

2023 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛题(A 类)

2023 National English Competition for College Students

(Type A – Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

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, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read 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. A. 10 metres. B. 15 metres. C. 25 metres. D. 50 metres.
2. A. The library's opening hours. B. Directions to the library.
C. A way to the corner store. D. The name of a bookstore.
3. A. The quality of the coffee. B. Where to buy coffee cups.
C. The size of a coffee cup. D. How to make coffee.
4. A. She hasn't spoken to her friend for a long time.
B. She sometimes travels around for her job.
C. She intends to visit her friend in Texas.
D. She missed a good chance to visit her friend.
5. A. Because she won't be attending the study session.
B. Because she has been absent from the study session.
C. Because she's afraid to speak to the state senator.
D. Because she sees the doctor three or four times a year.

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.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

6. What is the main topic of the conversation?
- ☒ A. The strength of ocean currents.
- ☒ B. The sediments on the deep sea floor.
- ☐ C. The movement of sediments deep in the ocean.
- ☐ D. The best method for studying deep ocean floor.
7. What does the professor ask the student to explain?
- ☒ A. What turbidity currents are.
- ☐ B. Where the deposit of sediments is.
- ☐ C. How winds affect some ocean currents.
- ☐ D. Why the book talks about turbidity currents.
8. How is a turbidity current different from the water around it?
- ☒ A. It's cleaner.
- ☐ B. It's safer.
- ☐ C. It's warmer.
- ☐ D. It's heavier.
9. According to the professor, how do earthquakes cause turbidity currents?
- ☒ A. By creating large waves on the surface of the ocean.
- ☐ B. By causing mud and sand to mix with ocean water.
- ☐ C. By greatly increasing the ocean's depth in some areas.
- ☐ D. By picking up desert sand and dropping it into the ocean.
10. Why does the professor mention desert winds?
- ☒ A. To explain the effects of turbidity currents.
- ☒ B. To describe how winds cause turbidity currents.
- ☐ C. To describe how waves or currents came into being.
- ☐ D. To explain where ocean sediments originate from.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation. Then complete the following sentences with **one word or one number** according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

11. In order to answer the question, one doesn't need to read the whole of each book.
12. Carl said the more he read, the more confused he got.
13. When Sue was in the library last week, she read some leaflets.
14. Carl has read 5x/6 articles this week but he can barely remember what they said.
15. One of Sue's tutors told her it was far more important to get enough rest than to stay up late studying.

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. Who will have to pay for the hotel accommodation? ~~B~~ A
 - A. The passengers.
 - B. The airline company.
 - C. The flight attendants.
 - D. The Chicago Airport.
17. What did the president do this afternoon? D
 - A. Started his trip to Japan.
 - B. Watched a TV programme.
 - C. Addressed the nation.
 - D. Had a meeting with world leaders.
18. What is the finding of the new study? C
 - A. Secretaries are more hardworking than their managers.
 - B. Secretaries take heavy responsibilities.
 - C. Secretaries ease their managers' workload.
 - D. Secretaries have too much work to do.
19. What is the purpose of this news report? D
 - A. To explain how to prepare chicken soup.
 - B. To discuss chicken soup as a treatment for colds.

- C. To introduce a new way of cooking chicken soup.
 D. To compare different treatments for colds.
20. Why will train fares be increased?
 A. Because too many people ride the trains. ✓
 B. Because more train services will be offered.
 C. Because the cost of running trains is increasing.
 D. Because the speed of the trains has increased.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear one monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, answer the questions using **no more than five** words. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

21. What did David Spaulding do yesterday?
 22. What's the main problem in this region? ~~going~~ ^{young} traffic
 23. When will the new bridge be completed? in two years ✓
 24. What's David Spaulding's opinion of the new bridge? best. ✗
 25. What did David Spaulding support? ✗ Temp the best.
 temporary

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.

26. It is a bit scary riding this elevator because it _____ at such a rapid rate.
 A. decreases B. descends C. devalues D. declines
27. An increasing proportion of our population unable to live without advanced medical _____, will become progressively more reliant on expensive technology.
 A. interference B. interruption C. intervention D. interaction
28. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
 A. comment B. reaction C. impression D. comprehension
29. Profiles of former members are preserved _____ people want to reactivate their accounts.
 A. in case B. in that C. even if D. so that
30. These days, much of the family conversation _____ her. What are we going to do about Grandma?
 A. talks about B. centres on C. speaks of D. attaches to

31. Take, _____, what happened during my Christmas holidays when I was eleven.

- A. for all B. for instance C. for good D. for ever

32. If you don't do good in school, you can _____ another fifty years of this kind of work.

- A. look after B. look down upon C. look up D. look forward to

33. And the skills you sharpen to ease a tense relationship will _____ throughout your career.

- A. do in your stand B. stand in your light
C. stand you in good stead D. take a stand against you

34. —Have you decided yet?

—Yes, we'll _____ the cheaper option.

- A. take over B. go for C. set out D. make up

35. Because so few people showed _____ for the meeting, we decided to postpone it to a later date.

- A. out B. down C. off D. up

36. It was only _____ the house was so old _____ she sold it.

- A. since; so B. because; that C. because; so D. since; that

37. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.

- A. can't help B. had to C. can't but D. had best

38. —It looks like this restaurant is closed. What shall we do? I'm so hungry!

—I know a café that stays open late. I can call and check if they're still open. If you don't mind ordering sandwiches, that is. _____

—I don't mind sandwiches. I guess we shouldn't have waited till so late to eat.

- A. Don't worry. I'll pay. B. That's all they serve.
C. I'll find some place that's open. D. You won't believe this.

39. —I called the Grand Hotel this morning and booked you a room for Wednesday and Thursday nights.

—Would you mind calling back and asking them to add a night? I'd like to stay over Friday and get some sightseeing in.

—_____ Right now I have to finish typing these reports.

- A. Fine. That's not a problem. B. Just please don't forget to do it.
C. I'll do it after lunch, if you think it's OK. D. You mean three nights? I'll be back immediately.

40. —May I see your ticket, please? Thank you. You're in Row 10, Seat A, right next to the window.

—Great. Thanks. Can you tell me how long the flight will be?

—There shouldn't be any delays on a nice cloudless day like today, so I expect we'll be arriving right on schedule at 2:30. _____

- A. Welcome to everyone on board. B. We'll probably be about 15 minutes late.
C. I'll explain the situation to everyone. D. We'll begin food service in about half an hour.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

6.

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

cause; destroy; happy; in danger of; insect; next to; with



Imagine you ran a small food shop in your local neighbourhood. Suddenly, a giant supermarket opens for business opposite your shop. What happens to you and your business?

In the natural world, things are often the same. The red squirrel was living (41) in in England when, in the 1880s, many people brought grey squirrels from North America as pets. These pets escaped into the wild and ate the same food as the red squirrels, which means that now there aren't many native red squirrels in England and they are (42) in extinction.

There are many invaders that don't cause extinctions, but they do destroy plants and harm the economy. For example, European red deer are (43) in the forests in South America because they eat the young trees. Rabbits have spread from Europe and now eat farmers' crops all over the world. These kinds of invaders cause problems for humans, unlike the grey squirrels, which cause little damage to plants and don't damage the economy.



Few invaders are large land animals; most of them are plants or small animals like (44) in. These smaller animals often mean farmers lose a lot of money. For example, the apple snail from South America doesn't cause much harm in Europe, but it causes a lot of damage in Southeast Asia because it loves to eat rice plants.



For several obvious reasons, the number of animal invaders is increasing in every country in the world, and many countries hope to control this situation (45) in, for example, strong border controls. However, it seems impossible for us to bring such animal invasions to a stop, perhaps because changes are always part of nature.



Section B (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with one word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word(s), or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.



Germany has one of the highest percentages of (46) 1 (child) women in the world. Thirty percent of German women have not had children, and this figure rises to nearly 40% among female graduates. Germany's Labour Minister, Ursula von der Leyen, has said that if the birth rate does not go up, Germany will die.

Germany's birth rate is one of the lowest in Europe, with an average of 1.41 children per woman, compared with 1.67 in Sweden and 1.91 in the UK. German mothers are also the oldest, with an average age of 30 (47) when they have their first child, and most parents choose to have only one child.

According to Professor Norbert Schneider of Mainz University, the reasons for Germany's low birth rate include poor childcare, a school day that still ends at 1 p.m. for many children, and old-fashioned (48) attitudes among employers. In addition, many German women are already in their mid-thirties when they finish university and get a good job.

Ms von der Leyen, a mother of seven, believes that another difficulty is that some women cannot find a suitable man. "Uncertain" men (who are unsure about becoming fathers) are also responsible for the low birth rate, she claims.

The minister had developed a plan to encourage people to have more children. First of all, if parents need private childcare, they will get help from the government by paying (49) 1 (little) tax.

Secondly, families will get up to 1,800 euros a month from the government if men stay at home for two months after the birth of a new child.

But some men, even in the minister's own political party, are unhappy with this last idea. Professor Schneider says that in Germany it is acceptable for women to take time off to have children. However, if a man takes time off work to look after a new child, his career will be over. The (50) typical family picture is very much alive in Germany, he said. Women look after the children while men go out to work.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are **three** passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.



On first sight, you'd probably think this is an antique Chinese landscape painting. It seems easy to tick the boxes for such a description. Scroll format? Check. The yellow backdrop? Check. Ancient buildings with gray-green tiles and flying eaves? Check.

But on closer examination, a lot of things don't add up. (51) B The medical workers toiling in their signature white and blue protective gear, and in the bottom right corner, parents watching their teenage children walk into the senior middle school with banners in hand that say "pass the exams with flying colors" confirm that this work is contemporary art.

The painting, created by artist Chen Zhijie in Foshan, Guangdong province, portrays the scenes of mass nucleic acid testing in the provincial capital Guangzhou, and is included in his *Battling the Pandemic in Solidarity series*.

Because of the panoramic format and the traditional landscape painting style, Chen's paintings bear an uncanny resemblance to the fabled classical painting, *Along the River During the Qingming Festival*, by Song Dynasty (960—1279) painter Zhang Zeduan, a handscroll painting that depicts bustling scenes of Bianjing, the then capital, now Kaifeng in Henan province.

Hence, when the paintings were first circulated on the internet, they were given the nickname "Nucleic Acid Testing on the River".

"This young artist in Foshan painted Nucleic Acid Testing on the River, a modern version of the famous ancient painting *Along the River During the Qingming Festival*. It captures the touching moments of medical workers, volunteers carrying out the testing," Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hua Chunying posted on Twitter.

(52) D "In terms of artistry, *Along the River During the Qingming Festival* is a peak that I'll never be able to reach," he says, adding that he likes the handscroll format and the idea of telling stories with paintings.

(53) C The first of his series was created last May, zooming in on Foshan, the city where he works as an art teacher. At the time, COVID-19 cases were found in Guangdong province, and all extracurricular training courses were suspended.

He recalls that the weather was very hot. When taking a test, he noticed that the medical workers, wearing full protective gear, were sweating profusely, and he felt grateful for their hard work.

"Everyone needed to take the test, so I thought about painting the pandemic prevention and control, showing how people are taking preventive measures and are united in the fight. So I gave my students some assignments, wanting them to know that they can show their social concerns through art," Chen says.

(54) ~~A~~ Without a comprehensive composition in mind, he simply started off by painting from a corner of the scroll, and gradually added details, including the landmarks of Foshan and stories he read in the news.



In June, after learning from a Guangzhou COVID-19 prevention and control news conference that it had taken 18.7 million samples from June 4 to 6, he spent another six days working on a Guangzhou painting.

The two paintings, when joined together, are 2.7 metres in length and 75 centimetres in width, including more than 800 characters and 39 landmarks from the two cities.

When he shared the paintings with the group chat that includes the parents of his students, as a sample of the assignment, some of the parents shared the images online, sparking widespread public acclaim.

Many people left comments applauding his artistry and the historical reference value of his paintings. A top SinaWeibo comment says: “This is so awesome. At first, I thought it was an unearthed artifact. But then again, people are the ones who make history.”

However, Chen says that he is not satisfied with some of the details and perspectives in the paintings he has created so far. (55) ~~F~~ G

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are **two extra** sentences which you do not need to use.

- ~~A~~ He then spent five days, working from 7 am to midnight, creating the Foshan painting.
- ~~B~~ The skyscrapers are not the only suggestion that this is a modern piece.
- ~~C~~ When leading Chinese respiratory specialist Zhong Nanshan saw his paintings, Zhong encouraged him to continue creating using this theme.
- ~~D~~ Knowing about the nickname, Chen says that he dares not aspire to such an honor.
- E. These are merely drafts from which he will re-create a final series of artworks.
- ~~F~~ He's hoping that by the end of the pandemic, he could link all of his paintings together.
- G. Nor did he expect these paintings to be widely spread on the Internet.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.



The Indian state of Rajasthan is very dry. The average rainfall there is between 150 and 400 millimetres a year; and it is often hit by droughts. However, the problem is made worse still by the main industry of Rajasthan, which is marble. Marble is a beautiful and expensive rock that is used in buildings all over the world. Rajasthan has a lot of marble, and hundreds of thousands of people are involved in mining, cutting, and

polishing the marble so that it can be widely exported.

57. The problem is that cutting and polishing the marble uses a lot of water. One factory can use more than 10,000 litres of water every day, and in the town of Kishangarh, there are more than 400 marble factories. The result is that over the last 20 years, two lakes near the town have vanished, and the local people have to buy water from tankers because there isn't enough in the ground any more. To add insult to injury, the dust from cutting the marble falls on the fields, which means that less rainwater goes into the ground when it does rain. It will be very difficult for both farming and the marble industry to co-exist in Rajasthan for much longer.

The water used by the marble industry in Rajasthan is a good example of what economists call "virtual water". This is the water which is tied up in the growing and manufacture of products that are traded internationally. The amount of water involved in this trade is estimated at around 20 cubic kilometres a year or around 75 percent of all the water in Lake Biwa, the largest lake in Japan.

Why do we use so much water? In the 1960s, many people were worried about the rising world population and food shortages. The Green Revolution—the growing of high-yield crops such as rice and wheat—helped to solve this problem. To grow these crops, however, huge irrigation systems were required, which involved building dams and using rivers. The world now grows twice as much food as it did in the 1960s, but uses three times as much water to do it. Much of this water now comes from underground sources as supplies of surface water dry up. In India and Pakistan alone, 400 cubic kilometres of water a year are pumped from underground sources, only half of which is replenished by rainwater.

The amount of water it takes to produce common foodstuffs is unbelievable. For example, it takes around 20,000 litres of water to produce one kilo of coffee, 11,000 litres of water to produce one quarter-pound hamburger and 2,000 litres of water to produce one litre of milk!

How can it take 2,000 litres of water just to produce one litre of milk? One farmer in India pumps around 18,000 cubic metres of water a year to irrigate his crops, which he then uses to feed his cows. The milk he gets from these cows amounts to only 9,000 litres.

All over the world, a similar process is occurring. Countries are using up their valuable groundwater supplies at an incredible rate. This rate of water usage is clearly not sustainable, and it could soon lead to a global crisis.

What can be done to stop us running out of water? Perhaps the best solution is to harvest the rain. In many countries, especially India, much of the rain that falls simply evaporates. But by collecting the rain in ponds and tanks, and then allowing it to slowly return to the ground, farmers can make sure that their wells don't run dry. The system is so effective that governments from countries like Mexico and Tanzania are all experimenting with similar systems to reduce the waste of water. Of course, rain harvesting doesn't increase the amount of rain, but it does mean that it is used more efficiently and sustainably. Ironically, this idea is very similar to an old Indian tradition of collecting rainwater and storing it in man-made ponds, which the Indians called "tanka"—the origin of the English word "tank". Maybe there are more old ideas that can help to solve the problems of the future.

Questions 56 to 60

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

56. Why have two lakes vanished near the town of Kishangarh?
57. Why does marble-making cause a problem in Rajasthan?
58. How much virtual water is traded every year?
59. How much water does it take to produce 1 litre of milk?
60. Where does the English word "tank" come from?
_____.

Section C (10 marks)

8

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

The Greek philosopher Aristotle once said, "For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them." This method of "learning by doing" has allowed Barefoot College to successfully train and educate millions of underprivileged people. Barefoot College was founded by Sanji "Bunker" Roy. Shortly after graduating from Delhi University,



61.
Roy did some volunteer work in a poor region in India. The experience changed his life, and in 1972 he set up Barefoot College. His aim was to help rural communities overcome their difficulties and become more independent.

Barefoot College is unlike any other college. All of its students around the world are from poor, rural communities. They don't have to be able to read or write—indeed, many can't. People of any age can attend—the school has a wide range of students, from children to grandmothers. The college is owned and managed by everyone who works and learns there. These “Barefoot Professionals” are trained to perform all sorts of duties in the school, from providing dental care services to cooking meals for staff and students. No degrees or certificates are given out. But graduates return to their villages with their new skills and work to make their communities self-sufficient by training other villages. Being able to use their skills to serve their communities is proof of success.

The solar engineering programme at Barefoot College has a significant role. Every year, the college recruits middle-aged women from rural villages that don't have electricity. For six months, the women learn how to build, install, use, and maintain solar lamps. The lack of a common language isn't a problem; they communicate through sign language and work with colour-coded equipment. Through hands-on training, the women transform into solar engineers by the end of the programme. The self-confidence they gain allows them to go on and inspire positive change in their villages. Since 2008, the women have managed to provide electricity to over 1,000 villages, bringing light to more than 40,000 households.

Neema Hurung is one of the solar engineers at Barefoot College. With some financial help from the Indian government, she left her village in Nepal to take part in the programme. As her village has no electricity, Gurung always had to finish her chores by sunset. For her, learning how to build solar lamps and bring light to her village will help greatly in ensuring the safety of her home. “Tigers often wander around our villages and have attacked locals in the past,” Gurung explains. “It's like we are locked in our own house after darkness.”

Barefoot College has demonstrated how education can empower rural people and help them live better lives. After its success in India, Barefoot College decided to expand its programmes overseas. Today, it has a number of regional training centres in countries such as Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Senegal. Through their hard work and dedication, thousands of Barefoot College graduates and teachers have transformed their communities into better places to live.

Questions 61 to 65

53.
Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **no more than three** words for each blank.

The founder of Barefoot College is Sanjit 'Bunker' Roy. While doing some (61) 1 in a poor region of India, Roy was motivated to do something to help underprivileged communities. The college was set up to help rural communities find solutions to their difficulties and become more (62) X. Unlike most college, Barefoot College doesn't recruit students based on academic grades. Students don't need to be able to (63) 1. There is no age limit. No degrees or certificates are given out after students complete their training. Barefoot College makes a significant difference to the lives of rural people by teaching them useful skills. The solar engineering programme mainly trains (64) 1 women from rural villages without electricity. To overcome the language differences among students, the college uses sign language and colour-coded equipment in its training. Neema Gurung hopes to improve the (65) safety of her village after training at Barefoot College. The success of Barefoot College is ensuring that education can greatly improve the lives of rural people.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

66. Students who are studying diligently, exercising, participating in extracurriculars or working probably don't have much time to watch shows or spend hours looking at videos. In high school, you have a structured schedule—you wake up at the same time every morning, attend classes at the same time every day, and dismiss to head home or go to extracurricular activities when the school day ends. In college, that isn't quite the case. Time management is key to making sure you can practise a healthy balance between school and life.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

67. 毫无疑问,茶受到了全世界的欢迎。茶已成为世界上消费人数最多的饮品——当然,仅次于水。为弘扬这一大众饮品,联合国大会将5月21日定为国际茶日。联合国认为,茶不仅仅是一种热饮,它还是全球众多文化的重要组成部分。你或许知道,中国人招待贵客时会用顶级的茶以示敬意。与此同时,英国的下午茶传统也是该国特色的重要组成部分。不论是热饮或冷饮,茶都不仅仅是一种饮品,它是一种社会习俗,一条连接过去的纽带,一种生活方式。

茶

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

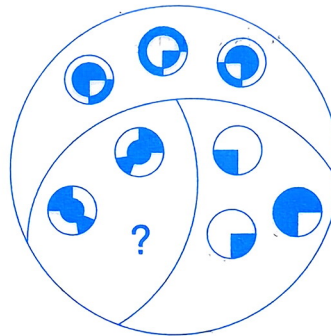
There are **five** IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

68. In how many years during a century do Christmas Day and New Year's Day fall in the same year?

69. My first is in SACK but not in SILK. My second is in HAT but not in STAND. My third is in AYE but not in OYEZ. My fourth is in KNIFE but not in FORK. My last is in FIRE but not in FLAME. What am I?

70. Say you pronounce "gh" as in "tough", "o" as in "women", and "ti" as in "lotion". Then what word is it as "ghoti" is pronounced?

71. Which circle should replace the question mark?



A



B



C



D

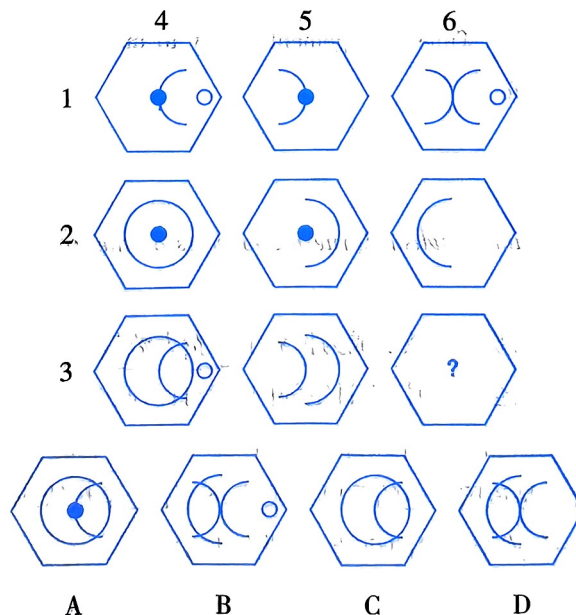


E



F

72. Which hexagon should replace the question mark?



Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors ~~where~~ near her home.

So now let us consider the changes that is likely to occur in the next 50 years. Unfortunately, I believe that not all changes will be ~~like~~ for the better. For example, in the future more and more people are predicted to work from home and ~~yet~~ they are going to feel more isolated from their colleagues. On the other hand, they will certainly have greater free to choose their working hours. A further possible change is that handwriting is likely to become obsolete. We are already so used to use a keyboard that today's children are lost the ability to spell without the aid of a word processor. Without doubt, even greater changes are going to happen in technology used in the workplace. Computers will undoubted continue to grow even more power and this will probably result in an even faster pace of life than we have now. Let us hope that our employer will find a way to reduce the stress on workers this fast pace can bring. I also think these improvements in technology are likely to lead ~~even~~ more globalisation than now and companies will develop very strong international links.

73. are

74. ~~for~~ like

75. ~~yet~~ so

76. freedom

77. using

78. losing

79. undoubtedly

80. powerful

81. employers

82. to

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83. The diagram shows how fruit is canned. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Write a report of at least 120 words on the answer sheet.

Section B (20 marks)



84. Write about the following topic.

Some people think technology (that is able to recognize human emotions) could be useful. For example, a car that can sense when we are tired might be able to improve road safety. Do you think there is a need for technology to be able to recognize emotions? Explain how it could be beneficial, and highlight any possible concerns.

Write an article of at least 180 words in an appropriate style on the answer sheet.