

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2016 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. Why does the woman do yoga?

A. She aims to become more flexible.

B. She does it to relax.

C. She gets exercise and meditates.

D. She tries to get less stressed.

2. What did the woman's landlord do?

A. He kept knocking on the woman's door.

B. He kicked the woman's door open.

C. He asked for the rent by threatening letter.

D. He kicked the woman out.

3. What does the woman mean?

A. She doesn't want to sleep over.

B. She wants to go to bed early.

C. She doesn't want to throw things away casually.

D. She wants to be clear in her head the next morning.

4. Why doesn't the woman do a computer course?

A. She doesn't think it's necessary.

B. She worries about the tuition.

C. She thinks it's too difficult for her.

D. She doesn't like technology.

5. What do we know about the man's travel?

A. He will live without basic comforts.

B. He will travel to places of interest.

C. He will travel to major cities.

D. He will go climbing the whole year.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. 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. Which one is correct about spending?

A. Different from last year, spending in recent days didn't increase markedly.

B. People hardly shop in stores nowadays.

C. Shopping online became the trend in the last two years.

D. Spending online increased almost 10% compared with the same period in above years.

7. What's said about the Black Friday Sales?
- A. It's almost the same with sales of other holidays.
 - B. It should be looked at in isolation.
 - C. Thursday openings changed its sale pattern.
 - D. They' re much higher than sales on the other days of the week.
8. What's the relationship of holiday cluster and sales?
- A. It's a marketing plot to keep people consuming.
 - B. Holidays have no influence on people's consumption.
 - C. Retailers stimulate consumption by TV advertising.
 - D. Sales on holidays don't reflect people's consuming behavior.
9. How will the sale go on probably?
- A. It will probably continue to increase especially online.
 - B. It will probably stay stable before Christmas.
 - C. It will go down to the bottom after such a golden period.
 - D. It will be hard to keep on the current level before Christmas.

Conversation Two

10. Why is it said that the economy is healthy with 20 million unemployed?
- A. It's not that big compared with the working population.
 - B. The quantity of jobs added is bigger than 20 million.
 - C. The unemployment ratio is quite low compared with that of other countries.
 - D. It's the lowest in the past 14 years.
11. Which one below is correct about employment-to-population ratio?
- A. It has been 60% for five years.
 - B. It's one-seventh of the ratio pre-recession.
 - C. It has been the lowest in recent 45 years.
 - D. It's the same with that of the early 1980s.
12. How is the quality of new jobs?
- A. 15% to 25% of adults are working in poverty level jobs.
 - B. New jobs accelerate the development of the economy greatly.
 - C. The quality of new jobs shows no improvement in wages.
 - D. 75% of the new jobs are highly-paid ones.
13. Which one below about health care is correct?
- A. Nurses are among the highly-paid in health care.
 - B. Home health care are the lowest-paid in health care.
 - C. Baby boom will lead to the growth in better jobs.
 - D. Jobs in health care are analyzed because they' re the most promising ones.

14. What can he concluded from the wage growth?

- A. The economy almost ceases.
- B. We need to be prepared for deflation.
- C. The economy is in a robust recovery.
- D. The economy is in recession.

15. Which one below best summarizes the conversation?

- A. Big growth in wage can be expected.
- B. The US employment ratio is soaring.
- C. Low paying jobs boost US' employment ratio.
- D. 200,000 jobs were added.

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. Which one below is said to be even more severe about left-behind children ?

- A. Threat to children's safety.
- B. Damage to China's modernization.
- C. Damage to children's psyche.
- D. Threat to children's education.

17. Which one of the following is said in the news ?

- A. Japan will provide all the comfort women in Korea with compensation.
- B. The deal hasn't been finally settled.
- C. The issue of wartime comfort women in China is about to be solved soon.
- D. Some former comfort women have rejected the deal because they want more money.

18. Which one is correct about the news ?

- A. The disaster is partly due to the rare weather phenomenon.
- B. Sailing on the disaster area of Yangtze River is banned.
- C. The captain abandoned the ship.
- D. The ship was actually slowing down when the incident occurred.

19. What's said about Sarinah shopping mall ?

- A. The first bombing was inside of it.
- B. It's far from the French embassy.
- C. Gunfire occurred before the bombing.
- D. It's still unsafe when the news was released.

20.What's the main aim of Francois Hollande's declaration ?

- A.To fight against extremist attacks.
- B.To stimulate the economy by lengthening working time.
- C.To boost economic growth and revive employment.
- D.To change the social model by calling of measures beneficial for workers.

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**.*

The rise and fall of vacations

The rise

Top vacation time:August

Paid vacation is a (21) _____.

The appearance of the word“vacation”: the middle of the nineteenth century.

● About vacation

It is a reflection of what is happening in society in terms of work and (22) _____.

People did not have vacation until (23) _____of the twentieth century.

● Prerequisites

The (24) _____of work and the (25) _____.

Industrial revolution transformed North America from an agricultural society into an (26) _____one.Work was separated from life.

A (27) _____appeared, who had money, free time, and a (28) _____.

The fall

● Causes

Work and life are mixed again because of(29)_____.

People keep working while on vacation to get more money and enhance themselves.

● Results

More paid leave is offered while shorter but (30) _____ones are taken.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

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

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. Because the government knows that many Mexicans will_____ the dangerous journey no matter hat it mandates, the guide also explains how to make the trip more safely.

- A. evade B. flee C. escape D. risk

32. After her death, Audrey Hepburn was _____ internationally as one of the favourite film actresses of all time, an icon to style, elegance, dignity and charity.

- A. mourned B. buried C. grieved D. saddened

33. Having been overseas for over a decade, Harriet was _____ by a feeling of homesickness.

- A. overwhelmed B. defeated C. tamed D. surrounded

34. Here lions, wolves, and other wild animals roamed, but _____ what you would expect, they were as _____ as pet cats or dogs.

- A. similar to; obedient B. contrary to; docile
C. in accordance with; stubborn D. in contrast to; obstinate

35. In 1993, the charity Motivation was asked to _____ the desperate need for wheelchair in Cambodia, _____ thousands are disabled by landmines every year.

- A. assist; while B. settle; when C. address; where D. dispose; that

36. The region was extremely beautiful. _____ Gerard could not imagine spending the rest of his life there.

- A. Nonetheless B. Though C. Whereas D. However

37. It's this negative news _____ is one of the cause of stress, _____ can lead to serious illness.

- A. which; what B. that; which C. which; that D. that; what

38. _____ have we finished reading one depressing story, _____ another appears that we can't do anything about.

- A. Only then; but B. No sooner; and C. Hardly; when D. Now here; while

39. —Do the two brothers keep in touch? I remember they used to be very close.

—Yes, they do—but not as much as before they were married. Their wives don't get along, so it's a bit of a difficult situation, you know.

—That's not good! _____

—Yes, they can sometimes. This problem is that they're from different cultural backgrounds.

- A. Women are always jealous of others. B. They should tell their wives to be quiet.
C. In-laws can be a problem sometimes. D. Family relationships are delicate.

40. —Good afternoon, Davison's Plumbing. Can I help you?

—I like a plumber to take a look at my toilet, please. It seems to be blocked.

—Certainly. _____ Wait a moment... Well, you're in luck. His last appointment was called off, so he can fit you in at about 5 o'clock.

—Great! Thanks very much for your help.

- A. And the plumber will sort out the cause of the problem.
B. But the plumber is completely tied up with appointments all day.
C. And the plumber will go ahead with the work.
D. But the plumber may not be able to make it there until this noon.

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. As a literary figure, Stephen Dedalus appears in two novels by_____.

- A. D. H. Lawrence B. John Galsworthy C. George Eliot D. James Joyce

42. The novel_____told a story of a Nazi war criminal. In this novel Martin Amis set the narrative clock in reverse.

- A. *Money, A Suicide Note* B. *Time's Arrow* C. *London Fields* D. *Dead Bodies*

43. The Chartist Movement took its name from_____.

- A. *The Agreement of the People* B. *The Bill of Rights*
C. *The People's Charter* D. *The Great Charter*

44. Oxford is on_____.

- A. the Thames River B. the Clyde River C. the Severn River D. the Great Lakes

45. American president has the following power except_____.

- A. appointing government officials B. commanding the armed forces
C. making foreign policies D. interpreting the Constitution

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**.*

One of the most prevalent characteristics of nature is that it is so versatile. This can be seen in the many different forms of stone.

Stone can be smooth, round and cool. It can be sharp, jagged, and (4)w_____. It can be tiny particles that are swept dancing into the air by a soft (47) br_____, or a solid wall that withstands the force of a tornado. It can be dark and somber or as colorful as a rainbow. It can even flash with streaks of (48)_____(glitter) gold and silver. It can keep forever the secrets of the past, making them objects of beauty (49)_____ the form of fossils.

Human beings, versatile themselves, have observed the different ways nature affects stone. They appreciate stone for its beauty in its natural (50) sta_____. At the same time, they have developed (51)_____(art) uses for stone, including sculpture, architecture, pottery, and sand painting.

The Greeks and Romans were particularly (52) fo_____ of sculpture. Using stone, and especially marble, they chiseled scenes to commemorate battles, honor great leaders, and glorify the human form.

Every generation has used stone to create beautiful buildings, often cathedrals, temples, and churches, and each used it in a different way to show the styles and techniques of the times. For example, the cathedrals built in the late Middle Ages were of the "Gothic" style, (53) _____ means they had pointed arches, tall slender pillars, and delicate stone tracery.

Pottery is one of the earliest forms of art. It is also one of the most flexible because, (54) _____ (lie) stonemasons who are restricted by the size and shape of the stone with which they are working, potters can mold their clay into any form they desire. The usual products, however, are bowls and rounded shapes which are particularly easy to make from clay.

Sand painting is usually (55) asso_____ with Native American people. They created designs by allowing dyed sand to sift through their fingers as they moved their arms.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Read the following passage. 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 to 60 are based on the following passage.



Friday 11 March 2011 started like any other day on Twitter. A celebrity story was trending that morning, along with business news about Google, when suddenly, at 12:46 a.m, thousands of tweets started coming out of Tokyo. Something big had happened in the area, and Twitter was first to report it: a massive earthquake had hit Japan, followed by a huge tsunami. Eyewitness testimonies from cities rocked by the quake flooded the web, and then as the tsunami swept the coastline, people scrambled up bridges and buildings and posted footage on YouTube and Facebook. The camera work was shaky, but the content was compelling—their world was falling apart, yet they continued to film.

Over the last few years, big news stories, such as the Japanese earthquake in 2011 and Hurricane Sandy in 2012 have been reported mainly by ordinary individuals. It was citizen journalists armed with smartphones who brought these stories to the world. Mobile technology has enabled people at the scene of the event to post videos, photos and commentaries more quickly than paid journalists. The landscape of reporting and of deciding what is newsworthy has changed: news organizations and their reporters no longer set the agenda.

The content of the news has changed too, as stories told by citizen journalists are often more personal and have more emotional appeal. Unlike investigative journalism, these blog posts and tweets seldom include background information or give a broad overview. People haven't got time to collect and scrutinize facts or explore the bigger picture.

But in other ways, citizen journalism supports investigative journalism. It is now easier for ordinary people to expose corruption and cover-ups in government and private companies. In Africa, a virtual noticeboard called Mimiboard helps people to report rigged elections and human rights abuses. These noticeboards create pressure for change and reform, and sometimes they work—corrupt government officials have changed their working conditions. But because of the risks involved, Mimiboard relies on anonymous posts, and anonymous publishing comes with its own set of challenges: it makes it very difficult to verify information.

The freedom to publish whatever we want is exciting and empowering, but there are serious ethical implications. Unlike traditional journalism, citizen journalism is largely unregulated, with little or no accountability—there is no one to check the facts or trace sources. People can spread rumours or anonymously post a defamatory article and get away with it. Because posts are rarely checked and verified, citizen journalism is more vulnerable to scams and can help to spread false information.

Citizen journalism is still finding its way. Yet, despite the challenges, this new way of reporting news has had a largely positive and democratizing effect. Armed with our smartphones, we are now telling our own stories, controlling our own destinies and creating impact and change around the world. "The choice we face," says Clay Shirky, professor in new media at New York University, "isn't whether or not this is the media environment we want to operate in. This is the environment we've got. The question we all face now is 'How can we make the best use of this media?'"

Questions 56 to 60

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

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56. People first learned about the 2011 Japanese earthquake from clear, stable pictures and videos posted on the Internet the moment it happened.
57. Smartphones play an important role in accelerating the spreading of news and changing the content of news.
58. People in Africa can get access to Mimiboard by computer to fight against environment pollution and government corruption.
59. The author believes that the positive side of citizen journalism outweighs the negative.
60. The biggest problem of citizen journalism is the lack of credibility and false information may go unchecked.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

I was in a student coffee bar during my first week at university when a lad from Oldham, of conspicuously cool and languid manner, announced calmly that he intended to get a first in classics.



(61) _____ When I came to look back I realized he had studied more than anyone else I knew. Through sticking assiduously to a modest but well-defined, realistic plan, he had achieved a great deal.

He had enjoyed work much more, too. He argued that it was not possible to work productively at intensive intellectual tasks for more than a few hours at a time. I aimed to do much more. But I was easily distracted. By the time it was apparent that stretches of a day had slipped away, I felt so guilty that I blotted studies out of my mind, comforting myself with the thought of all the days which lay ahead.

(62) _____ I thought that success in studying was to do with how brilliantly clever and original you were; I had yet to discover that one of the central challenges of adult life is time management.

(63) _____ At university I was at sea. Time came in great undifferentiated swathes. However, the sketchiest of weekly timetables, setting aside 40 hours to cover all study, is an invaluable aid in defining time. Then you can divide it into segments and use it strategically, rather than let it dribble away.

Dividing big jobs into smaller sub-tasks helps to bring work under control, allows you to set targets and check your progress. There is so much pressure to be ambitious—to go for the long dissertation, to read the huge tomes. Yet achievement arises out of quite modest activities undertaken on a small scale. The trouble with the big tasks is that you keep putting them off. Their scope and shape is unclear and we all flee from uncertainty. The more you can define your work as small, discrete, concrete tasks, the more control you have over it.

(64) _____ It is useful to think of yourself as "investing" time. Some tasks require intense concentration and need to be done at a prime time of day, when you are at your best and have time to spare. Others can be fitted in when you are tired, or as "warm-up" activities at the start of a session. Some, such as essay writing, may best be spread over several days. Some need to be done straight away.

There are few reliable guidelines. Essentially you have to keep circling round a self-monitoring loop: plan an approach to a task, try it out, reflect afterwards on your success in achieving what you intended and then revise your strategy.

(65) _____

Questions 61 to 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.

- A. Once you start to think strategically, you begin to take control of your studies rather than letting them swamp you.
- B. Three years later he sailed to his first whilst other friends struggled to very modest achievements.
- C. I was too inexperienced at looking after my own affairs to realise I was already failing one of the major tests of studenthood, the organization of time.
- D. With a target you can plan your studies, not just stumble ahead in hope.
- E. Organising tasks into the time available can itself be divided into strategy and application.
- F. The trick is to take control; to decide what to find out something specific-and then work at it until you have taken in enough to think about for the time being.
- G. At school the work timetable was defined for us and teachers made sure we fitted all that was required into the school year.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Confucius is China's most famous teacher, philosopher, and political theorist and the founder of Confucianism, whose ideas have influenced the civilization of East Asia and even of the whole world.

Confucius was born in the 22nd year of the reign of Duke Hsiang of Lu (551 B.C.). September 28 is widely observed in East Asia as Confucius' birthday. It is an official holiday, Teachers' Day, in Taiwan, China.

Confucius' father died when Confucius was only three years old. Instructed first by his mother, Confucius later distinguished himself as a tireless learner in his teens. A historical account notes that, even though he was already known as an informed younger scholar, he felt it appropriate to inquire about everything.

Confucius served in minor government posts managing stables and keeping books for granaries before he was 19. He made a particular effort to find the right masters to teach him. Confucius' mastery of the six arts—ritual, music, archery, charioteering, calligraphy, and arithmetic—and his familiarity with the classical traditions, notably poetry and history, enabled him to start a brilliant teaching career in his 30s.

Confucius is known as the first teacher in China who wanted to make education available to all men and who was instrumental in establishing the art of teaching as a vocation, indeed as a way of life. Before Confucius, aristocratic families had hired tutors to educate their sons in specific arts, and government officials had instructed their subordinates in the necessary techniques, but Confucius was the first person to devote his whole life to learning and teaching for the purpose of transforming and improving society. He believed that all human beings could benefit from self-cultivation. He defined learning not merely as the acquisition of knowledge but also as character building.

For Confucius the primary function of education was to provide the proper way to train noblemen. Although he emphatically noted that learning was "for the sake of the self", he found public service a natural consequence of true education. Confucius chose to try to transform the world from within. For decades he was actively involved in politics, wishing to put his humanist ideas into practice through governmental channels.

In his late 40s and early 50s, Confucius served first as a magistrate, then as an Assistant Minister of Public Works, and eventually as Minister of Justice in the state of Lu. Confucius' political career was, however, short-lived. His loyalty to the Duke alienated him from the power holders of the time, the large Chi families, and his moral rectitude did not sit well with the Duke's inner circle. At 56, when he realized that his superiors were uninterested in his policies, Confucius left the country in an attempt to find another feudal state to which he could render his service. Despite his political frustration he was accompanied by an expanding circle of students during this self-imposed exile of almost 14 years. His reputation as a man of vision and mission spread. Confucius died in 479 B.C., at the age of 73. According to the Records of the Grand Historian, 72 of his students mastered the "six arts", and those who claimed to be his followers numbered 3000. He has been respected as the "Role Model for Teachers through the Ages".

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. What government posts did Confucius serve in when he was young?
67. Why is Confucius regarded as the first teacher in China?
68. Why was Confucius actively engaged in politics?
69. Why did Confucius leave his own state and travel around other states?
70. What are Confucius' major ideas about education? Please list at least three of them.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Tyler Jamieson is the CEO of a huge corporation and works in a pressured and stressful environment. But despite this—and the fact that he is nearly 100 years old—he has no serious health problems. In fact, Tyler expects to live for many centuries more. His original body “died” several years ago, but his brain lives on in an avatar robot.

This may sound like an idea from a science fiction film script, but it actually comes from a serious business proposal. In 2013, a media entrepreneur called Dmitry Itskov sent a letter to billionaires offering them a new lease of life. Itskov had thirty scientists working on an immortality project whose aim was to transplant a human mind into a robot body by 2023. “Our research has the potential to free you from disease, old age and even death,” claimed Itskov in his letter. “People don't want to die.”

Fundamentally, he's right. It's hardly surprising that we want to put off the inevitable. But what would be the consequences of immortality?



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From a pure practical point of view, immortality poses quite a few problems. The most obvious is the increase in overpopulation, putting more pressure on our planet's already strained resources. Other problems would stem from the effects on society. Crime rates would rise because a few years in prison would no longer deter criminals and how could the state afford "life sentences"? Another big change would be in the length of our working life. People could spend thousands of years in the same job, resulting in severe depression. There would be fewer career opportunities for younger, less experienced generations, too.

Immortality would also influence how society develops and progresses. As demographics changed and the population grew older, there would be more resistance to progress. Older generations need to die in order to let the younger breathe life into new concepts; in a brave new "immortal" world, older people could continue to fend off innovation in favour of the status quo.

Itskov claims that people from every walk of life will benefit from immortality, but it could lead to a new world order with billionaire immortals running the world in much the same way as the gods ruled the ancient world in Greek mythology. The divide between the rich and the poor could widen to the extent that they may even become two different species.

Yet those in favour of immortality projects argue that it's unethical to condemn everyone to death when the possibility of indefinite life exists. Modern medicine cures diseases and keeps people in the prime of life for as long as possible; surely, they argue, immortality is the next logical step. Supporters don't believe that the novelty of life might one day wear off. They don't consider that once we have passed all the milestones in life and crossed everything off our bucket lists, we could be condemned to an eternity of boredom.

Today, it is not only Dmitry Itskov who is promising the gift of immortality; scientific research is also uncovering nature's secrets of longevity. Living forever really is a matter of life and death and the problems it creates cannot be easily shrugged off.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **three words or fewer** for each blank.

A new lease of life is offered to billionaires by Tyler Jamieson with an immortality project. However, eternity results in several problems, such as the(71)_____, which brings a great challenge for the earth's limited resources. And the increase of(72)_____ and the length of working time are also among the obvious consequences. Besides, immortality would also influence how society(73)_____, due to old generations' (74)_____. Last but not least, the divide between the rich and the poor could widen. But supporters of immortality believe it's unethical to prevent people from living eternally. The author argues that immortality kills the (75)_____. Trying to control our own destiny is where the meaning of life lies.

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. Many writers before Shakespeare could write comedies, tragedies, or histories, but Shakespeare could tell stories in all these genres and more: from quirky fairy tales (e.g. *A Mid-summer Night's Dream*) to political thrillers (e.g. *Richard III*). He rarely came up with original plots for his plays—in fact, he usually took them from traditional stories, history or other writers. In his hands, however, they became powerful tales that transcend time and culture. His plays are translated into at least eighty languages and performed all over the globe.

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. 美国最近一项研究显示，每天看两个小时电视的幼儿比不看的智力发育更快。（reveal）

78. 很多伦敦人因为文化的多样性更加开放和心胸宽广。（on account of）

79. 科学技术的进步使人类活到超过 100 岁的可能性越来越大。（increasingly）

80. 回到旧金山四个星期了，但我仍然抵触被约会塞满的生活方式。（resistant to）

81. 研究表明，与传统观念相反，熬夜工作的人可能智商更高。（contrary to）

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 right line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

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

I couldn't take my eyes off the dried blood on his face, on his blue shirt, on his hands."If you could just lend me eight dollars—that would get me a bus to my parents," he pleads. We were standing in a subway station at midday in summer. He was a neat dressed, young, white male in his twenties. He was obviously distressing yet strangely calm. He told me he'd been beaten up and robbed. He had gone to the police and reported the rob, and now, been really upset, he wanted only to be with his parents. He had no money and needed bus fare.I was suspicious.I wanted to do the right thing.I finally said,"I'm really sorry, but I don't feel comfortable giving you money.I think you should go to the Traveler's Aid."Lately,I phoned my husband and told him about the man."Your natural tendency is always to be helpful, and if your instincts told you not to trust in this guy, then I know you did the right thing,"my husband reassured me.A few days later, my husband phoned me at work and said,"I'm calling to tell you that in this morning's newspaper is the story of a scam—a young, white, bloodied man stops women at subway stations and asks for money."I was redeemed.I had not misread the situation,I had not ignored someone at need.

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

87. _____

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

91. _____

Part VII IQ Test （5 marks）

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

92.Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word.The new word has something to do with the first two words.

Example:Begin commence TARTS START

spot soil SAINT _____

93.Which one letter can be added to the front of all of these words to make new words?

Example:care cat create call

_our _outh _oung _ell

94.Janet's bookshelves are divided into 6 areas.She keeps different items in each section.From the information below, work out what goes into each section.

The novels are directly above the reference books.

The novels are directly to the right of the CDs.

The photographs are directly to the left of the DVDs.

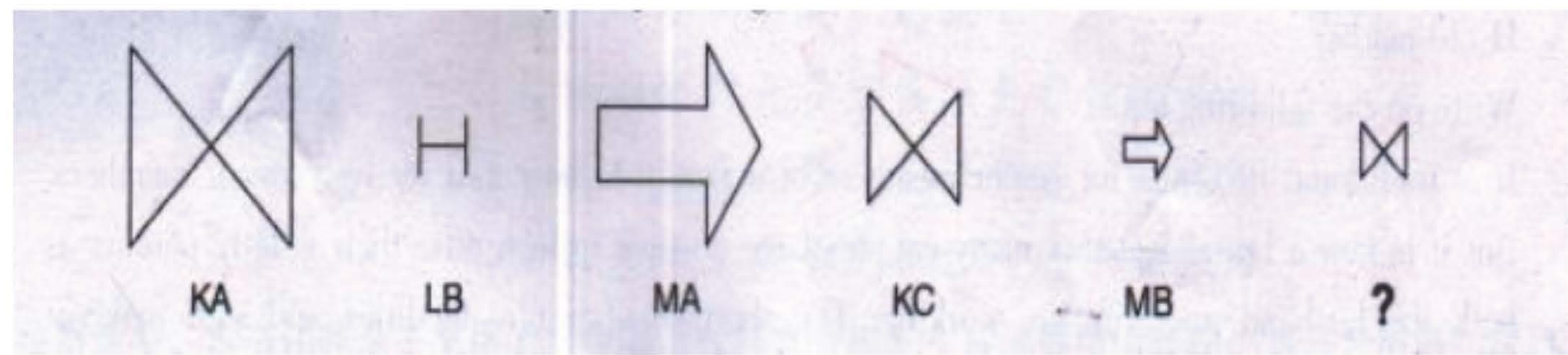
The DVDs are above the novels.

The CDs are higher than the school books but lower than the photos.

school books _____DVDs_____

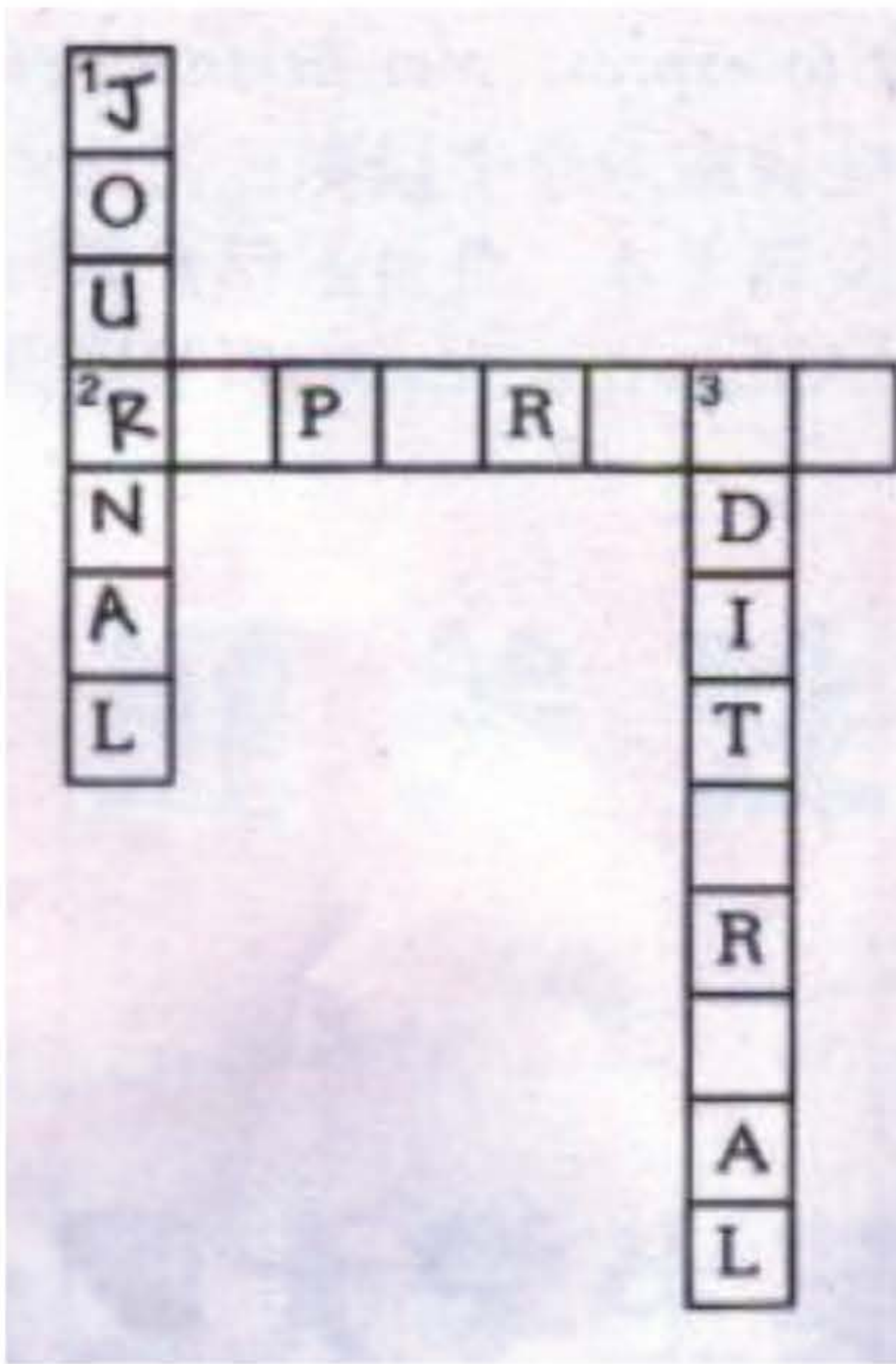
A	B
C	D
E	F

95.Which code matches the shape or pattern given at the end of each line ?



A.LC B.LA C.MC D.KL E.KB

96.Complete the puzzle with words related to the media.



2=_____

3=_____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10marks)

The figures and the charts below show the percentage and number of gamers playing worldwide.Summarize the information and report the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.

GAMING BY THE NUMBERS



1.2 BILLION the number of gamers playing worldwide. Of these, 700 million are online gamers.



22 HOURS the average time a gamer plays *World of Warcraft* each week in the U.S.A.



70 BILLION DOLLARS the amount of money gamers spent in 2013.



18 percent
of gamers in the
U.S.A. are under
the age of 18

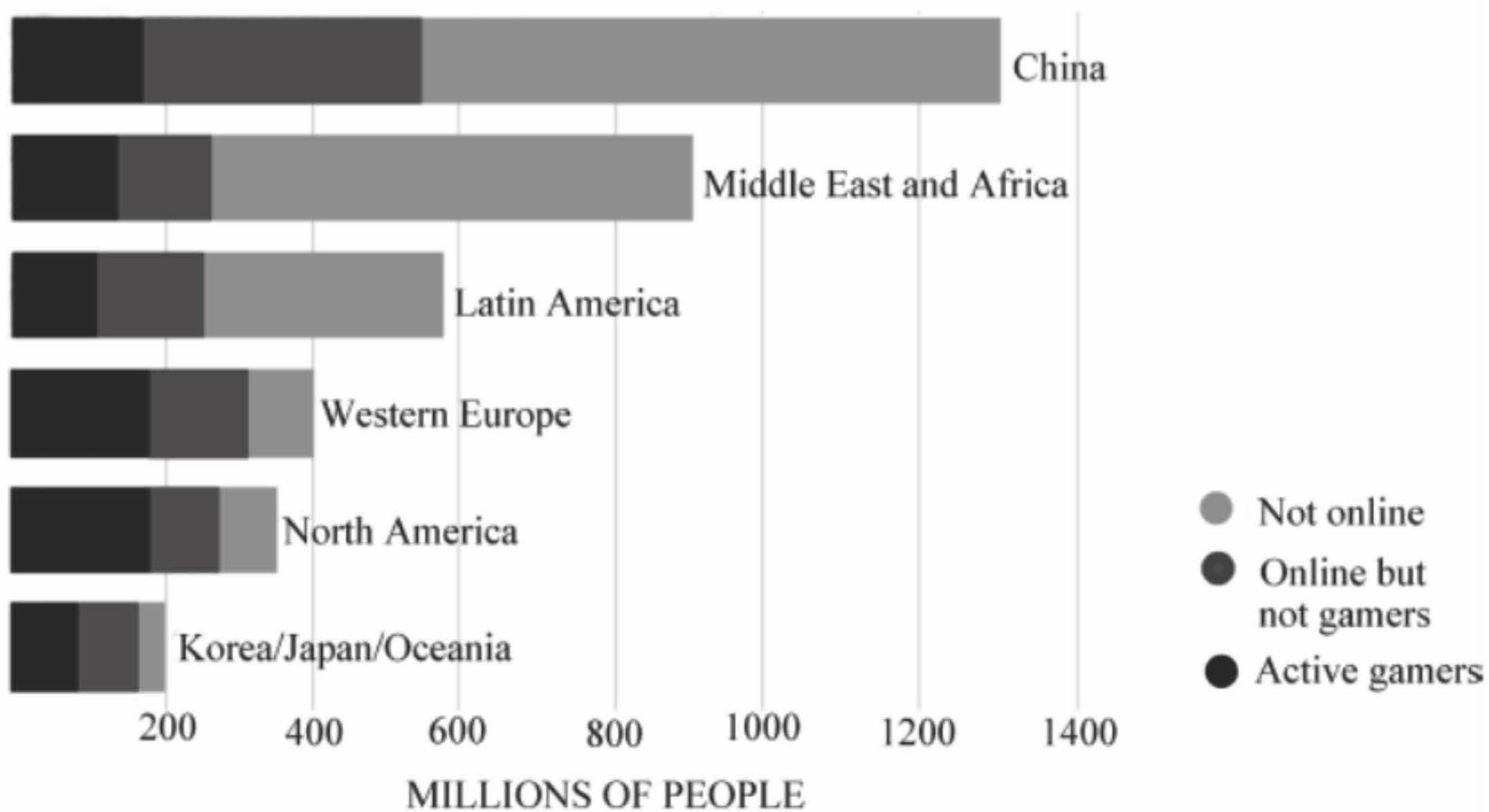


42 percent
of gamers in the
U.S.A. are female



45 percent
of parents in the U.S.A.
play games with their
children every week

ACTIVE GAMERS VS. TOTAL POPULATION



Sources: Jane McGonigat; 2013 Global Games Market Report; internap.com

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

II (20marks)

Write on the following topic.

It is traditional in China for senior members of a family to be cared for by younger members. But it is now a brutal fact that many couples have no time to look after their elderly parents as both the husband and wife are working. The shortage of public facilities and staff make it necessary to explore a new model of care service provision for the country's growing elderly population.

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