

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2016 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. What can we see on wind farms?

- A. Animals grazing around.
- B. Windmills for capturing wind energy.
- C. Huge fans to produce wind.
- D. Devices to bring down temperatures.

2. What kind of test did the man take?

- A. A math test.
- B. A history test.
- C. A driving test.
- D. A swimming test.

3. What kind of product does the man want?

- A. It has no harmful chemicals.
- B. It is worth keeping.
- C. It has a natural flavour.
- D. It is made from plants.

4. How is Jane?

- A. She stayed up last night to finish her work.
- B. She envied her neighbor's luxurious lifestyle.
- C. She was unhappy about her neighbors' noisy party last night.
- D. She dislikes her neighbors, but she doesn't want to cause trouble.

5. Why was John's business difficult at first?

- A. There were lots of local policy restrictions.
- B. He didn't understand the local language at all.
- C. He had to start from the very beginning without help.
- D. He wasn't accustomed to living in a foreign country.

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. What is "Target" mentioned in the conversation?

- A. A giant retailer.
- B. A research department.
- C. A bank.
- D. A news agency.

7.What happened to Target at Thanksgiving ?

- A.Its computer system broke down suddenly.
- B.Its customers' encrypted pin numbers were stolen.
- C.Someone stole 40 million dollars from it.
- D.Burglars took lots of its important documents.

8. Which one below is mentioned as a reason for "Target"not being forthright?

- A. It didn't want to cause an alarm.
- B. It wanted to find out the cause first.
- C. It wanted to keep its good image.
- D. It didn't think what happened a big deal.

9. What is Jim Finkle's suggestion to Target customers?

- A. Replacing their bank accounts if their money was found missing.
- B. Asking Target to repay them in case there was any loss.
- C. Reporting their loss to the police as soon as possible.
- D. Terminating their business with Target if they suffered any loss.

Conversation Two

10. What mentioned as the surprising fact in the study?

- A. Society suffers a great deal as a result of excessive alcohol consumption.
- B. Working-age adults are greatly impacted by excessive alcohol consumption.
- C. Pregnant women have excessive alcohol consumption problems.
- D. Many people nowadays start to drink alcohol at a very young age.

11. Who are said to be at a particularly high risk of harms from alcohol consumption?

- A. People with chronic diseases.
- B. Blue-collar workers.
- C. Underage youth.
- D. Working women.

12. What does the study estimate is the annual economic cost of excessive alcohol drinking?

- A.34 billion dollars.
- B.64 billion dollars.
- C.20 billion dollars.
- D.224 billion dollars.

13. How do people respond, according to the conversation, when asked about their alcohol consumption?

- A. They often under-report it.
- B. Many decline to give an answer.
- C. They deny they drink at all.
- D. Some do admit they are addicted.

14.What may be helpful to reducing excessive alcohol consumption?

- A.Raising the price of alcohol and limiting its sale.
- B.Educating people on its potential harm.
- C.Decreasing the alcoholic content in drinks.
- D.Banning alcohol drinking on all social occasions.

15.What does “binge-drinking” in the conversation most probably mean?

- A.Free drinking.
- B.Expensive drinking.
- C.Moderate drinking.
- D.Excessive drinking.

Section C (5 marks)

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

- 16.How many round-trip high-speed trains between Futian Station and Guangzhou South Station will be available on Jan10?
- A.12. B.23. C.42. D.50.
- 17.What probably has contributed to the improvement in Beijing's air quality according to experts?
- A.A decline in emissions. B.Weather patterns.
C.The improved air quality of nearby regions. D.The decreasing level of wind and humidity.
- 18.What is in the bunch of documents?
- A.Records of winners of world-level tennis matches over the last decade.
B.Reports of various ways that some players try to cheat in world tennis games.
C.Evidence of suspected cases of corruption at the top level of world tennis.
D.Records of how ATP officials were involved in tennis cheating.
- 19.Why is it difficult to find a clear link between pay practices and performance?
- A.People don't respond to financial incentives as readily or enthusiastically as before.
B.Workers do different jobs, and it's hard to make comparisons among them.
C.Employers don't want to dampen anybody's enthusiasm by paying them less.
D.Today's jobs often involve teamwork and it's no longer easy to measure individual effort.
- 20.Which stage is the case at?
- A.The civil complaint has just been filed.
B.Volkswagen has agreed to make compensations.
C.Actions Volkswagen must take have been specified.
D.A figure has been proposed for the penalty.

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**.*

Supporting small businesses	
Number.	18.6 million
Percentage	
Small businesses account for 58% of the US (21)_____ and 40% of the (22)_____.	
Impediments	

●(23) _____ the difficulties.

●People's Inability to(24)_____.

Banks tending to supply money to rich ones or those with a credit history in order to(25)_____ which prevents the poor from creating(26)_____.

Grameen Bank

●Providing small loans to help the poor start micro businesses, such as(27)_____ food processing,(28) _____ and livestock raising.

● Its borrowers including those from Bangladesh,(29)_____. India, Uganda, Mexico, the United States, and etc.

● Its experience with (30)_____: less than one percent.

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. High-fat foods, which should be used _____ in our daily life, include oils, margarine, nuts, nut butters, seed butters, avocado and coconut.

- A. sparingly B. indiscriminately C. ingeniously D. massively

32. In Bangladesh, some 56 percent of the under-fives are _____ because their families don't have the land, the resources or the money to get them the food they need.

- A. ill-treated B. affluent C. malnourished D. sanitary

33. Frank Sinatra's turbulent love life, extravagant lifestyle and rumours of links to _____ crime only seemed to enhance his "Bad Boy" image and his appeal to millions of _____ fans.

- A. organized; devoting B. organizing; devoted
C. organizing; devoting D. organized; devoted

34. In addition to helping those currently in prison, researchers at the Innocence Project are studying the causes of unjust _____ to prevent wrongful _____ in the future.

- A. surveillance; proclamations B. imprisonment; convictions
C. reservation; retentions D. penalty; accusations

35. Our law states that all men are equal and endowed with certain rights, among _____ there are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

- A. indefinable; which B. inevitable; what
C. irrespective; what D. unalienable; which

36. The muscle cells which make up the tissue responsible for strength die off with the passing years but _____ slowly _____ make little difference until the age of 50 or beyond.

- A. so; that B. such; that C. so; as to D. such; as to

37. _____ similar devastating predictions, we asked Professor Davis if the planet was really in such trouble, and if these futuristic technological miracle proposals would help.

- A. With the help of B. In the face of C. On behalf of D. In light of

38. _____ is the new about accessing information, _____ it's also about inspiration.

- A. Not only; but B. Hardly; but C. Seldom; and D. Never; and

39.—As you know, I often get tricked into buying clothes that are far too expensive; and then more often than not I don't like them when I try them on again at home.

—That's because you buy things on impulse. You see something and you buy it...or you let yourself get talked into

—I know. But in future I'm going to mend my ways and shop around like you.

—OK. Well, let's start at the shoe store. But remember we have to go at two thirty. _____

A. You can just shop around for clothes that cost an arm and a leg.

B. Don't get carried away with your shopping and lose track of time.

C. You need to find a store which looks a bit pricey.

D. You can start with T-shirts.

40.—How did you get into this?

—Well, I sang as a hobby for a long time. Then I got a voice teacher. She suggested that I try out for the opera. So I did. And they wanted me. I never thought I'd do this for a living.

—That's wonderful _____.

—Yes, I really have. I've been incredibly lucky.

A. Do you have time for anything else?

B. You're much more relaxed on stage.

C. You've found your calling.

D. You've been a bit broke.

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. _____ is the first weekday after Christmas, a legal holiday in the U, Australia and New Zealand.

- A. Thanksgiving Day B. Boxing Day C. Easter D. Veteran's Day

42. The only black woman writer awarded Nobel Prize of Literature is _____.

- A. Alice Walker B. Toni Morrison C. Lorraine Hansberry D. James Baldwin

43. The novel from which "all modern American literature comes" refers to _____.

A. *The Great Gatsby*

B. *The Sun Also Rises*

C. *Moby Dick*

D. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*

44. Who was a founding father of the American Republic?

A. Abraham Lincoln.

B. William Penn.

C. Thomas Jefferson.

D. Franklin Roosevelt.

45. The general election in Britain is held every _____ years.

A. three

B. four

C. five

D. six

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**.

Journey to the West is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature and also a well-known legend and myth throughout East Asia, (46) es_____ in China, and among Chinese throughout the world. The novel has been immensely popular in China for over 400 years due to its fresh and complicated plots, distinctive and life-like characters, profound ideological content, and light-hearted style.

The historical background to the novel is as (47) fol_____. In the Zhenguan period of the Tang Dynasty, a Buddhist monk named Xuanzang (602-664) traveled alone through Central Asia to the land of Tianzhu (present-day India) to seek original Buddhist scriptures. The journey covered thousands of miles and took 17 years, and Xuanzang passed through 138 states, writing a brilliant page not only in the history of Buddhist culture but also in the history of Sino- (48) _____ cultural exchange. All kinds of stories about his (49) que_____ for the scriptures soon circulated among the people, and with the passage of (50) _____ and the gradual spread of these stories, they acquired a more and more mythical color.

In this novel a total of 87 chapters are dedicated (51) the story of the Tang priest Xuanzang's adventure. Although he is helpless when it comes to defending himself, the bodhisattva Guanyin helps by finding him three disciples of superhuman ability, who aid and protect him on his journey. In return, the disciples will receive (52) _____ (enlighten) and forgiveness for their sins once the journey is done. Along the way, they help the local inhabitants by defeating various monsters. The fact that most of the monsters and demons are trying to obtain (53) _____ (immortal) by eating Xuanzang's flesh, and are even attracted to him as he is depicted as quite (54) han_____, provides much of the plot in the story.

This epic story is a captivating read; Spiritual and religious themes underlie the story. This masterpiece is frequently underestimated as it is actually a (55) _____ (real) portrayal of the political and social situations in the Ming Dynasty.

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 to 60 are based on the following passage.

London, England—Virtually every country in Europe is in an immigration mess. Governments are trying to balance the concerns of their citizens, their country's economic problems, and the humanitarian needs of immigrants. Native-born Europeans are worrying that their cultures and economies are being harmed by immigrants. Meanwhile, the immigrants keep coming. Some come looking for asylum because of racial, religious, or political oppression in their native lands. Others are trying to escape grinding poverty or war at home.



With fifteen million people unemployed in the European Union (EU) alone, outsiders are often resented. Some people fear that asylum seekers are too expensive for the EU's social welfare systems. Others are worried that economic migrants may take their jobs. Still others worry about the weakening of traditional local cultures in places where there are large numbers of immigrants.

Right-wing parties in Austria, Denmark and Belgium have successfully campaigned against immigration, using fear of the loss of national identity. Meanwhile, criminals are making money on the desperation of would-be immigrants. People-smuggling has become a highly organized and profitable business. Because smugglers care little for the people they are transporting, tragedies sometimes result.

Even if they survive the trip, illegals are often mistreated in sweatshops, where they work for much less than normal wages in terrible conditions. Some of them spend decades paying back the transportation fees. Women and children are sometimes forced into sex slavery and prostitution.

To make matters even more confusing, there is another side to immigration. Many European countries have a shortage of skilled workers in areas like information technology. "We need immigration," declared German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder recently. Barbara Roche, the UK's immigration minister, has made it easier for non-British students to stay. "In the past we have thought purely about immigration control," she said. "Now we need to think about immigration management."

High-tech workers are not the only ones who are needed. Some countries are short of cheap manual labor, too. In Spain, whose population is decreasing, North Africans work on the farms, while Poles and Romanians do construction work.

Retirement programs need immigrants, too. In most European nations, people are living longer and having fewer children. Governments will not be able to pay retirees without large-scale immigration. Jean-Pierre Chevenement, the former French interior minister, said Europe will need 50 million to 75 million immigrants during the next 50 years. In Italy there were eight workers to every retiree in the 1950s. There are fewer than four today and, without immigration, the figure will drop to 1.5 by 2050. Likewise, Germany will need three million immigrants a year to maintain the current ratio of workers to retirees.

Faced with these facts, it is not surprising that the European Union has said zero-immigration policies are inappropriate. One official states, "Our aim is to open as large a debate as possible on immigration and asylum."

Questions 56 to 60

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

- 56. Two reasons for natives against immigration are mentioned in the passage.
- 57. Many immigrants are concerned about the loss of their national identity.
- 58. The aging of the population aggravates the need for immigrant workers.
- 59. EU countries are trying to create a balanced immigration policy.
- 60. Though bringing great pressure, large-scale immigration in the EU is inevitable in the next few decades.

Section B (10 marks)

淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



Boston—Many college students today struggle with cheating. The Internet offers many temptations—there are term papers for sale along with articles and news reports that can be copied for free with the click of a mouse. It is not surprising that cheating is sometimes difficult to resist.

(61) _____ Polly Sanders, a student at a small liberal arts college, knows that handing in a paper from the Internet is plagiarism. But what about using a paragraph? She admits that she has often taken a paragraph and changed a few words to make it "her" own work. That's not plagiarizing, is it? Polly may not know it but according to her college, it is.

(62) _____ This uncertainty is partly due to the fact that standards are changing. A 2001 survey by the Center for Academic Integrity shows cheating is becoming acceptable. The survey found that 41 percent of students believe that plagiarism is common. Perhaps most worrying was the 27 percent who said that falsifying laboratory data happens "often or very often" on campus. It's hard to believe that all of these young scientists change their ways after graduation.

(63) _____ Some administrators use sophisticated computer search engines to find Internet plagiarists. However, many other colleges are using honor codes to combat cheating. An effective honor code clearly describes the boundaries of legitimate and illegitimate work. In addition, it sets the penalties for breaking it. Educators say that the simple act of students signing the honor code makes a difference. "It's a psychological effect; if people expect you to be honorable, you are more likely to respond with honorable behavior," says Nannerl O. Keohane, the president of Duke University in North Carolina.

Honor codes are becoming more and more popular across the United States. The University of North Carolina and the University of Maryland give cheaters grades of XF to indicate failure because of cheating. Cornell University rewrote its honor code in 2000 and now requires teaching assistants and freshmen to take courses that teach them what cheating is and how to avoid it.

(64) _____ They may offer students more freedom, but, if they do not obey, the punishment is severe. For example, the honor code at Wellesley College in Massachusetts allows students to take exams when and where they want. The students simply inform the teacher when they will be taking the exam. Then they can choose to go wherever they want. The students are trusted, but if they are caught cheating, the punishment can be severe.

(65) _____ University officials think that there are different reasons for this phenomenon. "The feeling of being treated as an adult and responding in kind," Professor McCabe says, "it's clearly there for many students. They don't want to violate that trust."

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. If students are becoming less concerned about the ramifications of cheating, colleges and universities are working harder to catch the cheaters.

- B. If she gets caught, she'll receive a failing grade or maybe be thrown out of school.
- C. A culture where people are genuinely offended by cheating has to be built.
- D. Polly is not the only student who isn't sure what's cheating and what isn't.
- E. Some people say that simply putting in an honor code won't solve the problem, but several studies since the 1960s have shown that schools without honor codes tend to have about twice as much cheating as those with honor codes in place.
- F. Furthermore, students often do not understand exactly what constitutes cheating.
- G. Honor codes can be both a carrot and a stick.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Natural history fans will probably be familiar with the nine seasons of the *Life* series made by British broadcaster and naturalist David Attenborough. Famous for his hushed, yet enthusiastic delivery and his ability to find any sort of plant or animal interesting, he is one of the most enduring presences on UK television. In a career spanning more than sixty years, Attenborough has been a key witness to the development of the wildlife documentary.



When Attenborough's career began in 1952, people's attitude towards nature was very different. Everybody thought that animals were to be tracked, captured, tied up and brought back home to be gawped at. As a typical naturalist of the age, Attenborough admits to being no different from the rest. He is known to have done a sequence with an under-sized crocodile, filming it up close so that it appeared to be bigger, and jumping on it to give the false impression of a fight. But Attenborough is by no means proud of his actions.

In addition to this change of attitude towards nature, Attenborough has also seen a leap in the technology used to film wildlife documentaries. He started his career in broadcasting when those people lucky enough to own a television possessed a very basic black and white set. The images were captured with a lightweight, wind-up camera, which was positively primitive compared to the technology used to film his latest series. New cutting-edge 3D technology has been used to capture mesmerizing images. The pictures more than compensate for the difficulty of transporting the equipment — it takes two or three men to carry each 3D camera.

However, improvements in technology have not been the most important development in the last six decades. During this period, a number of scientific revolutions have changed our perspective on the natural world. One of the new concepts is continental drift, an idea which helps explain the variation in the plants and animals on different continents. Another is the discovery of the structure of DNA, which has completely changed the way we see the world. David Attenborough has responded to these new theories by traveling to every conceivable part of the planet to find evidence to support them. He has also interviewed many of the scientists behind them in his documentaries.

Unfortunately, there is also a negative side to the changes that Attenborough has witnessed over the years. Today, wildlife documentaries are more about the importance of conserving nature rather than purely showing

the wonders of the living world. This is because these marvels are being destroyed at an alarming rate. In their films, naturalists like Attenborough want to inform people about the state of the world in the hope that a worldwide protest will slowly grow, with younger people wanting something to be done to protect the planet. "The truth is: the natural world is changing. And we are totally dependent on that world. It provides our food, water and air. It is the most precious thing we have and we need to defend it."

Questions 66 to 70

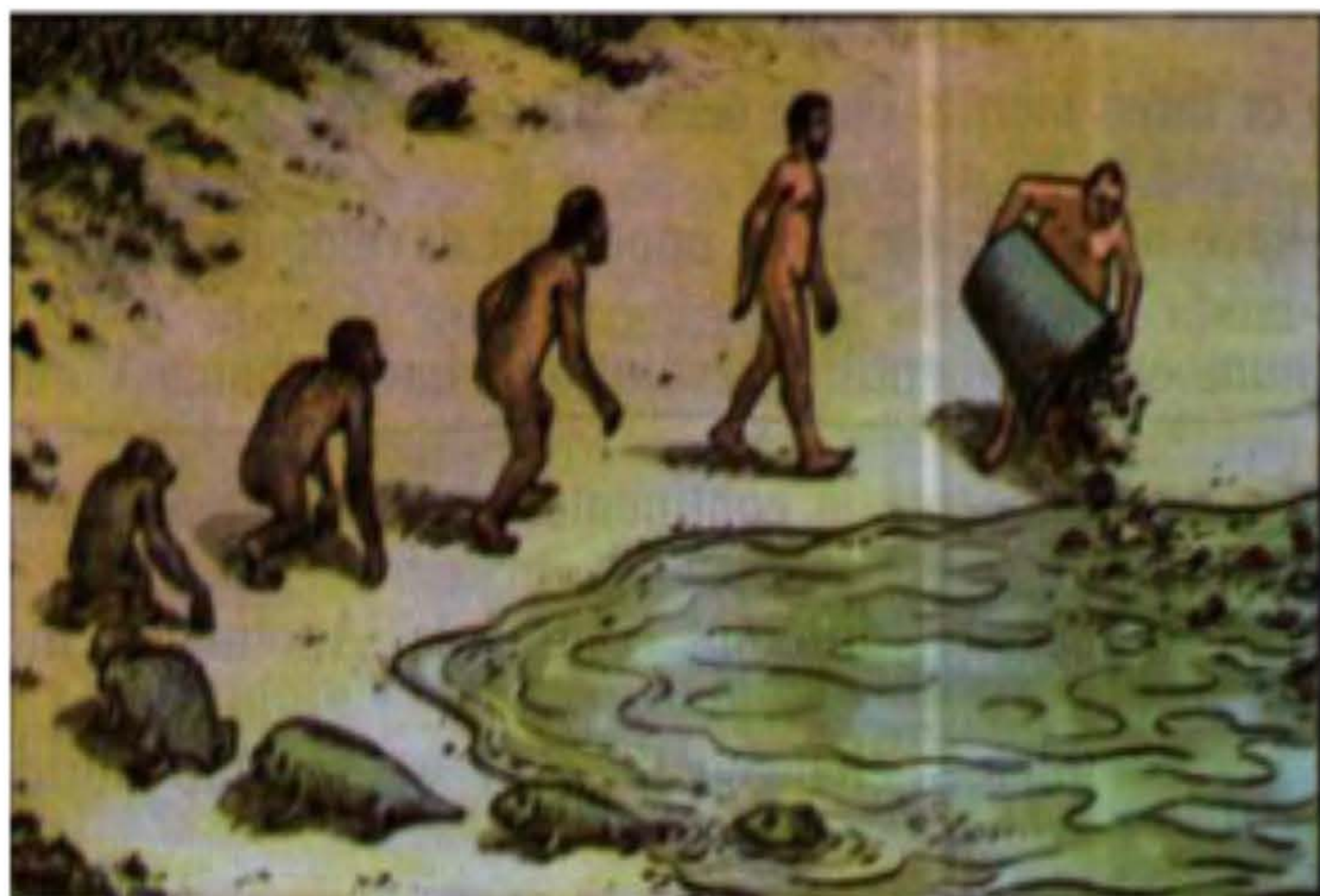
Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. Why is David Attenborough called one of the most enduring presences on UK television?
67. What new technology has been used in David Attenborough's latest documentary series?
68. What does the word "them" in the last sentence of Paragraph 4 refer to?
69. What are the naturalists' expectations for the future?
70. List the changes affecting wildlife documentaries mentioned in the passage.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

It is obvious that humans are unlike all other animals. It is also obvious that we are a species of big mammal. That contradiction is the most fascinating feature of the human species. It is familiar, but we still have difficulty grasping how it came to be and what it means. On the one hand, between ourselves and all other species lies a seemingly unbridgeable gulf that we acknowledge by defining a category called "animals". It implies that we consider centipedes, chimpanzees and clams to share decisive features with each other but not with us, and to lack features restricted to us. Among these characteristics unique to us are the abilities to talk, write, and build complex machines.



Thus, for practical and legal purposes, humans are not animals. When Darwin intimated in 1859 that we had evolved from apes, it is no wonder that most people initially regarded his theory as absurd.

On the other hand, we obviously are animals, with the usual animal body parts, molecules and genes. It is even clear what particular type of animal we are. Externally, we are so similar to chimpanzees that eighteenth-century anatomists who believed in divine creation could already recognize our affinities.

Molecular genetic studies over the last half-a-dozen years have shown that we continue to share over ninety-eight percent of our genes with the other two chimps. The overall genetic distance between us and chimps is even smaller than the distance between such closely related bird species as red-eyed and white-eyed vireos, or willow warblers and chiffchaffs. So we still carry most of our old biological baggage with us. Since Darwin's time, fossilized bones of hundreds of creatures variously intermediate between apes and modern humans have been discovered, making it impossible for a reasonable person to deny the overwhelming evidence.

Yet the discoveries of many missing links have only made the problem more fascinating, without fully solving it. The two percent of our genes that differ from those of chimps must have been responsible for all of our seemingly unique properties. We underwent some small changes with big consequences rather quickly and recently in our evolutionary history.

淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

What were those few key ingredients that made us human? Since our unique properties appeared so recently and involved so few changes, those properties or at least their precursors must already be present in animals. What are those animal precursors of art and language, of genocide and drug abuse?

Our unique qualities have been responsible for our present biological success as a species. No other large animal is native to all the continents, or breeds in all habitats from deserts and the Arctic to tropical rainforests. No large wild animal rivals us in numbers. But among our unique qualities are two that now jeopardize our existence: our propensities to kill each other and to destroy our environment. Of course, both propensities occur in other species: lions and many other animals kill their own kind, while elephants and others damage their environment. However, these propensities are much more threatening in us than in other animals because of our technological power and exploding numbers.

Questions 71 to 75

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

We are still not clear about our(71)_____ history and what it means to us.

Humans with unique attributes are obviously not animals, but judging from the appearance as well as(72)_____, we are a species of(73)_____. Humans possess some unique qualities which make us a species and surpass other animals. Two of our qualities threaten (74)_____, namely, our propensities to kill each other and to destroy our environment with (75) _____and great numbers.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A(5 marks)

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

76.**The Great Gatsby** is a portrayal of a fascinating time in US history and the gripping and moving story is told inexpressive and intricate detail.The novel has a fast-moving and riveting plot, but what appealed to the readers most was the way that the protagonists' complex personalities are revealed over the course of the story. Daisy has a touching vulnerability and charm, but is self-centred and shallow. And Gatsby, a fake and a liar, has a moral integrity unmatched by the characters who grew up with money.It's a must-read.

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.很多年轻人对社会活动没有任何兴趣, 这个事实令人伤感。(whatsoever)

78.对于怎样解决我的问题, 她提出了很多建设性意见。(as to)

79.她的演讲非常风趣, 听众忍不住不时发出笑声。(cannot help)

80.我很难想到借口立即拒绝某人的邀请, 我往往最终还是会接受。(end up)

81.以前每个月的 7 号、14 号、21 号和 28 号都被认为是不吉利的日子, 所有人都要避免某种活动。
(refrain from)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required.Each indicated line contains **a maximun 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 are Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early is
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. than
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking √
on the moors ~~where~~ near her home. where

Across Africa , the tsetse fly threatens a staggering 55 millions people and their 82. _____
livestock.The insect sucks blood and in doing so may pass on babies or the dead 83. _____
parasite that causes trypanosomiasis , sometimes it known as sleeping sickness. 84. _____
Infected animals suffer of poor growth, weight loss and low milk yield.They 85. _____
may also become fertile and die. An estimated 5000, 000 people are also affected 86. _____
by the disease each year, and most of them die.Tsetse fly traps are a simple
but effect solution.They are built using blue cloth spread between three poles, 87. _____
that looks like a cow to the hungry insect, while bottles containing a mixture 88. _____
of cows' urine and acetone are placed below.Attracted by the smell , the tsetse
fly settles on the cloth but is unable to get a bite and falls into the trap.One 89. _____
tsetse fly trap cost only £ 20 to build but tests have shown that a single trap 90. _____
will not work.For this reason it's important that farmers build a number traps 91. _____
across an area.

Part VI IQ Test(5 marks)

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

92.Which word in the brackets go equally well with both pairs of words outside the brackets?

Example:rush , attack cost, fee (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)
Beat, punch success, achievement (hit, smack, purpose, thump, give)

93.Give the missing pair of letters in the follow sequence.

Example:CQ DQ EP FP GO HO
EK GL _____ KN MO OP

94.In a pet shop there are 5 hutches in a row.A different rabbit is in each hutch.Work out, from the clues, where each rabbit belongs.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

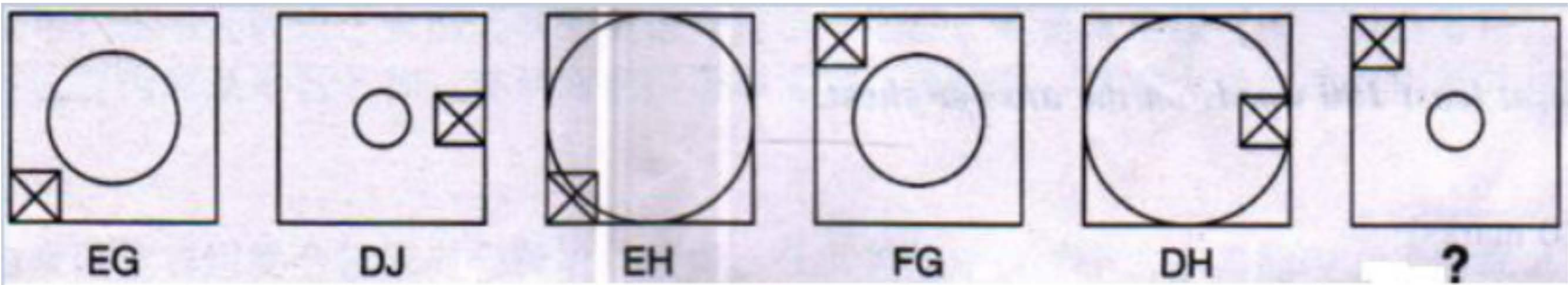
The black rabbit is next to the white rabbit with red eyes.
The floppy eared rabbit is in one of the end hutches.

The fat rabbit is not next to the brown and white rabbit, and it is further to the right than the floppy eared rabbit.

The brown and white rabbit is between the floppy eared rabbit and the white rabbit.

Hutch 2 _____ Hutch3 _____

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



A.FJ B.FG C.FH D.EJ E.DG

96. Find at least two cooking verbs.

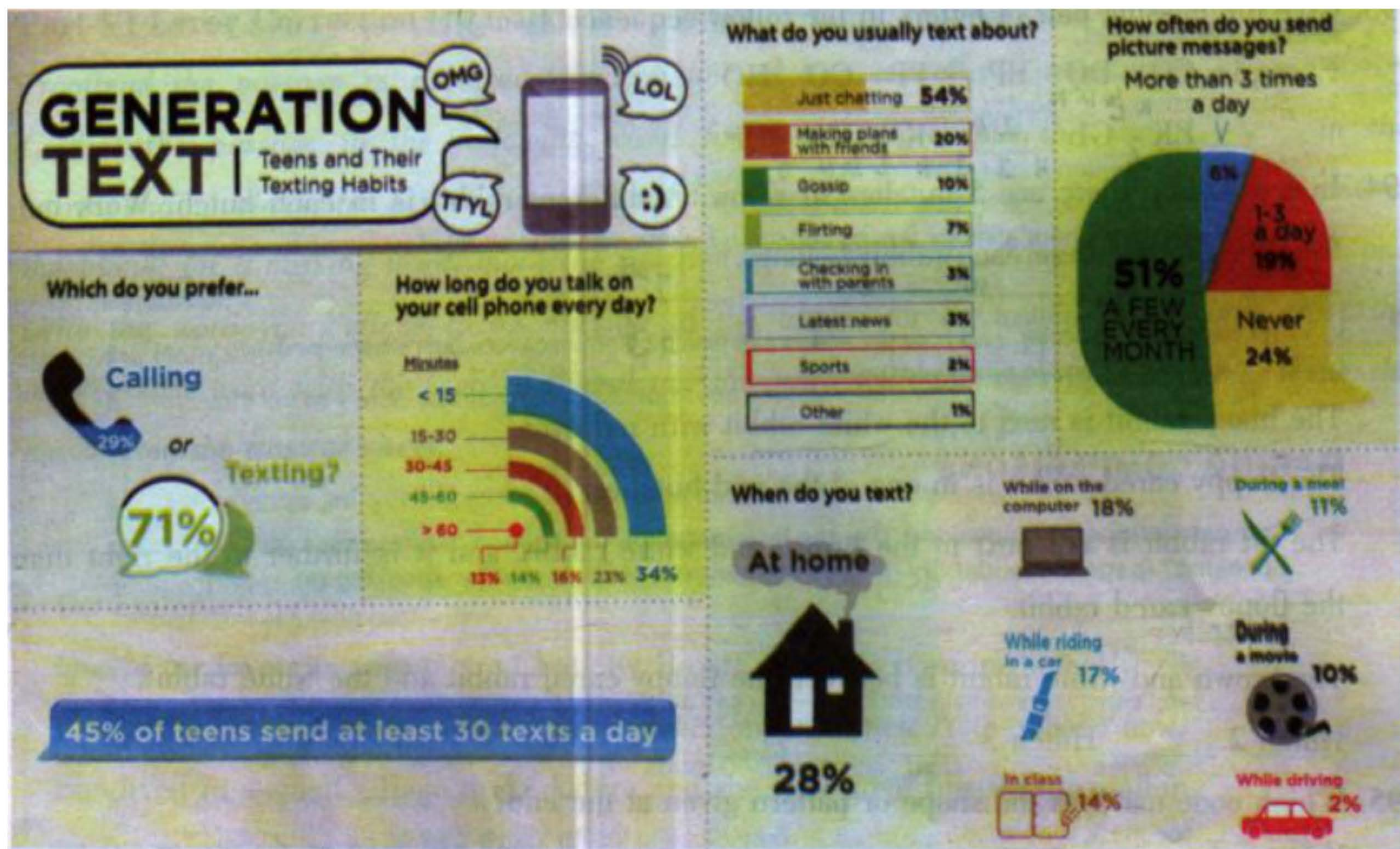
S	E	R	V	E	G	B	E	A	T
P	I	B	S	S	C	O	T	P	B
R	K	M	M	P	H	I	O	O	U
I	X	A	M	R	O	L	L	U	P
N	L	R	D	E	P	C	I	R	E
K	B	D	R	A	I	N	Q	Z	E
L	N	H	W	D	G	R	I	L	L
E	Y	E	C	F	M	V	A	P	J

Part VII Writing (30 marks)

I(10 marks)

The figures and the charts below show teen's texting habits in the US. Summarize the information and report the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.

Write at least 100 words on the answer sheet.



II (20marks)

Write on the following topic.

A popular TV host has reportedly invested about \$740, 000 in a project to research, preserve and promote the Human provincial dialect. Chinese TV anchors are required to speak Mandarin as part of their work, but should dialects be allowed on air?

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