

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2015 年决赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

1. On which day of the week are they having the conversation?

- A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday. D. Thursday.

2. Why does the man insist on paying by credit card?

- A. He knows no identification is needed. B. He doesn't carry enough cash with him.
C. He only has bills of 100 euros. D. He uses credit card only.

3. What is the cause of the train's delay?

- A. It has been snowing heavily for three days. B. Part of the line is covered with deep water.
C. It is too foggy for the driver to see clearly. D. A section of the railway has got damaged.

4. What will the man probably do?

- A. Pay excess baggage fee. B. Hand-carry his golf clubs.
C. Repack his baggage. D. Leave something in the airport locker.

5. Why is the woman complaining to the shop assistant?

- A. She was given the wrong item. B. The item doesn't function at all.
C. She found the item damaged. D. The item is cheaper elsewhere.

Section B (10 marks)

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

Conversation One

6. Why are the teenagers made to listen to orchestras?

- A. They don't know how to appreciate orchestra music.
B. They have disturbed their neighbors with loud rock music.
C. They aren't skilful in playing love songs.
D. They have spoken ill of classical music.

7. What happened to the landlord?

- A. He was ordered to live in the messy building. B. He was put in prison for cheating.
C. He renovated the building immediately. D. He was ordered to pay a fine.

8.What do the speakers think of the special punishment ?

- A.They did not like it at all. B.They thought it was too lenient.
C.They thought it was a good idea. D.They took it as a joke.

9.Where did the woman hide during the gym class?

- A.In the library. B.In the classroom. C.In the toilet. D.In the locker room.

10.What did the woman think of the gym class after being punished ?

- A.She thought it was useless. B.She began to love it.
C.She thought it was fun. D.She still disliked it.

Conversation Two

11. Who is Angela Baker?

- A. An expert of computer games. B. The author of a controversial book.
C.A professor of youth psychology. D.A lecturer of computer science.

12.Computer games won't cause serious harm if played no more than _____ a day according to Angela Baker.

- A.4hours B.5 hours C.3hours D.2hours

13.What was the result of Emma's playing computer games excessively ?

- A.She ran away from home. B.She dropped out of school.
C.She stole money from her parents. D.She was rejected by her school.

14.Where did Emma phone Angela from ?

- A.A police station. B.A railway station. C.A local pub. D.A nearby town.

15.What is the probable relationship between Angela and Emma ?

- A.Teacher and student. B.Mother and daughter.
C.Doctor and patient. D.Employer and employee.

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. What is the news item mainly about?

- A.The crash of an AirAisa plane in Indonesia.
B.The discovery of the flight recorders of the crashed Air Asia plane.
C.The cause of the crash of an Air Asia plane.
D.The finding in the search for the crashed Air Asia plane.

- 17.What did Pickens ask young people to do?
- A.To watch for the coming energy crisis.
- B.To fight for a national energy plan.
- C.To save energy for the future.
- D.To work out a new energy policy.
- 18.Why was the football match between Serbia and Albania abandoned?
- A.Because there was a fight among players.
- B.Because a remote-controlled mini helicopter had entered the stadium.
- C.Because an unfair judgment by the referees had caused a riot.
- D.Because an Albanian flag was thrown into the pitch by the fans.
- 19.What is the news item reporting?
- A.A comet approaching the Earth.
- B.A new development in space exploration.
- C.A rare occurrence in the solar system.
- D.An extraordinary comet disappearing in space.
- 20.What is the news report about?
- A.The impact of smoking on the environment.
- B.The banning of smoking in Beijing's public areas.
- C.The importance of prohibiting smoking.
- D.The harm done by smoking to health.

Section D(10 marks)

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**.

Wildlife Film Festival

Day/Tim	Title and notes	Country of film-maker
Sat. 10:30 a.m.	My Life as an Ant The leading character is only 1cm long! Learn about his world as he travels around in search of(21)_____. It was made using the(22)_____	(23)_____
Sat. 7:00p.m.	(24)_____. Experience the life and color of coral reefs off the Mexican coast. Watch (25) _____side by side with giant mantas and whales.	USA
Sun. (26)_____	The Mystery of Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Film is the first real(27)_____ study of these monkeys. Highly-endangered animals (less than (28)_____remaining).	China

	Winner of TVE award.	
Sun. 30:30 p.m.	Riverhorse Film follows the hippo family over a two-year period. Winner of the"(29)_____"category of the Panda film awards.	UK
For information call the Box Office on Tel:(30)_____		

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Culture(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 & Grammar (10 marks)

31. To"tie the knot"is_____in English which means to"get married."
- A.a dialect B. an idiom C.a proverb D. an epigram
- 32.We have to acknowledge that, for some people, religious identity is such an important part of their lives that it may_____everything else.
- A.outdo B.exceed C.excel D.transcend
- 33.More and more people are signing up for yoga classes nowadays, _____advantage of the health and relaxation benefits.
- A.to have taken B.having taken C.having been taken D.taking
- 34.It seems that most of us want more holidays than we actually get, _____a small number of workaholics who do not take all the days off they are_____ to.
- A.apart from; entitled B.away from; assigned C.as well as; devoted D.as long as; authorized
- 35.Michael wrote numbers of wonderful tales that_____a bit like folktales, but they are self-assured, vital, and unforgettable.
- A.appeal B.visualize C.read D.listen
- 36.The novel Pride and Prejudice is now_____in a shorter form, with the language_____to a vocabulary limit of 2, 500 words.
- A.available; adapted B.affordable; selected C.portable; screened D.renewable; conformed
- 37.Although she didn't have much food in the fridge, Sally was able to_____a delicious meal.
- A.turn up B.start up C.conjure up D.pluck up
- 38.In the Netherlands, the law allows doctors to help_____ill patient to die_____they state repeatedly that this is their wish.
- A.terminally ; as long as B.definitely ; as if C.severely; whereas D.drastically; while

39.—Look at this! This is a brand new shirt. I sent into the cleaners, and look. It's torn—right here—and there's a button missing. It's ridiculous!

—

—I can't believe it! This happens almost every time I take something to the cleaners. It really drives me crazy.

—You should probably go back and complain.

A. Don't worry about it.

B. That's pretty bad.

C. It's hard to tell.

D. Stop making such a complaint.

40.—Hey, you look concerned. _____

—The final exam is coming. I haven't fully prepared yet. —Well, don't worry too much. You still have three days.

—Yeah, _____

—Well, you still have time to cram things into your brain anyway.

A. What's up? ; three days will be a long time.

B. What's on your mind? ; but three days will fly past in a wink.

C. Try to make yourself happy.; three days will be over.

D. What's wrong? ; three days should be enough.

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. Which university is the oldest in England?

A. University of St Andrews.

B. University of London

C. University of Oxford.

D. University of Cambridge.

42. The news agency Reuters was founded in _____.

A. London

B. Birmingham

C. Liverpool

D. Manchester.

43. Hester Prynne, Dimmesdale, Chillingworth and Pearl are most likely the names of the characters in _____.

A. *The House of the Seven Gables*

B. *The Scarlet Letter*

C. *The Portrait of a Lady*

D. *The Pioneers*

44. Generally speaking, those writers with a naturalistic approach to human reality tend to be _____.

A. transcendentalists

B. idealists

C. impressionists

D. pessimists

45. Which of the following is an American newspaper?

A. *The Guardian*.

B. *The Daily Telegraph*.

C. *Newsweek*.

D. *The Christian Science Monitor*.

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**.

Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse are the (46) of _____ residences of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the Queen, whose personal flag (47) f _____ whenever Her Majesty is in residence.

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These buildings are used extensively for State (48) ce_____ and official entertaining and are open to the public as much as these commitments allow. They are furnished(49)_____ fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms in these residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the works of art are(50) dis_____ in the rooms for which they were originally intended.

The residences are in regular use and the style and manner in (51) _____ they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal(52) app_____ as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice (53) _____ (depend) on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by the Queen as Sovereign in trust for her(54) suc_____ and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of admission and other income from visitors is directed.

The remainder of this income funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle which was badly (55) _____ by fire in November 1992.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

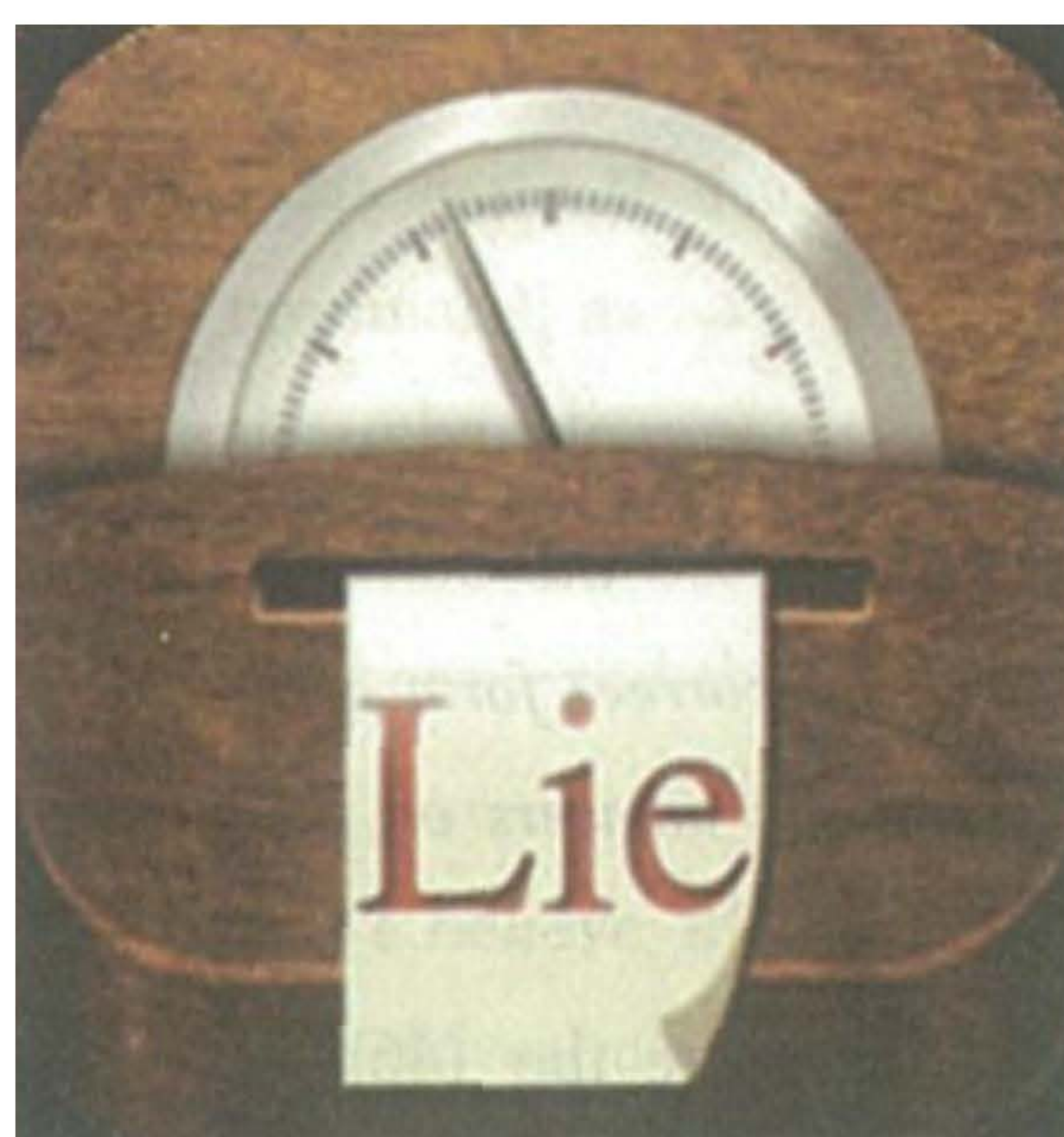
*Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Section A (5 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

How Do You Know When Someone Is Lying?

How the ancient Chinese did it



The Chinese used rice. An examination for truthfulness might go something like this: "Is your name Chiang?" (They knew the guy's name was, in fact, Chiang.)

"Yes."

The interrogators handed Mr. Chiang some rice. They had already counted the number of rice grains.

"OK. Put this handful of rice in your mouth. Hold it for three seconds. Spit it out."

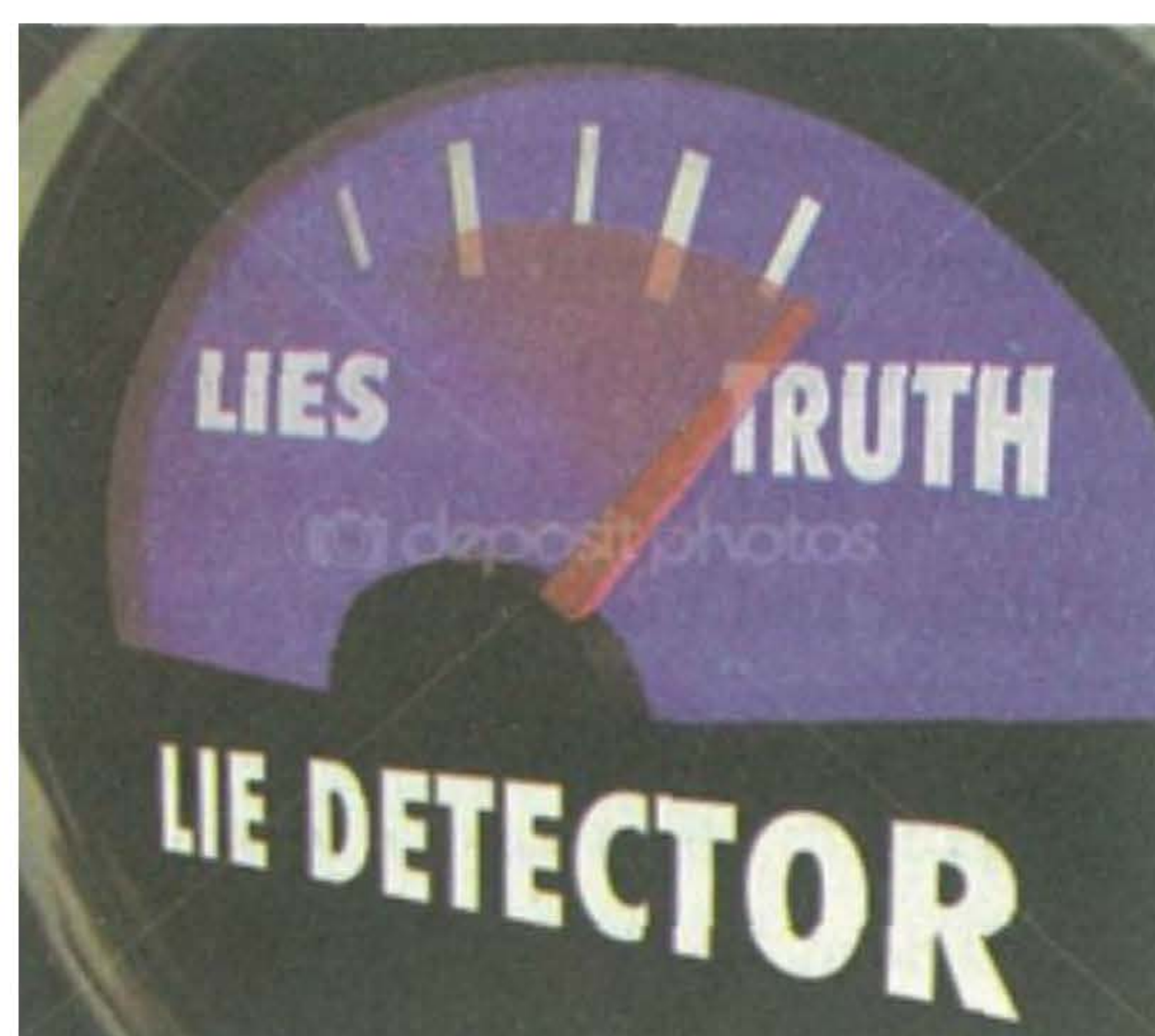
Then they counted how many rice grains came out.

"Did you steal the chicken?"

"No."

"OK. Put this handful of rice in your mouth again. Hold it for three seconds. Spit it out."

Again, they knew how many grains went in, and they counted how many came out. If more grains came out after the question about the stolen chicken than those that came out after the "easy" question, where the suspect truthfully gave his name, they knew he was lying. How? The stress of being caught lying made the suspect's mouth drier. Fewer grains stuck, more came out. Mr. Chiang stole the chicken.



Modern lie detectors

Modern lie detectors—also known as "polygraphs"—rely on the same basic principle—that lying causes bodily changes, which can be detected and measured. Having agreed to do the test (if the test is done under duress, the extra stress caused makes the test unreliable), the suspect is connected to three devices measuring blood pressure, breathing rate and electrodermal response (the increased amount of electricity which flows to the skin when we sweat). Increased activity in these areas suggests increased stress... which means the subject might be lying.

Lie detectors have been widely used in the US since the 1950s but they remain controversial and their results are not always accepted by courts.

The results of a test taken by the British nanny Louise Woodward to support her plea of not guilty of killing a child in her care were not admitted as evidence at her trial in Massachusetts. Nowadays, poly graphs are used by the US police, the CIA and the FBI to screen job applicants, but private employers are not allowed to subject job candidates to polygraph examinations, except in a few high-security industries like pharmaceuticals and money manufacturing.

Your voice

Cheaper and faster than a polygraph, the voice stress analyzer, or VSA is based on the premise that our voice changes when we are under stress—when we're lying for example. The VSA detects the changes, and will work on a telephone, tape recording or from the next room via a wireless mic or bug. The analyzer monitors the subject's voice patterns and inflections, and electronically evaluates their relative stress patterns to determine if they are lying or not. Now you can even buy a "Truth Phone", so when your other half rings to say they're working late at the office, you can immediately know if it's true or not! Research indicates this technology is not very precise at picking up deceitfulness.

Hesitation

The period of time between the last word of an investigator's question and the first word of the subject's response is known as "Response latency". Research tells us that the average response latency for subjects who are telling the truth is 0.5 seconds whereas the average latency for liars is 1.5 seconds. This is because the subject is mentally considering whether to tell the truth, part of the truth, or a complete lie. Latencies of two or three seconds should be regarded as highly suspicious. In other words, he who hesitates is probably lying!

Blushing

According to researchers in the USA, when someone lies they get an instantaneous warming around the eyes...commonly known as "blushing". Dr. James Levine of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, speculates that people who lie are afraid of getting caught. "That fear triggers a primitive response to run away. Blood goes to the eyes so that the liar can more efficiently map out an escape route," he says. A high-definition, heat-sensing camera can detect such blushes; the new technology has proved more reliable than conventional lie detectors and could offer a new tool for mass security screening at places like airports, office buildings and high-profile events.

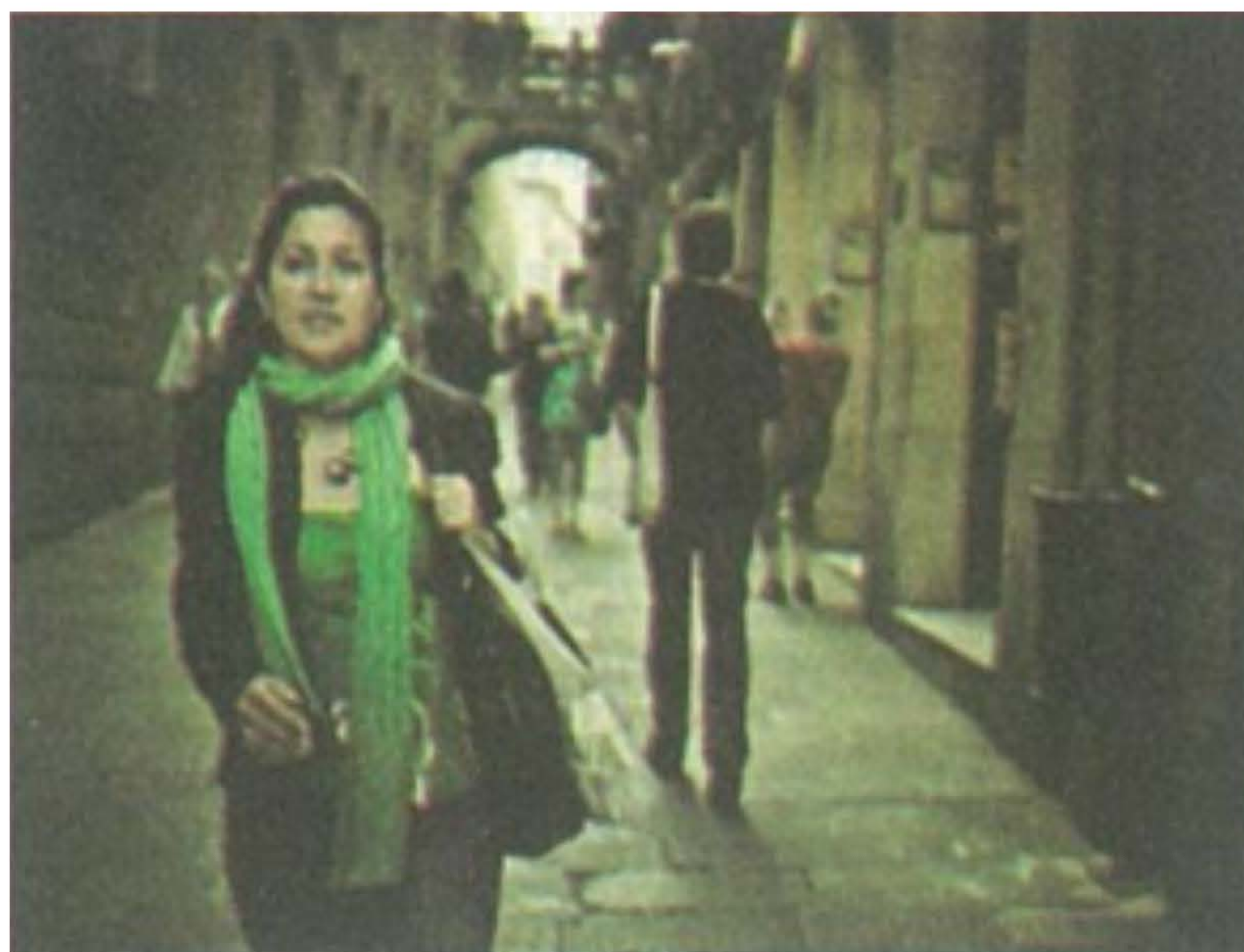
Questions 56-60: Mark each statement as either true(T) or false(F) according to the passage.

- 56. Lying made it easier to spit out the grains of rice.
- 57. Modern lie detectors are reliable in the vast majority of cases.
- 58. The main advantages of the VS A are its cheapness and reliability.
- 59. The less hesitation someone shows, the less likely it is they are lying.
- 60. High-definition, heat-sensing cameras are more widely used nowadays.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Why No One Walks?



I'll tell you this, but you have to promise that it will get no further. Not long after we moved here we had the people next door round for dinner and—I swear this is true—they drove.

(61)_____ Nobody walks anywhere in America nowadays.

A researcher at the University of California at Berkeley recently made a study of the nation's walking habits and concluded that 85 percent of people in the United States are "essentially" sedentary and 35 percent are "totally"

sedentary. The average American walks less than 75 miles a year—about 1.4 miles a week, barely 350 yards a day. I'm no stranger to sloth myself, but that's appallingly little. I rack up more mileage than that just looking for the channel changer.

One of the things we wanted when we moved to America was to live in a town within walking distance of shops. Hanover, where we settled, is a small, typical New England college town, pleasant, sedate and compact. It has a broad green, an old-fashioned Main Street, nice college buildings with big lawns, and leafy residential streets. It is, in short, an agreeable, easy place to stroll. (62)_____

I walk to town nearly every day when I am at home. I go to the post office or library or the local bookshop, and sometimes, if I am feeling particularly debonair, I stop at Rosey Jekes Café for a cappuccino. Every few weeks or so I call in at the barbershop and let one of the guys there do something rash and lively with my hair. All this is a big part of my life and I wouldn't dream of doing it other than on foot. People have got used to this curious and eccentric behaviour now, but several times in the early days passing neighbours would slow by the kerb and ask if I wanted a lift.

(63) _____

"Honestly, I enjoy walking."

(64) _____



People have become so habituated to using the car for everything that it would never occur to them to unfurl their legs and see what they can do. Sometimes it's almost ludicrous. The other day I was in a little nearby town called Etna waiting to bring home one of my children from a piano lesson when a car stopped outside the local post office and a man about my age popped out and dashed inside (and left the motor running). He was inside for about three to four minutes, then came out, got in the car and drove exactly 16 feet. I had nothing better to do so I paced it off to the general store next door, and popped in again, engine still running.

And the thing is this man looked really fit. I am sure he jogs extravagant distances and plays squash and does all kinds of exuberantly healthful things, but I am just as sure that he drives to each of these undertakings. It's crazy. An acquaintance of ours was complaining the other day about the difficulty of finding a place to park outside the local gymnasium. She goes there several times a week to walk on a treadmill. The gymnasium is, at most, a six-minute walk from her front door. I asked her why she didn't walk to the gym and do six minutes less on the treadmill.

She looked at me as if I were tragically simple-minded and said, "But I have a programme for the treadmill. It records my distance and speed, and I can adjust it for degree of difficulty." (65) _____ .

Questions 61-65: Complete the article with the following sentences. There are two extra sentences that you do not need.

- A. "But I'm going your way," they would insist when I politely declined. "Really, it's no bother."
- B. I was astounded, but I have since come to realize that there was nothing especially odd in their driving less than a couple of hundred feet to visit us.
- C. But they always looked so upset when I said this, that I gave in and accepted the lift. I didn't have the heart to make them feel they were leaving me to my fate.
- D. Nearly everyone in town is within a level five-minute walk of the shops, and yet as far as I can tell virtually no one does.
- E. It had not occurred to me how thoughtlessly deficient nature is in this regard.
- F. The fact is, Americans not only don't walk anywhere, they won't walk anywhere, and woe to anyone who tries to make them walk.

G."Well, if you' re absolutely sure,"they would say and depart reluctantly, even guiltily, as if they felt they were leaving the scene of an accident.

Section C (10marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

Fast

BAA's Heathrow Express is the revolutionary non-stop train service that speeds between Heathrow Airport and Paddington Station in the heart of London.Travelling at 100 miles an hour, it takes 15 minutes to and from Terminals 1, 2and 3, and less than eight minutes more to Terminal 4.

Frequent



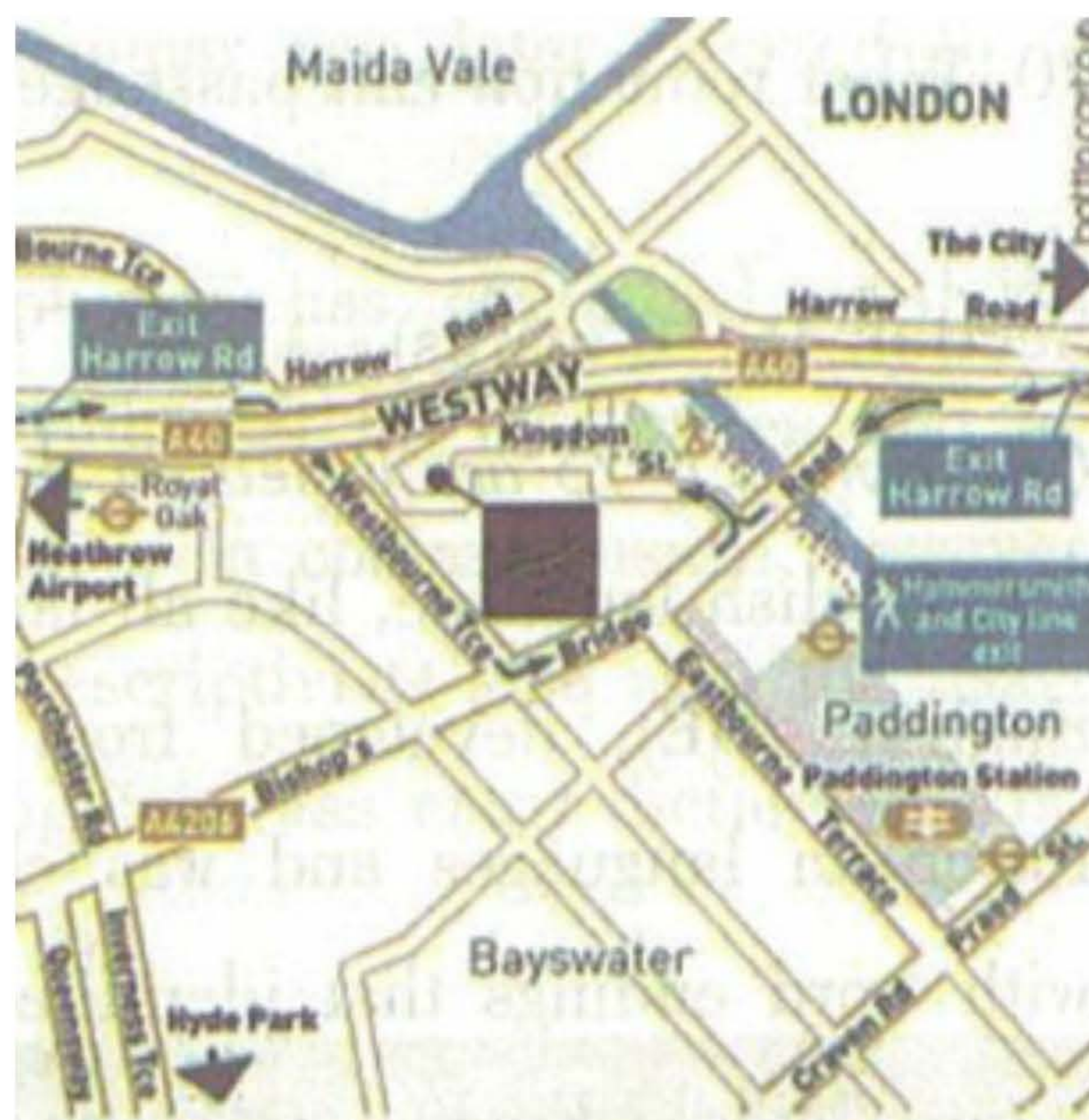
Convenient and reliable, Heathrow Express operates seven days a week,365 days a year. Trains depart every 15 minutes, leaving Paddington Station between 5:10 and 23:40.

Comfortable

Relaxing and spacious, with friendly staff on hand, Heathrow Express is the stress-free way to start or finish your journey. Carriages are air-conditioned and clean, with easy access for wheelchairs and pushchairs. You can even use your mobile phone in the tunnels en route. If you need a hand with your bags on arrival at Heathrow you can book a Skycaps porter to meet you by calling 020 8745 6011(£ 7 per trolley). Monday to Friday, we operate a taxi-sharing scheme at Paddington for passengers heading in the same direction to help speed your journey further. And when you return to the airport on Heathrow Express, you' re delivered right to the heart of Heathrow Airport.

Check in at Paddington

You'll save time and trouble by checking in your luggage at Paddington Station. On the day you fly, you can check in at any time up to two hours before your flight departs (one hour before if you' re only carrying hand luggage).27 desks serve 19 major airlines so once you've got your boarding card you can relax on the train, and then go straight to your departure lounge at the airport.



The Heathrow Express check-in is located in a striking glass-fronted atrium called The Lawn on the station concourse. Look for the blue airline check-in signs.

Fares if you buy before you board Heathrow Express trains:

Express Class: single £ 12 return £ 22

First Class: single £ 20 return £ 40

From 26th June 2014, there will be a £ 2 premium if you buy on board Heathrow Express.

Save £ 1 when you book by phone on +44(0)845 60015 15 or through www.heathrowexpress.co.uk. Offer applies to Express Class, First Class and Frequent Flyer Fare tickets.

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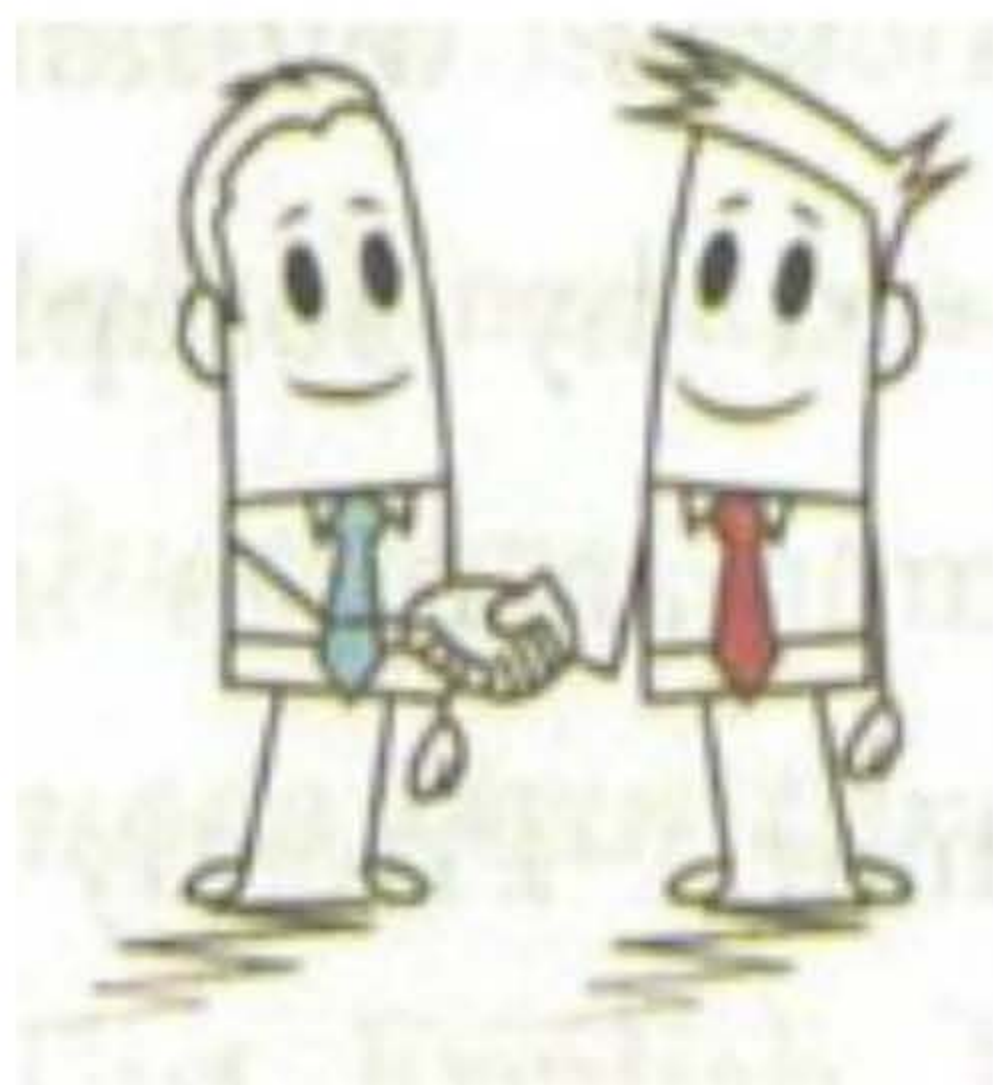
Children Travel FREE—up to 4 children, 0 to 15 years old, can travel free when accompanied by an adult with a ticket purchased before boarding the train.



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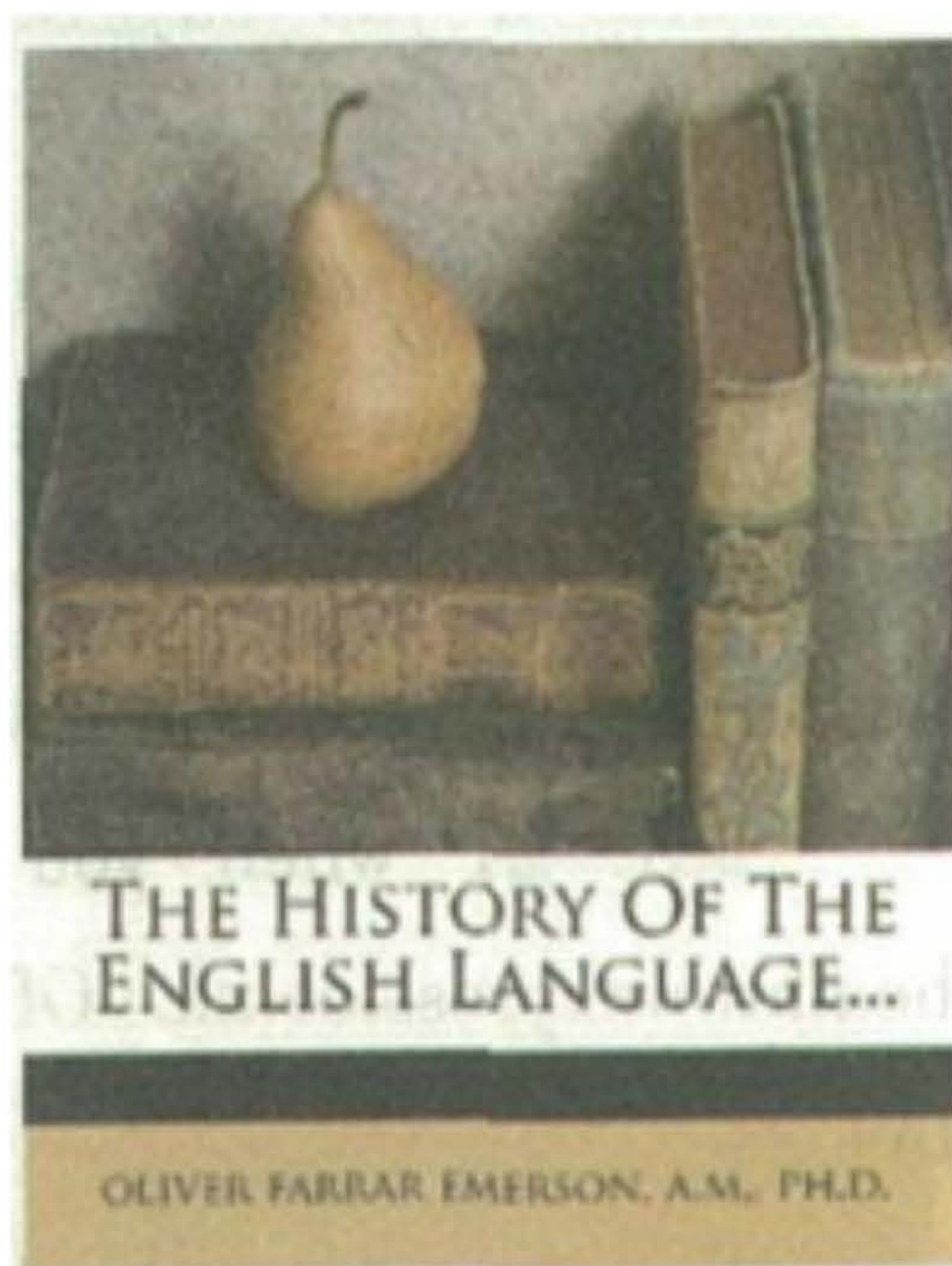
Disabled Rail Card Holders —save 34% on Express Class tickets only.

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

- 66. How long will the train journey take from Terminals 2 to Paddington Station?
- 67. What help can passengers with a lot of luggage get at Heathrow?
- 68. Where in Paddington Station can passengers check in their luggage?
- 69. What is the cheapest way to buy the Heathrow Express tickets?
- 70. What reduction can passengers get if they travel at the weekend?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.



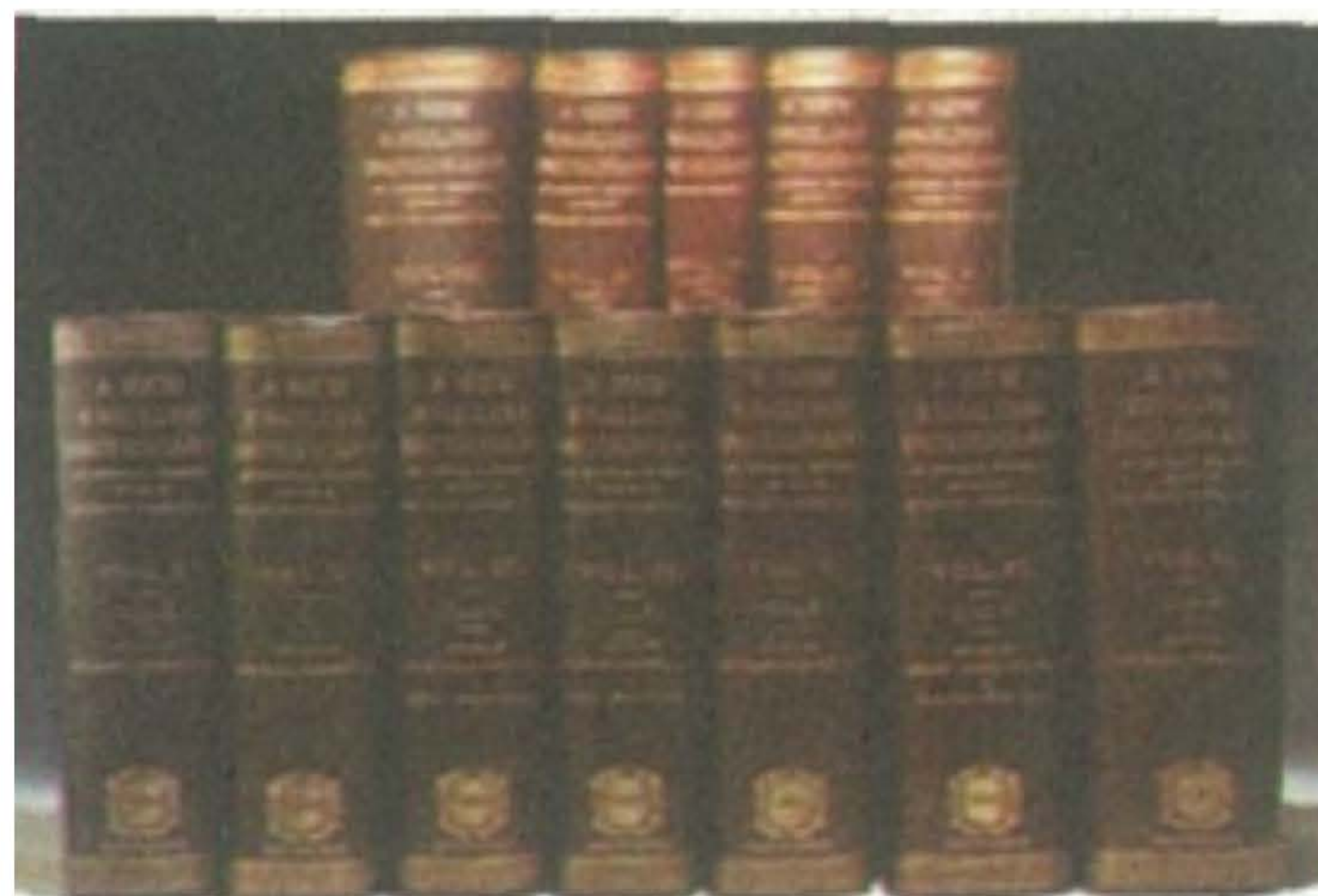
The English language, like all languages, has evolved over time. Old English (OE), developed from the Germanic branch of Indo-European languages and was characterized by limited vocabulary with word endings that identified the gender, number and case of words. Middle English (ME) was distinguished by a large influx of French words into the language, and the shift to more simplified word forms. Modern English featured a move toward standardization of the language by formalizing both usage and spelling.



Some 17th and 18th century writers held a rather low opinion of English. They felt that because French and Latin followed specific patterns and rules, these languages were more prestigious than English. Such writers as Jonathan Swift and John Dryden concluded that the corruption they saw in their native tongue could be improved by standardization of the language. A number of these writers advanced the idea of a language academy, modeled after the Italian and French academies, as a move toward standardization. The Italian and French academies had both set about creating dictionaries of their respective languages, so it was proposed that the English academy should create a standardized grammar and dictionary for the English language. An English academy was never actually established, but various writers did succeed in establishing a process of standardization by the end of the 1700s.

The first writer to publish a book of grammar rules for "proper" use of English was William Loughton, in 1734. This was followed by Joseph Priestley's attempt at establishing grammar rules in his *Rudiments of English Grammar*. Priestley's grammar was not nearly as famous as his later scientific work and his discovery of oxygen. Other grammar texts followed later. All of these works based grammar rules on the writers' opinions of correct usage of the language rather than on an analysis of how people really used the language.

The move toward regulation proposed by Dryden and others was to prescribe correct usage of the English language. A few of the rules proposed in the prescriptive grammar texts of Dryden's time were changes in the use of double negatives, contractions, and spellings. Such rules are known today as prescriptive grammar. Later, another way of looking at the roles of English grammar developed. Writers of this second kind of grammar texts objectively described the rules native speakers seemed to follow. This kind of grammar was later referred to as descriptive.



The debate between the prescriptivists and the descriptivists has continued until the present day. For example, according to prescriptive grammar rules set up by Dryden and his colleagues, English sentences should never end with a preposition. In common usage, however, prepositions show up quite regularly at the end of sentences. Prescriptivists also view the usage of "ain't" as a contraction of "am not" as inelegant and wrong, whereas many dictionaries list "ain't", indicating the word is used by speakers of English.

The prescriptivists also disallow regional usage that does not follow the standard rules of English. Such regional variations in American English include the use of "y' all" by speakers in the South to mean "you all". Contraction of the same words can be heard as "youse" in the Northeast, especially used by working-class speakers of English.

What then is right and wrong in language, and who decides? It can be argued that the final decision about correct or incorrect language rests with those who hold power in society. Language as cultural capital can be used

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to allow access to institutions or classes in society while excluding those who do not use the accepted form of the language. Most linguists would argue that the language of educated middle-class speakers is not better (or worse) than the language of other social groups. They would, however, acknowledge that some standardization of form is useful.

Is corruption of the English language a problem, then, as some prescriptivists claim? The descriptivists' answer is that English is changing, as all languages must, but that such change is not a corruption of the language. Living language must change, adapt, and grow. Whether change is good or bad is not the question, descriptivists say, because change is inevitable. The only languages no longer in flux are those no longer in use.

Questions 71-75:

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

The English language first developed from the Germanic branch of the Indo-European languages. One of the major changes in the language from Old English to Middle English was the (71) _____ of French words into the language. During the shift from Middle to Modern English, (72) _____ were introduced for standardization. Writers who supported this (73) _____ of the language held the opinion that, compared to Latin and French, English was inelegant due to its lack of rules. These writers set down (74) _____ of grammar and spelling for others to follow. However, some modern linguists argue that grammars should describe the (75) _____ of the language rather than force rules upon native speakers of the language. The debate between prescriptive and descriptive grammar continues today.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

76. Each year, on Mother Earth Day, we reflect on our relationship with the planet that supports us. The air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that grows our food are part of a delicate global ecosystem that is increasingly under pressure from human activities. From tropical deforestation to depleted ocean fisheries, from growing freshwater shortages to the rapid decline of biodiversity and increasingly polluted skies and seas in many parts of the world, we see the heavy hand of humankind.

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. 饥饿和贫困依然是一种“无声的危机”，仿佛是深深困扰全人类的“阿喀琉斯之踵”。（Achilles heel）

78. 我在花园里种满了玫瑰，开花的时候，看上去像一片红色的海洋。（look like）

79. 校舍安全工程，将使学校成为最安全的地方，从而使家长放心。（at ease）

80. 幸福并非一种奢侈品，而是人类大家庭每个成员都应享有的东西。（enjoy）

81. 到 2030 年，60 岁以上的人口数将有史以来第一次超过儿童人数。（surpass）

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 ways: 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

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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 ~~w~~here near her home. where

My first days at university were both exciting and worrying. My first task was to find a suitable accommodation. Although it was my first attempt at living on my own,I had a sense of adventure and I choose a place far from familiarity of home. My advice is first to look for university accommodation as it is usually more afford. If this is not possible read the notice boards in the university campus, you will find a considerable number of message offering a wide variety of share accommodation. If you value your privacy, you could look for a bedsit. As you can imagine, bedsits on university towns do not come cheap and there are many agencies that you can turn to if you are interested in this option. Finally one thing that you could consider is to find lodgings outside town, which accommodation is cheaper. If you want a peaceful neighborhood, this could be the choice for you.

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

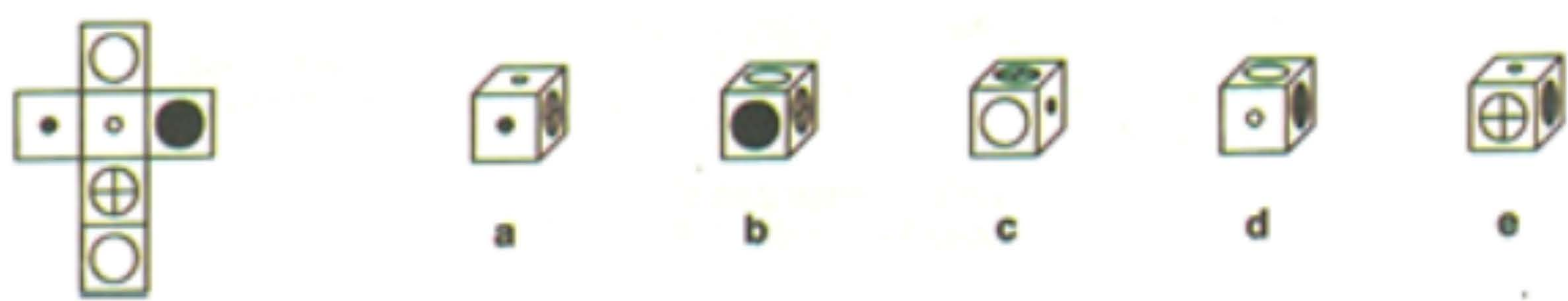
There are **five** IQ questions in this part. Write your answers on the **answer sheet**.

92.Underline one word in the brackets which will go equally well with both the pairs of words outside the brackets.

Example:dig , sow tree, bush (leaf, vegetable, spade, rake, plant)

rush, attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)

93.Which cube cannot be made from the given net?



94.If you rearrange the letters NLIRBE , you would have the name of a_____.

A.river B.city C.country D.plant

95.Add the missing vowels to complete the following ways to express doubt.

Th__r__'s n__t m__ch ch__nc__ __f...

__'d b__s__pr__s__d__f...

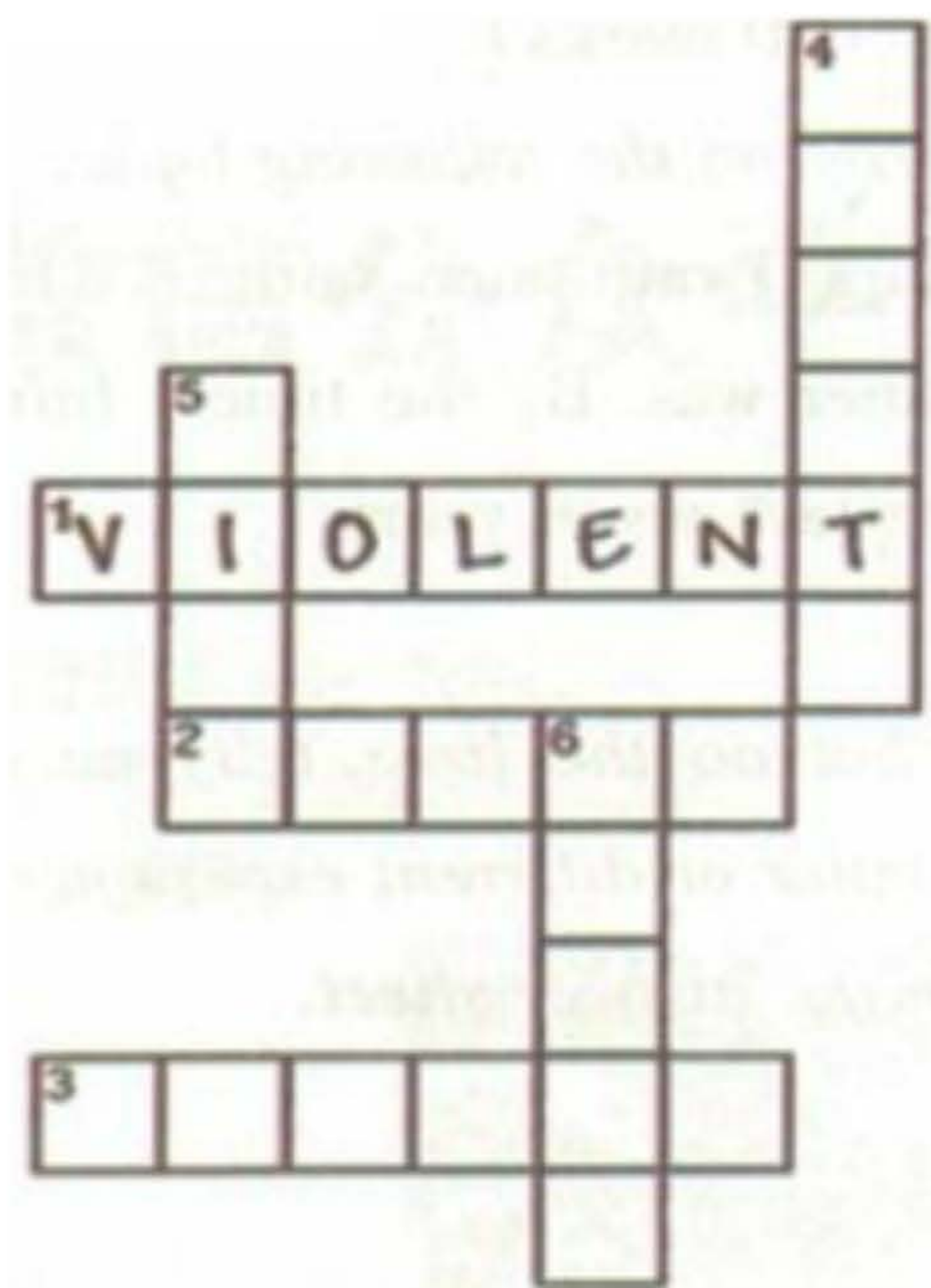
96. Write the adjectives or verbs in the crossword.

Across

- 1. severe or extreme
- 2. a forest with trees that are close together
- 3. it occurs as a result of a situation or course of action.

Down

- 4. a range of mountains that is large and impressive
- 5. an area that is in its natural state
- 6. a cliff with a perpendicular slope

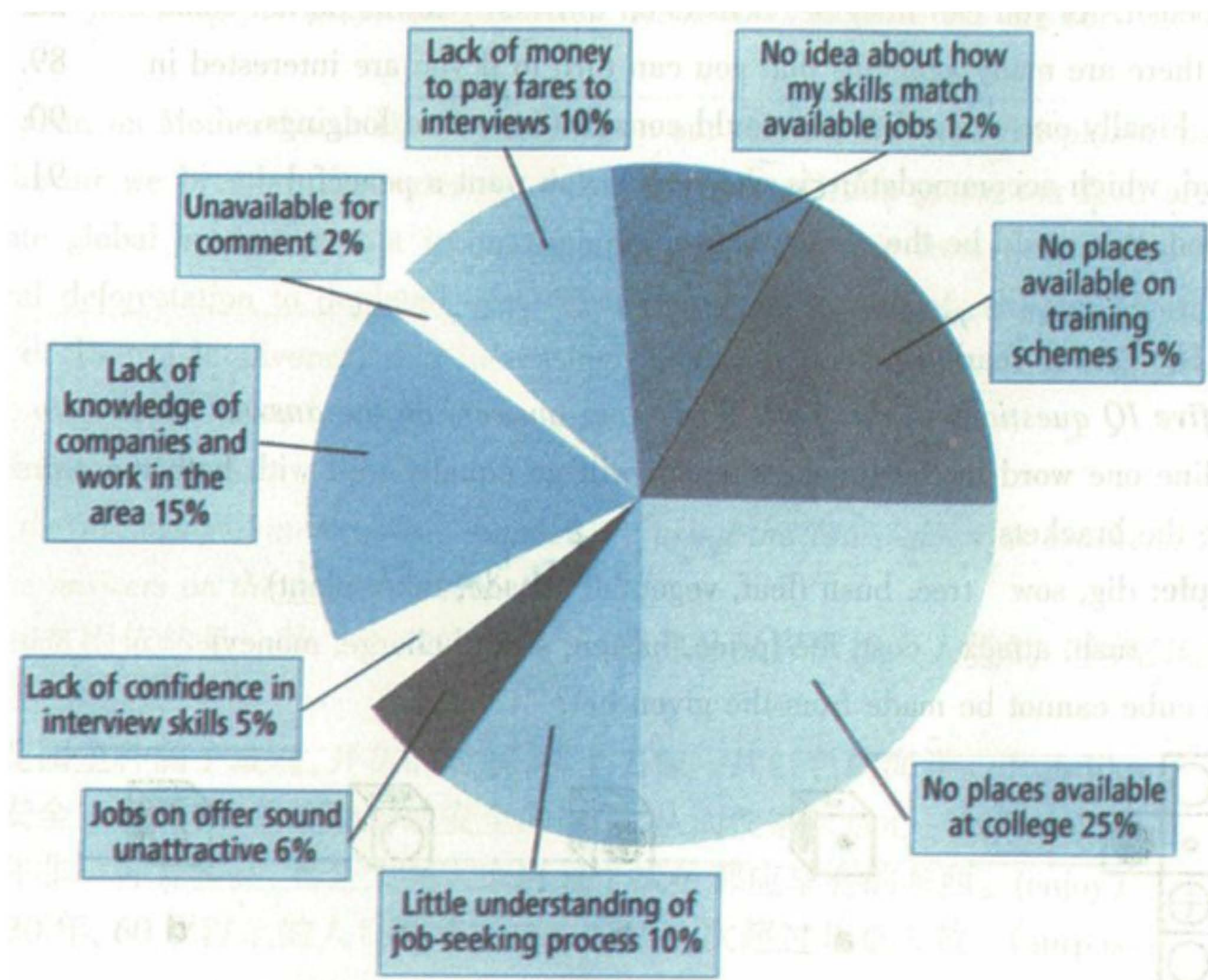


Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10marks)

A recent survey discovered the reasons why school leavers were still unemployed six months after leaving full-time education.

Write a letter to your local newspaper commenting on the information and suggesting ways in which some of these problems could be overcome.



Write at least **100 words** on the **answer sheet**.

II(20marks)

Write on the following topic.

Mark Twain once said,"When I was fourteen years old, I was amazed at how unintelligent my father was. By the time I turned twenty-one, I was astounded by how much he had learned in the last seven years."

What do the lines tell you about Mark Twain's feelings toward his father? Do you have a similar or different experience?

Write an essay of **no less than 160 words** to express your views on the **answer sheet**.