B. Member of Parliament

C. Lord of Appeal

D. Speaker of the House

45. *The Catcher in the Rye* is written by _____.

A. J.D. Salinger

B. Jack London

C. Flannery O'Connor

D. Saul Bellow

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**.

Have you ever thought about it? Have you ever wondered. "What is the price I must pay to live a healthy life?" Most of us want to live a long, prosperous life, free of (46) _____ and physical disability, right? Well, what does it take to increase our chances of doing that?

Heredity plays a part in creating tendency, not destiny. So, we'll admit the role it plays. Then we'll work to (47)red_____ its negative effect and optimize its benefits.



Must money play a significant role in living a healthy life? No. Avoiding smoking or tobacco products is a top (48)_____ (prior) for someone who wants a long life. (49) Cig_____ cost money. So, if you don't smoke it saves you money up front, and long term in reduced medical expenses and sick days.

Research shows that optimists live longer and happier than pessimists. A positive attitude doesn't cost money. It is our free choice to be an optimist or a pessimist.

The diet we choose to eat strongly affects our likelihood of developing heart disease, the No.1 killer in America. A diet low in red meat and other saturated fats and high in complex carbohydrates is (50)_____ (expensive). This puts proper eating within the reach of everyone.

Ignorance might be the costliest part of trying to live a healthy life. What we don't know can certainly hurt us. (51)H_____, is it expensive to learn about good health, diet and stress management? No. Libraries are free and open to everyone. And, most people now have access to the Internet, either directly, through friends or at the library.

Practicing proactive, preventive healthcare is a good idea. Getting annual physicals, including blood scans, chest X-ray, age-relating pap smears for women and PSA tests for men, can be expensive. If their health insurance policies don't cover routine physicals, many people do nothing. Your health is your responsibility. Does your health insurance cover going to the movies, or out to dinner, or an (52)_____ (extend) weekend vacation? No. You pay for these yourself. Isn't your health something worth paying for? Ask your doctor how (53)_____ you should have a physical exam. Ask what the cost will be for a thorough exam, including all tests appropriate for your age. Then, find the money and get the physical. Remember, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Relaxing regularly can help reduce blood pressure and stress levels. Stress and high blood pressure are risk factors for many disorders. Studies show that laughing regularly (54) prod_____ hormones that strengthen the immune system And, a stronger immune system fights off disease better. If you had to drop an income producing activity to make time to relax in your life, laughing and relaxing could cost you money.

What is the price of a healthy life? Little of the price involves money. Most of the price relates to changes in attitude,(55)_____ (perceive) and our approach to life. After thinking about it, isn't it worth for the chance to have a happier and healthier life?

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

*There 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 (5 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Shopping malls are symbols of suburban life in the United States. The idea for this most American of architectural landmarks, however, came from a European immigrant, Victor Gruen.



Victor Gruen grew up in Vienna, Austria, studying architecture at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts, the same school that had previously turned down a fledgling artist named Adolf Hitler. At night, Gruen performed theatre in smoke-filled cafes around the city. When Hitler's Nazis invaded Austria in 1938, Gruen decided to emigrate. One of his theatre friends—posing as an officer in a Nazi uniform—drove Gruen and his wife to the airport. They took the first plane they could catch to Zurich, Switzerland, made their way to England, and then obtained passage on a ship bound for New York. They landed in the United States, as Gruen later remembered, "with an architect's degree, eight dollars, and no English."

One day, Gruen went for a walk in midtown Manhattan and ran into an old friend from Vienna who wanted to open a leather-goods boutique on Fifth Avenue. Gruen agreed to design it, and the result was a revolutionary storefront, with a kind of mini-arcade in the entranceway: six exquisite glass cases, spotlights, and faux marble, with green corrugated glass on the ceiling. It was a "customer trap". This was a brand-new idea in American retail design, particularly on Fifth Avenue, where all the storefronts were facing the street. The critics raved.

Gruen designed Ciro's on Fifth Avenue. Steckler's on Broadway, Paris Decorators on the Bronx Concourse, and eleven branches of the California clothing chain Grayson's. In the early 1950s, he designed an outdoor shopping centre called Northland, outside Detroit, Michigan. It covered one hundred and sixty-three acres and had nearly ten thousand parking spaces. This was little more than a decade and a half since he had stepped off the boat. When Gruen watched the bulldozers break ground, he turned to his partner and said. "We've got a lot of nerve."

Gruen's most famous creation was his next project, in the town of Edina, just outside Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was called Southdale Mall. Until then, most shopping centres had been what architects like to call "extroverted," meaning that store windows and entrances faced both the parking area and the interior pedestrian walkways. Southdale was "introverted"—the exterior walls were blank, and all the activity was focused on the inside. Suburban shopping centres had always been in the open, with stores connected by outdoor passageways. Gruen had the radical ideas of putting the whole complex under one roof, with air-conditioning in the summer and heating in the winter.

Work on Southdale began in 1954. It cost twenty million dollars and took two years to construct. It had seventy-two stores and two anchor department stores, Donaldson's on one end and Dayton's on the other.

Almost every other major shopping centre was on a single level, which made for long walks. Gruen's approach was to put stores on two levels, connected by escalators and fed by two-tiered parking. In the middle, he put a kind of town square: a "garden court" under skylight, with a fishpond, enormous sculpted trees, a twenty-one-foot cage filled with brightly colored birds, balconies with hanging plants, and a cafe.

The result was a sensation. Journalists from all of the country's top publications came for Southdale's opening. "The Splashiest Centre in the U.S.," wrote one magazine. "A pleasure dome with parking," cheered another. One journalist announced that overnight Southdale had become an integral "part of the American Way." It simulated a magnetic urban downtown area in the middle of suburbia: the variety, the individuality, the lights, the color, and the crowds. This downtown essence was enhanced by all kinds of things that ought to be there if downtown areas weren't so noisy and dirty and chaotic, such as sidewalk cafes, art, islands of planting, and pretty paving. Other shopping centres, however pleasant, seemed provincial in contrast with the real thing, the city's downtown. In Minneapolis, however, it was the downtown that appeared small and provincial in contrast to Southdale's metropolitan characters.

One person who wasn't dazzled by Gruen's concept was the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright. "What is this, a railroad station or a bus station?" he asked, when he came for a tour of Southdale. "You've got a garden

court that has all the evils of the village street and none of its charm." No one listened to Frank Lloyd Wright. When it came to malls, it was only Victor Gruen's vision that mattered.

Questions 56 to 60

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

- 56. Victor Gruen studied architecture in the same school as Adolf Hitler did.
- 57. Gruen was known for designing storefronts that functioned like "customer traps".
- 58. Southdale was the first regional shopping centre in the United States.
- 59. When it opened, Southdale was widely praised by many publications and the public.
- 60. The well-known architect Frank Lloyd Wright considered Southdale to be a charming model for the future.

Section B (10 marks)

Read the following passage. 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.

For many of us, our days are spent glued to our computers by day, our smartphones by night.

(61) _____ But, our reliance on technology is also harming our sight, experts have warned. So widespread is the problem, that 65 percent of Americans now suffer "digital eye strain", they said. Symptoms include dry, irritated eyes, blurred vision, eye fatigue, headaches and neck and back pain, according to a report from The Vision Council. Furthermore, 90 percent of patients fail to talk to their opticians about the extent of their digital use.

(62) _____ The report reveals that digital eye strain encompasses the physical discomfort felt after two or more hours in front of a digital screen. It is commonly associated with close to mid-range distance of digital screens, including desktop and laptop computers, smartphones, tablets and e-readers.

(63) _____ Eight out of every 10 people suffering the affliction use two or more devices simultaneously, the report found. Furthermore, 96 percent of people with digital eye strain spend at least two hours a day on their devices.



(64) _____ Prolonged periods of technology use may exacerbate symptoms of the eye strain. The proximity of the screen, the frequency and duration of use and the degree of exposure to high-energy visible or blue light emitted by video screens were also determined to play a role.

Mike Daley, CEO of The Vision Council, a trade organization for the optical industry, said: "When using technology, many people think suffering with digital eye strain is unavoidable, but it doesn't have to be. The optical industry has responded to the shift in digital habits and has developed lens technology to protect eyes from blue light, glare and other environmental stressors."

(65) _____ They are constructed specifically for the mid-distance range at which users typically view a digital screen. These glasses can be purchased without a prescription. They are customized to reduce blurriness and pixilation, decrease brightness, block blue light and minimize glare while working in front of one or more screens. The group wants doctors to start talking to their patients about whether they should get these computer glasses.

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Additionally, the report encourages doctors to educate patients about the impact of their daily electronic use. Through education and the monitoring of digital eye strain symptoms, eye care providers may be able to better reduce symptoms in the future.

Questions 61 to 65

- A. The report determined that a combination of factors fosters the onset of digital eye strain.
- B. Providers should educate patients about ways to prevent the problem and inform them about eyewear options to limit the impact of devices.
- C. The Digital Eye Strain Report 2015 analyzed data from a Vision Watch survey of more than 10,000 adults.
- D. Two-thirds of adults suffer digital eye strain: staring at devices "for more than 2 hours a day triggers headaches and back pain".
- E. These lenses are commonly referred to as computer glasses.
- F. Glare and reflections produced by a computer screen are also undesirable for our vision.
- G. Increasingly sedentary lifestyles are wreaking havoc on our health, promoting obesity, and increasing the risk of heart disease, cancer and other chronic diseases.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

As most area residents know, a collection of 30 brightly painted, oversized fiberglass statues of Nipper, the canine symbol of the Victor Talking Machine Co., has been on display throughout Moorestown since June. Officially titled "Nipper 2005", the ongoing installation has been well received. But is it art?

Ever since Chicago unveiled the 360 bovine sculptures that made up "Cows on Parade" in 1999, many American cities have displayed their own exhibits of brightly painted animals. Underscoring their playful nature, the projects often bear painfully clever names—hence, Cincinnati's "Big pig Gig" (425 swine), Buffalo's "Herd About Buffalo" (150 bison). This summer, "Crabtown Project" (nearly 200 crabs) descended on Baltimore. Right now, Zion, Illinois, is hosting "Swarm and the City" (81 bees). For many in the fine arts community, this is a case of kitsch gone wild.

"It's the scourge of Western civilization," said Tom Eccles, former director of the Public Art Fund, a nonprofit New York group, who says that he can't find a rational reason for the success of these projects. Arts, he argues, is more than putting paint on cute fiberglass animals. Inquires art critic Edward Sozanski commented, "For reasons I can't begin to fathom, the animals appear to be an unusually effective fundraising gimmick." The problem, he believes, is that they encourage low standards for artists and for funding public *art*. He and others in the art world are bothered by seeing people respond so well to something unoriginal and temporary, especially in cities that produce so much top-quality art.

Yet the fiberglass phenomenon remains wildly popular. Superficially, at least, the reasons are obvious. Most ordinary folks, children especially, find the sculptures just plain fun. They're relatively cheap, so corporate patrons can easily sponsor local artists to decorate them. Because they are usually displayed for only a few months, they aren't around long enough to become eyesores. And when their time is up, they're auctioned off for charity, civic institutions, or other worthy causes. Moorestown's Nipper sculptures are due to be sold off on Sunday to benefit several community groups. But the big reason animal art has exploded is that it draws people and money to downtown commercial districts, supplying many stores with a badly needed economic jolt. "Cow Parade" yielded \$200 million and two million tourists for Chicago, according to some estimates.



The roughly one million visitors who came to Cincinnati to inspect its "Big Pig Gig" generated more than \$124 million in merchant sales.

Mike Hurley, the owner of Fiberglass Farm, a casting company in Belfast, Maine, pointed out that these projects bring together artists, communities, families, and businesses around a mutual interest, which has resulted in success for the displays. Of course, "success" can be evaluated according to many different criteria. The cultural critics deride animal art in part because the statues often have little to do with their communities. The topic of the "Ewe Revue" (43 sheep) in Rochester, Mich., was difficult for most people to connect to the local area. Organizers were inspired by the city's former Western Knitting Mill, which was once among the world's leading wool suppliers. The Moorestown Nippers have a rather stronger connection to their site. The founder of the Victor Co. and the owner of the American rights to "His Master's Voice," the painting that immortalized Nipper, was Eldridge Johnson, who settled in Moorestown after establishing his company in nearby Camden.

Redundancy is another issue. At least 20 cities have had cow parades. Both Kankakee County, Ill., and Raleigh, N.C., have sported wolves. After the success of Cincinnati's pig gig, Peoria, Ill., and Seattle, Wa., responded with porcine projects of their own. "These plastic animals are supposed to generate civic or regional identity," said Erika Doss, author of *Spirit Poles and Flying Pigs: Public Art and Cultural Democracy in American Communities* (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1995). But Doss believes the displays fail to accomplish that goal because they are so similar to each other. Doss, who teaches art history at the University of Colorado at Boulder, also interprets the rise in animal art as resulting from the death of individual artistic expression. "I think it's boring, this lack of risk-taking. Let's see something more interesting," she said.

"I'm completely torn," said Tom Finkelpearl, director of the Queens (N.Y.), Museum of Art and author of *Dialogues in Public Art* (MIT Press, 2001). "Most people in the public art community think these works give public art a bad name. On the other hand, they inspire imagination, and they're not doing any harm. I think we're going to experience cow fatigue and it's going to die out. So we elite in the art world don't have to worry about it too much." Finkelpearl knows whereof he speaks. Some time ago, his then 11-year-old son asked for a miniature replica of one of the entries from CowParade New York 2000 that was selling in his own museum gift shop. "My kid has grown up with a steady diet of high art," Finkelpearl said, laughing, "And this is what he wanted."

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. Why is Edward Sozanski concerned about animal art?
67. According to the passage, what is the real reason that animal art exhibitions remain popular?
68. Where is the idea of the "Ewe Revue" from?
69. Why does Erika Doss object to animal art?
70. What is the positive effect that animal art brings?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities—first, the bad. People who study population growth predict a nightmare by the year 2025: the global population will be more than 8 billion, and almost 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria. Population growth is already causing unbelievable overcrowding. Nairobi, Kenya, has basic services for 200,000 people but has a population of 5 million. Mexico City is home to almost 25 million people. By the year 2025, population experts predict, 660 million people will be living in cities in India. Due to overcrowding, these cities have problems with air pollution, disease, and crime. People spend hours in gridlock—that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn't move—when they commute daily from their homes to their work and back. There isn't enough water, transportation, or housing. Many people don't have access to health services or jobs. Now the good news: in some cities, instead of worsening, urban life is actually getting much better.

It might not be a surprise to find that life in affluent cities is improving. But what about cities that aren't rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it's possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime Lerner, was an architect and a very practical person. Under his leadership, the city planners established a list of priorities—in other words, a list of what was most important to work on. They decided to focus on the environment and on the quality of life. With an average income of only about \$200 per person per year, Curitiba has the same problems as many cities. However, it also has some creative solutions.

One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centres. At these centres, they exchange the trash for fresh produce—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a recycling plant, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. Two-thirds of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.

Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now twice the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually decreased 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the centre lanes of five wide major streets. At each bus stop, there is a forty-foot-long glass tube. Passengers pay before they enter the tube. Then they get on the bus "subway style"—through wide doors. This allows people to get on and off the bus quickly and efficiently. People don't crowd onto the bus; loading and unloading takes only thirty seconds. This makes commuting more pleasant and also helps to solve the problem of air pollution.

Then there is the problem of street children. To help solve this problem, Jaime Lerner talked seriously with owners of factories and stores. Each factory and store owner agreed to take care of a few street children—to give them a meal every day and a small amount of money. In exchange, the children do small, simple jobs in the garden or office. In addition, the city hired teenagers to keep the public parks clean.

Clearly, overcrowding in big cities worldwide is the cause of serious problems. However, the example of Curitiba provides hope that careful planning and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them. Curitiba is truly, as Lewis Mumford once said of cities in general, a "symbol of the possible"

Questions 71 to 75

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

There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities. Researchers have estimated that the
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(71)_____will be more than 8 billion. 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria. It will cause (72)_____.By the year 2025, with big population living in Indian cities, people will face problems of air pollution, disease and crime. The good news is that in some cities, urban life is actually getting much better.

Curitiba proves that it is possible for a city in developing countries to offer good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba, Jaime Lerner, has come up with lots of solutions to problems ahead of Curitiba. One creative solution is the method of (73)_____.People bring their trash to special centres and exchange it for something useful. The trash is then recycled and put to use again. Besides, Curitiba's city planners install a forty-foot-long glass tube at each bus stop for passengers to pay the fare before getting on the bus. This not only saves time but also helps to reduce (74)_____.Jaime Lerner also makes effort to help street children. He asks the owners of factories and stores to allow these children to do simple jobs in exchange for (75) _____or some money. In addition, the city hires them to keep the public parks clean.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

76.What's the point of spending your time and energy on something useless? The more you spend your time and energy there, the more you waste your resources.There are probably many things that you want to achieve, but you can't achieve all that you want.Your resources are limited, so you need to choose and prioritize. If you try to do too much at once, you will end up achieving very little. Pursuing too many things may give yourself unnecessary pressure. Don't let your ambition stop you from enjoying your life.

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.在社交网络上张贴自己的照片现在已经成了一种新的时尚。(new fad)

78.据估计，南极的冰山拥有全世界最大的淡水蕴藏。(estimate)

79.让世界充满爱，因为爱使世界运转，而且使它变得更好。(go around)

80.技术不仅便利了贸易，而且提高了人们谋生和理财的能力。(facilitate)

81.辩论是交流思想的平台，所以讲清自己的观点很重要。(where)

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>

When was the last time you come out of a very successful 82._____

film and really felt you'd got your money's worthy? It's 83. _____
 hard to be disappointed nowadays, since every film receives huge 84. _____
 amounts of popularity month before it's released, and inevitably 85. _____
 it won't live up your expectations. Even Hollywood seems to 86. _____
 have realized that its best film-making years are over, that 87. _____
 is possibly the reason why we seem to be faced for so many 88. _____
 remarks recently.

Nevertheless, professional opinion is that surely there are another 89. _____
 stories worthy of the big screen. When you remark at a classic, it is easy 90. _____
 to guess that the result will always be a poor imitation. 91. _____

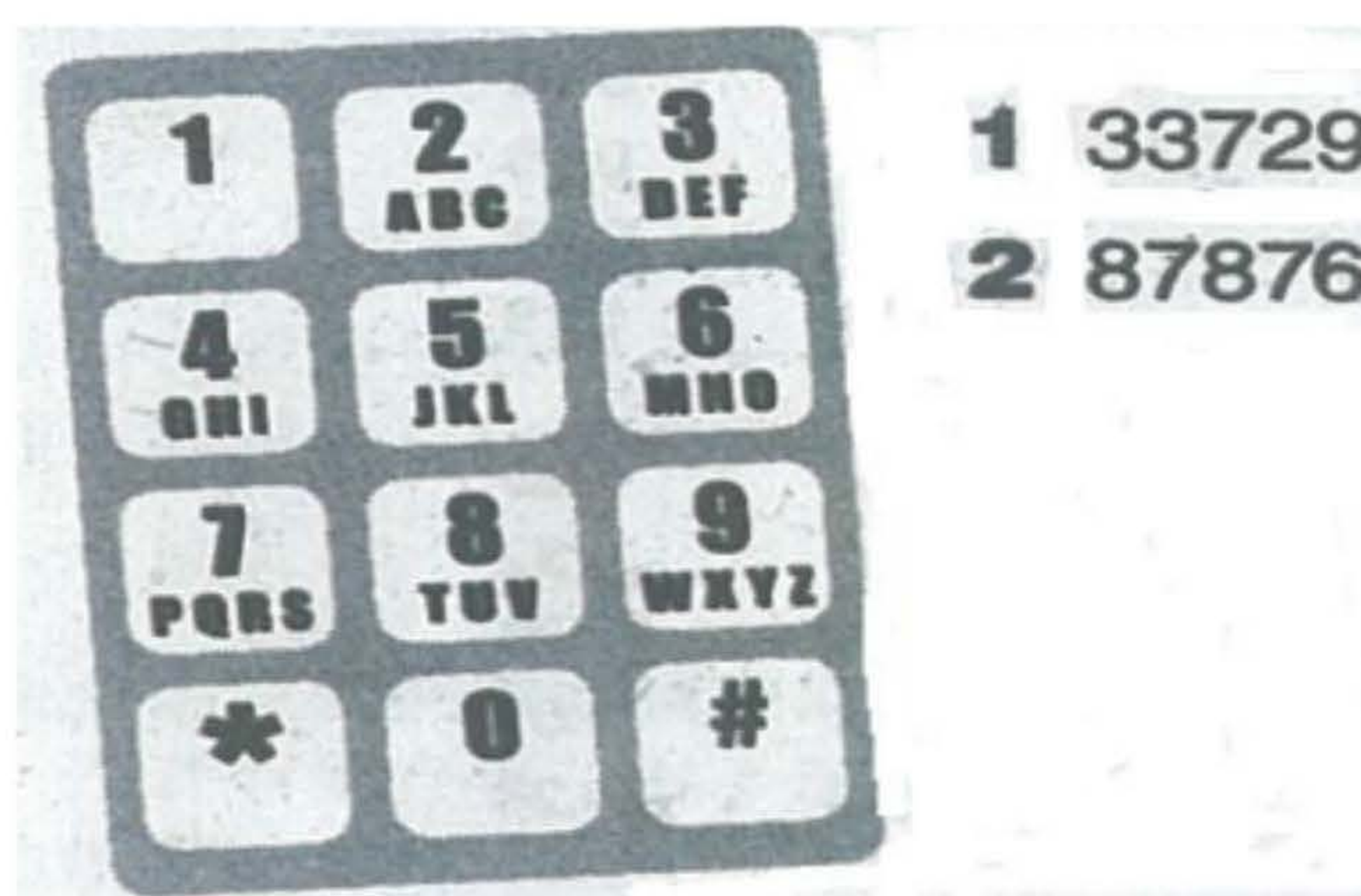
Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92.Can you change one letter of each of these words to make two new words with a common theme ?

FRIDGE POWER

93.If YORK is 9675 on this phone keypad, what do the following numbers represent? Both of the words are place names. Choose the one you like to answer.



94.Can you rearrange each of these sets of letter blocks into a word? Choose the one you like to answer.

MAN DE NG DI
ES ING FR IN

95.Place one each of the digits 1—9 in the grid to make the sums work.We've put in some of the numbers to start you off. Sums should be solved from left to right , or from top to bottom.

8	+		×		= 22
÷		+		×	
	+	9	−		= 8
×		÷		−	
	+		−		= 12
=		=		=	
14		2		9	

96.What phrase and word are suggested by the following word pictures? Choose the one you like to answer.



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Look at the following table about the time spent by British males and females on different daily activities per day.

	Hours and minutes per day	
	Males	Females
Sleep	8.04	8.18
Resting	0.43	0.48
Personal care	0.40	0.48
Eating and drinking	1.25	1.19
Leisure		
Watching TV/DVD and listen to radio/music	2.50	2.25
Social life and entertainment/culture	1.22	1.32
Hobbies and games	0.37	0.23
Sport	0.13	0.07
Reading	0.23	0.26
All leisure	5.25	4.53
Employment and study	3.45	2.26
Housework	1.41	3.00
Childcare	0.15	0.32
Voluntary work and meetings	0.15	0.20
Travel	1.32	1.22
Other	0.13	0.15

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

II (20 marks)

Outstanding grades, a perfect personal essay, excellence on the field or stage—these are some of the reasons students are awarded scholarships for college. Do you think they are good indicators of future success, as students and then as contributors in one's chosen field? How would you award scholarships?

Write an essay of **no less than 160 words** to express your opinion on the **answer sheet**.