

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2012 年决赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 points)

Section A (5 points)

*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 pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B, and C 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 will the woman probably do?

- A. Study linguistics. B. Make a study plan. C. Take Prof. Stafford's class.

2. How did the woman save money on her books this semester?

- A. She bought fewer course books.
B. She bought some cheap used books.
C. She borrowed books from the library.

3. What does the woman mean?

- A. She has never had a car before.
B. She never bought such a complicated car.
C. She thinks the salesman ignored her.

4. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They are colleagues.
B. They are classmates.
C. They are a newly-married couple.

5. What does the man say about Donna?

- A. She has left to make a call.
B. She is attending to an emergency.
C. She is on her way to hospital.

Section B (10 points)

*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 pause, read five questions and the three choices marked A, B, and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation I

6. When does the conversation probably take place?

- A. Just before a vacation.
B. At the end of the summer.
C. Just after a break from school.

7. What are the speakers discussing?
- A. A trip to visit the Eskimos.
 - B. A trip the man has just taken.
 - C. A camping trip they took.
8. How much instruction did the man have before going out on the river?
- A. Three hours.
 - B. Three whole days.
 - C. Three compulsory classes.
9. Which of the following is NOT part of the kayaking trip?
- A. Sleeping outside on the ground.
 - B. Taking a bath in a hot tub.
 - C. Enjoying excellent food.
10. How does the woman feel about taking a kayaking trip?
- A. She'd be scared, but she'd like to try.
 - B. It would be quite exciting for her.
 - C. She'd prefer not to try.

Conversation II

11. What would the man like to major in according to his application?
- A. Medical Technology.
 - B. Civil Engineering.
 - C. Biological Chemistry.
12. Who influenced the man most in his choice of subjects at the university?
- A. His father.
 - B. His brother.
 - C. His school teacher.
13. What countries did the man travel to during his year off?
- A. Austria and Iceland
 - B. Australia and New Zealand.
 - C. Ethiopia and Gabon.
14. How long did the man work on the building site?
- A. For a year.
 - B. For several weeks.
 - C. For a couple of months.
15. Why did the man choose Westley University?
- A. For its reputation, physical location and students' prospects.
 - B. Due to his father's suggestion and teachers' recommendation.
 - C. Because his brother would like to attend this university too.

Section C (5 points)

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

16. In what way does pheromone work on the same species of plant or animal ?
- A. It travels in the water.
- B. It travels through the air.
- C. It travels in the blood or plant sap.
17. What is the problem the Australians face ?
- A. The sheep taken by settlers have eaten too much of the grass.
- B. They have to pay a heavy price to keep the sheep population.
- C. The sheep have done a lot of damage to the local habitat.
18. Why was the gunman concluded to be responsible for the murders of two incidents ?
- A. Because he was asserted to use the same weapon in two incidents.
- B. Because some witnesses claimed that he committed these killings.
- C. Because the police confirmed that the vehicle he used had been found.
19. What contributes to the hungry world besides poverty and a lack of food ?
- A. The booming world population.
- B. The low productivity.
- C. The astonishing waste of food.
20. How many albums had Jason Aldean released according to the news ?
- A. Four. B. Two. C. One.

Section D (10 points)

*In this section, you will hear a lecture about globalization. The lecture will be given **twice**. For questions 21-30, complete the notes in **three words or fewer** for each blank. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.*

The History of Globalization

- Globalization is commonly believed not to have been a concern in _____(21).
- In 1841, a writer from _____(22) wrote about the notion of a “universal society”.
His main concerns about this society were:
 - I. how people of different nations would express _____(23)
 - II : whether there would be a single _____(24)
 - III: whether it was possible to have one governing bodyHe imagined future would be shaped by the new technologies of _____(25) and _____(26).
- In 1965-1871, there were plans for a single European _____(27).
It was to be called the _____(28).
Plans failed due to a _____(29) in the 1870s.
- Other 18th century writers (e.g. Adam Smith) were concerned about effect on _____(30). His and others' ideas

may help us deal with today's problems.

Part II Multiple Choice (15 points)

Section A (10 points)

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

- 31.The average elevation of the Himalayas is twenty thousand feet, and Mount Qomolangma_____to more than twenty-nine thousand feet at its apex.
- A.rises B.raises C.aroses D.arises
- 32.Unless protected areas are established, the Bengal tiger, the blue whale, and the California condor face_____of extinction.
- A.possible B.the possibility C.being possible D.possibly
- 33.After witnessing a number of territorial skirmishes, Dr.Jarmen had to change his earlier opinion that these particular breeds of chipmunk were always_____animals.
- A.curious B.harsh C.quarreling D.peaceful
- 34._____both men and women have often achieved their career ambitions by midlife, many people are afflicted by at least a temporary period of dissatisfaction and depression.
- A.Because B.However C.Whether D.Nevertheless
- 35.One of the most effective vegetable protein_____is the soybean which can be used to manufacture imitation meat products.
- A.components B.ingredients C.substitutes D.elements
- 36.—I thought you weren't going to be able to attend the seminar.
- I_____if my employer hadn't paid all the expenses.
- A.wouldn't B.wouldn't have C.wasn't D.weren't
- 37.Mr.and Mrs.Smith live at home with their two children.They are a typical example of a modern_____family.
- A.extended B.dink C.compact D.nuclear
- 38._____in the cultivation of a forest, trees need more careful planning than any other crop does.
- A.Because the time and area involved B.For the time and area involving
- C.Because of the time and area involved D.As a cause of the time and area involved
- 39.In a hot, sunny climate, man acclimatizes by eating less, drinking more liquids, wearing lighter clothing, and_____.
- A.skin changes that darken B.his skin may darken
- C.experiencing a darkening of the skin D.darkens his skin

40.—No sooner had I turned in the paper than I remembered the answer to Question Number 8.

—_____.I skipped one answer, so I put answers on the wrong line all the way down.By the time I realized it, I didn't have time to fix it.

—Oh, that certainly is worse.

A.That's not as bad as what I did

B.Neither did

C.The same as I did

D.It is worse than mine

Section B (5 points)

*In this section, there are **five** incomplete statements or questions about English speaking countries. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most suitable answer from the given choices.Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

41.What are the two parts of the US Congress?

A.The House of Deputies and the Federation.

B.The House of Commons and the House Councilors.

C.The House of Republicans and the House of Democrats.

D.The House of Representatives and the Senate.

42.Nationally, executive political power of New Zealand is exercised by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister._____is the country's head of state and is represented by a Governor-General.

A.Queen Elizabeth II

B.The leader of the ruling party

C.The Head of the Parliament

D.The Pope

43.William Shakespeare's comedies often revolve around marriage and family matters, and have happy endings such as *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*, _____, etc.

A.*Midsummer Night's Dream*

B.*Othello*

C.*King Lear*

D.*Macbeth*

44.What was the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to New England in 1620?

A.Pita.

B.Sunflower.

C.Mayflower

D.Queen Mary.

45.Which American President said:"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal"?

A.Abraham Lincoln.

B.George Washington.

C.John Kennedy.

D.Thomas Jefferson.

Part II Cloze (10 points)

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

Many new small businesses (46) f_____ because they try to be everything to everybody. Such a strategy leads to a diffusion of critical resources and an inability to target a viable market.Instead, small businesses should seek to (47) na_____ their potential markets down to manageable sizes.



The first step in this process is to identify the (48)_____ (distinguish)

characteristics of the market in question. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, the needs of the customers, the degree(49)_____ which those needs are being met, the demographics of the customers, and their(50)_____ (geography) location. Additional research is necessary on the size of the market, the amount of money the market spends per year on (51) pr_____ or services similar to those of the new business; and the forecast growth of the market. Small businesses should also take into (52) ac_____ the trends and potential changes that may impact their primary markets. They should also identify characteristics of (53) se_____ markets that may affect the primary market.

After identifying the proper market, a new small business should then attempt to calculate the percent of the market share it intends to (54) cap_____ and outline precisely how it intends to do so. Once there is an estimate of the potential market share, a small business should consider its pricing and gross margin targets. Finally, the small business should focus on (55) stra_____ to reach the market. These could include radio and television broadcasts, publications, or any other type of source that has influence with the primary market.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section A (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by **five** questions. For two questions, there are **four** choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre. For the other three questions, you should complete each sentence in a **maximum of three words** using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.



Although hard statistics are difficult to come by, there is substantial anecdotal evidence that use of performance-enhancing drugs, or doping, is rampant in professional sports. Of perhaps greater significance to society are the estimated 1.5 million amateur athletes who use steroids, either to improve their appearance or to emulate the performance of their favorite professional athletes. This chemical epidemic is a pernicious threat to both the nation's health and our collective sense of "fair play".

Nonprescription anabolic steroids (合成代谢类固醇) have been illegal in the United States since 1991, and most professional sports leagues have banned them since 1980s. These bans are partly a matter of fairness—a talented athlete trained to the peak of her ability simply cannot compete with an equivalent athlete using steroids—but also based on issues of health. Anabolic androgenic steroids have been linked to liver damage, kidney tumors, high blood pressure, balding, and ache. They function by increasing the body's level of testosterone, the primary male sex hormone. In men, this dramatic increase in testosterone can lead to the shrinking of testicles, infertility, and the development of breasts; in women, it can lead to the growth of facial hair and permanent damage to the reproductive system. Steroids have also been linked to a range of psychological problems, including depression and psychotic rage.

The punishments for getting caught using steroids are severe, and the serious health consequences are well documented. Despite this, millions of professional and amateur athletes continue to use performance-enhancing drugs. Why is this?

One clear pattern is that many athletes will do whatever it takes to get an edge on the competition.

Since the 1950s, Olympic athletes have played a cat and mouse game with Olympic Committee officials to get away with doping, because the drugs really do work. Athletes who dope are simply stronger and faster than their competitors who play fair. Professional athletes in football and baseball have found that steroids and human growth hormone can give them the edge to score that extra touchdown or home run, and in the modern sports market, those results can translate into millions of dollars in salary. For the millions of less talented athletes in gyms and playing fields across the country, drugs seem like the only way to approach the abilities of their heroes in professional sports. The other clear pattern, unfortunately, is that it has been all too easy for abusers to get away with it. Steroid abuse is often regarded as a “victimless crime.” One of the favored ways to trick the testers is to use “designer” steroids. There are thousands of permutations of testosterone, such as THG, that can be produced in a lab. Chemists have discovered that they can create new drugs that produce androgenic effects but do not set off the standard doping tests. Other methods have been to use the steroids but stop a few weeks before testing, to use other chemicals to mask the traces of steroids, or to switch in a “clean” sample of urine at the testing site. Other athletes use steroid precursors, such as androstenedione (雄烯二酮), that have androgenic effects similar to those of steroids but are not illegal because they are not technically steroids. The sad fact is that unless the government and professional sports organizations are willing to get tough steroid problem, the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sports is not going to end.

56. Which can be inferred about athletes using performance-enhancing drugs in a long-distance race?

- A. They will get caught and dismissed from the race immediately
- B. They will have a better chance of winning the race.
- C. They will have their names put on a blacklist.
- D. They are more likely to become professional athletes.

57. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To warn athletes of the serious consequences of using performance-enhancing drugs.
- B. To show how some athletes using performance-enhancing drugs get away from punishment.
- C. To discuss the reasons why the use of performance-enhancing drugs is common among athletes
- D. To urge professional sports organizations to strictly forbid the use of performance-enhancing drugs.

58. Use of steroids can have a dramatic effect on both the male and female _____, permanently affecting fertility.

59. Doping is the use by athletes of banned substances or methods that may_____ .

60. The "designer" steroids, THG, can increase masculine traits in users without setting off the_____ .

Section B (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by **five** questions. You should answer each question using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Questions 61-66 are based on the following passage.

Bands come and go. Some become famous. Others don't. Some enjoy great wealth. Others make nothing. But why? Sometimes they just aren't popular enough. But other times it's because of the contract.



The Beatles had lots of problems with their first contract. In 1963, the band's manager, Brian Epstein, allowed his lawyer to sign away the band's merchandising rights in return for just 10% of the profits. And that was a lot of money to give away. In 1964, while The Beatles were conquering America, *The Wall Street Journal* estimated the group's merchandising would be worth \$100 million dollars that year. This meant that the band had given away \$90 million! To be fair to Epstein, he had no idea how much the merchandising could be worth—no band had ever been so popular. Since then, bands have been careful to keep control of their merchandising rights.

Post-punk bands Joy Division and New Order also signed pretty poor contracts. The bands' contracts were with DJ Rob Gretton, legendary owner of the Hacienda Club in Manchester. As part of the deal, Gretton could use the money from the bands to financially support the club. In the end, the club survived but Joy Division didn't (lead singer Ian Curtis committed suicide, reportedly because of marital problems). New Order were extremely successful as a group, but there weren't many profits. In fact, their most successful hit, "Blue Monday", cost so much to make that the song made a loss. And what money there was, went straight back into the club.

Singer-songwriter Gilbert O'Sullivan had a string of hits in the early 1970s. But things turned sour when Gilbert eventually discovered that the recording contract he had with MAM-Records greatly favored the label's owner, Gordon Mills. Gilbert sued and won 7 million, but his career was put on hold during the court case... and it never recovered. Even Bruce Springsteen has suffered. His first management contract was so bad that he had to get legal help to get out of it. But while this was going on, he couldn't record any new material. The result? No new Springsteen albums for almost two years between 1976 and 1978.

Sometimes it's dad who causes the problems. Michael Jackson and The Beach Boys are two examples of this. Murray Wilson, the Beach Boys' manager (and Brian Wilson's dad), sold the band's song catalogue for less than \$1 million at the height of their fame. Brian later claimed that it was "like losing his children". Paul Weller's dad was his manager for a while. An ex-boxer who had no respect for record company executives, he once demanded a large advance for Paul's new contract. The record company couldn't believe their luck, and were more than happy to pay as it was less than half what they had been expecting to fork out! Dad doesn't always know best, it seems.

But sometimes it's the musicians themselves who are their own worst managers. The Beatles made a terrible mess of their business affairs when they took control after the death of Brian Epstein. Even more disastrous was John Fogerty, leader of Creedence Clearwater Survival. He signed a contract with a recording company and then rejected their offer to appear on the album and film of the music festival Woodstock. These days, who remembers that the most famous rock festival of all time was headlined by Creedence Clearwater Survival? No one! Except John Fogerty, presumably.

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Questions:

61. How much did the Beatles get from their contract?
62. What did Rob Gretton do with the profits he gained from the contract?
63. Why was Gilbert O' Sullivan unhappy with his contract?
64. What was the problem with the deal that Paul Weller's dad secured?
65. What was John Fogerty's big mistake?

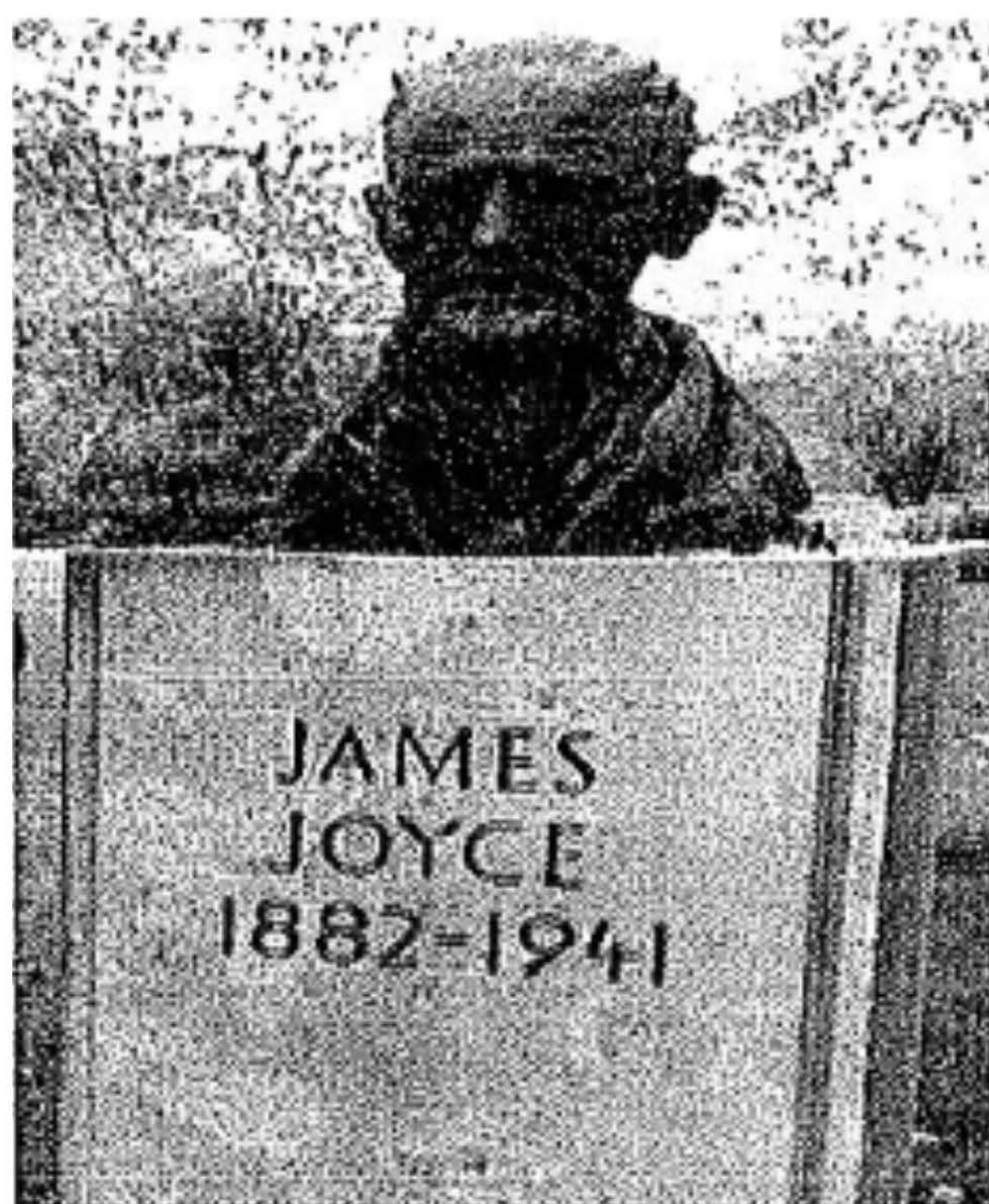
Section C (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. You should complete the summary below using **no more than three words** for each blank from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.



James Joyce revolutionized the novel, the short story, and modern literature as we know it. He was born in Dublin, the first of 10 children in a Catholic family. His father was a civil servant whose poor financial judgment left the family impoverished for much of Joyce's youth. Young James attended Dublin's fine Jesuit schools, which gave him a firm grounding in theology and classical languages—subjects that appeared repeatedly in his later work. The story of his early life and his intellectual rebellion against Catholicism and Irish nationalism are told in the largely autobiographical novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.



In 1902, at the age of 20, Joyce left Dublin to spend the rest of his life in Paris, Trieste, Rome, and Zurich, with only occasional visits back home. Despite this self-imposed exile, Dublin was the setting for most of his writings. *Dubliners*(1914), Joyce's most accessible work, is a collection of short stories describing the paralyzing social mores of middle-class Catholic life."The Dead", the final story in the collection, is frequently listed as one of the finest short stories ever written.

Joyce's next book, *Ulysses*, took seven years to write; once he finished writing it, he almost couldn't find anyone to publish it. Upon the novel's publication, both Ireland and the United States immediately banned it as obscene. Despite these obstacles, *Ulysses* has come to be generally recognized as the greatest twentieth-century novel written in English. The novel was revolutionary in many ways. The structure was unique. Joyce recreated one full day in the life of his protagonist, Leopold Bloom, and modeled the actions of the story on those of Ulysses in the *Odyssey*. In recounting Bloom's day, Joyce mentions everything that happens to Bloom—including thoughts, bodily functions, and sexual acts—providing a level of physical actuality that had never before been achieved in literature. To provide a psychological insight comparable to the physical detail, Joyce employed a then-revolutionary technique called stream of consciousness, in which the protagonist's thoughts are laid bare to the reader.

From 1922 until 1939, Joyce worked on a vast, experimental novel that eventually became known as *Finnegan's Wake*. The novel, which recounts "the history of the world" through a family's dreams, employs its own "night language" of puns, foreign words and literary allusions. It has no clear chronology or plot, and it begins and ends on incomplete sentences that flow into each other. Many of Joyce's supporters thought he was wasting his time on the project, although the playwright Samuel Beckett, who later won the Nobel Prize for Literature, helped Joyce compile the final text when his eyesight was failing. Today, *Finnegan's Wake* is viewed as Joyce's most obscure and possibly most brilliant work.

James Joyce was an Irish novelist and poet, considered to be one of the _____(66) in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century. Joyce was born to a _____(67) in Dublin, where he excelled as a student at the Jesuit schools. Joyce is best known for *Ulysses*(1922), one of the _____(68) in which the episodes of Homer's *Odyssey* are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominently the _____(69) technique he perfected. Other major works are _____(70) *Dubliners*(1914), and the novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*(1916) and *Finnegan's Wake* (1939). His complete oeuvre includes three books of poetry,a play, occasional journalism, and his published letters.

Section D (10 points)

In this section, there is one excerpt from Booker T. Washington's Up from Slavery: An Autobiography followed by five questions. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

One day, while at work in the coalmine, I happened to overhear two miners talking about a great school for colored people somewhere in Virginia. This was the first time that I had ever heard anything about any kind of school or college that was more pretentious than the little colored school in our town.

(74) In the darkness of the mine I noiselessly crept as close as I could to the two men who were talking. I heard one tell the other that not only was the school established for the members of any race, but the opportunities that it provided by which poor but worthy students could work out all or a part of the cost of a board, and at the same time be taught some trade or industry.

As they went on describing the school, it seemed to me that it must be the greatest place on earth, and not even Heaven presented more attractions for me at that time than did the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia, about which these men were talking, I resolved at once to go to that school, although I had no idea where it was or how many miles away, or how I was going to reach it; I remembered only that I was on fire constantly with one ambition, and that was to go to Hampton. This thought was with me day and night.

After hearing of the Hampton Institute,I continued to work for a few months longer in the coalmine. While at work there,I heard of a vacant position in the household of General Lewis Ruffner, the owner of the salt-furnace and coalmine. Mrs. Viola Ruffner, the wife of General Ruffner, was a "Yankee"woman from Vermont. Mrs. Ruffner had a reputation all through the vicinity for being very strict with her servants, and especially with the boys who tried to serve her. Few of them remained with her more than two or three weeks. They all left with the same excuse: she was too strict.I decided, however, that I would rather try Mrs. Ruffner's house than remain in the coalmine, and so my mother applied to her for the vacant position.I was hired at a salary of \$5 per month.

I had heard so much about Mrs. Ruffner's severity that I was almost afraid to see her, and trembled when I went into her presence. I had not lived with her many weeks, however, before I began to understand her. I soon began to learn that, first of all, she wanted everything kept clean about her, that she wanted things done promptly and systematically, and that at the bottom of everything she wanted absolute honesty and frankness. Nothing must be sloven or slipshod; every door, every fence, must be kept in repair.

I cannot now recall how long I lived with Mrs. Ruffner before going to Hampton, but I think it must have been a year and a half. At any rate, I here repeat what I have said more than once before, that the lessons that I learned in the home of Mrs. Ruffner were as valuable to me as any education I have ever gotten anywhere else. (75) Even to this day I never see bits of paper scattered around a house or in the street that I do not want to pick up at once. I never see a filthy yard that I do not want to clean, a paling off of a fence that I do not want to put on, an unpainted or unwhitewashed house that I do not want to paint or whitewash, or a button off one's clothes, or a grease-spot on them or on a floor, that I do not want to call attention to.

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage

71. Booker, who worked in a coalmine, strived to escape from his life of poverty by obtaining an education at the Hampton Institute.

72. Booker learnt his most valuable lessons in the home of Mrs. Ruffner's after he went to Hampton.

73. The author of this passage believes that formal education is an important goal to achieve, but life's most valuable lessons are learned in the everyday, practical interactions we experience through hard work and perseverance.

For Questions 74 and 75, translate the underlined sentences of the passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Part V Translation (10 points)

*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write your answers on the **answer sheet**.*

76. 伦敦奥运会的日益临近意味着英国文化将被前所未有地呈现在世人面前。 (on show)

77. 许多考场周边的小旅馆价格直逼四级酒店。 (surge to)

78. 如今, 整容手术的可达性及有效性让很多人跃跃欲试。 (go for it)

79. 在工作日而不是周末出行, 会节省不少费用。 (rather than)

80. 健康对我们来说是最重要的, 绝不可忽视。 (on no account)

Part VI Error Correction (10 points)

*Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following way: for a correct 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. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

For example:

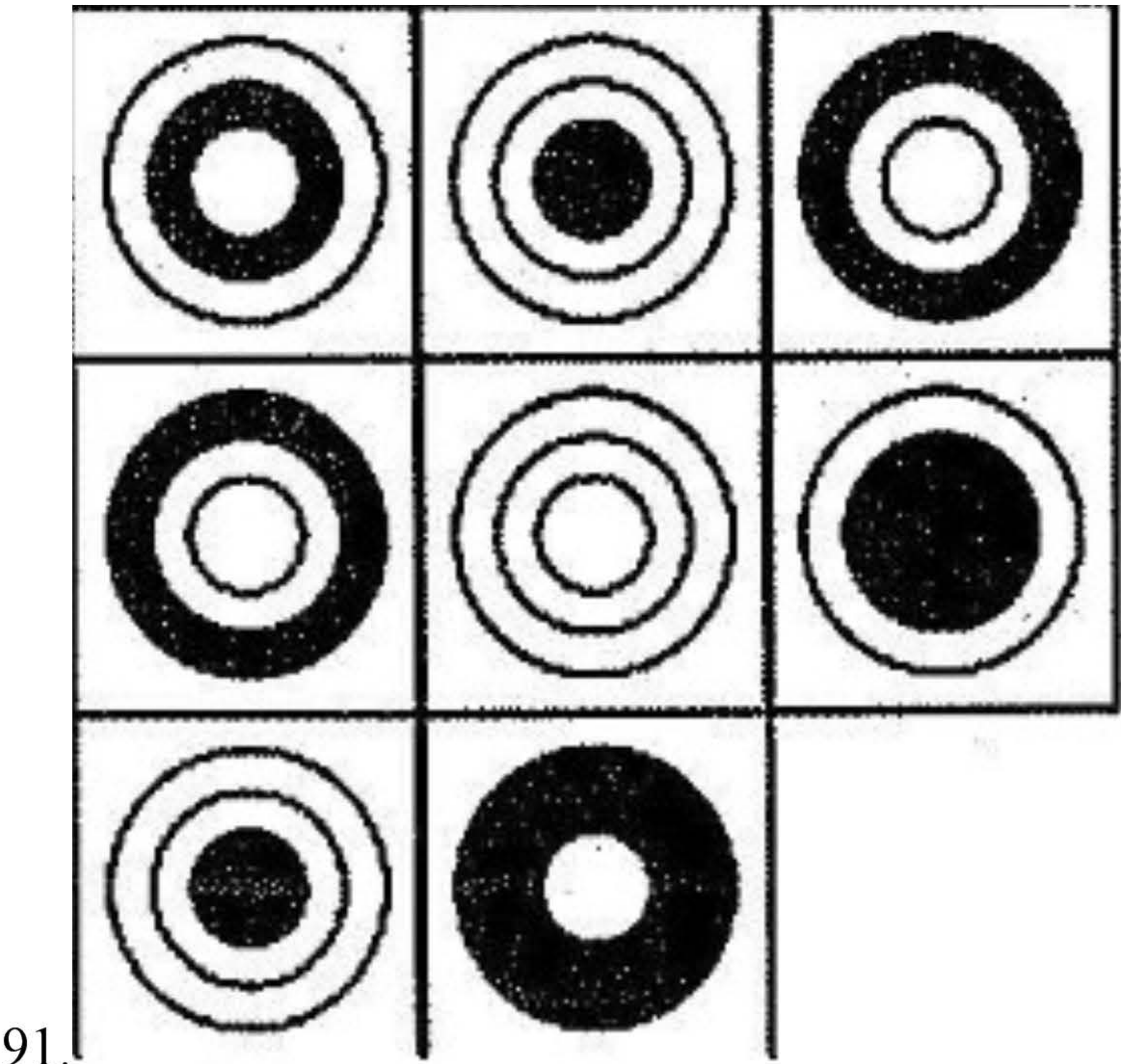
One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early _____ is _____
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ∧ they have now _____ than _____

She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors where near her home.	_____√ _____where
--	------------------------------

Perhaps quickest way to understand the elements of what a	81. _____
novelist is doing is not to read, and to write; to make your own	82. _____
experiment with the dangers and difficulty of words. Recall, then,	83. _____
some event what has left a distinct impression on you-how at the	84. _____
corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking.A	
tree shook; an electric light dancing; the tone of the talk was	85. _____
comic, but also tragic;a whole vision, an entire conception,	
seemed contain in that moment.	86. _____
But when you attempt to reconstruct it in words, you will	
find that it breaks into a thousand conflicting impression. Some	87. _____
must be subdued; other emphasized; in the process you will lose,	88. _____
probably, all grasp upon the emotion itself. Then turn from your	89. _____
blurred and littered pages on the opening pages of some great	90. _____
novelists—Defoe, Jane Austen, Hardy. Now you will be better	
able to appreciate their mastery.	

Part VII IQ Test (5 points)

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



Which is the missing tile?



92. Identify two words (one from each set of brackets) that have a connection with the words in capitals.

GRAM (energy, weight, volume)

KNOT (water, stem, speed)

93. A man has 53 socks in his drawer: 21 identical blue, 15 identical black and 17 identical red. The lights are fused and he is completely in the dark. How many socks must be taken out to make 100 percent certain he has a pair of black socks?

N	O	I	
A	R	O	S
L		F	E

94.

Work from square to adjacent square horizontally or vertically (but not diagonally) to spell out a 12-letter word.

You must find the starting point, and provide the missing letters.

95. Find five consecutive numbers below that total 22.

7 3 9 6 4 1 3 7 9 3 5 4 1 7 6 5

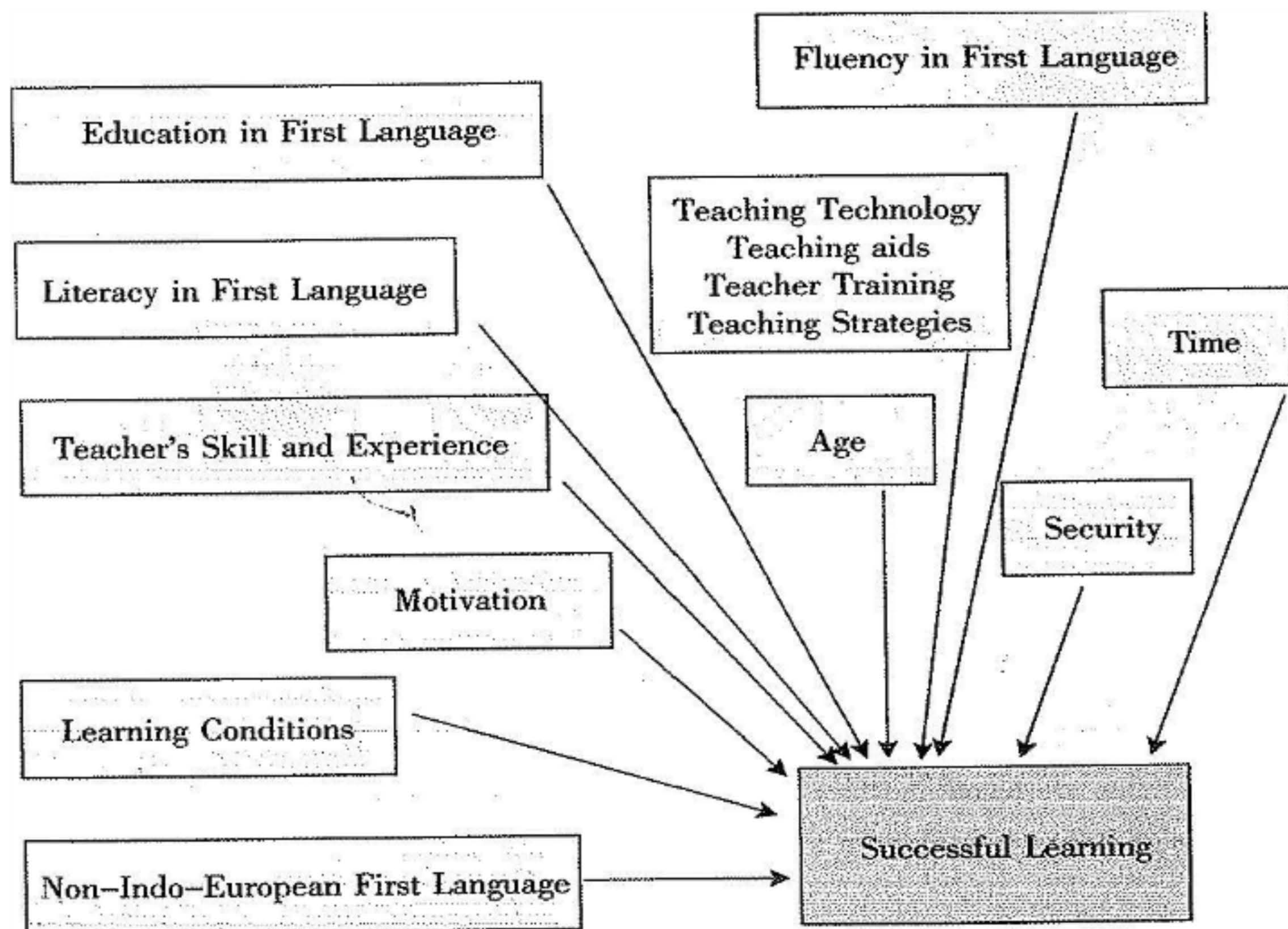
Part VIII Writing (30 points)

I (10 points)

The diagram below comes from a student's lecture note after hearing a lecture on the factors affecting the learning of English as a foreign language.

Using the information in the diagram and your own experience, describe the main factors affecting success in learning English, as a foreign language.

Write at least 100 words on the answer sheet.



II (20 points)

Write an essay of **no less than 200 words** in which you discuss the moral of the following quotation and express your personal views on the subject. Write the passage on the **answer sheet**.

Many men go fishing all of their lives without knowing that it is not fish they are after.

— Henry David Thoreau