

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2017 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's said about the project?

- A. The engineer in charge has a temporary contract.
- B. The time schedule of the project has been set.
- C. The man will attend the project meeting.
- D. The project meeting will be held at 2: 30 p.m.

2. What's the woman's mother's attitude toward part-time jobs?

- A. Neutral.
- B. Positive.
- C. Negative.
- D. Indifferent.

3. What does the woman say about electricity safety?

- A. Electrical appliances are of poor quality.
- B. Power points are overloaded with appliances.
- C. People repair electrical appliances by themselves.
- D. Mobile phones are used while their batteries are being charged.

4. How does the man feel about trips in the holiday season?

- A. It is a waste of time.
- B. It is an opportunity to enjoy oneself.
- C. It is a chance to meet different people.
- D. It is a waste of money.

5. Which can't be sent by students themselves to the graduate school?

- A. Recommendation letter.
- B. TOFEL scores.
- C. Application letters.
- D. GRE scores.

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 mark your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to your listening.

6. Companies usually hire people based on their diplomas and GPAs.

7. Pat Hayes is applying for a job at the textile printer Fabric Images.

8. WorkKeys aims to get a better understanding of applicants' skill levels.

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9. WorkKeys helps increase staff stability and cut training costs.

10. WorkKeys has passed the evaluation of independent research.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.

11. What does the man say will be lost with the disappearance of a language?

- A. A communicative tool. B. A way of thinking. C. A certain expression. D. A specific code.

12. Which language below is mentioned as a dominant one?

- A. Japanese. B. French. C. Mandarin. D. Russian.

13. Which of the following is said to play a part in the disappearance of languages?

- A. International dispute. B. Urbanization. C. Technology. D. Languages' complexity.

14. How can we keep languages alive according to the man?

- A. Record all the languages. B. Develop both the oral and written forms.
C. Popularize the knowledge of their origins. D. Live with them as if they were part of us.

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The survival and disappearance of languages. B. The replacement of old languages by the new ones.
C. Differences among various languages. D. Regional languages now rarely used.

Section C (5marks)

*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. What is the news item about?

- A. A famous rock 'n' roll star. B. The history of rock 'n' roll.
C. A well-known record label. D. The Songwriters Hall of Fame.

17. What may the powerful earthquake cause?

- A. Epidemic. B. Flood. C. Fires. D. Tsunami

18. What do we learn from the news about mumps?

- A. Cases for the disease have reached the highest in 20 years.
B. The disease first occurred in the year 1976.
C. Its symptoms usually begin 16-18 days after infection.
D. Over 50% of people infected with mumps have only mild symptoms.

19. Why are the companies mentioned against the travel ban?

- A. Immigrants make up nearly 38% of their employees.
B. The ban will make it hard for them to hire enough employees.
C. Immigrants are an important source of innovation for them.
D. The ban will prevent them from hiring cheaper labor.

20. Why are anti-anxiety drugs criticized?

- A. They are useless to overcome anxiety. B. They neglect people's actual anxiety.
C. They only have short-term effect. D. They have severe side effects.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read only **once**. After each passage, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Dictation

*Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear.*

Within the national group, our prejudices tend to be very mixed and, because they operate mainly on an unconscious level, not easily recognizable. We can be natives of great cities and still find a town dialect less pleasant than a country one. And yet, hearing (21) _____ and quaintness in a Dorset or Devon twang, we can also despise it, because we associate it with (22) _____ or backwardness. The ugly tones of Manchester or Birmingham will, because of their great civic associations, be at the same time somehow admirable. The whole business of ugliness and beauty works strangely. A BBC announcer says "pay day"; a Cockney says "pie die". The former is thought to be beautiful, the latter ugly, and yet the announcer can use the Cockney sounds in a statement like "Eat that pie and you will die" without anybody's face (23) _____. In fact, terms like "ugly" and "beautiful" cannot really apply to languages at all. Poets can make beautiful patterns out of words, but there are no standards we can use to (24) _____ aesthetic judgments on the words themselves. We all have our pet hates and loves among words, but these always have to be referred to associations. We have to watch associations carefully, remembering that language is a public, not a private, medium, and that questions of word-hatred and word-love had best be (25) _____ very coldly and rationally.

Summary

*Listen to the passage. For questions 26—30, complete the notes using **no more than three** words for each blank.*

A British psychologist verifies that (26) are not born with talents. Excellence comes mainly from (27).

Favored by academics all over the world, the theory means a lot to teachers and parents. However, studies indicate that excellent people show few early signs of promise (28) parental encouragement. All of them devoted themselves to serious training. Those exceptionally talented required (29) of instruction and practice. Opponents believe practice and other factors are not enough to explain (30).

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (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.*

31. In the United Kingdom, ministers are appointed by the Queen _____ the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

- A. on B. in C. from D. to

32. My mother always says that _____ upright man should be honest and fair.

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

33. With the constitutional court unanimously upholding the bill to impeach Park Geun-hye, she became the first South Korean leader to be _____ through impeachment.

- A. ousted B. exiled C. abandoned D. excluded

34.As the show Readers has been well received, _____more than 200 people were pictured lining up outside the Shanghai Library, a library equipped with professional recording devices, on March 4, to read aloud their favorite poems, essays and books.

- A.a chunk of B.a deal of C.a throng of D.a row of

35.Anglo-Saxon literature, _____, the Old English literature, is almost exclusively a verse literature in oral form, whose creators for the most part are unknown.

- A.that is B.in the first place C.to start with D.most important of all

36.Health experts point out that a budget-crunched public school loses a lot when it _____PE classes.

- A.cuts in B.cuts into C.cuts out for D.cuts back on

37.Some of the words and sounds used by Celts, the natives of Great Britain, were later_____the English language.

- A.accessed to B.conformed to C.assimilated into D.inhaled into

38.If suitable texts are_____they ma ha to be scripted and record by the teacher, which_____the ease of preparation.

- A.available; gives rise to B.available; sets off
C.unavailable; brings out D.unavailable; detracts from

39._____, a combination of government regulation, citizen demands, and industry self-regulation will continue to shape what marketers do.

- A.For the time B.The time being C.For the time being D.As for the time being

40.So sudden_____that most residents at the foot of the mountain had no time to escape.

- A.the volcanic eruption was B.was the volcanic eruption
C.the volcanic eruption is D.is the volcanic eruption

41.A person with high language aptitude can learn more quickly and easily than a person with low language aptitude, _____.

- A.all other factors to be equal B.if all other factors to be equal
C.all other factors being equal D.if all other factors being equal

42.Our literature teacher Mark is gaining more popularity on the Internet, who is, _____, a walking dictionary.

- A.as it to be B.as it is C.as it was D.as it were

43.—Hello, this is the admissions office.Can I help you?

—Hi.I'm calling about your continuing education program.I want to become certified in computer programming_____.

—Yes, we offer both night and weekend courses in a number of different subjects.

- A.I'd like some information of full-time courses.
B.Do you offer any part-time courses for adult further education?
C.Could you introduce some art courses for starters?
D.How much do you charge for computer courses?

44.—John hasn't turned up and Stefan is ill. _____

—I'm afraid not. We're very short-staffed at the moment.

—Can you ask the shift supervisor to ask one of his team to do some overtime? Perhaps Tom can stand in for an hour or two until we find a replacement.

A. What's wrong with them?

B. Is he coming tomorrow?

C. Do we have anyone on stand-by?

D. Have they passed the exam?

45.—How did the Forbidden City get this name?

—Well, in the feudal society, emperors had supreme power, _____

—You mean the whole palace?

—Yes. The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. The southern section for the emperor to exercise his power over the nation, and the northern part for his royal family.

A. so his residence was certainly a forbidden palace.

B. thus his palace was definitely a product of wisdom.

C. and that's why he is called the emperor.

D. and the Forbidden City is the peak of Chinese traditional architecture.

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 London's most beautiful gardens is being transformed into the ancient Silk Road this winter to celebrate Chinese New Year. The 65-acre 18-century Chiswick House Gardens plays host (46)_____ the second annual Magic Lantern Festival, with over 50 illuminated installations, 1,500 lanterns and 60,000 light bulbs.

Celebrating the Chinese New Year of The Rooster, this year's (47) the _____ is "Explore The Silk Road", a route that saw China trading its precious silk and other commodities with a huge transcontinental network during the Han Dynasty. It includes a 15-meter illuminated sculpture of the Houses of Parliament, an (48)_____ (art) replica of the ship that Chinese Admiral Zheng used on his trade explorations and an ambitious, lantern adventure across the Silk Road, through Europe, Asia, Arabia, Egypt, Persia, India and Ancient China.

The 3D lantern experience enjoyed a sold-out run last year with a host of awards and 110,000 visitors. With spring still not quite on the(49) hor_____, this is the perfect way to enjoy winter and get out of the house with the family, says David Lee of Weli Creative, who dreamt up the festival with Ian Xiang.

"Beautiful Chiswick House Gardens is the perfect backdrop for the Lantern Festival", says David."It provides a stunning location and canvas for these magnificent, illuminated lantern sculptures,(50)_____ leaves visitors of all ages (51)_____(delight) and hungry to share pictures with friends."

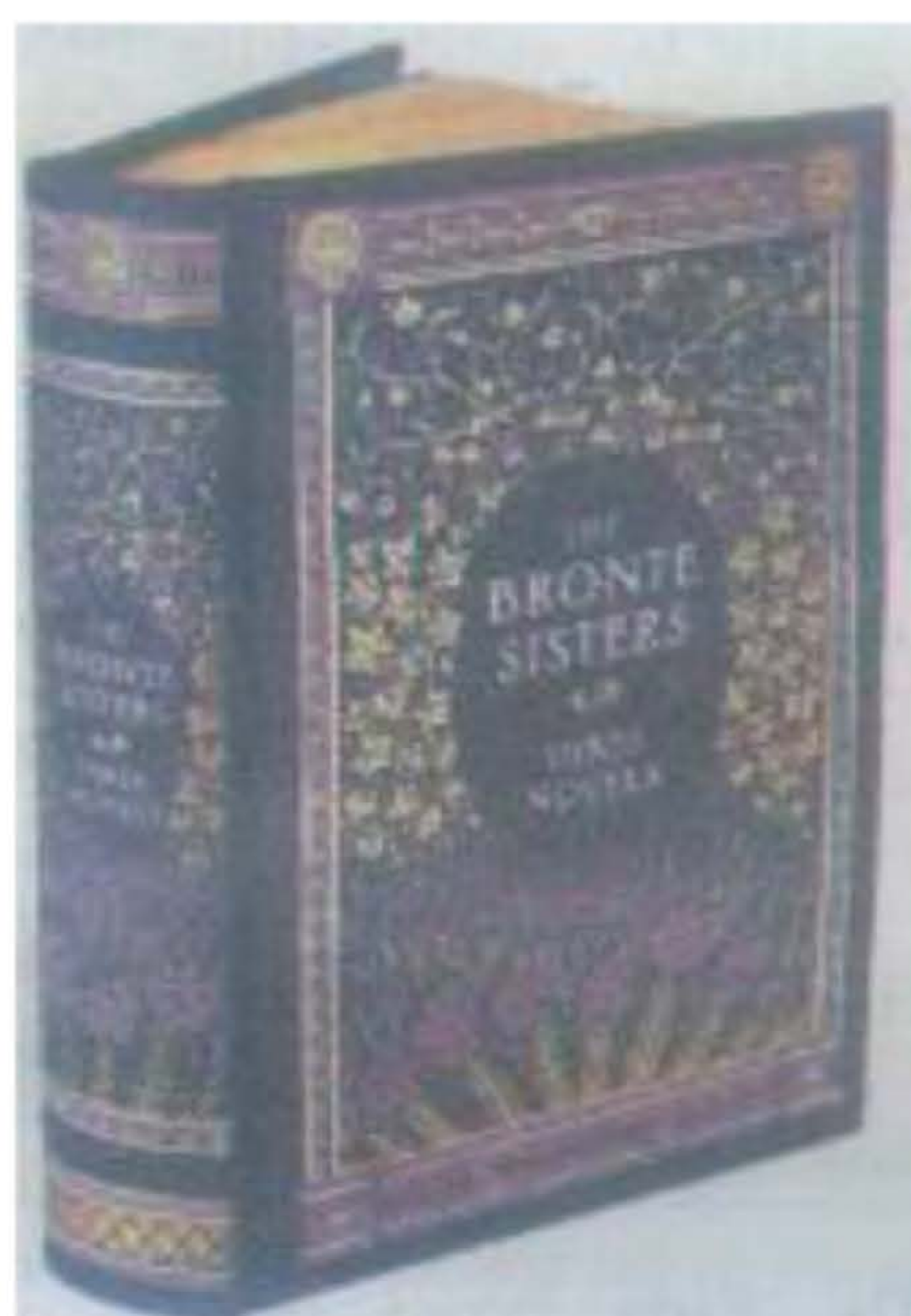
In China, artists have been making artworks for more than 2,000 years, with designs becoming bigger and more ambitious with each (52)_____(pass) celebration. London is no different. This year has even more in store for visitors, including(53) vir_____reality headsets that allow visitors to imagine they are running with dinosaurs and a synthetic ice rink.

As well as Ancient Egypt's (54) exo_____ pyramids, sphinx and camels, India, Persia and Ancient Rome will also be up in lights, with a re-imagining of The Colosseum and a giant fire rooster proudly (55)_____(crow) at the end of winter. As guests enjoy more than 75 minutes on their cultural adventure, they can sample a range of international street food, hot tipples and unique gifts to remember the experience.

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)



The mid-and-late 19th century is generally known as the Victorian age, controlled by the rule of Queen Victoria. This is a period of dramatic change that led England to the summit of development as a powerful nation. The rising bourgeoisie were getting political importance as well as wealth. England became the world's workshop and London the world's bank. London became the center of Western civilization. Literacy increased as the masses started to be educated and started to think for themselves. This stage has got ready for the coming of the Golden Age of the English novel.

The Early Period of Victorian Age

With the rapid economic development, the early years of the Victorian age was a stage of serious social problem. Social issues especially about industrialization and urbanization were reflected and dealt with mostly in literature.

English critical realism of the 19th century flourished in the forties which described with much vividness and great artistic skill and criticized the capitalist system.

The greatest of the entire Victorian age was Charles Dickens. *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*, which were written by the Bronte Sisters, emerged in 1847 as women novels. *Jane Eyre* represents women's fights for their equal rights and independence. *Wuthering Heights* caught the emotional needs of human beings in a time of rapid industrialization. William Makepeace Thackeray is best known for his *Vanity Fair*. While Dickens criticized the inhuman social institutions and the corrupted government in a direct way, Thackeray leveled his criticism at the moral standard that made up the money-minded society.

The Mid-Victorian Age

The Mid-Victorian Age was a stage of economic development. The English critical realists not only gave a satirical portrayal of the bourgeoisie and the ruling classes, but also showed sympathy for the common people. There is a great deal of the use of humor and satire in the English realistic novels, which is marked by intensifying pessimism. *David Copperfield*(1849—1850) is most autobiographical of all Dickens' works. *The Great Expectations* of Dickens is the greatest and most sophisticated novel which is written in a semi-autobiographical style about a young man who learns through rise and fall to discard his own snobbishness. *Hard Times* (1854) has an ironic title, as the main characters are rich factory owners and it is just their workers who have to suffer the "hard times".

The Late Victorian Age

The Late Victorian Age was not a simple development of mid-Victorian confidence and prosperity. The establishment of the British Empire was claimed when Queen Victoria became Empress of India in 1876, but a sharp decline had already come in the beginning from the 1870s.

The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed not only the decline of the British Empire but also the breakdown of Victorian value standards. Thomas Hardy was the main novelist of this period, and his novels show readers the losing struggle of individuals against the obscure power. But the critical realists did not find a way to eradicate social evils and a good solution to the social contradictions.

Questions 56 to 60

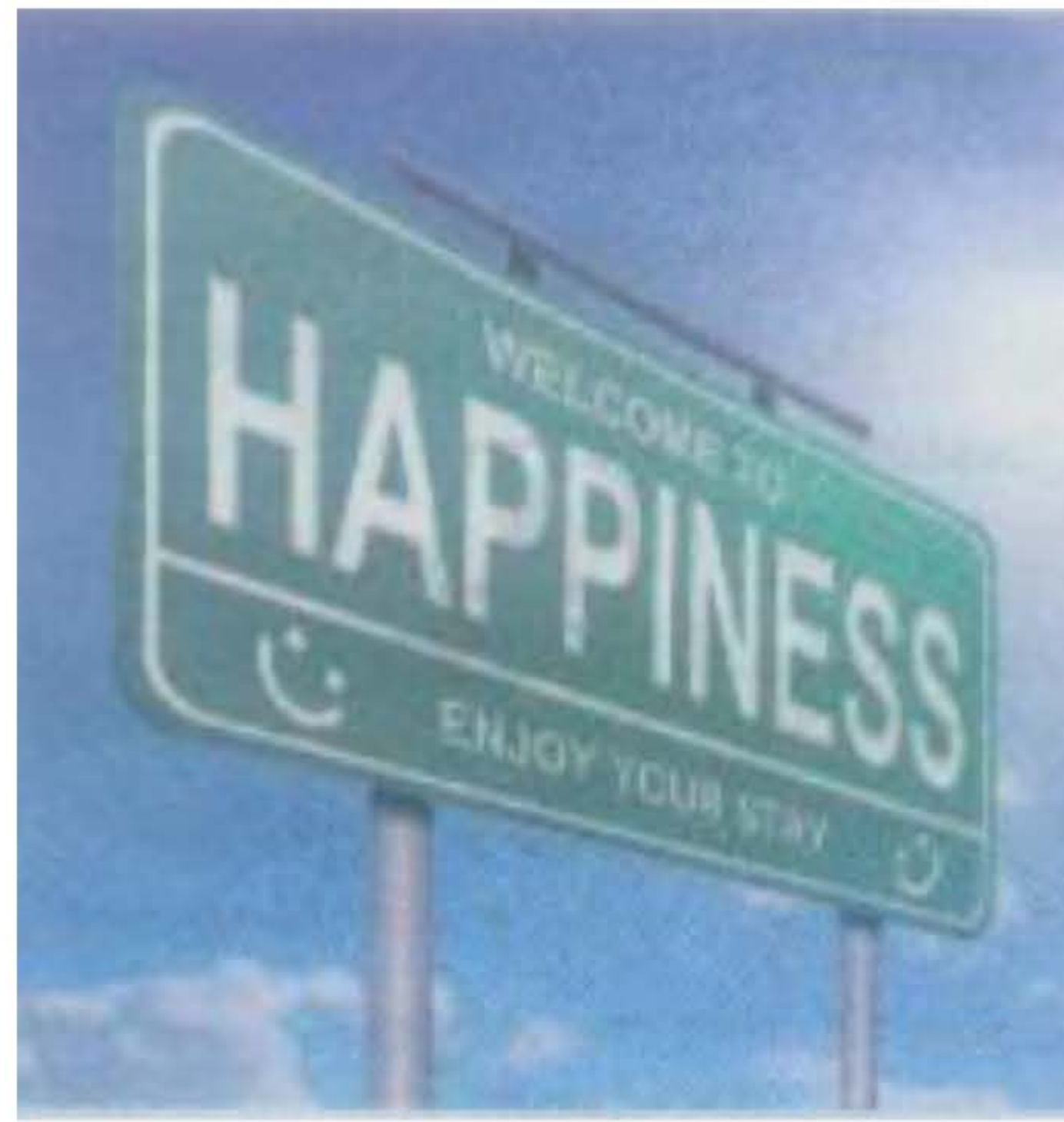
Complete the table using **no more than three** words for each blank.

English Literature of (56)_____	
Historical Background	With England becoming a powerful nation, London turned into the center of Western civilization. More people got educated and literacy increased which led to the appearance of the Golden Age of (57)_____.
The Early Period of Victorian Age	The common themes of literature were about social like (58)_____.The 1840s saw the flourishing of critical realism. Charles Dickens was the main novelist of that period.
The Mid-Victorian Age	(59) _____were extensively used in English realistic novels. With economic development, literature in this period reflected sympathy for the common people, which could be found in many of Dickens works, such as <i>Hard Times</i> .
The Late Victorian Age	With the (60)_____ of the British Empire in the late 19th century, the critical realists struggled to find a solution to the social contradictions. Most novels in this period were about the losing struggle of individuals against the obscure power.

Section B（10 marks）

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Who has it and who doesn't? And how do those of us with less of it get more? It is a riddle that has exercised philosophers ever since Aristotle first identified happiness as the end of all human activity. Wealth and health are thought to be a means to it, but the thing itself always seems to be just beyond our grasp.



After a decade of studying happiness or "subjective well-being", to give it its proper psychological term, Michael Argyle, Emeritus Professor of Psychology at Oxford Brookes University, concludes that the best guarantee of long-term happiness is something called "serious leisure"—a hobby or activity that involves your whole being.

(61)_____ says Argyle. "It's also a highly social activity, which is a very important component of happiness. The point is it doesn't really matter what you do as long as you find the activity challenging and absorbing."

Other experts, like Mihaly Csikszentmihaly, Professor of Psychology at the University of Chicago, concur. He has a similar theory called "flow". This is what a chess player senses at the most intense point in a game. "Flow is a state of loss of self-awareness, brought about by facing challenges with necessary skills," explains Argyle.

Because most people are by nature lazy and undisciplined, the majority find it easier to achieve flow when they are forced to rise to challenges imposed on them from outside, hence the importance of work as a source of happiness. But work can also be a huge source of stress and there seems to be less time than ever for the simple pleasures of life.

(62)_____ Flow, he argues, is all very well for the adrenalin-driven commodities traders of this world, but those of us who don't have a high-powered job in the city may have to look elsewhere for contentment.

(63)_____ he writes in his latest book, *The Social Psychology of Leisure*, "Free time has greatly increased but those who have the greatest increase have not been able to convert it into satisfying forms of leisure."

The best example is TV. Recent studies have shown that Britain is in danger of becoming a nation of couch potatoes and Argyle agrees that because of its essential passivity, TV is one of the activities least likely to produce flow.

(64)_____

One answer is to ask the subjects to write down what they do at each hour of the day, and how it makes them feel. This technique, known as "pleasant activities therapy", was invented by Peter Lewinsohn. The data is fed into a computer which comes up with the activities that tend to produce the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

Professor Argyle's own study of leisure groups put dancing at the top of the contentment charts, which you may or may not see as a happy coincidence given the professor's own passion for hopping about in a kilt.

Next is any other activity that involves contact with people—such as volunteer work, or simply sitting around and relaxing with family and friends—followed by reading, making or fixing things and team sports. Cooking, housework and shopping are all ranked above watching TV.

(65)_____ After all, there are plenty of compulsive-depressive types who work all hours, go skiing every weekend and still end up committing suicide at 35.

"Just as there are happy people, there are unhappy people," he says, answering one of the questions posed at the outset of this article. The difference is that unhappy people look at themselves when things go wrong, but happy people only look at themselves when things go right. The Americans call it the Pollyanna effect—always looking on the bright side."

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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. This is where Professor Argyle's theories come in.
- B. "There really is a problem here."
- C. How can we keep optimistic about the state of our life?
- D. But isn't all this ranking of different leisure activities beside the point?
- E. "It's extremely invigorating and a great source of euphoria."
- F. So what sort of "serious leisure" activities should we be considering if we want a slice of Nirvana?
- G. "Actually lots of people lose their job aspirations."

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



If ideas can symbolize the spirit of an age, then the symbol of the recent applied linguistic age is undoubtedly "language acquisition". But what does this term mean? What exactly is "language acquisition"? For the moment we may characterize it as the process by which individuals "pick up" a language through exposure to it. There are two immediately obvious sorts of language acquisition. The first is L1 (first language) acquisition, which every normal child manages at an early age. The second is FL (foreign language) acquisition where someone, a child or an adult, picks up a language, for example, while they are living in a target language country.

Chomsky's ideas stimulated the interest in L1 (and, indirectly, FL) acquisition that there has been over the past few decades. For him, L1 acquisition is a conundrum, even a miracle. The big question is: how is it that the very young child, so poorly developed in many areas, is able to learn the rudiments of their native language so quickly and so successfully? Chomsky's answer was that the individual has a machine in the head, an LAD (Language Acquisition Device), that does the job for them.

The words "quickly and successfully" hold the key to one of the main reasons why applied linguists are interested in the acquisition idea. In an important article that appeared in 1968, Newmark and Reibel make the point that L1 acquisition is the quickest and most successful instance of language mastery that we know of. Since this is so, we might do well to study in some detail what is known about the L1 acquisition situation. What does the child do that makes acquisition so quick and successful? How do the adults who talk to the child behave? What assistance do they give to the acquisition process? What are the important aspects of the acquisition environment? Notice that though one of these questions is about the "organism", the others are about the "environment". This indicates that we are prepared to consider a role for the latter beyond that suggested by Chomsky.

The applied linguist Stephen Krashen is one of those largely responsible for interest in foreign language acquisition. In fact he argues that there are two quite distinct ways of mastering an FL, and he calls these

acquisitions and learning. Acquisition first: he describes this process as a "natural", subconscious one, where there is no "conscious focusing on linguistic forms"(of the sort that you find in most classrooms). It is what we have already informally called the process of "picking up" a language, just as you do if you go and live in the target language environment. Indeed Krashen says that the minimal condition for acquisition to occur is "participation in natural communication situations".

Learning, on the other hand, is a conscious process, and it usually takes place in the language classroom. For Krashen it is particularly marked by two characteristics. Firstly, there is error correction. When learners make mistakes, it is normal for the classroom teacher to draw explicit attention to them, and to correct the errors. The second characteristic is what Krashen calls rule isolation. In the language teaching classroom it is normal for a lesson (or part thereof) to focus on one language point. It may be a grammatical item like a particular tense, or a pronunciation point, or some 'rule of use'. The word isolation indicates that in this procedure language points are dealt with one by one.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. How do people usually pick up a language?
67. According to Chomsky, what enables a very young child to learn the mother tongue quickly and successfully?
68. What do New mark and Reibel say about L1 acquisition?
69. What is the main distinction between language acquisition and language learning?
70. What are the two characteristics of learning according to Stephen Krashen?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Most works of art are kept indoors, in a gallery, private home, office building, or museum. One category of artwork, fashioned to be on display outdoors, defies such cloistering. It is known as public art, and it is meant to be viewed easily by any passer-by. By definition, public art shapes the environment of a community. In recent decades, most supporters of public art have advocated a two-way relationship, in which the people of a community should shape public art as well.



North America provides excellent examples of the ways in which ethnicity shapes the impulse to create public art. Multiple and overlapping waves of immigration into the United States and Canada have ensured that any truly local art movement will draw subjects and styles from many traditions. The best of such art expresses what a given ethnic group has experienced in North America, not merely what their ancestors experienced in "the old country".

California's Chicanos—descendants of immigrants from Mexico—have led the way in making public art that depicts an ethnic community's interests. A critical aspect of this was the struggle by a predominantly Chicano labor union, the United Farm Workers(UFW), for better working conditions in California during the 1960s. To

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support the UFW's efforts, highly accomplished Chicano artists in Los Angeles, in Sacramento, and elsewhere, placed posters, murals, and other politically charged works in public spaces. They drew attention as much for their beauty as for their message. After the UFW issue faded, the demand persisted for public art in the styles pioneered during the campaign. The complex murals that adorn sides of buildings throughout central and southern California, featuring elements of indigenous Mexican cultures mixed with scenes and symbols from Mexican-American life, carry the expression forward.

The Mural Arts Program(MAP) in Philadelphia has supported some of the most ambitious community-based public art in North America. In 1984, the MAP was launched as part of a campaign to fight a plague of graffiti in the city. In a novel approach to the problem, young people caught spraying graffiti on structures in Philadelphia were directed to MAP to work under professional muralists and produce murals that beautified neighborhoods rather than graffiti that defaced them. The MAP has since left its graffiti-busting past behind and has become an outlet for community expression.

Public sculptures in many North American cities express traditional and modern aspects of American-Indian life. For example, Marvin Oliver, whose ancestors include members of the Quinault Indian Nation in the Pacific Northwest, has fashioned several large public works. His *Eagle Bearing Wealth* is an eight-foot tall column of Douglas fir carved and painted to resemble a totem pole traditional among Indians of the Northwest Coast. It stands on the campus of North Seattle Community College in Seattle, Washington.

Countless other ethnic groups have left, and are leaving, their marks on North American public art. The stonemason TorkjellLandsverk erected beautifully textured ornamental walls and monuments in Iowa and Minnesota during the late 19th century and early 20th. While a modern eye might skip over them as just more examples of stodgy, old fixtures expressing little, they are anything but boring. Their rough-hewn character skillfully reflects an aesthetic appreciation for hard-to-tame nature among Norwegian-Americans in the Upper Midwest.

Questions 71 to 75

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

Different from most works of art, public art is usually on display outdoors. Public art shapes (71)_____ of a community and is also shaped by the people of a community. North America provides excellent examples of public art. The UFW's efforts in demanding better(72)_____ were expressed in the form of public art like posters, murals, and politically charged works. The MAP in Philadelphia made young people who (73) _____ produce murals that beautified neighborhoods. Traditional and modern American-Indian life is shown in (74)_____, such as Marvin Oliver's *Eagle Bearing Wealth* standing on the campus of North Seattle Community College. Different (75) _____ have left and are leaving their works on North American public art like TorkjellLandsverk's ornamental walls and monuments in Iowa and Minnesota.

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. Plenty of drivers complain about rush hour traffic, but some have more to complain about than others. Bangkok has the worst evening rush hour traffic in the world for a second consecutive year, according to a GPS manufacturer. Traffic expert Nick Cohn said that Thailand—and many other big cities at the top of the congestion ranking—have become victims of their own success. Growing economies and surging populations translate into more traffic and commuters. Mexico City, with the second worst evening rush hour traffic, has an extensive subway system but it doesn't extend out to where all the population growth is happening.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

英国的小学教师们正在尝试在课堂上使用随身摄像头，记录表现差的孩子们的行为。77.英格兰至少有两家学校已经引进了这种设备进行持续录像，这已经得到了当地教育部门的同意（with the consent of）。《泰晤士报》报道说，这种摄像头装在教师的衣服上，可以一直录像，但只有按下录像按钮时，才会保存

下加密影像。78.老师被建议在课堂上出事时打开摄像头，以处理“不间断的小打小闹”（low-level disruption），但在打开摄像头前必须告知大家（give notice）。警察、停车管理员、一些医务人员、以及护送巡查员已经使用了这种技术。79.家长也会得到这些影像资料（footage），以便他们能了解孩子们的行为（share with）。周三发布的一份调查询问了老师们的意见，结果发现，超过三分之一的受访者愿意在课堂中使用随身摄像头，很多老师希望这种技术能帮助纠正孩子们的不良行为。80.这项泰晤士报发起的调查显示，超过十分之一的受访者认为，随身摄像头（bodycam）早晚会在英国学校强制使用（mandatory）。81.在表态支持使用的 37.7%的人中（in favor），约有 31.6%的人说是出于对师生的安全考虑。受访者不愿意使用这种技术的原因有，担心个人和孩子的隐私，感到被监视，以及可能被管理者滥用。英国教育部的一位女发言人说，是否试行使用摄像头“要由学校决定”。

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 A 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>

Some scientists think that parents make too big fuss about hygiene, and that daily	82. _____
contact with bacteria and viruses can be good for youngster. A recent study conducted	83. _____
by the University Children's Hospital in Munich showed that children who had	
at least two mild virus infections before their first birthday were only the half as	84. _____
likely to be diagnosed with asthma or allergies when they were seven, compare with	85. _____
children who had been ill only once or not at all. This finding supports the hypothesis	86. _____
that today's ultra-clean lifestyle is the reason of an increase in allergies in the general	87. _____
population in developed countries. It is possible, although this is not yet establish,	88. _____
which contact with the bacteria is needed for cells in human immune systems to	89. _____
develop correct. So parents should not overreact if their children get muddy or	90. _____
dirt sometimes when playing outside.	91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Select two words that are synonyms, plus an antonym of these two synonyms, from the list of words below.

choke, force, thrive, toil, wither, burgeon, strive

93.Change the position of four words only in the sentence below in order for it to make complete sense.

Soil rises from the material of the maple tree in the form of crude sap, a solution of sap that is absorbed from root.

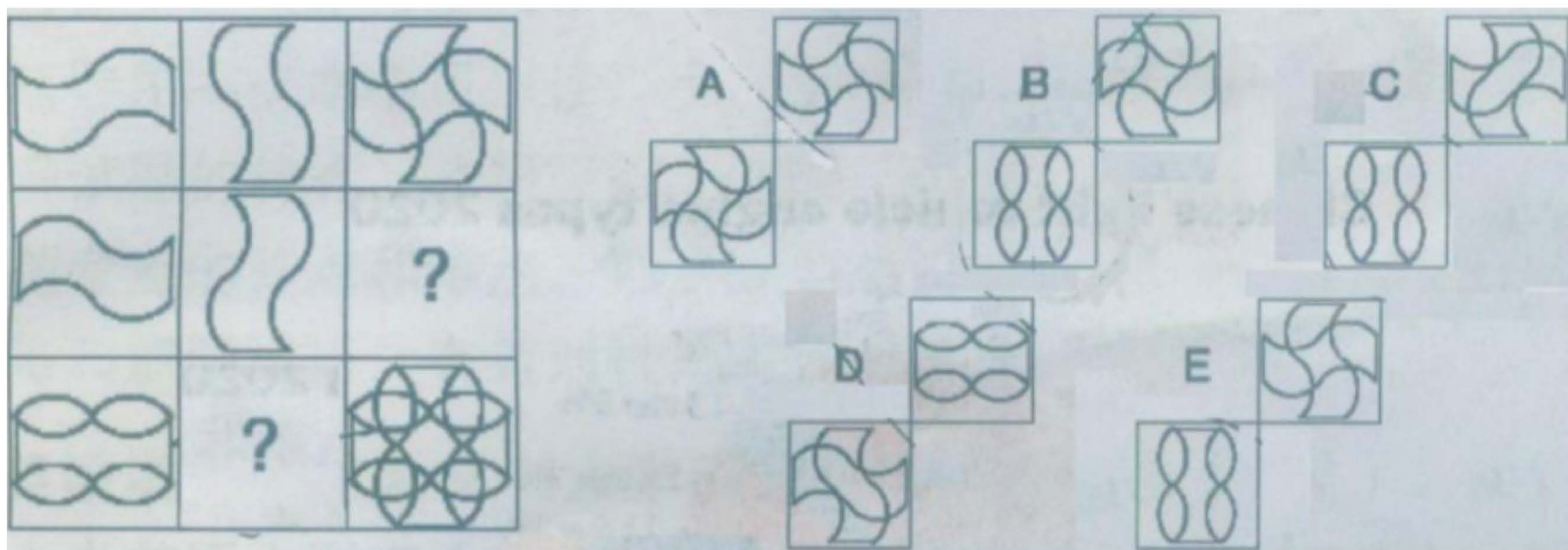
94.Which two numbers should replace the question marks below?

19, 20, 21, ? , 2, 26, 28, 32, 33, 40

95.Answer the question below.

What tree is always very sad?

96.Which two squares are missing ?

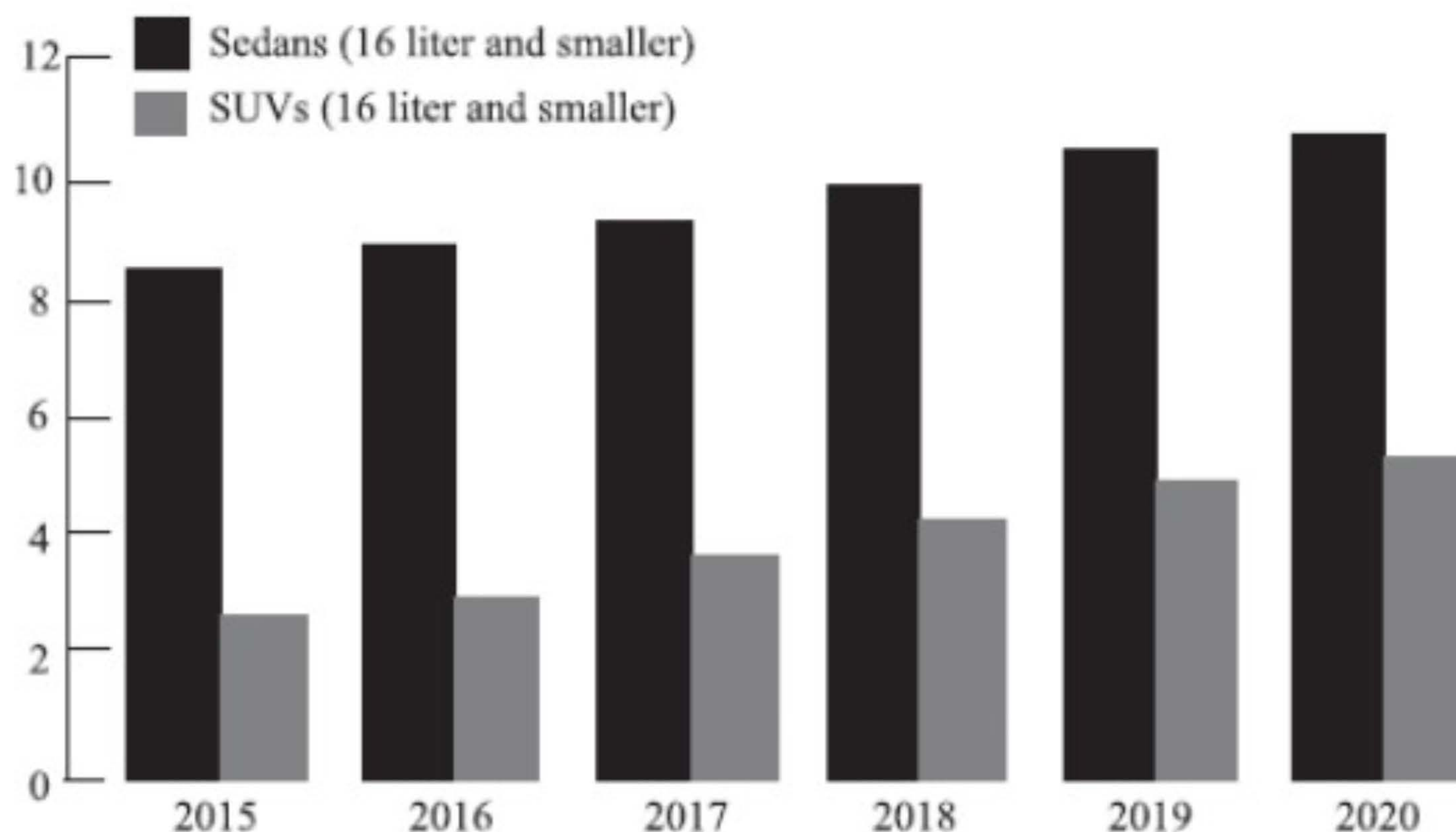


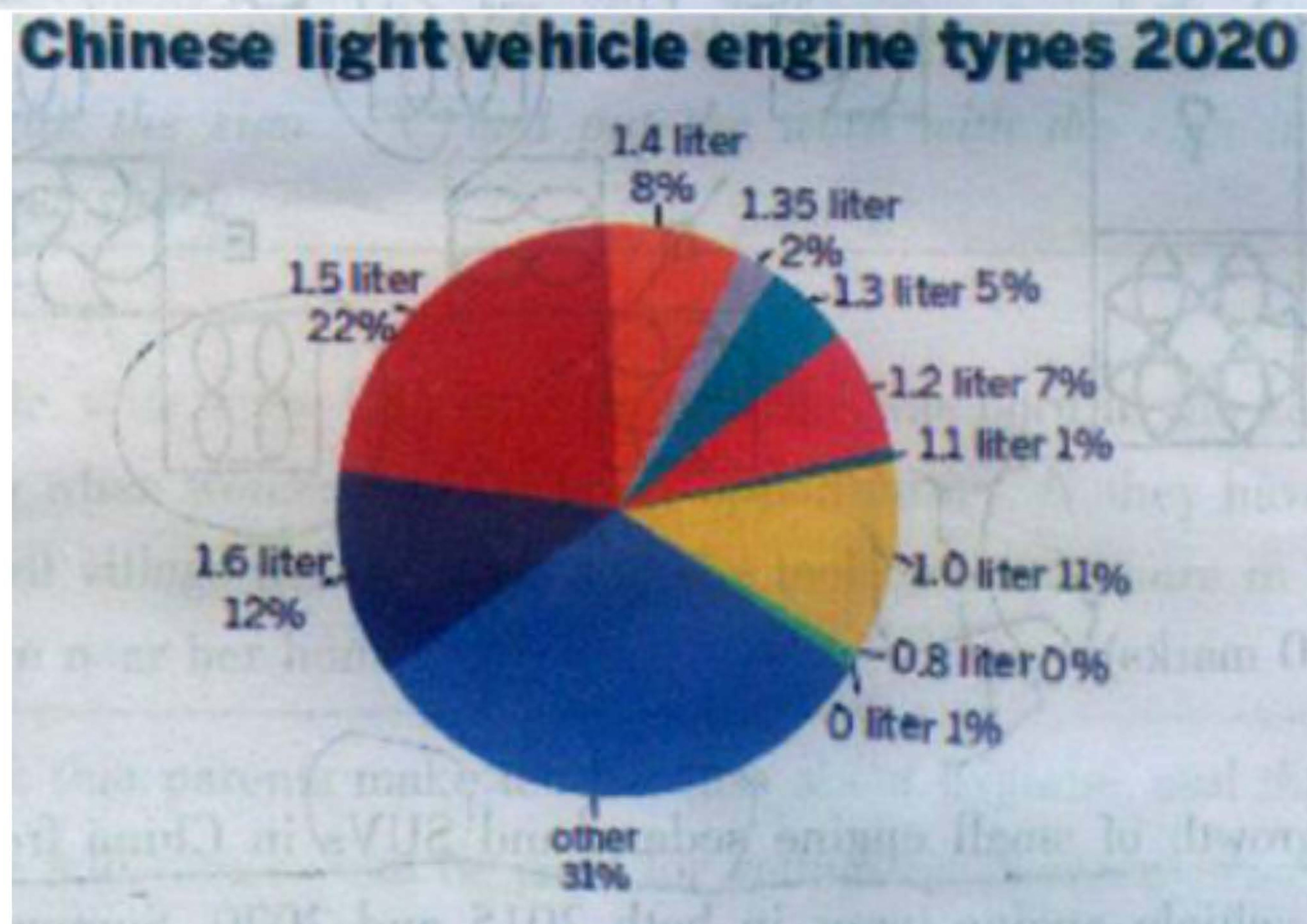
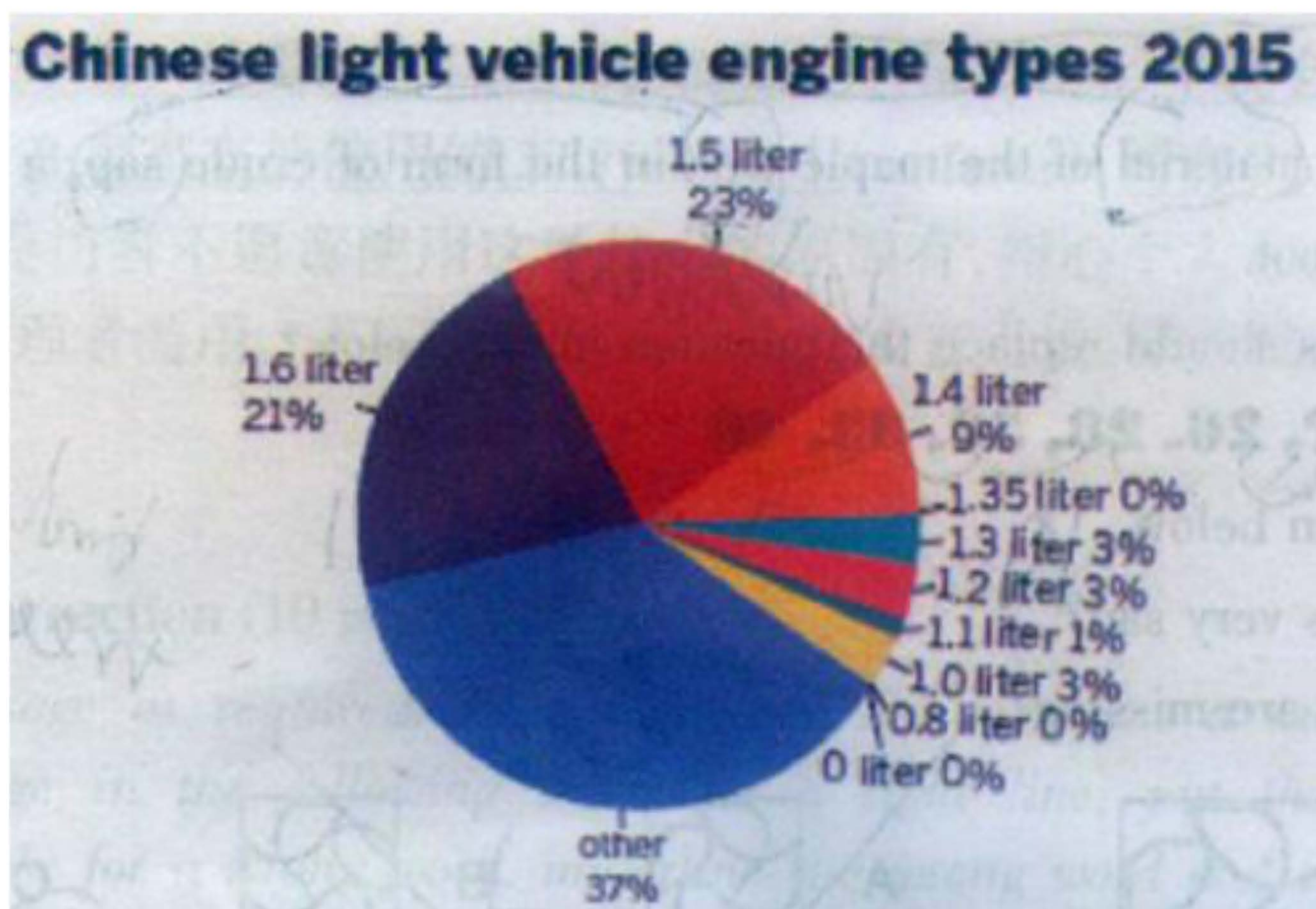
Part VII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The charts show the growth of small engine sedans and SUVs in China from 2015 to 2020 as well as Chinese light vehicle engine types in both 2015 and 2020. Summarize the information and report the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.

GROWTH OF SMALL ENGINE SEDANS
AND SUVs IN CHINA unit:billon





Source: IHS Automotive

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

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

It's while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of great whole of life dawn on you.

— P.Brooks

Read the above sentence. How do you understand it? Write an essay of **no less than 160** words on the **answer sheet** to express your personal views.