

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2014 年初赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. What sort of shoes would the man buy?

- A. An expensive pair of shoes.
- B. An affordable pair of shoes.
- C. A pair of trainers.
- D. A stout pair of shoes.

2. What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman would buy another book of Jan's.
- B. The woman was telling the man something about Jan.
- C. The woman planned to travel around the world like Jan.
- D. The woman would attend a lesson about genres.

3. What do the speakers plan to do on Friday?

- A. Watch a ballet performance.
- B. Write a paper.
- C. Go to a play.
- D. Dine out at lunch time.

4. What is the woman advised to do to overcome jet lag?

- A. Manage to forget the normal time.
- B. Adapt herself to the local time quickly.
- C. Keep a consistent sleeping schedule.
- D. Consult a doctor as soon as possible.

5. What does the woman think of the restaurant?

- A. It was very luxurious and exotic.
- B. Its dishes were to her taste.
- C. Its service was first-class.
- D. It was the worst place for a meal.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and the **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation I

6. Who is the woman?

- A. A TV program host.
- B. A Journalist.
- C. A relief worker of the ICRC.
- D. Head of a charity foundation.

7. What is the principle of "Assistance Pyramid"?

- A. Preference should be given to the basic necessities of life.

- B. First-aid is top priority on all occasions.
C. Medical care comes before everything else.
D. Women and children should receive the most attention.
8. Why does the ICRC identify priorities in a region?
A. To collect enough supplies for the homeless.
B. To provide the best possible assistance.
C. To ensure fair distribution of relief supplies.
D. To reduce the damage caused by natural disasters.
9. Why is water a problem in areas hit by natural disasters?
A. It has to be transported from afar. B. It is polluted and unhealthy.
C. It runs out very quickly. D. It is expensive to buy.
10. What does the woman say about the ICRC?
A. It provides assistance only when there is a natural disaster.
B. Its relief workers are all volunteers.
C. It raises funds by collecting donations from all over the world.
D. Its relief workers are highly motivated.

Conversation II

11. Where did the woman get the advertisement?
A. From newspaper. B. From the television. C. From the Internet. D. From the radio.
12. Why did the woman's plane land at Brussels for a stopover?
A. Because the airport in Paris was not fit for the scheduled landing.
B. Because it was found to have run short of gasoline.
C. Because it wanted to pick up passengers from another flight.
D. Because there was a sudden mechanical problem.
13. What did the woman say about the hotel she was put into?
A. It was really luxurious and comfortable. B. It was far from what she had expected.
C. It didn't provide breakfast as promised. D. It has a nice overlooking view.
14. What did the woman and husband do after they arrived in the hotel?
A. They complained about the conditions in the hotel.
B. They took a taxi and went sightseeing in the town.
C. They went out for dinner and spent the rest of the night in a club.
D. They were so tired that they took a bath and went to bed immediately.
15. What lessons could the woman probably draw from her trip to Paris?

- A.Paris is not as good as it boasts.
- B.She should take better care of herself when travelling.
- C.She should learn to protect her right as a consumer.
- D.Advertisements can not be trusted.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only **once**, 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.For whom did President Obama deliver the address?
- A.Abraham Lincoln. B.Mohandas Gandhi. C.Martin Luther King. D.Nelson Mandela.
- 17.The news item reports on a research finding about_____people suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
- A.66 B.240 C.650 D.391
- 18.What is said to be the cause of the train crash?
- A.An official from the state railway company had given the driver wrong instructions.
- B.The train was travelling in stormy weather.
- C.The driver was calling someone as well as exceeding the speed limit.
- D.The driver braked suddenly to avoid a crossing deer.
- 19.What added to the difficulty in the putting out of the bush fire?
- A.The difficult access to the mountains. B.The strong winds and high temperatures.
- C.The shortage of firefighters in the state. D.The slow action of the state government.
- 20.What does the latest research on HIV among South African teens show?
- A.Girls ages 15 to 24 are more likely than boys to get HIV
- B.HIV infections are spreading faster than imagined.
- C.Boys ages 14 to 25 are more susceptible to HIV than girls.
- D.Measures taken by the government are not effective.

Section D (10marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21-30, complete the notes using **three words or fewer** for each blank. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

How to Hold a Dinner Party

★**Types of dinner party:** Successes and failures; you will get a social success among your (21)_____ as long as you get it right. There will be(22)_____ silence if you get it wrong.

★**Tips for holding a dinner party:** Avoid holding dinner parties in your own home unless you're a(23)_____ and want the attention; An(24)_____ location is in a restaurant which has lots of favorable benefits. Firstly, your (25)_____ wouldn't be exposed to your guests.

Secondly, you don't need to worry about your cooking. Thirdly, you can (26)_____ of the dinner party.

★**Guide to home entertainment:** You should make sure there is a decent (27) _____ of guests; Introduce your guests properly and keep in mind not to entertain if you're(28)_____. You can get your guests to bring a course.

★**Taboos in a dinner party:** Avoid serious conversation topics such as (29)_____ unless you are with French people. And don't let yourself overdrink as it would lead to (30)_____.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. In the desert, severe wind and sandstorms often force my business to close down because of the _____ of storm damage.

- A. chance B. possibility C. threat D. likelihood

32. You must phone the police when you find any suspicious guy _____ the house late at night.

- A. hanging out B. hanging up C. hanging round D. hanging together

33. During the lecture I tried to _____ down the main points, but the professor used a _____ which I couldn't quite follow.

- A. doodle; speech B. scribble; phrase C. sketch; clause D. note; tone

34. The problem of _____ injury and sickness received a good deal of publicity and attention this year.

- A. careered B. professional C. employment D. occupational

35. The Council has decided not to _____ that lovely old house but to _____ to its former glory.

- A. demolish; restore B. abolish; rebuild C. pull down; renew D. do away with; reform

36. Many people are _____ airborne pollutants such as pollen. _____, scientific research has found out that pollen is nutritious for human beings.

- A. allergic to; However B. indispensable to; On the contrary
C. immune to; However D. vulnerable to; On the contrary

37. There is mounting evidence, on the basis of ongoing research, that some crop yields are declining _____ climate change.

- A. with regard to B. in line with C. on account of D. in spite of

38. In some parts of the world you will see more and more white marks, _____ special routes reserved for bikes, placed at the edge of the road, protecting cyclists from power-driven vehicles.

- A. having indicated B. being indicated C. indicating D. to be indicating

39. —As you know, I often get persuaded into buying clothes that are far too expensive; and then usually I don't like them when I try them on again.

—That's because you buy things on impulse. _____ You see something and you buy it.

—I know.I'm going to improve my habits and shop around like you.

A.You let yourself get talked into it.

B.You seem to have the knack of finding bargains.

C.You must have earned a lot of money.

D.You should write a shopping list beforehand.

40.—When did these symptoms begin, Mrs.Smith?

—About five days ago, but I've been having bad headaches for a while now.

—Mm, have you been working too hard lately? Are you worrying about something?

—_____.I've been quite anxious lately about work at the office.

A.I wasn't used to

B.I didn't have a clue

C.I didn't need to

D.I suppose I am

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41._____became literary current during the period of the successful Industrial Revolution.

A.Criticism

B.Modernism

C.Renaissance

D.Romanticism

42.The Easter egg and the hare, two of the symbols most frequently associated with Easter, are considered to present_____.

A.vigor and bravery

B.fertility and new life

C.originality and speed

D.happiness and fun

43.The Tories were the forerunners of_____, which still bears this nickname today.

A.the Labour Party

B.the Social Democratic Party

C.the Liberal Party

D.the Conservative Party

44.What forms a natural boundary between Mexico and the United States?

A.The Rio Grande River.

B.The southern Rocky Mountains.

C.The Colorado River.

D.The Gulf of California.

45.The image of the famous"henpecked husband"is created by_____.

A.Fennimore Cooper B.Washington Irving C.Edith Wharton D.William Dean Howells

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**.



The wild boar is the ancestor of the domestic pig, but it is very different in terms of its (46) beh_____ and

appearance. The boar is distinguished by its large, sharp and strong tusks,(47) _____ serve as weapons and tools. They are quite (48) _____(impress) animals in terms of their size and weight and Romanian and Russian boars can reach up to 300 kilograms.

They generally live in woodland areas and although many people fear this animal and its strength, it tries to keep humans at a (49) _____. These animals are admired for their intelligence. They are masters of(50) sur _____, hiding out in areas that are (51) _____(inhabit) by man, and their life expectancy is between fifteen and twenty years. However, the boar is vulnerable to hunters. The boar's primary defense is its speed but when they are cornered they can be ferocious. Wild boars are not usually (52) dan _____ but they are aggressive, especially if they are injured, or if the animal is a female, defending its young.

Another interesting fact about these animals is that they are quite vocal and (53) com _____, and are constantly grunting to each other, and squeal when alarmed. They are omnivorous animals that have a varied diet. During the (54)su _____ they generally eat green plants, nuts and fruit. In winter, when the rain(55) _____(soft) the ground they dig to find insects and vegetables.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

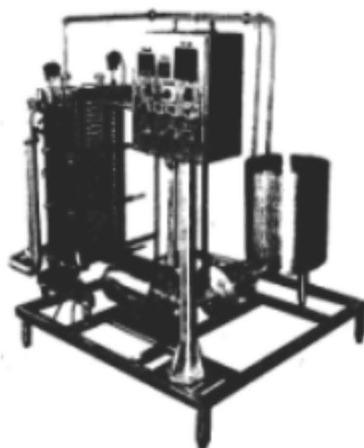
*Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Section A (5marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

The value of heat for the preservation of food has been known for thousands of years, but it was not realized until the nineteenth century that a very mild heat treatment far below the boiling point made liquid foods such as milk keeps much longer. The discovery followed the work of the French scientist Louis Pasteur on wine and beer.

The process, called after him "pasteurization", is a carefully controlled mild heat treatment. It was found that the process served two purposes; it prevented the souring of milk, and it destroyed the dangerous disease germs which sometimes occur in this product. These germs include the bacteria which cause tuberculosis, undulant fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.



It has long been known to bacteria experts that the tubercle bacillus is the germ in milk which most strongly resists heat treatment. To destroy this organism it is necessary to heat milk to about 60 °C for 15 minutes, and its destruction has always been taken as a way of testing the efficiency of pasteurization. A heat treatment of this kind destroys about 99% of the common bacteria in milk, including nearly all those which cause milk to turn sour.

To ensure the certain destruction of tuberculosis and other disease germs in milk, it must be held at a fixed temperature for a fixed time. In Britain, for example, these conditions were defined by law in 1923 as 63-66 °C for 30 minutes. This became known as the "holder" process, since the raw milk had to be pumped into a large tank, heated to just over 63 °C, held in the tank for half an hour and then pumped out and cooled. This was a slow process and required a very cumbersome plant, so scientists worked for many years to produce a simpler, more convenient method, with less bulky equipment.

The latest method, officially approved in Britain in 1949, is known as the high-temperature-short-time, or H.T.S.T. method. It has now almost entirely replaced the "holder" process. In the H.T.S.T. system, the milk flows continuously through many sections of thin stainless steel pipes. During the process, the milk is held at 72 °C for at least 15 seconds, then, as it cools, the heat it loses is used, in part, to raise the temperature of the incoming milk in a device called a "heat-exchanger".

Efficient pasteurization may reduce the bacteria in raw milk from, say one million to only a few thousand per cubic centimeter. The bacteria left are chemically mostly of the inert type, that is, they either do not sour milk at all, or sour it only slowly. Every strict cleanliness is, however, essential and all pipes, containers and bottling machines in a pasteurizing plant must be cleaned and sterilized daily. If the slightest trace of dirt remains all the benefits of pasteurization are wasted.

Questions 56 to 60: Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. It was not until the nineteenth century that people realized that heat could help preserve food.
57. The "holder" process was so called because the milk was "held" in a tank for half an hour.
58. The H.T.S.T. system has now been almost replaced by the "holder" process.
59. In the H.T.S.T. system, the milk is kept in a holder tank at 72 °C, for at least 15 seconds.
60. If the pasteurization plant is strictly cleaned every week, the benefit of the process will not be wasted.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

New York's Empire State Building is an internationally known landmark which has been called "the cathedral of the skies". This iconic building of 103 floors soars 1454 feet into the atmosphere, offering unsurpassed views around the horizon, night or day, in wet weather or dry, to visitors from around the world. Tens of millions of people have marveled at the breathtaking sights they have beheld from its two observatories.



(61) _____ the Empire State Building is centrally situated in the heart of Manhattan, where many other architecturally significant buildings are overlooked by this "architectural splendor". The exterior of the building is made of Indiana limestone and granite trimmed with mullions of sparking stainless steel, which reach from the sixth floor to the pinnacle. Whether seen in sunlight or moonlight, the tower glistens magnificently.

(62) _____ which is heated in winter and cooled in summer, and spacious out-door promenades on all four sides of the building. High-powered binoculars are available on the promenades for the convenience of visitors at a minimal cost. A snack bar and souvenir counters are also located here. Standing on the 102nd floor—1250 feet above the bustling streets below—one is reminded of the song 'On a Clear Day You Can See Forever'. Actually, on clear days visitors can see the surrounding countryside for distances of up to 80 miles.

(63) _____ They have seen a distinguished attraction in the entrance hall since their unveiling in 1963. Using a technique which permits the artist paint to with light as well as color, the subjects include the Seven Wonders of

the Ancient World, as well as the Eighth Wonder of the Modern World-the actual Empire State Building.

(64)_____ The marble came from Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. Experts combed these countries to obtain the most beautiful marble and, in one case, removed the contents of an entire quarry to ensure the right color and graining.

(65) _____ either in white or an appropriate color scheme to mark special events in the city. The lights remain switched off, however, when large numbers of migrating birds are flying in the vicinity, in spring and fall. The incomparable night view from the top of the Empire State Building is a fantasy of lights and stars sparkling and dancing against a panoramic background of darkness.

Questions 61-65: 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.

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|--|
| <p>A. The lobby of this impressive building is a work of art in itself</p> <p>B. Visitors from the world have greatly impressed by the marvelous views of the famed Empire State Building</p> <p>C. The 86th-floor observatory, at 1050 feet, reached by high-speed automatic elevators, has both a glass-enclosed area</p> <p>D. The upper 30 floors of the building are illuminated nightly from sunset to midnight</p> <p>E. Designed by the world-famous firm of architects, Shreve, Lamb Et Harmon of New York cit, and completed in 1931</p> <p>F. There are various special facilities on the viewing platforms designed for the comfort of the visitors</p> <p>G The eight original art works in the lobby, entitled "The Eight Wonders of the World", were created by artist Roy Sparkia and his wife Renee Nemorov</p> |
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Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

WHATS IN THE AIR?

Sulphur dioxide contributes to acid rain, which contaminates rivers, streams and lake, causes serious erosion of buildings and endangers wildlife. It also makes breathing problems worse by tightening the tubes which carry air to the lungs.



Nitrous oxides (nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide gases) cause acid rain and smog! Carbon monoxide reduces the amount of oxygen that can be carried by blood. Peaks occur during rush hours, and high levels are found inside cars.

Hydrocarbons are released when fuel is not completely burned. They can be gases or solids.

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Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are gases which form smog. Benzene escapes from the exhaust pipes of cars and from petrol tanks when cars are filling up.

Ozone is a gas produced naturally in the upper atmosphere. A thin layer of ozone helps to shield the Earth from the sun's damaging rays. At ground level, ozone is the main enemy for people with breathing problems. It is created by the effect of sunlight on smog, a reaction which occurs most easily when weather conditions are calm and warm.

WHERE POLLUTION COMES FROM

Motor vehicles are the fastest-growing source of air pollution today, pumping out a toxic mixture of health-threatening pollutants. Traffic fumes are largely responsible for the increasing number of smogs which pollute our towns, cities and rural areas.

Industry: A lot of pollutants are released into the atmosphere by industrial processes. For example, when coal is burnt in power stations to generate electricity, sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides are produced. These are the two major gases which cause acid rain.

Waste disposal: When rubbish is burned, the smoke and gases produced often contain pollutants such as dioxins, which are a threat to human health and the environment.

HOW IT AFFECTS YOUR BODY

High concentrations of ozone and the chemicals released by motor vehicles can lead to serious health problems including irritation of the lungs and a reduced resistance to infection. They also aggravate bronchitis and may even cause cancer. Many pollutants can trigger an asthma attack. During levels of peak pollution, doctors advise sufferers to stay indoors and avoid exercise.

GRIM FACTS

- Cars produce 15 percent of worldwide greenhouse gases.
- Car ownership is rising in every country. There are now more cars than adults in the USA.
- It is estimated that the number of cars on the world's roads will rise to 1.5 billion in the next 20 years.
- The number of children admitted to hospital with asthma in the UK has more than doubled since 1980.

Questions 66 to 70: Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. When is the carbon monoxide level at its highest?
67. What is ozone created by?
68. Which kind of pollutants have caused the increasing number of smogs?
69. What are the main illnesses that air pollution causes?
70. How many cars will there be in the world in 20 years' time?

Section D (10marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

One of the great seafaring eccentrics, Tristan Jones, died in 1995 at the age of 71. Like Long John Silver, he had lost a leg—though in his case the replacement was made of plastic. His sole crew on his many voyages was Nelson, a three-legged, one-eyed Labrador. He never had much money, recognition or fame, but he has been called the greatest lone sailor of our age.



Tristan Jones was born at sea, on his father's ship as it rounded Cape Horn. Though brought up in Wales, he spent most of his life sailing boats single-handedly, and went four times round the world. He claimed to have sailed 400,000 miles, mostly alone, and held dozens of records.

He went to sea when he was fourteen and was sunk three times before his nineteenth birthday. During the war he served as a stoker on the battleship Warspite, rising to petty officer three times, but each time being demoted to stoker—"for fighting," he said. Disabled out of the Navy when guerrillas blew up his ship in Aden, he was told he would never walk again. For most, that would have been the end of a seafaring career. For Tristan Jones, it was the start of his solo sailing.

With Nelson, he ventured into the Arctic, trying to beat the record for the farthest north any boat had got. His craft was an antique lifeboat powered by an old London Fire Brigade pumping engine. For a year and a day he was trapped in the ice, yet he got within 285 miles of the record. The voyage took two years and the book he wrote about it, *Ice*, is a classic.

The Arctic voyage, funded by his £3-a-week Navy pension, was only the beginning. Afterwards, desperate for money, he went back to stoking boilers—this time in Harrods, where he lived off scraps from the food hall. As soon as he had saved enough for a boat, he was off again. Jones's last round-the-world voyage was from west to east—the hard way. He said the sunsets looked so much better when seen from the stern. As well as going round the world, he held the record for the greatest vertical voyage—from the Dead Sea in Israel, 1,310 feet below sea level, to Lake Titicaca in the Peruvian Andes, the world's highest lake at 12,505 feet. From there he sailed up the Amazon and, starving, hacked his way through the dense swamps of the Mato Grosso in Brazil. The book he wrote about those three weeks of the hell in the jungle—*The Incredible Voyage*—became another bestseller.

Frequently his journeys were halted by poverty: he would hold up in a port, write another book, and on the proceeds sail on. Altogether he wrote seventeen marine adventure stories, two novels and dozens of short stories.

Part of his last round-the-world epic included a journey overland. With the group of three disabled Thai youths, he sailed as far up the Trang River as he could. Then he enlisted an India elephant and the headwaters of the Tapee River.

People found his exploits thrilling but some never understood what motivated him. "Why do you do it?" they asked. His answer: "You get up one day and think you would like to go to New Guinea. So you go."

Tristan Jones said once: "I've sailed an ocean-going craft as close to heaven as may be done until man finds water among the stars." As an epitaph for a sailor, it will serve.

Question 71-75: Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using no more than the three words for each blank.

Tristan Jones, one of the greatest lone sailors, was born on his father's ship. Out of passionate love for seafaring, Jones spent most of his lifetime sailing boats (71) _____-handedly, with a three-legged Labrador, his only companion. Everybody thought that his sailing career would be ceased due to the war which turned him to be disabled. However, Jones persisted in going to the Arctic with an (72) _____ powered by a pumping engine. From then on, Jones made many voyages around the world. His greatest (73) _____ from the Dead Sea to Lake Titicaca contributed to another bestseller—The Incredible Voyage. Sometimes Jones had to stop his journey because of financial problems. In his lifetime he wrote 17 (74) _____ stories, 2 novels and many short stories. Few people could understand what (75) _____ the old man of the sea though most of us really appreciate the amazing life he had.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

Do one thing at a time. Give each experience all your attention. I'm not warning against learning many things on many subjects. My warning is against distraction, whether you invite it or just let it happen. In baseball, high-percentage hitters know better: it's "focus" they talk about, and they prize it as much as strength. Psychologists describe skilled rock climbers and tennis players and pianists as going beyond focus, to what they have called a "flow" experience, a sense of absorption with the rock or the ball or the music in which the "me" versus it "disappears" and there's a kind of oneness with the task that brings a joyful higher awareness, as well as successful performance. I've had these experiences, too little but not too late, and probably you have, too. They are a supreme kind of pleasure. You will have more of them if you do one thing at a time.

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. 尽管他们谈和平, 但却从不采取措施来缓和紧张局势。(for all)
78. 他不愿把他的器具借给任何人, 但他却总是擅自使用我的工具箱。(make free with)
79. 当重大的危机发生时, 人们往往会采取这两种策略之一: 对抗或逃脱。(turn to)
80. 我们绝不允许任何恐怖分子发展大规模反人类杀伤性武器。(under no circumstances)
81. 学校公认的一个主要担心是学生考试成绩很好, 但缺乏实际技能。(concern)

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 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 favourite writers are Charlotte Bront. She was born in the early is _____ is _____

nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities $\wedge$ 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>

Although Brazil has its share of environmental and social problems, it has its successes too. One of these is the town of Curitiba, which the authorities have 82. _____ shown evidence of a strong vision and commitment to good environment 83. _____ practice. In the shanty towns there are no flies or litter, because there is voluntary 84. _____ recycling system. A constant procession of women and children bring rubbish 85. _____ they have been collected in bags or on wheelbarrows; for a kilo of litter they are 86. _____ given a kilo of potato and one banana. So the streets stay clean, and people 87. _____ don't hurry. Public transport has also been transformed. The buses are of the 88. _____ latest design with platform that open out at the same time as the doors, 89. _____ enabling a large number of passengers board quickly. People buy their tickets 90. _____ beforehand to save time, and the buses travel in their designate lanes. These 91. _____ recent initiatives have reduced traffic delays in the rush hour.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Why is a river so rich?

93. Replace the dots with a word to make five new words.

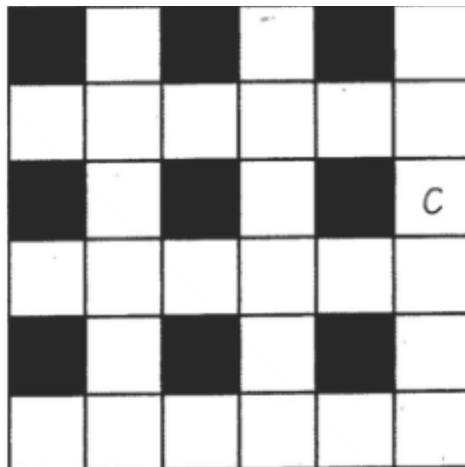
...surfer/shield/sock/mill/pipe

94. A well-known phrase has had all its vowels removed and has been split into groups of three letters, which are in the correct order. What is the phrase?

KPT HBL LRL LNG

95. Fill in the crossword so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue in the crossword.

spends, yelled, ascend, engage, sponge, entail

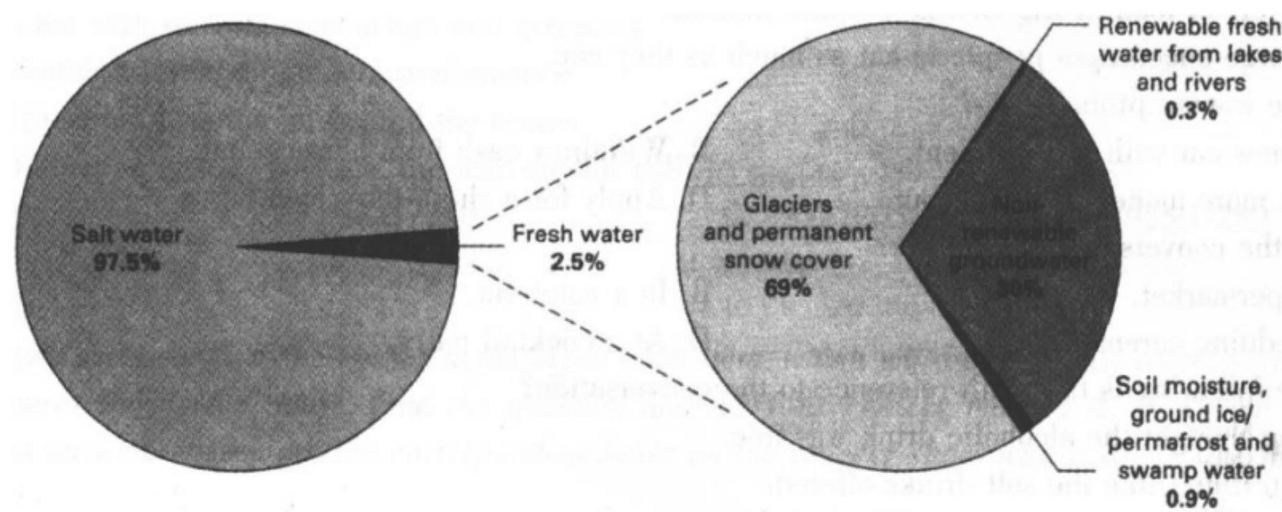


96. What part of London is in Brazil?

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

How much water can we use?Not that much! 75 percent of the earth is water; but we can only use about 2.5 percent. The chart below shows the percentage of fresh water on Earth. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, make comparisons where relevant and find out possible solutions of water supply. Write at least **100 words on the answer sheet**.



II (20marks)

Write about the following topic.

Living in another language means growing another self, and it takes time for that other self to become familiar.

—Allistair Reed

How do you understand the meaning of this quote and how it applies to you and your experience? Has studying English changed your life? If yes, how has English changed your life? What is different about you now, as opposed to before you knew English?

Which way do you prefer? Write an article of no less than **160 words** in response to the views.

Write the article on the **answer sheet**.