

2017 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 is on sale now?

- A. Camera. B. Stereos C. TVs D. DVDs.

2. What souvenirs did the man get from the concert?

- A. A set list from "Drive A". B. The ticket signed by "Drive A".
C. A new concert ticket from "The Used". D. The latest CD of "My Chemical Romance".

3. What does a checking account include?

- A. A free checkbook. B. An interest rate of 4.2%.
C. A \$5,000 maximum deposit. D. A \$15 account fee per year.

4. Where did the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a fitness equipment store. B. In a clinic.
C. In a pharmacy store. D. In a cosmetic shop.

5. Why can't the woman open the file?

- A. Her computer broke down. B. The file was infected by a virus.
C. Anti-virus software stopped updating. D. It is needed to be checked out later.

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 mark your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to your listening.

6. Doctor Howard Friedman conducted a study after his book was published.
7. It was the first scientific study that followed people throughout their whole lives.
8. The best, most consistent predictor of a long life was actually conscientiousness.
9. Carefree folks live longer than worrywarts.
10. People who work hard, stay involved and have successful careers actually stay healthy and live long.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.

11. What makes the man decide to run long distances?
- A. His parents' encouragement. B. His belief in self-exploration.
C. His interest in watching races on TV. D. His running course in school days.
12. How did the man start hobby of running?
- A. He did hunting and fishing. B. He used to do a lot of running practice.
C. He took parting in Nordic ski-racing. D. He received running courses at school.
13. What's the furthest distance the man has ever run in 24 hours?
- A. 156.7 miles. B. 167.5 miles. C. 176.5 miles. D. 165.7 miles.
14. How did the man finish his longest race?
- A. He kept running without any rest. B. He ate on the run to save time.
C. He took two breaks to save energy. D. He changed his shoes on the way.
15. When did the man think of participating in the world's hardest running competition?
- A. After his first ultra-marathon. B. After he completed his longest race.
C. After he recovered from the last injury. D. After his first award in a professional race.

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. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Volkswagen has rejected 3 criminal charges in an American court.
B. Volkswagen's vehicles used illegal software to disguise high levels of pollution.
C. Volkswagen's vehicles are fitted with special software to reduce gas emissions.
D. Volkswagen finds its vehicle sales abroad declining.
17. What did John Kelly do during his stay in Guatemala City?
- A. He had a series of meetings with senior officials.
B. He attended a reception given by the city's mayor.
C. He observed the production process of airplanes.
D. He had a working lunch with the Minister of Government.
18. How many people were killed in the plane crash?
- A. 120. B. 92. C. 90. D. 29.
19. Who are the potential recipients of the drought assistance activities?
- A. Malnourished HIV patients in South Africa.
B. Pregnant and breast-feeding women in Namibia.
C. Children from single-parent families in Namibia.
D. People in South Africa's food-insecure areas.

20.What do we learn from the news?

- A.Some previously lost recordings of Bob Marley have been uncovered in London.
- B.13 master tapes with original live recordings of concerts have been repaired
- C.Martin Nichols, a recording engineer, was an old friend of Bob Marley.
- D.A concert in memory of Bob Marley is going to be held in London.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read only **once**. After each passage, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Dictation

*Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear.*

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest creatures in the sea and stories of them helping (21) _____ have been common since Roman times. The more we learn about dolphins, the more we realize that their society is more complex than people (22) _____. They look after other dolphins when they are ill, care for pregnant mothers and protect the weakest in the community, as we do. Some scientists have suggested that dolphins have a language but it is (23) _____ that they communicate with each other without needing words. Could any of these mammals be more intelligent than man? Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's (24) _____ over them that we can kill them more easily than they can kill us is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these (25) _____ creatures, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

Summary

*Listen to the passage. For questions 26—30, complete the notes using **no more than three** words for each blank.*

Reliability and Validity

1. Reliability is a measure of (26) _____. A questionnaire is (27) _____ if it produces different results for the same group of people each time.
2. Validity is a measure of (28) _____. A questionnaire can be highly reliable but (29) _____, like a clock which is always ten minutes slow.
3. (30) _____ are used to find out whether a questionnaire is valid. However, they themselves are often unreliable.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (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.*

31. If only he _____ quietly as the doctor instructed, he would not suffer so much now.

- A. lies.
- B. lay
- C. had lain
- D. should lie

32. _____ snacks but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the garden.

- A. Not only they brought
- B. Not only did they bring
- C. Not only brought they
- D. Not only they did bring

33.The work he did was not_____with his terms of employment.

- A.compatible B.collaborate C.compulsory D.conspicuous

34.He said he had new evidence , but refused to_____any further.

- A.admonish B.acknowledge C.elaborate D.confess.

35.— Must I renew the book now ?

— Yes, of course. In fact, you_____that yesterday.

- A.must do B.should have done C.should do D.must have done

36.When Europeans arrived in _____America , there were only Indians there.

- A.which now is B.what is now C.that is now D.where is now

37.It is to my parents, thanks to_____generosity I was able to complete my studies, _____I am most grateful.

- A.whose; that B.their; which C.whose; which D.their; that

38.**Harry:** Hey, Elizabeth, how would you like to see a movie tonight ?

Elizabeth: Sounds great ! What would you like to see ?

Harry: I don't know...how about that new horror movie at Arlington Theater ?

Elizabeth: Oh, I heard about that.It sounds a little scary to me. I'm more into romantic movies. Or maybe a romantic comedy.

Harry: _____.

Elizabeth: Really ? Well then, w hat kinds of movies do you like ?

Harry: I guess I'm really into the action and adventure type of movies.

A. No way ! I hate that kind of stuff !

B.Oh yeah, well, I guess they're okay.

C.Musical ? I don't know.That doesn't sound too exciting.

D.I guess that doesn't sound too bad.What time does it start ?

39.**Diana:** It's a gorgeous day today ! Shall we go down to the park for a picnic ?

Doug: Great ! _____.

Diana: Why don't we stop and get some fried chicken at KFC and head down to Murray Park ? Let's bring a few games, too.

Doug: Okay, I'll get the Frisbee and a softball so we can toss them around. And...what do you think ? Should we bring the dog ?

Diana: Definitely. He'll love it down there.

A Did you hear that ? I heard thunder. A storm is coming.

B.There are several.What kind of food are you thinking about ?

C.Should we pack some sandwiches or pick up something along the way ?

D.I remember going to a buffet not far from here.They have foods from several different countries.

40.**Ms.Zellinger:** Yes, I would like to speak to Joseph Abernathy , please.

Receptionist: I'm sorry, Mr. Abernathy is out of the office at the moment.

Ms.Zellinger: _____.

Receptionist: He should be back about 3: 00 pm. Would you like to leave a message?

Ms.Zellinger: Yes. My name's Belinda Zellinger.

Receptionist: Okay, and may I tell him what this is in regards to?

Ms.Zellinger: Well, it's a rather personal mater..

A. Do you know when to expect him ?

B.Do you have a reservation ?

C.How long will he work there ?

D.I'll be here tomorrow morning.

41.The War of 1812 was fought between_____.

A.Britain and France

B.France and the United States

C.France and Canada

D.Britain and the United States

42.Americans celebrate Memorial Day on the last Monday in May to honor those who have_____.

A.won American great reputation in sports

B.made great scientific discoveries

C.given their lives for their country

D.donated large amounts of money to the country

43.The Rocky Mountains_____“the backbone of the continent” and are considered young mountains of the same age as the Alps in Europe, Himalayas in Asia, and the Andes in South America.

A.are believed in

B.are regarded as

C.are taken for

D.are honored by

44.The American government is divided into three branches with each having its own powers, This is known as_____.

A. divide and rule

B.balance of power

C.checks and balances

D.separation of government

45.In literature , a story in which the events and characters represent ideas or teach a moral lesson is called_____.

A.a sonnet

B.a prose

C.an allegory

D.an allusion

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**.



Genealogy, the study of family history, is the second most popular hobby in America today. Millions of Americans(46) sp_____ their free time trying to trace their family lines, some reaching as far back as a thousand years. This interest in family history is not new. Many people remember their ancestors and honor them by passing on family names or keeping their stories alive. In fact, as a country, America showed its first real interest in genealogy in the 1890s. At that time, organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution were created to connect people (47)_____ancestors who played a part in early American history. But America's interest in genealogy has grown over the past few decades, largely for two reasons.

One of the causes of genealogy's most recent growth in popularity might be Alex Haley's book *Roots*, which follows one man's family through (48)_____ (slave) and all the way back to 18th century Africa. In one year, more than one million copies of the book were sold. In 1977, *Roots* was made into a television miniseries, (49)_____ was watched by approximately 130 million people. At the time, that was the (50)_____(big) audience any television program had ever had. People not only enjoyed the story of *Roots*, but also were (51) int_____ in the idea that one man could learn so much about his family's history. The idea that a man living in America in the twentieth century might have a direct link to important moments in history inspired many Americans to do their own genealogical studies and trace their own threads in the fabric of world history.



The Internet has also (52) con_____ to the enormous popularity of genealogy today because it is so convenient and vast. Before the Internet, people had to go to libraries and public records facilities to find information about their ancestors. But now, with a computer, anyone can (53) ac_____ thousands of genealogy websites. While many of these websites contain useful information and resources, the Internet also provides people with the opportunity to meet hundreds, even thousands, of other genealogists. Occasionally, genealogists even meet distant members of their own families and are able to share valuable research with each other.

As the second most popular hobby in America, genealogy must be (54) _____ (reward), but people don't always like what they find. One amateur genealogist was told by her grandfather that one of her ancestors was wounded during the American Civil War. She wanted to find out more about this family hero. After (55) _____ (review) records from the 1860s, she learned that her great, great, great uncle actually fell off a fence while relaxing one afternoon and broke his arm, making him unable to join the army at all.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions

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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.



Indian food is well-known for being spicy. It always uses spices, sometimes just one spice to cook a potato dish and sometimes up to fifteen spices to compose an elaborate dish. But it is not always hot. Chili peppers were introduced into Asia by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. Until that time the typical pungent Indian spices were mustard seeds and black peppercorns. Sometimes the spices are used whole, at other times they are ground and mixed with water or vinegar to make a paste. Each of these techniques draws out a completely different flavour from the spice. But India also gains variety from the huge number of regional cuisines which have been adapted to local culinary traditions. Religious groups within each region of India have modified these regional cuisines to suit their own restrictions. There was also the influence of the Moghuls who came to India by way of Persia and introduced the delicate pilau and meats cooked with yoghurt and fried onions.

When Vienna became a great capital city in the seventeenth century, Austrian cooking developed into an *art*. This was when the famous Viennese pastry began to be made. Food and ideas for cooking were imported from all over the continent: sour cream from the Slavs, paprika from Hungary, noodle dishes from Italy. Although some of the famous cakes and pastries are so extravagant they can only be used for special occasions, other dishes are highly economical. The meat dishes, for example, evolved because the Austrians were loath to kill bulls. They felt it wasteful to keep them and feed them while they grew up but did no useful work. Therefore, they kept only the cows which were killed when they were old and tough, and so the Austrians have a number of dishes which make use of scraggy meat. The many veal dishes, at which the Viennese are good, grew from the fact that so many baby bulls were killed.

Swedish cooking was in the past restricted by its climate which limited the supply of fresh food to a few months of the year. Meals tended to be monotonous and salted fish or meat and potatoes were served most of the time. But things are very different today with Swedish smorgasbord popular all over the world. The word actually means sandwich table, but in reality, there is a great variety of cold dishes to choose from. Swedish cooking developed in the eighteenth century under French influence. However, old traditions persist. On Christmas Day, ham is always served. At that time, on Christmas Eve a plate of porridge may be put in the attic or cellar for the little gnomes who are believed to live in the house. The porridge is to thank the gnomes for their help during the past year and ensure their help in the next.

Poles have always taken an intelligent and lively interest in good food and the large farming population has had a Slavonic gusto in producing original and tasty dishes from the simplest and cheapest ingredients. Soups play an important part in the diet of a Polish family. They have adopted the Russian borscht and transformed it into their own national soup. The basis of borscht is beetroot but no one should be misguided enough to think that it is a weak concoction. It is not only wholesome and nourishing, but has fragrance and colour to make it attractive. All Polish cakes and pastries are delightful but among the best are the cheese pastries. For a summer dish of salad, or for picnics, the Polish way of making a cream cheese spread—mixing cream with cottage cheese together with chopped radishes and cucumber and chives—is slightly unusual, and very pleasant.'

Questions 56 to 60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using **no more than three** words for each blank.

Country	Features of Cookery
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India	(56) _____ are frequently used as food ingredients in India. Each cooking technique draws out a completely different flavour.
Austria	Austrians imported food and ideas for cooking from all over the continent : (57) _____ from the Slavs, paprika from Hungary, and noodle dishes from Italy. (58) _____ were thought of as useless animals in Austria then.
Sweden	Swedish cooking was in the past restricted by its (59) _____ which limited the supply of fresh food to a few months of the year.
Poland	(60) _____ play an important part in the diet of a Polish family. They have adopted the Russian borscht and transformed it into their own.

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.



As people spend more time on social media, advertisers are following them. Earlier this year Bavarian Motor Works(BMW) advertised on WeChat, a popular messaging app in China with around 550 million monthly users. But its ads were shown only to those whose profiles suggested they were potential buyers of expensive cars. Others were shown ads for more affordable stuff, such as smartphones. The campaign bruised a few egos. Some of those not shown the BMW ad complained, referring to themselves as losers.

(61)_____ But it was also an example of how marketing chiefs are struggling to find the right way to reach consumers on new digital platforms, where they are spending ever more of their time.

(62)_____ Today it has become a pillar of the advertising industry. Social networks like Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn have cultivated vast audiences: 2 billion people worldwide use them, says eMarketer, a research firm. Online advertising of all sorts continues to grow, and within that category, spending on social-media ads has gone from virtually nothing a few years ago to perhaps \$20 billion this year.

(63)_____ This means ads can be aimed at them with an accuracy that is unthinkable with analogue media. For example, Chevrolet, an American car brand, has sent ads to the Facebook pages and Twitter feeds of people who had expressed an interest in, or signed up to test-drive, a competitor's vehicle.

(64)_____ Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other platforms are selling ads containing "buy now" buttons, which let users complete a sale on the spot. It is too early to tell how many consumers want such a convenience, but the social platforms foresee a future in which they get paid by advertisers to provide instant-shopping services that make the platforms more useful to their members, and get them to spend more time on them.

(65)_____ Instead of creating a single, broad-brush message that will run across television, radio, print and outdoor, they are producing many variations on a theme, matching each to the subset of consumers they judge most likely to respond to it. Last month Lowe's, an American home-improvement retailer, ran a campaign on Facebook in which users were sent one of several dozen versions of its ad, depending on which part of their homes they had mentioned on social media.

Questions 61 to 65

Marketing chiefs also need to think through efforts to give their brands "online personalities".

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- B. Advertisers like social-media platforms because they gather all sorts of data on each user's age, consumption patterns, interests and so on.
- C. Such fine-tuned targeting means that the distinction between advertising and ecommerce is becoming blurred.
- D. But in attempting to ride social-media trends, companies can easily fall flat on their faces.
- E. To wring the most out of the ability to target consumers precisely on social media, ad agencies are making big changes to their campaigns.
- F. The carmaker's experience shows the complexities of advertising today, when it is so easy for dissatisfied customers to make their voices heard.
- G. Not long ago social media marketing was something that brand managers might ask their summer interns to deal with.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Water...this five-letter word is one that Californians see almost daily in headlines.

How to dam it, how to sell it, how to use it, how to share it, how to keep it pure... These are just a few of the major problems that face California's people and political leaders.

Thousands of dollars are spent annually on studies, and on lawsuits, in California's "Water Wars", and the seemingly endless conflict between the overwhelming needs of Central and Southern California, and their drain on Northern California rivers.

California has what has been called "the biggest waterworks in history". Dams in the Sierra Nevada mountains hold back water provided by great rivers fed by rain and snow melt; they tame raging rivers, help prevent damaging floods, generate cheap, pollution-free hydro-electricity, and release a steady supply of water for California's citizens.

California's great cities get their water via an immense network of dams, aqueducts, pipelines and wells that is one of the engineering wonders of the world. Part of the water supply for the Los Angeles area comes from a 445-mile long canal running south from the "Delta" area of Northern California. During its long journey, the water is pumped up a 3,000 ft elevation, then enters a tunnel through the mountains, before reaching the Los Angeles area. More water for this thirsty area is brought in along the Colorado River Aqueduct, over a distance of 185 miles; and the City of Los Angeles also takes water from a place called Owens Valley, 338 miles away!

Even the city of San Francisco, in cooler Northern California, has long-distance water, its supply being carried almost 150 miles from an artificial lake in Yosemite National Park.

Yet mammoth as this interlocking system is, in years ahead it is going to be inadequate to handle the state's rapidly growing population. The prospect of major water problems in the near future has become particularly alarming.

Many California farmers have already had to abandon crops on account of water shortages during recent dry summers; and in many towns and cities, the sprinklers that traditionally keep the lawns green round suburban homes have been turned off.

As if dry summers and growing needs were not enough problems already, Californians also have problems getting water from outside their state. For instance, the Colorado River provides water to several states, and also to Indian reservations, and there has been a lot of argument about water rights. In 2003, the state of California agreed to take a smaller quota of water from the Colorado River—partly to allow the state of Nevada to have more, on account of the dramatic increase in need of the city of Las Vegas.

One of the most serious environmental problems was that of Mono Lake. In 1989, California's State Legislature voted \$65 million to find alternatives to save Mono Lake from evaporating in the desert sun of Eastern California. Since then, the depletion of this unique environmentally —sensitive lake has been reversed, and though the water level today is still some 35 ft. below the natural level recorded back in 1941, it is now 10 feet higher than it was at its lowest point, in 1982.

Since the year 2000, California has had a series of drought years with below normal rainfall. Emergency water conservation ordinances have made lawns turn brown, cars and sidewalks get dirty. Violators of the ordinances have had their water supply cut to a trickle. In Fresno, a city which does not even meter how much water its residents use, the wells have already run dry.

Water conservation measures are part of the answer; but political analysts predict that it will require many years and some serious and unattractive lifestyle changes to resolve California's Water Wars. The tense competition for a scarce resource, among groups with conflicting interests, will demand give and take forever.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. How do cities in California get their water?

67. Where is the water supply of San Francisco?

68. What problem are Californians faced with besides dry summers and growing needs?

69. How much money was invested into the project of saving Mono Lake in 1989?

70. What measures should be taken to resolve California's Water War according to political analysts?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

There was a time in the 1960's and 1970's when some people believed that coffee would replace tea as Britain's favorite beverage.



In the event, that did not occur, and today, tea remains firmly anchored as Britain's favorite drink, accounting for over two fifths of all the drink consumed in Britain except for water.

To say that the British are fond of tea is something of an understatement. From the Royal Family down to the

humblest of the homeless and the out-of-work, tea is more than just a pleasure, it is an essential part of life! It is one of those things that distinguish life in Britain from life anywhere else. The average Briton over the age of 10 drinks three and a half cups of tea per day, or 1,355 cups per year—mostly tea with milk in it—which puts Britain miles ahead of any other country in the international league of tea-drinking nations! Second and third in the league are the New Zealanders (889 cups) and the Australians (642 cups); in Europe, the nearest rival to Britain is Russia, where people only consume on average 325 cups of tea per year.

The popularity of tea in the United Kingdom has a long history, reflecting the nation's development since the seventeenth century. It was in 1657 that Thomas Garway, the owner of a coffee house, sold the first tea in London. The drink soon became popular as an alternative to coffee, and by the year 1700, there were over 500 coffee houses in the British capital selling the new drink.

In those days, however, it was not something for anyone; the cost of a pound of tea in the year 1700 (up to 36 shillings a pound) was almost the same as it was in 1985 (average: £1.80 a pound)... but in 1700, a working man earned one shilling a week, compared to £140 in 1985!

For a century and a half, tea remained an expensive drink; many employers served a cup of it to their workers in the middle of the morning, thus inventing a lasting British institution, the "tea break"; but as a social drink outside the workplace, tea was reserved for the nobility and for the growing middle classes. Among those who had the means, it became very popular as a drink to be enjoyed in cafes and "tea gardens".

It was the 7th Duchess of Bedford who, in around 1800, started the popular fashion of "afternoon tea", a ceremony taking place at about four o'clock. Until then, people did not usually eat or drink anything between lunch and dinner. At approximately the same time, the Earl of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread—in thin slices, with something (e.g. jam or cucumbers) between them, and before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon, involving tea and sandwiches had become part of a way of life.

As tea became much cheaper during the nineteenth century, its popularity spread right through British society, and before long, it had become Britain's favorite drink—promoted by the Victorians as an economical, warming, stimulating non-alcoholic drink. In working-class households, it was served with the main meal of the day, eaten when workers returned home after a day's labour. This meal has become known as "high tea".

Today, tea can be drunk at any time of day. The large majority of people in Britain drink tea for breakfast: the mid-morning "tea break" is an institution in British offices and factories (though some people prefer coffee at that time of day); and for anyone working outdoors, a thermos of tea is almost an essential part of the day's equipment. Later in the day, "afternoon tea" is still a way of life in the south of England and among the middle classes, whereas "high tea" has remained a tradition in the north of Britain.

Questions 71 to 75

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

Tea is the most popular drink in Britain, (71)_____ more than two fifths of the liquid consumed by people in Britain; furthermore, the British are the world's biggest tea drinkers—having been so ever since Thomas Garway became the first person to (72) _____ in London, in the year of 1657.

Hundreds of years ago, however, tea was a very (73)_____ drink. Nevertheless, the great British tradition of the "tea break" began very early on, as employees got into the habit of serving tea to their workers in the middle of the morning. As a social drink, tea was initially reserved for the growing middle classes and (74)_____, who could afford it.

The ceremony of "afternoon tea", between lunch and dinner, was invented by the 7th Duchess of Bedford in the early eighteenth century; then the drink became very popular with the Victorians, who preferred it as an economical, warming, stimulating non-alcoholic drink. Today, tea is still extremely popular, since it can be drunk (75)_____ of day.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

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76.As more and more children under the age of 5 are declared overweight or obese, institutions are popping up all over China with the goal of helping people to lose weight. Some weight loss camps guarantee that they can help children with weight problems lose 5 to 15 kg in 3 months. The number of overweight and obese children under 5 around the world has reached 42 million , and most are living in developing countries, according to a report released by the World Health Organization in October. According to the report, the growth rate of this group in developing countries is 30% higher than in developed countries.

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) 企业家们希望高科技共享自行车行业的繁荣会使他们致富，同时改变中国城市的交通拥堵。
(bike-sharing boom) 但梦想有时也会破灭。(78) 据报道，在中国南部城市深圳，有 500 多辆出租自行车被发现成堆丢弃在大街上。(dump in huge piles) 全国各地五颜六色的自行车呈爆发式增长，(79) 用户使用智能手机应用程序即可租用这些自行车，也可停在任何想停的地方。(Wherever) (80) 中国的共享经济正在起飞，拼车和合租房也越来越普遍。(take off) 为了减少交通拥堵和空气污染，从上海到四川，许多地方都出了共享自行车计划，让这个曾经被誉为“自行车王国”的国家重回两轮时代。(81) 为了争夺客户，自行车出租公司陷入了激烈的竞争。(be locked in) 但当客户丢弃自行车时问题就出现了。

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>

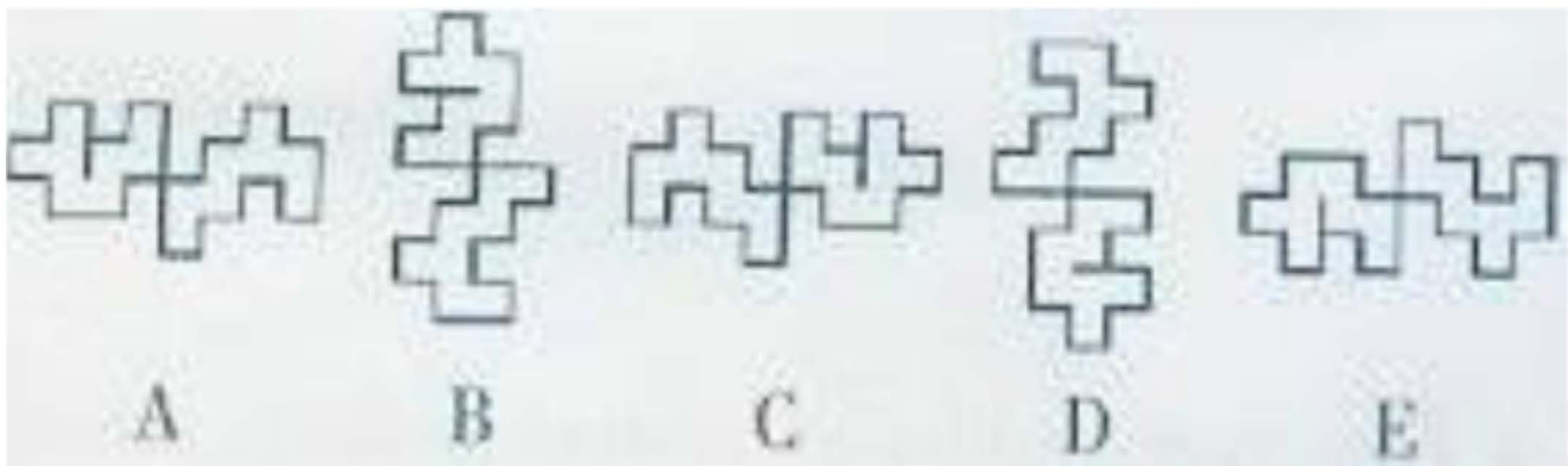
Work is one of society's most important institutions. It is the
main mechanism through which spend power is allocated. It provides 82. _____
people by meaning, structure and identity. Yet work is a less generous, 83. _____
and less certain provider of these benefits than it once is. Since 2000, 84. _____
economy growth across the rich world has failed to generate decent pay 85. _____
increases for most workers. Now there is growing fear of a less fundamental 86. _____
threat to the world of work: the possibility in that new technologies, from 87. _____
machine learning to driverless cars, will cause havoc to employment.
Such worries have revived interest in an old idea: the payment of an "universal 88. _____
basic income", an unconditional government payment giving to all citizens, as 89. _____
a supplement to or replacement for wages. On June 5th Swiss citizens will 90. _____
decide in a referendum whether to require their government to adopt a basic

income. Finland and the Netherlands are planning limited experiments in which some citizens are paid a month income of roughly 1,000 (\$1,100). People 91. _____ from all points on the ideological spectrum, from trade unionists to libertarians, are supporters. It is an idea whose day may come. But not soon.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Which of the following figures is the odd one out?



93. Which number should replace the question mark?

17	8	5	5
13	7	5	4
6	12	6	3
10	6	4	?

- A.4 B.5 C.6 D.7

94. Which one of the five choices makes the best comparison?

PEACH is to HCAEP as 46251 is to _____.

- A.25641 B.26451 C.12654 D.51462 E.15264

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

TO MAT AU IC

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

SKIPPER • BOUT • VANDAL

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The table below shows the primary funding sources of international students in the US during the years 2003/04 and 2013/14.

Changes primary Funding Sources of International Students in the U.S.,2003/04-2013/14					
PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2003/04		2013/14		%CHANGE FROM 2003/04 TO 2013/14
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	%OF TOTAL	NUMBERS OF STUDENTS	%OF TOTAL	
Personal and Family	385,543	67%	574,129	65%	49%
U.S. College or University	134,015	23%	171,218	19%	28%
Foreign Government or University	13,699	2%	66,147	7%	383%
Current Employer	10,111	2%	49,503	6%	390%
Other Sources	29,141	5%	25,055	3%	-14%
Total	572,509	100%	886,052	100%	55%

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write a report of **no less than 100** words describing the information shown above on the **answer sheet**.

II（20 marks）

Write about the following topic.

According to a newly-amended Ministry of Education regulation , college students who have started their studies can apply for leave for several semesters and their period of schooling can be extended. It's a huge step to encourage students to start their own businesses while at university. However, some people doubt whether the regulation will have an effect on students' grades or performance. Should college students be encouraged to start businesses before graduation ?

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