

2016 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's the problem with the toaster?

- A. It burns the toast.
- B. It makes much noise.
- C. It takes too long to toast.
- D. It doesn't work at all.

2. Which room did the couple book?

- A. A room with a king-size bed.
- B. A suite with a king-size bed.
- C. A room with an ocean view.
- D. A suite with an ocean view.

3. What is said about Tokyo station?

- A. It is one of the oldest buildings in Tokyo.
- B. It is modeled after Amsterdam central station.
- C. It is located near the center of Tokyo.
- D. It is used by eight thousand people every day.

4. What contributes to the discount on the price of Tunnel Drillers?

- A. Future business transactions.
- B. The volume of the sales.
- C. A special tax exemption.
- D. Reduced transportation fees.

5. How much did the man pay for the tax and service?

- A. \$16.
- B. \$20.
- C. \$80
- D. \$96.

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 many staff members are working at the Rosco International?

- A. Forty.
- B. Fifty.
- C. Sixty.
- D. Seventy.

7. Where did Pia hear about Rosco International?

- A. From a TV commercial.
- B. From a magazine.
- C. From her brother.
- D. From a friend of hers.

8. How long did Pia go traveling in Europe and South America?

- A. Six months.
- B. Six weeks.
- C. Seven months.
- D. Seven weeks.

9. What languages does Pia speak?

- A. Italian and French. B. Italian and Spanish. C. German and French. D. French and Spanish.

Conversation Two

10. What was Kevin Spacey before he became famous?

- A. A theater actor. B. A stage manager. C. A fashion model. D. A news writer.

11. What award did Kevin Spacey win for his performance in *American Beauty*?

- A. A Best Supporting Actor. B. A Best Actor Oscar.
C. A Best Screenwriter. D. A Best Director.

12. What does Kevin Spacey mean by saying "if people are disappointed in a film, actors are just a color in someone else's painting"?

- A. Each actor, if allowed, may direct a movie in a different way.
B. Actors' popularity contributes much to a movie's box office.
C. Like a multi-color painting, a movie needs the joint efforts of actors.
D. Actors should not be the only ones responsible for a movie's poor reception.

13. What will Kevin do if a movie he plays in turns out to be unsatisfying for him?

- A. He will ask the director to cut some scenes.
B. He will still do his best to perform.
C. He will refuse to continue the performance.
D. He will look for other film-makers.

14. What does Kevin emphasize when taking on a role?

- A. An excellent story. B. An outstanding director.
C. Actors to work with. D. Reliable investment.

15. What is a good film according to Kevin?

- A. One that is a huge box-office success. B. One that attracts big investment.
C. One that stands the test of time. D. One that involves the best actors.

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. What is reported in the news?

- A. 7000 Cuban migrants were stranded in some Central American nations.
B. The migrants will be airlifted to Salvador and moved to U.S. by bus.
C. Nicaragua accepted thousands of migrants arriving from Costa Rica.
D. The migrants were at the border in precarious conditions for two months.

17. Why have forest fires continued to rage across northern Spain?

- A. There has been little rain for months.
- B. The wind has been strong all the time.
- C. The government did not take quick action.
- D. Arsonists have kept starting fires.

18. What can be learned about the famous star?

- A. He was diagnosed with cancer at the age of 70.
- B. He was a founding member of a heavy metal rock band.
- C. He was known for his fast and furious piano playing.
- D. He said his incomplete music life was regrettable.

19. What is said about the peace talks to end Yemen's civil war?

- A. They were held in Switzerland and chaired by UN's special envoy.
- B. They have brought about temporary peace in this Arab country.
- C. They have broken up and will not resume until mid-January.
- D. They have not achieved any progress in the past few months.

20. What did the family of the dead think of the grand jury's verdict?

- A. It was an insult to the dead.
- B. It was a challenge to public opinion.
- C. It was a violation of human rights.
- D. It was an abuse of the legal process.

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 ocean is still salty.

◇ Evaporated water leaves (21) _____ behind, which makes the ocean salty.

• How did oceans form?

◇ It is said that oceans formed at least (22) _____ ago.

◇ Atmosphere and clouds on the Earth are gasses, such as (23) _____ escaping from the planet's interior.

• Were oceans in the past as salty as they are today?

◇ Oceans were not so salty in (24) _____ state.

◇ With (25) _____ sweeping over the planet's (26) _____ and filtering down to the hollows, materials containing ingredients of salt were picked up.

◇ Chlorine, came from the (27) _____ and gaseous fallout of land and (28) _____ volcanoes.

◇ The oceans' salt content increases because of the steady flow of (29) _____ and streams and the (30) _____ of volcanoes and undersea vents.

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. I've never been there but it is, _____, a lovely place.

- A. of no account B. by all accounts C. on no account D. on this account

32. The television networks believe that the period between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. is the _____ television viewing time.

- A. prime B. primitive C. primary D. principal

33. You had better _____ me about the reason for your dismissal.

- A. level off B. level at C. level with D. level up

34. _____ in her most beautiful skirt, the girl tried to make herself _____ at the party.

- A. Dressed; noticed B. Dressing; noticed C. Dresses; noticing D. Dressing; noticing

35. He has made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.

- A. who I think it B. which I think it is C. that I think is D. which I think is

36. Only after the anesthetist gave the patient an anesthetic _____.

- A. the operation could be conducted B. could the operation be conducted
C. could be conducted the operation D. the operation conducted could be

37. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.

- A. implementation B. demonstration C. manifestation D. exposition

38. _____ the Internet is shortening the distance between people, it may also be breaking homes or will cause other family problems.

- A. When B. While C. If D. As

39. **Toby:** Hi. Could you give me a hand with this report?

Cecilia: Sure. _____

Toby: Thanks. Would you mind taking a look at the layout? Do you think it's appropriate? I want it to be formal, but not boring to look at.

Cecilia: It looks good to me. I would suggest that you put the client's logo and our logo on each page.

A. Could you wait for a few minutes?

B. I'd be happy to give you some hints and advice.

C. I shared a plan with some friends last week.

D. I'm having the same problem.

40. **Silvia:** I hear you received a prize for your book.

Daniel: Yes, I did. I won a prize for "best local history book" at the annual book award.

Silvia: Congratulations ! You must be very proud of your achievement.

Daniel: _____ Winning the prize was an added bonus.

Silvia: What was the prize ?

Daniel: I won \$200 to spend on any books of my choice.

Silvia: That's a great prize for a person who writes books !

A.That doesn't sound like a great prize.

B.And it fits me perfectly !

C.I was happy just to get the book published.

D.I was excited that it won the bonus.

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41.What is the name of Britain's highest mountain ?

A.Symonds Knott.

B.Ben Nevis.

C.Snowdon.

D.Scafell.

42.The first steam engine was devised by Thomas Newcomen at the end of the 17th century, and the Scottish inventor_____modified and improved the design in 1765.

A.Abraham Darby

B.James Watt

C.John Kay

D.Richard Arkwright

43.*The Declaration of Independence* was written by _____.

A.Thomas Jefferson

B.George Washington

C.Alexander Hamilton

D.James Madison

44."Poetry is spontaneous"was put forward by _____.

A.Robert Burns

B.William Blake

C.William Wordsworth

D.Charles Lamb

45.All of the following are well-known female writers in the 20th century Britain EXCEPT_____.

A.George Eliot

B.Iris Jean Murdoch

C.Doris Lessing

D.Muriel Spark

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**.*

Some of the most memorable scenes in films have revolved around money. Think of Michael Douglas (46)_____(declare) "Greed is good" in *Wall Street*, Leonardo DiCaprio's share scams in *The Wolf of Wall Street* and, most memorably, Jimmy Stewart's (47) des_____attempts to save his local bank in *It's A Wonderful Life*.



That Hollywood's portrayal of finance tends towards the caricature is hardly surprising; its portrayal of most things tends towards the caricature. A realistic (48)_____(depict) of a day on a bank-trading desk, or the life of the typical fund manager, would not make for gripping viewing.

A more pertinent criticism is that Hollywood's approach towards finance. Indeed—towards capitalism in

general, is almost relentlessly negative. Stewart's banker may be the hero of *It's a Wonderful Life* but his heroism stems from his opposition to the rapacious *Mr. Potter*. In *Trading Places*, we applaud (49)_____ Eddie Murphy and Dan Akroyd make a killing in the orange-juice futures market, but only because the result is the ruin of the villainous Duke Brothers.

Generally, the role of businessmen and financiers in films is as pantomime villains, ruthlessly pursuing profit at the (50)_____ of human life. In *The Poseidon Adventure*, the actor Fred Sadoff, playing the shipowner's (51)_____ (represent), forces the captain to proceed at full speed without taking on extra ballast so the ship can meet its deadline; the result is that the ship capsizes when hit by a tidal wave. In *Rollerball*, the public's hero-worship of James Caan's sports star poses a threat to the power of the corporate elite, who scheme to have him (52)_____ (kill). In *"The Constant Gardener"*, an activist played by Rachel Weisz is killed by the pharmaceutical company whose dangerous drug-testing she is trying to expose.

Even where the central character is involved in finance or business, the standard film plot has the protagonist learn that monetary rewards pale when compared with the simple pleasures of life. Richard Gere's corporate raider is (53)_____ (soft) by Julia Roberts (playing a classic "tart-with-a-heart") in *Pretty Woman*, as Citizen Kane Orson Welles dies alone, in a vast stately home full of the trophies of (54) su_____, still pining for the sled that represented the happiness of his childhood. The new film *Steve Jobs*, about the late head of Apple, depicts the tech guru as an emotionally warped man who (55)_____ far too much time fixated on the wrong things, such as computers, instead of his daughter. Despite his remarkable success and genius for innovation, the man is redeemed only when he finally recognizes that the most important job of all may be to be a dad.

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.

It seemed normal when Nguyen Ngoc Truong Son wanted to play chess with his parents. However, it was unusual when he revealed that he already knew how to play—before anyone taught him. Apparently the two-year-old had learned all of the rules by watching his parents. By age 4, he was competing in national tournaments. By age 12, he was Vietnam's youngest champion.



Another two-year-old child, Jay Greenberg, likewise surprised his parents by drawing pictures of musical instruments that he had never seen. They soon discovered that Jay "heard music in his head." He began to compose music at age 3. By age 10, he was attending the prestigious Julliard Conservatory in New York, composing full symphonies. Jay was noted not only for the quality of his musical work, but also the speed at which he was able to produce it. That is, while talented professional composers normally write five or six symphonies in a lifetime, Jay wrote five by the age of 12.

Child prodigies such as these are a mystery to experts and non-experts alike. On the one hand, they attract praise and attention from everyone they meet; on the other hand, they attract criticism and they find it difficult to fit in with the rest of the world.

Child prodigies are highly intelligent, but this is not the only factor that sets them apart. They are considered prodigies because of their exceptional ability in one domain, or area. Experts define prodigy as "a young child who displays mastery of field that is usually undertaken by adults." Child prodigies usually appear in structured areas such as language, math, drawing, chess, and music. They are not as likely to appear in less structured

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domains such as medicine, law, or creative writing, areas that require experience.

Child prodigies can focus their attention for long periods of time, concentrating on tasks that would bore other children of the same age. Two-year-old Nguyen Ngoc Truong Son had the concentration to play chess for hours at a time. The distinction of "prodigy" thus goes beyond mere intelligence. For explanations, experts look in two directions: nature, the child's unique biology, and nurture, the child's environment.

When researchers look to nature to explain child prodigies, they study innate or inborn qualities. For example, they look at whether the brain structure of a prodigy is different from that of a child with average intelligence. Technology is a great help on answering this question. For instance, scientists utilize imaging technology to see the amount of activity in different parts of the brain. These brain scans reveal that the frontal lobe of a prodigy's brain is very active, unlike children with average intelligence doing the same tasks. Their frontal lobes are virtually inactive. Scientists have proven that the frontal lobe of the brain controls many aspects of thought and concentration. This may explain how prodigies can focus on a task, solve complex problems, and learn quickly.

When researchers look to nurture to explain child prodigies, they focus on the child's environment instead of the child's biology. The most important factor on the nurture side is the parents. Raising a child prodigy is extremely challenging. It requires considerable patience, creativity, and resourcefulness.

Some parents are delighted by the extraordinary abilities of their children. They make use of all the resources they have or can find to support them. For example, Jay Greenberg's parents bought their 2-year-old son a cello when he requested it and arranged for music lessons.

Other parents are not so supportive of their child prodigy. On the contrary, some parents even see their offspring's gifts as a way to draw attention to themselves and their own interests. Boris Sidis, for example, was a well-known scientist with strong opinions about making the most of one's intelligence and about raising children. When his son Billy was born, Boris saw the child as an opportunity to test his theories.

When people are unusual, they attract attention. In the case of child prodigies, the attention they receive is both positive and negative. It is positive because most people admire intelligence. It is negative because prodigies are very different from other people. They are a challenge for teachers, who expect 7-year-olds to prefer Batman to Beethoven. They are a challenge to parents, who want to help them but often lack the resources or find their needs and desires difficult to understand and meet. They present a challenge to scientists, who want to study them without further isolating them from normal society. And they challenge the world because they reveal the tendency that people have to reject those who are different from the norm.

Questions 56 to 60

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

56. Jay Greenberg wrote symphonies very quickly because he utilized the help of talented professional composers.
57. The factors that seem to be presented in a child prodigy are 1) an unusually high intelligence and 2) the ability to master one area, such as music or math.
58. Child prodigies sometimes select areas of interest that they did not learn from their parents or acquire from their environment. This supports the explanation of nurture.
59. All of the parents mentioned in the passage provided their children with both educational and physical resources.
60. According to the passage, people with normal intelligence present fewer challenges to society and are more easily accepted.

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 most of human history, "business" was done one to one—people traded goods and services with each other individually, as families, or as small tribal groups.

(61)_____ They were farmers, tailors, laborers, soldiers. They exchanged their goods or services for everything else they needed. Regions started to specialize in a few types of goods and services and commenced regular trading with other regions. Societies created currency, which allowed people to sell their work for money and then use that money to buy the work of others. Urban areas grew and business practices expanded. Eventually, several tradespeople joined together to make one larger business enterprise—a company.



In the mid 16th century, the Muscovy Company had a monopoly on trade routes from England to Russia—the only way to ship things between England and Russia was to pay Muscovy. In 1555, it became the first joint-stock company. A joint-stock company is one in which investors give money to help a company expand operations. They then receive a portion of the profit that the company makes. The investors own stock in the company. Muscovy's success inspired many imitators. Joint-stock companies soon started to multiply.

(62)_____

In the 1670s, the English East India Co. became the first company to offer many different types of products and services, and to have parallel operations in many countries at the same time—the first multinational corporation. It reached the height of its power in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The East India Co. even became a military force. It occupied nations and created its own currency. It monopolized trade between East and West in tea, opium, and gunpowder.

(63)_____ It dominated the U.S. oil industry. People said that Standard Oil was a monopoly and that this was wrong. Rockefeller defended his company: "We were all in a sinking ship if competition continued." For Rockefeller, monopolies were good. Competition prevented companies from growing large enough to provide certain services society needed. Some public utilities (electricity, water, trash removal) still operate as monopolies. This allows local government to control and monitor the quality of these services on behalf of the people using them.

(64)_____ In the early part of the 20th century, companies needed to compete with each other to attract customers. This meant that people had more choices about what they bought. Price went down and quality went up. General Motors (GM) executive Alfred Sloan adopted a policy that corresponded to these changes in the marketable and people's expectations. He declared in 1924 that his company would have "a car for every purse and purpose." GM would put the customer first, not the company. This "customer-first" principle changed the automotive industry, and made GM one of the most successful businesses in the United States.

(65)_____ In the 1970s, trader Michael Milken started working with "junk bonds". These were high-risk investments that had the potential to increase many times in value. The possibility of high returns in a small investment induced thousands and thousands of people to buy junk bonds. Milken became rich and famous. Soon, however, most of these high risk investments failed. Investors lost millions of dollars. In 1989, Milken went to jail for fraud, for tricking people into buying something that was actually worthless.

Questions 61 to 65

- A. Most of them wanted to control trade routes from Europe to the New World.
- B. For most business, however, Rockefeller's ideas about competition proved to be wrong.
- C. Business in the new millennium is changing yet again.

D. Finding workers with the right educational background, work experience, and language skills can also be very difficult.

E. As time went on and societies formed, people began to specialize, to devote their time and energy to one type of work.

F. As more and more companies expanded into corporations in the 1950s and 60s, people found new ways to make money from successful, and unsuccessful, businesses.

G. By the 1870s, many corporations had become strong and powerful. John D. Rockefeller, for example, built the Standard Oil Company into a huge, super-efficient corporation.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Every year, new roller coasters are built that are bigger, faster, and wilder than ever. Tower rides are dropping us farther. Flat rides are spinning us with unimaginable new twists. It all seemed like good clean fun until June 2, 2001. A 28-year-old woman was found unconscious after a three-minute ride on the Goliath roller coaster at Six Flags Magic Mountain in Valencia, California. Paramedics rushed her to a nearby hospital, where she was pronounced dead. The Los Angeles County coroner attributed her death to a pre-existing condition. The woman had a brain aneurysm that could have broken at any time.

Rather than calm people, the coroner's ruling created a controversy that may continue for years to come. The death was one of fifteen fatalities or serious brain injuries that had occurred over the prior ten years among otherwise healthy people who had just taken thrill rides.

By the tens of thousands, children and adults line up for thrill rides in amusement parks around the world. These rides are designed to provide the extreme physical sensations you just don't get walking down the street. To find out whether riders need to be as fit as jet pilots to handle the thrills, popular mechanics asked one of the people best qualified to answer, Captain David L. Steinhilber. He is a flight surgeon for the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds. "We fly visiting media representatives, who are everyday people, in our jets and subject them to g-forces in excess of those found on roller coasters. We have not had any instances of brain trauma," Steinhilber said. "As flier, we train to handle and tolerate the heavy g-forces, as high as nine g's. Our visitors will experience sustained g-forces of more than twice the forces found on a roller coaster with no lasting ill effect." But Steinhilber adds that they always screen these people prior to flights to be sure they're healthy.

Would Air Force-style preflight medical screening have saved any of those who died soon after coaster rides? That will remain a matter of speculation, but it does raise the question of whether more regulations are needed on thrill rides. The amusement industry doesn't think so, and the scientific evidence that exists appears to concur.

The latest evidence to support the amusement industry's position appeared in the October 2002 issue of the *Journal of Neurotrauma*. University of Pennsylvania scientists Dr. Douglas H. Smith and David F. Meaney coauthored the article, "G-force, Roller Coaster and Brain Trauma: On the Wrong Track?" Smith is a brain trauma researcher who studies the effects of automobile crashes. Meaney is a bioengineer who studies brain trauma.

"According to our data," says Smith, "it's unlikely that amusement rides cause brain injuries." The team took g-force data from three high-g-force roller coasters and input the data into a mathematical model for head accelerations. They then compared the results to known thresholds for various types of head injuries. They found that the highest head accelerations from roller coaster rides were far below the minimum thresholds for other types

of injuries.

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) statistics support Smith and Meaney's results. While injuries and occasional fatalities do occur, they are primarily a result of a ride malfunction or from rider horseplay.

Statistically, amusement parks are still one of the safest places to have fun. According to the most recent data provided by the CPSC and the National Sporting Goods Association, in the year 2000 there were far fewer emergency room treated injuries per 1000 visits at amusement parks than there were for many other recreational activities. In that year, the CPSC estimates, there were 6,594 emergency room-treated injuries related to amusement park rides. Most of those were minor. In comparison, each year an estimated 20,000 people are treated for injuries sustained at music concerts. And about 200,000 schoolchildren visit emergency rooms for injuries sustained on a playground.

The low incidence of injury on rides is credited largely to one organization. Since 1978, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has worked with numerous members of the U.S. amusement industry to draft standards and regulations for rider safety. The manufacturers and the ASTM also obtain and analyze data on g-force. They use this data to revise the design and construction of rides.

One important aspect of their work has to do with the relationship between g-force and the height and speed of the coasters. The surprising fact is that there is no relationship. G-forces are created by how tightly one changes direction while in motion. When a roller coaster train goes faster, it also goes through a larger radius turn in order to maintain the same g-force as a slower train rolling through a tighter curve. And so, even though advances in technology have led to faster and more thrilling rides, g-force levels on roller coasters have not changed much in the past two to three decades. Today's machines also benefit from the use of computer programs that automatically calculate g-force along every section of the ride.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. What caused the death of the woman at Six Flags Magic Mountain?
67. Why are both children and adults willing to take thrill rides in amusement parks around the world?
68. How do Smith and Meaney's findings support the argument that roller coasters are safe?
69. Why does the CPSC conclude that the amusement park is one of the safest places to have fun statistically?
70. What has ASTM done to lower the incidence of injury on rides?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



Where do tigers live? North-eastern China, the Indian subcontinent, and the Russian Far East are all home to different species of this beautiful big cat, but maybe not for much longer. According to a recent study by leading conservationists, the wild tiger is now closer to extinction than previously realized. In fact, it is thought that there are fewer than 5000 tigers existing in the wild around the world. Illegal hunting is a huge factor. Most countries have laws that prohibit the hunting and trade of these animals, but the temptation for local poachers is great. A

poor villager can earn up to 60 times his daily earnings by trapping and killing one tiger. This money may guarantee the survival of his family. The dead tiger is handed over to a middle man, who then often smuggles it abroad. Its fur may end up hanging on a wall and its bones may be used for medicinal purposes.

The other factor affecting the survival of the wild tiger is the reduction of their natural habitat. When man moves into an area that was previously tiger territory, the tiger loses its natural prey since the villagers often hunt such animals for their own food. Then the tiger goes after the villagers' cows and goats, and so it becomes the hunted. Another problem with reduced habitat is that the tigers will not cross open land, so they cannot get to isolated areas of forest to breed with other tigers.

One country that has taken action over the competition for habitat is Russia. The ancient forests of Southern Siberia are being logged for their increasingly expensive timber. These loggers, along with the poaching of tigers and their prey, have posed a serious threat to the survival of the tiger population. However, since 1992 the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has been carrying out *The Siberian Tiger Project*. By attaching radio collars to the tigers they can trace their movements and gather a wealth of information about their habits. In this way, the Russian government has been provided with invaluable support and advice.

The 'Tiger Response Team', a special unit of the Russian government, takes active steps towards resolving the problems between tigers and humans. One aim is to keep tigers away from human settlements. The team uses fireworks or even electrified dead animals to deter the tigers from approaching villages. Sometimes the tigers are captured and simply moved to other areas. If the animal is considered too dangerous, it may be taken to a zoo on the other side of the world. At least in a protected environment like this, scientists are able to study wild tigers in a way that they could not in their natural habitat. Also, captive breeding programmes are a way to increase tiger numbers; they can be used to introduce genetic variability into the wild tiger population.

The WCS also considers the management of the tigers' prey essential to the programme. This requires the establishment of large areas of habitat for both the tigers and their prey to coexist. This can be achieved through properly managed wildlife tourism. Tourism can generate money and jobs for local people, as well as creating opportunities to conserve suitable land for tigers to live on. It is also an excellent way to educate the locals and tourists in conservation issues.

There is no clear solution to saving the tiger, but there is still great pressure from conservation societies and environmental groups to ensure its survival. We will only be able to do this if we can find a balance between the need of people to earn a living and the need to preserve the tigers' habitat.

Questions 71 to 75

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

One of the threats to the survival of the wild tiger is (71)_____, although it is hard to put the blame on the poor who have done this. (72)_____ is another threat to their survival. Tigers are trapped in small areas of forest and there is no longer any (73)_____ for them to hunt. Various solutions have been suggested. Scientists have been studying the tigers' habits so that they can help solve the problems between people and the tigers. Sometimes tigers are caught and taken to zoos, where they are used in breeding programmes to introduce (74)_____ into the wild tiger population. Wildlife tourism can generate money and jobs for local people and is also useful in helping to (75)_____ and tourists. While there are still a lot of problems between tigers and humans, there are a lot of people who are working hard to save these rare animals.

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. What would you do if you had a tricky problem at work? Or if while studying you came across a sentence in your notes you couldn't quite understand? Or if you are simply lost in a new city? When you are stuck in life, there are many ways to move forward. You could spend time and effort brainstorming to find the answers yourself. You could go to the library to peruse books. Or, you could consult Google or other Web-based resources. But there is one thing many of us avoid—asking for advice. However, recent research has shown fears about appearing incompetent by asking advice are totally misplaced. Far from inconveniencing or annoying the advice-giver, asking for advice may make others think you are smarter.

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.高的职位空缺率可以作为经济健康发展的一种标志，国家发展了，就会提供更多的工作机会。（be a sign of）
- 78.乐观有助于一个人的成功，缺乏希望和自信将一事无成。（lead to）
- 79.中国取消独生子女政策是为了平衡人口结构和应对老龄化社会的挑战。（one-child policy）
- 80.有些发明家利用技术帮助人们高效工作或与世界各地的亲朋好友保持联系。（stay connected）
- 81.数字货币与传统纸币相比，流通时成本更低，能够加速经济活动，增加透明度。（facilitate）

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**.

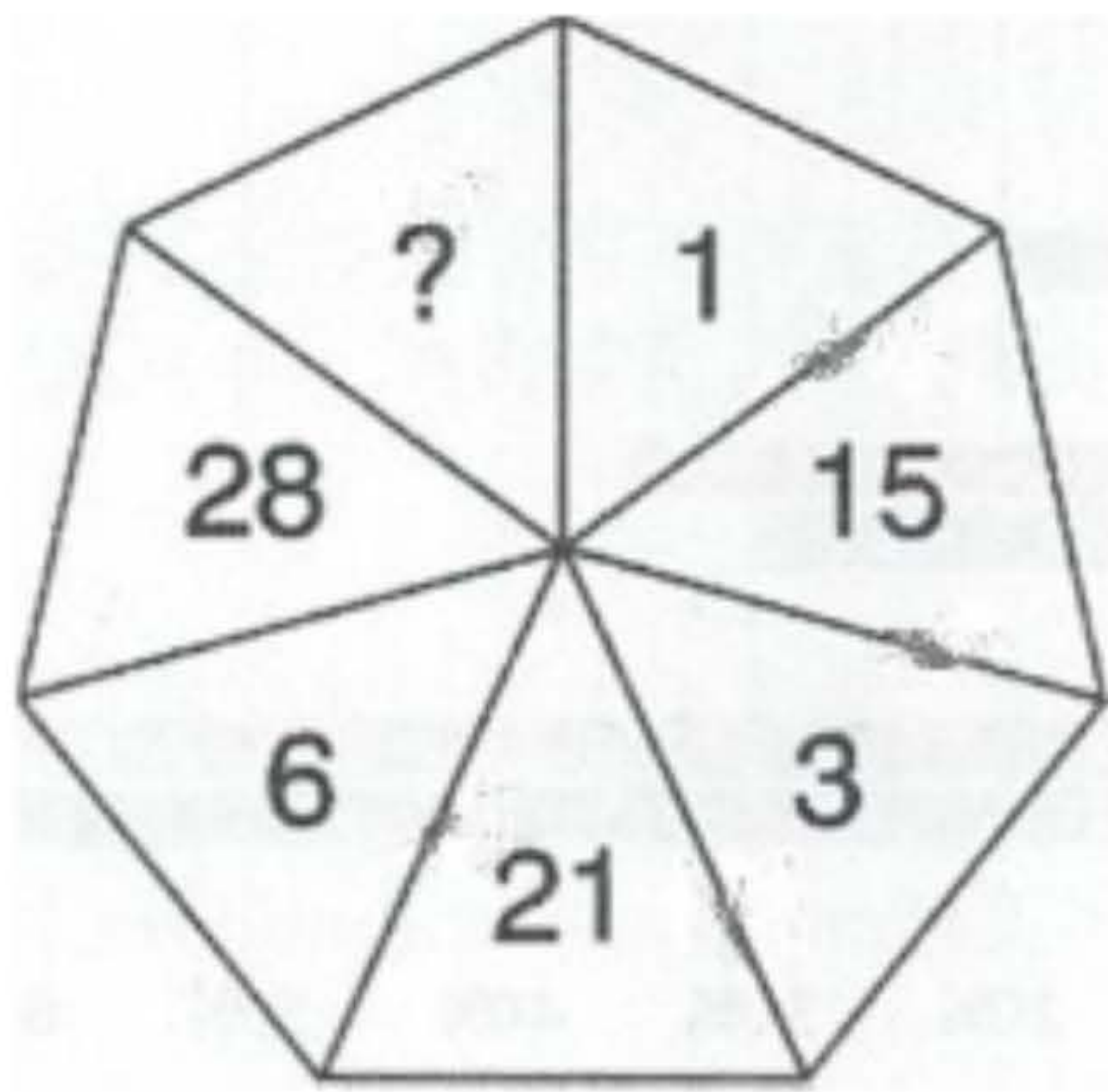
For example:	
One of my favorite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>√</u>
on the moors where near her home.	<u>where</u>

- "Congratulations, you are still in the running
towards become America's Next Top Model." 82. _____
- five points for guessing the name of the TV programme
this quote comes from but ten points for knowing the 83. _____
- name of the person who says it. Well, the answer of the 84. _____
- first question is America's Next Top Model and the quote 85. _____
- comes from the show's host, supermodel Ms Tyra Banks.
- If you got them both right, you are part of a 86. _____
- growing globe community because the Next Top Model 87. _____
- concept is rapidly spreading around world. 88. _____
- There's nothing particularly new about this programme.
- Reality TV shows had been with us since the late 1940s. 89. _____
- However, Tyra Banks has brought some glammers to the 90. _____
- genre by setting the ritual humiliation what is part of any 91. _____
- reality show in the context of the fashion industry.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. What number should replace the question mark?

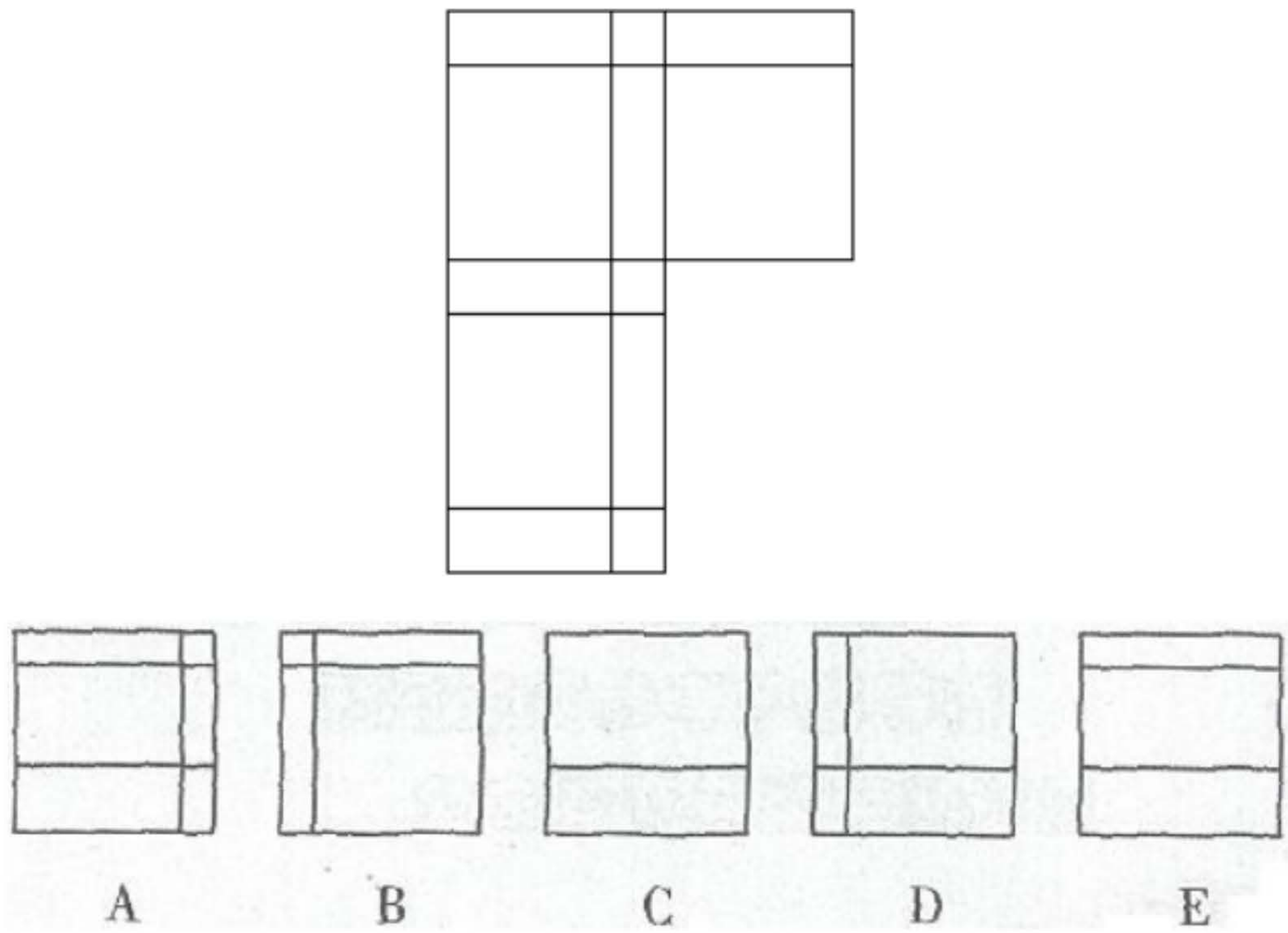


93. Regroup the eight letters in GIANTWEB to form two words similar in meaning.

94. Change the position of four of the words in the sentence below so that it makes complete sense.

Great is something most of us achieve for in our lives, and many of us will go to long lengths to control it.

95. Which is the missing box?



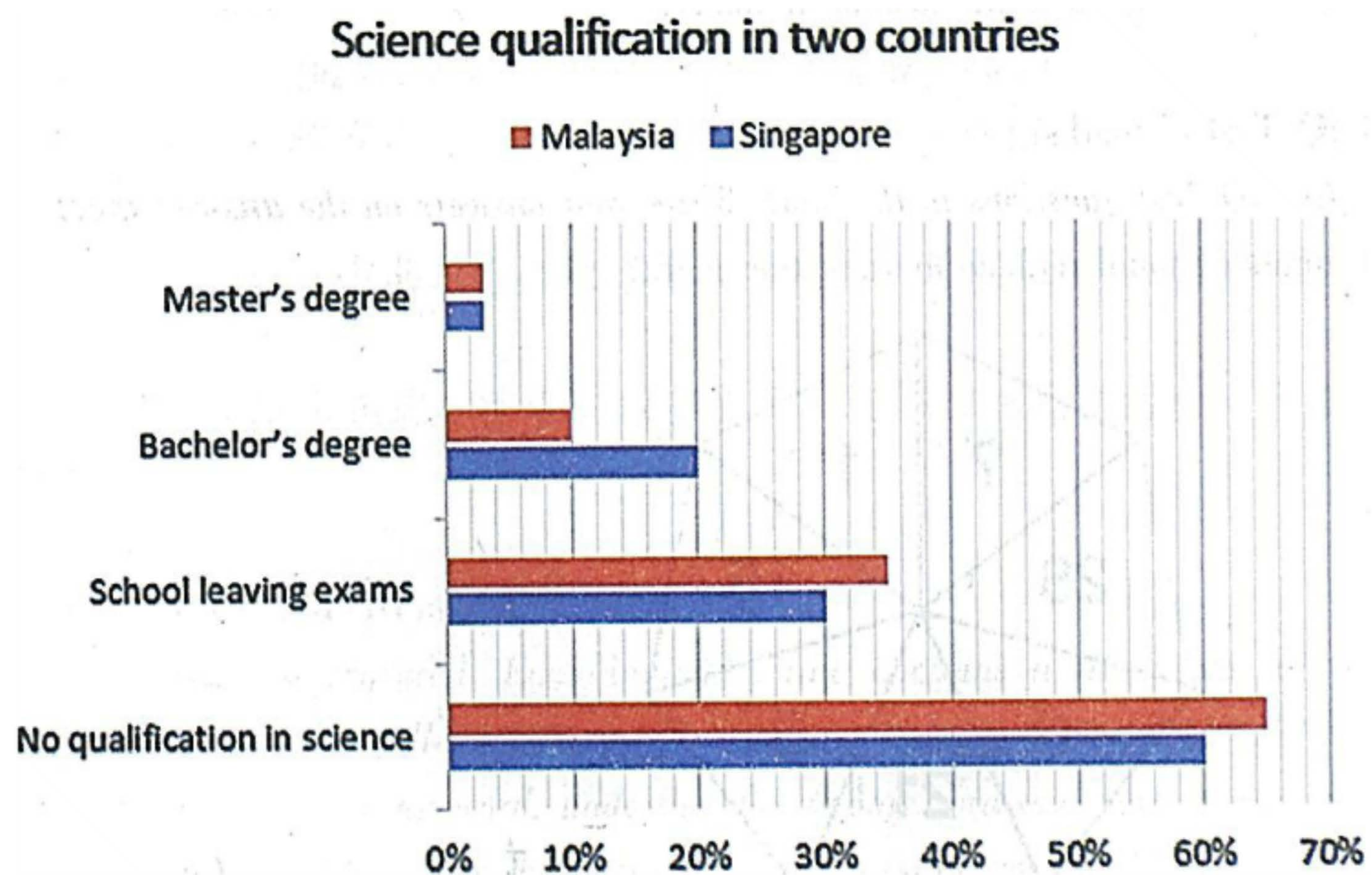
96. Find a five-letter word which when placed on the end of the first word and the start of the second makes two new words or phrases:

MASTER (————) ROOM

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The chart below shows the percentage of people with different education background in Science qualification in two countries. Summarize the information and report the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.



*Note: Write a report of **no less than 100 words** on the **answer sheet**.*

II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

Are security cameras an invasion of privacy? Security cameras are in place to protect both businesses and the general public, but some argue cameras have gone too far and actually invade privacy because people are constantly under surveillance.

*Write an article of **no less than 160 words** to present your argument on the **answer sheet**.*