

2018 年全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类初赛试题

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, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read 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 center.*

1. A. She thought the dinner was at another time.
B. She forgot about the plan she made for the dinner.
C. She needs more time to prepare the dinner.
D. She won't be able to go to the dinner.
2. A. The chemistry lab.
B. The physics lab.
C. The language lab.
D. The chemistry and physics lab.
3. A. At 3 a.m.
B. At 3 p.m.
C. At 7 am.
D. At 7 p.m.
4. A. He'll go to see a movie.
B. He'll go shopping.
C. He'll send a message.
D. He'll do math homework.
5. A. Thirty-six dollars.
B. Thirty-six pounds.
C. Twenty-six dollars.
D. Twenty-six pounds.

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 make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the center.*

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, mark each statement as either True (T) or False (F) according to your listening.

6. Versacci, Calvin Klein and Vivienne Westwood designed the clothes.
7. The woman will wear the fashionable dress to her office.
8. The man thinks that the designers' works are practical.
9. The woman thinks fashion shows are held for advertising.
10. The woman is going to buy some fashion clothes.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to what you hear.

- 11.What does the woman mean by "give you a buzz"?
- A.Talk to you in a low noise.
B.Give you a phone call.
C.Give you a warning.
D.Talk to you seriously.

12. What did the man say about his job in the first week?
- A. It was too difficult for him. B. It was not really worth doing.
C. It took too much of his time. D. It required computer knowledge.
13. Why did Chris want to receive some training?
- A. To improve her job performance. B. To obtain a college degree.
C. To secure a better job. D. To enjoy better health.
14. What course did the man suggest to Chris?
- A. An economics course. B. An accounting course.
C. A computer course. D. A business course.
15. What does the man mean by saying “you'll get the hang of it”?
- A. You'll know all the details. B. You'll be able to get the job.
C. You'll find out its secret. D. You'll learn how to do it.

Section C

*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 center.*

16. How many users of shared bikes did China have in 2016?
- A. 100 million. B. 200 million. C. 18.9 million. D. 19.8 million.
17. What is said to be endangering the human food chain?
- A. Predatory birds. B. Invasive plants. C. Global warming. D. Plastic pollution.
18. What has China built according to the news item?
- A. The Internet Plus. B. The world's largest broadband network.
C. Many new business models. D. Powerful information infrastructure.
19. In which country is Mickey Mouse called Topolino?
- A. Italy. B. Japan. C. Latin America. D. Portugal.
20. For what newspaper did he write columns?
- A. The Observer. B. The Sunday Times C. BBC's Newsnight. D. Panorama Programmes.

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 **thirty-second** pause. During the pause, write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Dictation

Listen to the passage. For question 21—25, fill in the blanks with the exact words and phrases you hear.

What is art? People in the past always thought they knew what art was. Today, however, art is harder to (21) _____. Art in this century is far more complex, for several different reasons. People (22) _____ to the art of many times and cultures. Much of modern art is difficult to classify. And to further complicate

things, we now have works of art created in media (23) _____ a few decades ago, including electronic images that may disappear within moments of their creation. It's no wonder that people are asking what (24) _____ art is and isn't and how we can tell the difference. Like many other modern artists, such as Vincent van Gogh, Edvard Munch, and Jean Dubuffet Salvador Dali was interested in the (25) _____ between madness and creativity.

Summary

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

Webquest is the term that has been coined to refer to an educational task that is carried out (26) _____ the Internet. The aim of a webquest is to focus on processing information rather than simply copying it, and thereby to (27) _____ analytic and critical thinking, especially among school-age learners. Typically, learners in groups are set (28) _____ which involves having to evaluate and synthesize information that has been found using the resources of the Internet. They then have to present the results to their peers in the form of an oral, written, or web-based presentation. The webquest concept fits neatly into the framework of both (29) _____ and task-based learning, and so has been adapted for the purposes of second language teaching. The basic model that has been used in first language education can be easily adapted for the purposes of ELT, so long as language-focused stages (30) _____ at strategic points.

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 center.*

31. There's a good antiques market here _____ Sundays.

- A. over B. by C. in D. or

32. I can't _____ with racial prejudice of any form.

- A. put on B. put up C. put down D. put in

33. The thieves _____ the papers all over the room while they were searching for the diamond ring.

- A. spread B. scratched C. scattered D. burned

34. It is from the earliest times _____ humans have studied the world around them with interest.

- A. which B. Where C. that D. how

35. Without a doubt, _____ the key issue in the President's campaign.

- A. taxation is going to be B. is going taxation to be
C. is going to be taxation D. is taxation going to be

36. The spellings of many old English words have been _____ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.

- A. extracted B. preserved C. revised D. improved

37. _____ choose to live in or near metropolitan areas simply because they like the rapid pace of city life.

- A. Large numbers of people B. So large numbers of people to
C. There are large numbers of people D. Large numbers of people who

38. In scientific inquiry, it becomes a matter of duty to expose a _____ hypothesis to every possible kind of examination.

- A. debatable B. well-established C. tentative D. logical

39.The results of the experiments performed by Elizabeth and Rachel were_____in that they not only challenged old assumptions but called the prevailing methodology into question.

- A.predictable B.inconclusive C.impractical D.provocative

40._____down than the telephone rang.

- A.Not until he lay B.No sooner had he lain C.Hardly he had Jain D.Scarcely did he hie

41.According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the_____of maturity.

- A.approach B.achievement C.appearance D.production

12.Well, to continue, _____, there is also research that demonstrates that individuals perform worse, not better, on tasks when other people are there.

- A.as I mentioned earlier B.as is known to all
C.as time passed D.as you can imagine

43.—Hello.You must be Len. I'm Bill, Kate's husband.

—Oh, hello, Bill. Nice to meet you. Thanks for inviting me.

—You're welcome. Kate and I thought it was about time we had a get-together and met each other's work colleagues. Kate tells me_____.

—Yes. I've been there about for only a month. Kate's been very helpful, showing me the ropes.

- A.you've set up a new company B.you're visiting our company
C.you've just joined the company D.you're having a good time in the company

44.—What seems to be the problem?

—Well, actually, it's my son. He's had a fever since Wednesday and he's been throwing up. He's picked up a bit today but he's still under the weather.

—Mm.He could have the bug that's going around.Pop him on the table and I'll_____.

- A.take his temperature B.give him a few pills
C.calm him down a bit D.give him a check up

45.—OK. Here're the departures. What's our flight number again?

—It's MU909.The boarding pass says it leaves from Gate B-12.

—Let's see.MU909, Gate B-12.There it is.Oh, no! The flight's been delayed. It won't leave until 9:19! And_____.

—Nine-nineteen! That's three hours from now! What are we going to do with the three hours?

- A we need to check our baggage B.the gate's been changed to C-9
C.I can't find my boarding pass D.let's go through the security check

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**.

I once asked advertising legend Carl Ally what makes the creative person tick. Ally (46) res_____, "The creative person wants to be a know-it-all. He wants to know about all kinds of things: ancient history, nineteenth century mathematics, current manufacturing techniques, flower arranging, and hog futures. Because he never knows when these ideas might come together to form a new idea. It may happen six minutes (47) la_____ or six years down the road. But he has faith that it will happen." I agree wholeheartedly. Knowledge is the stuff from which new ideas are (48)_____(make). Nonetheless, knowledge alone won't make a person creative. I think that we've all known people (49)_____ knew lots of facts and nothing creative happened. Their knowledge just sat in their crania because they didn't think about what they knew in any new ways. The real key to being creative lies in what you do with your knowledge.



Creative thinking (50) req_____ an attitude that allows you to search for ideas and manipulate your knowledge and experience. With this outlook, you try various approaches, first one, then another, often not getting anywhere. You use crazy, foolish, and impractical ideas as stepping stones to practical new ideas. You break the rules (51) _____ (occasion), and explore for ideas in unusual outside places. In short, by adopting a creative outlook you open yourself up both to new possibilities and to change. A good example of a person who did this is Johann Gutenberg. What Gutenberg did was combine two previously unconnected ideas: the wine press and the coin punch. The purpose of the coin punch was to leave an image on a small area such as a gold coin. The (52) fun_____ of the wine press was, and still is, to apply force over a large area to squeeze the juice out of grapes. One day, Gutenberg, perhaps after he drunk a goblet or two of wine, playfully asked himself, What if I took a bunch of these coin punches and put them under the force of the wine press so hat they (53) _____ (leave) their image on paper? The resulting combination was the printing press and movable type. Navy Admiral Grace Hopper had the task of explaining the meaning of a nanosecond to some nontechnical computer users. A nanosecond is a billionth of a second, and it's the basic (54) ti_____ interval of a supercomputers internal clock. She wondered, "How can I get them to understand the brevity of a nanosecond? Why not look at it (55) _____ a space problem rather than a time problem? I'll just use the distance light travels in one billionth of a second." She pulled out a piece of string 30 centimeters long and told her visitors, "Here is one nanosecond."

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)

"I believe I can build a human liver," proclaims an exhausted Dr. Joseph Vacanti, collapsing into his office chair at Children's Hospital in Boston.



There's something disquieting about hearing a doctor say such a thing. One can't help thinking ghastly monster created by Dr. Frankenstein, with its translucent yellow skin, shriveled face and black misshapen lips.

But Dr. Vacanti is no Dr. Frankenstein. Still in his scrubs, he has just come from the operating room where he performed lifesaving surgery on an infant. His body is spent, but his eyes flash with energy as he talks about his dream, "It has never seemed like science fiction to me," says Vacanti, a professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital. "My professional goal is to solve the problem of vital organ shortage." More than 50,000 Americans are currently in need of organ transplants, and 4,000 of them are likely to die before a donor is located. Vacanti's solution is simple: Instead of replacing a faltering organ with one harvested from someone else, why not take a few healthy cells from the sick person and grow him or her a new one? Such an organ would probably work better, too, since the body is less likely to reject tissue made of its own genetic material.

It sounds too good to be true. But it's beginning to look like it just might work. And if it does, tissue regeneration could revolutionize the practice of medicine.

Apothecaries have experimented with tissue replacement for centuries: As early as the sixth century B. C., Hindu surgeons began using arm skin to repair mangled noses. It wasn't until the late 1970s that John Burke of Massachusetts General Hospital and Ioannis Yannas of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology succeeded in growing skin in a laboratory. Recently, several brands of artificial skin have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of ulcers and severe burns.

Still, as an organized field of inquiry, with an international professional society and a journal to report its progress, the science of tissue engineering has been around for little more than a decade. There is quite a difference between growing a relatively simple organ such as skin and growing a complex one like a liver. For the liver is a congeries of many different types of tissues, all of which work together to accomplish a host of complicated tasks. "When I started trying to do this," says Vacanti, 49, the son of a Nebraska dental surgeon, "a lot of people thought I was crazy. Some still think so."

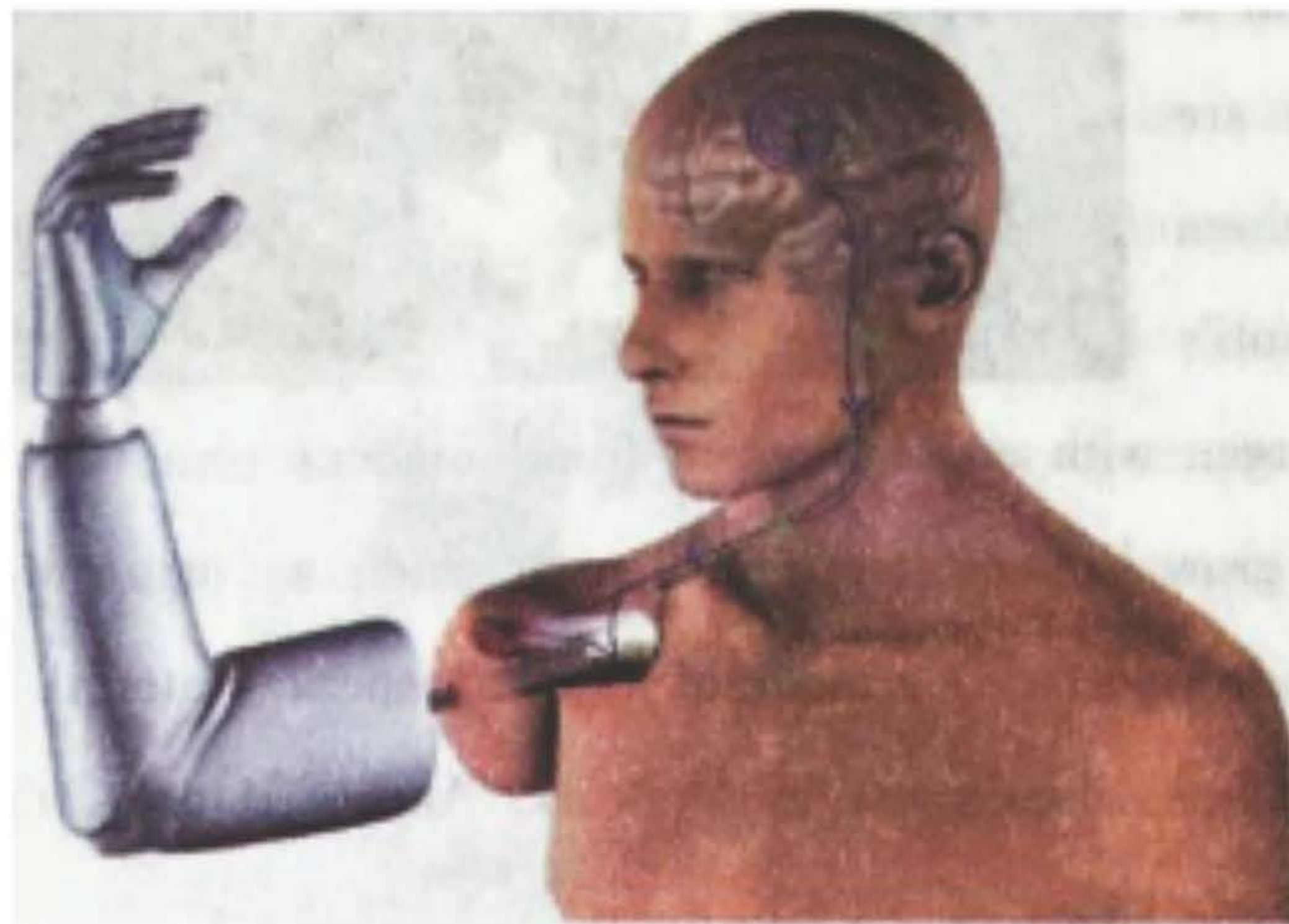
Questions 56 to 60

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

Profile of Dr. Joseph Vacanti	
Name:	Joseph Vacanti
Occupation:	Doctor
City:	(56) _____.
Vacanti is also a professor of (57) _____ at Harvard Medical School.	
The doctors (58 _____) is to solve the problem of vital organ shortage.	
Usually the body is not very likely to reject (59) _____ made of its own genetic material.	
Vacanti's father lives in (60) _____	

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



Technology changes the way people live. This article is about using thought to control machines. Brain-computer interfaces may change what it means to be human.

(61)_____. For William Kochevar, the term is justified. Mr Kochevar is paralysed below the shoulders after a cycling accident, yet has managed to feed himself by his own hand. This remarkable feat is partly thanks to electrodes, implanted in his right arm, which stimulate muscles. But the real magic lies higher up. Mr Kochevar can control his arm using the power of thought. His intention to move is reflected in neural activity in his motor cortex: these signals are detected by implants in his brain and processed into commands to activate the electrodes in his arms.

(62)_____. But brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) like the BrainGate system used by Mr Kochevar provide evidence that mind-control can work. Researchers are able to tell what words and images people have heard and seen from neural activity alone. Information can also be encoded and used to stimulate the brain. Over 300,000 people have cochlear implants, which help them to hear by converting sound into electrical signals and sending them into the brain. Scientists have "injected" data into monkeys, heads, instructing them to perform actions via electrical pulses.

(63)_____. Both America's armed forces and Silicon valley are starting to focus on the brain. Facebook dreams of thought-to-text typing. Kernel, a startup, has \$100m to spend on neurotechnology. Elon Musk has formed a firm called Neuralink; he thinks that, if humanity is to survive the advent of artificial intelligence, it needs an upgrade. Entrepreneurs envisage a world in which people can communicate telepathically, with each other and with machines, or acquire superhuman abilities, such as hearing at very high frequencies.

(64)_____. But well before then, BCIs could open the door to remarkable new applications. Imagine stimulating the visual cortex to help the blind, forging new neural connections in stroke victims or monitoring the brain for signs of depression. By turning the firing of neurons into a resource to be harnessed, BCIs may change the idea of what it means to be human.

(65)_____. The brain is still a foreign country. Scientists know little about how exactly it works, especially when it comes to complex functions like memory formation. Research is more advanced in animals, but experiments on humans are hard. Yet, even today, some parts of the brain, like the motor cortex, are better understood. Nor is complete knowledge always needed. Machine learning can recognize patterns of neural activity, the brain itself gets the hang of controlling BCIs with extraordinary ease. And neurotechnology will reveal more of the brain's secrets.

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. As our Technology Quarterly in this issue explains, the pace of research into BCIs and the scale of its ambition are increasing.
- B. The degree of drought is largely a function of temperature and drainage.
- C. Technologies are often billed as transformative.

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- D. These powers, if they ever materialize, are decades away.
- E. Nintendo is promising there will be 5 to 10 games available for the machine initially.
- F. Clear the technological barrier, and another one looms.
- G. An ability to decode thought in this way may sound like science fiction.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Reading or the enjoyment of books has always been regarded among the charms of a cultured life and is respected and envied by those who rarely give themselves that privilege. This is easy to understand when we compare the difference between the life of a man who does no reading and that of a man who does. The man who does not have the habit of reading is imprisoned in his immediate world, in respect to time and space. His life falls into a set routine; he is limited to contact and conversation with a few friends and acquaintances, and he sees only what happens in his immediate neighborhood. From this prison there is no escape. But the moment he takes up a book, he immediately enters a different world, and if it is a good book, he is immediately put in touch with one of the best talkers of the world. This talker leads him on and carries him into a different country or a different age, or unburdens to him some of his personal regrets, or discusses with him some special line or aspect of life that the reader knows nothing about. An ancient author puts him in communion with a dead spirit of long age, and as he reads along, he begins to imagine what that ancient and what type of person he was. Both Mencius and Ssuma Ch'ien, China's greatest historian, have the same idea. Now to be able to live two hours out of twelve in a different world and take one's thoughts off the claims of the immediate present is, of course, a privilege to be envied by people shut up in their bodily prison. Such a change of environment is really similar to travel in its psychological effect.

But there is more to it than this. The reader is always carried away into a world of thought and reflection. Even if it is a book about physical events, there is a difference between seeing such events in person or living through them, and reading about them in books, for then the events always assume the quality of the spectacle and the reader becomes a detached spectator. The best reading is therefore that which leads us into this contemplative mood, and not that which is merely occupied with the report of events. The tremendous amount of time spent on newspapers I regard as not reading at all, for the average readers of papers are mainly concerned with getting reports about events and happenings without contemplative value.

The best formula for the object of reading, in my opinion, was stated by Huang Shanku, a Sung poet and friend of Su Tungp'o. He said, "A scholar who hasn't read anything for three days feels that his talk has no flavor, and his own face becomes hateful to look at in the mirror." What he means, of course, is that reading gives a man a certain charm and flavor, which is the entire object of reading, and only reading with this object can be called an art. One doesn't read to "improve one's mind," because when one begins to think of improving his mind, all the pleasure of reading is gone. He is the type of person who says to himself, "I must read Shakespeare, and I must read Sophocles, and I must read the entire Five-foot Shelf of Dr. Eliot, so I can become an educated man." I'm sure that man will never become educated. He will force himself one evening to read Shakespeare's Hamlet and come away, as if from a bad dream, with no greater benefit than that he is able to say that he had "read" Hamlet. Anyone who reads a book with a sense of obligation does not understand the art of reading.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. What is envied by those who do not read any books?
67. Who is the famous historian the author mentioned?
68. What does the author say is the best reading?
69. What did Huang Shanku say about reading?
70. According to the author, what kind of person does not understand the art of reading?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 70 to 75 are based on the following passage.



It's handy to have a week—those seven days and seven nights—because it means we can plan what to do on certain days, and have order in our lives. But where did our week come from?

It is thought the idea of a week first came about because the farmers and tradesmen needed a certain amount of time within each month to bring their products to market. Meat, vegetables, and fruit would not stay fresh if there were long periods between market days. Among some west-African tribes, for example, a four-day week was observed, and the word for "week" was the same as that for "market." In Central America, the market week was five days. The ancient Assyrians, who lived in what is now part of northern Iraq, had a market week of six days, and the Incas, who lived in ancient Peru, used a ten-day interval. Before the time of Julius Caesar, the Romans observed an eight-day period between market days.

Scheduled market days may have been where the concept of the week began. But how did the seven-day week develop? Could it be that seven was in some way a magical number? For reasons lost in antiquity, seven has always been a symbol of perfection. There are seven supreme virtues and seven deadly sins. In Japan, there were seven gods of happiness. There are seven hills of Rome. Looking towards the heavens, ancient people also saw seven stars in the constellation Pleiades and seven heavenly bodies other than the "fixed" stars.

These seven heavenly bodies played a large role in the development of the week. They were the sun, the moon, and the five known planets: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Like the sun, all of these objects or bodies appear to move through the zodiac constellation, each at its own speed. These heavenly bodies were believed to control the affairs of people and the world around them, and for that reason the positions and movements of these bodies were carefully studied and recorded. Superstition and magic were powerful influences in early cultures and the ancient art of astrology had its beginnings here. The belief that there were only seven heavenly objects other than the "fixed" stars served to strengthen the belief that seven was a special number.

Another possible reason for the seven-day week goes back nearly 3,000 years when the Babylonians began to use a seven-day week. They based it on the seven-day phases of the moon which held a mystery and magic for them. Actually these phases: from new moon to half-moon, from half-moon to full, from full moon to half, and from half-moon to new—takes just over seven days, but that did not bother the Babylonians.

At some point the Babylonians began observing the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days of each month. These days, called the "sabattu" were considered unlucky days, and everyone was supposed to refrain from certain activities. Eventually the "sabattu" days became rest days.

In 586 B.C. the Babylonians conquered the Jews who adopted the Babylonian customs, including the observance of the "sabattu" days. In time the Jews developed their "Shabbat," or day of rest. By the first century B.C., "Shabbat" was observed by Jews every seventh day. It no longer fell on specific dates of the month as the Babylonian "sabattu" had done, but instead came on any day, as it does today.

Some say the Jews further established the seven-day week when they wrote their story of the beginning of the world. In the Bible they divide time into seven-day periods: God creates the world in six days, and then He rests for a day. These people contend that as the Bible became the most read book, if not the most important book of all time, it influenced other nations to adopt the custom of dividing time into weeks of seven days.

Whatever the reason, slowly in other parts of the world, the seven-day week became part of the calendar. Today the week is probably the most strongly rooted part of our calendar. Long forgotten is the fact that it originated from a superstitious belief in the magic of the number seven.

Questions 71 to 75

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

Throughout history the idea of a week originated from the legend that people needed some time to take their (71) _____ to market, though the amount of time varied from four days to as long as (72) _____. One of the reasons for the seven-day week is that ancient people saw seven stars in (73) _____. Babylonians looked at the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days as (74) _____. What is forgotten is that ancient people believed, superstitiously, that seven in some way was (75) _____.

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. According to a recent survey of corporate executives, over 83 percent of small-to-mid-size businesses in the United States overseas expansion as their top priority. The priority that businesses throughout the world place on global expansion highlights the need for cross-cultural understanding at all levels. Understanding other cultures enables people to demonstrate respect—the foundation of every good, lasting relationship. Plus, it can help avoid miscommunication, which can be both financially and professionally damaging to individuals and organizations.

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**.

77. 当你养了宠物，毫无疑问，你就得去照料一个完全依赖于你的生命。这个生命将生死都交于你，仅凭这点你就会变得更有责任感。你需要随时随地关注它，这也将提升你处理其他任务的能力。 78. 养宠物得法会让人更具责任意识，主人的付出与关爱程度势必反映在其喂养的宠物身上。 养宠物需要倾注大量的时间。79. 养宠物最大的好处之一是让你明白任何生命都是有所需求的。而且这些需求应该被关照。你会更懂养育之道且更富同情心，而这些变化也极有可能反映到你生活的其他方面。 80. 很多了不起的父母同时也很擅于养宠物，这绝非巧合，因为他们懂得体贴关爱其周边的生命。 世间没有永恒之物，无论人还是动物都有生有死，明白这一点非常重要。81. 一生中养过多个宠物的人，能更好地处理各类情感考验，在面对失去的情感时，也会更加坚韧。

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. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Laughter is not the same as humor. Laughter is the physiological response to humor.

Laughter consists with two parts—a set of gestures and the production of a sound. 82. _____

When we laugh, the brain pressures us to conduct both of these activities simultaneously.

When we laugh hearty, changes occur in many parts of the body, even 83. _____

the arm, leg, and trunk muscles. If you want to get specific about it, it works 84. _____

like this: Under certain condition, our bodies perform what the Encyclopedia 85. _____

Britannica describes as "thythmic, vocalized, expiratory, and an involuntary 86. _____

actions"—better know as laughter. Fifteen facial muscles contract and stimulation 87. _____

of the zygomatic major muscle occurs. Meanwhile, a respiratory system is upset 88. _____

by the epiglottis half-closing the larynx, so that air intake occurs regularly, 89. _____

making you gasping. In extreme circumstances, the tear ducts are activated, so that 90. _____

while the mouth is opening and closing and the struggle for oxygen intake

continues, the face becomes moist and often red. The noises that usually company 91. _____

this bizarre behavior range from sedate giggles to boisterous guffaws.

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

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

92.Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word.The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example: A BEZAR is an animal with stripes. ZEBRA

A bee or wasp GNIST is painful. _____.

93.The alphabet has been written out to help you.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Put the letters in the word SPECIAL in alphabetical order.

94.Here are some symbol codes for four words. Match the right code to the word WARY .

BOOT BROW TRAY WARY

? Q+= X55? £+Q= XQ5£

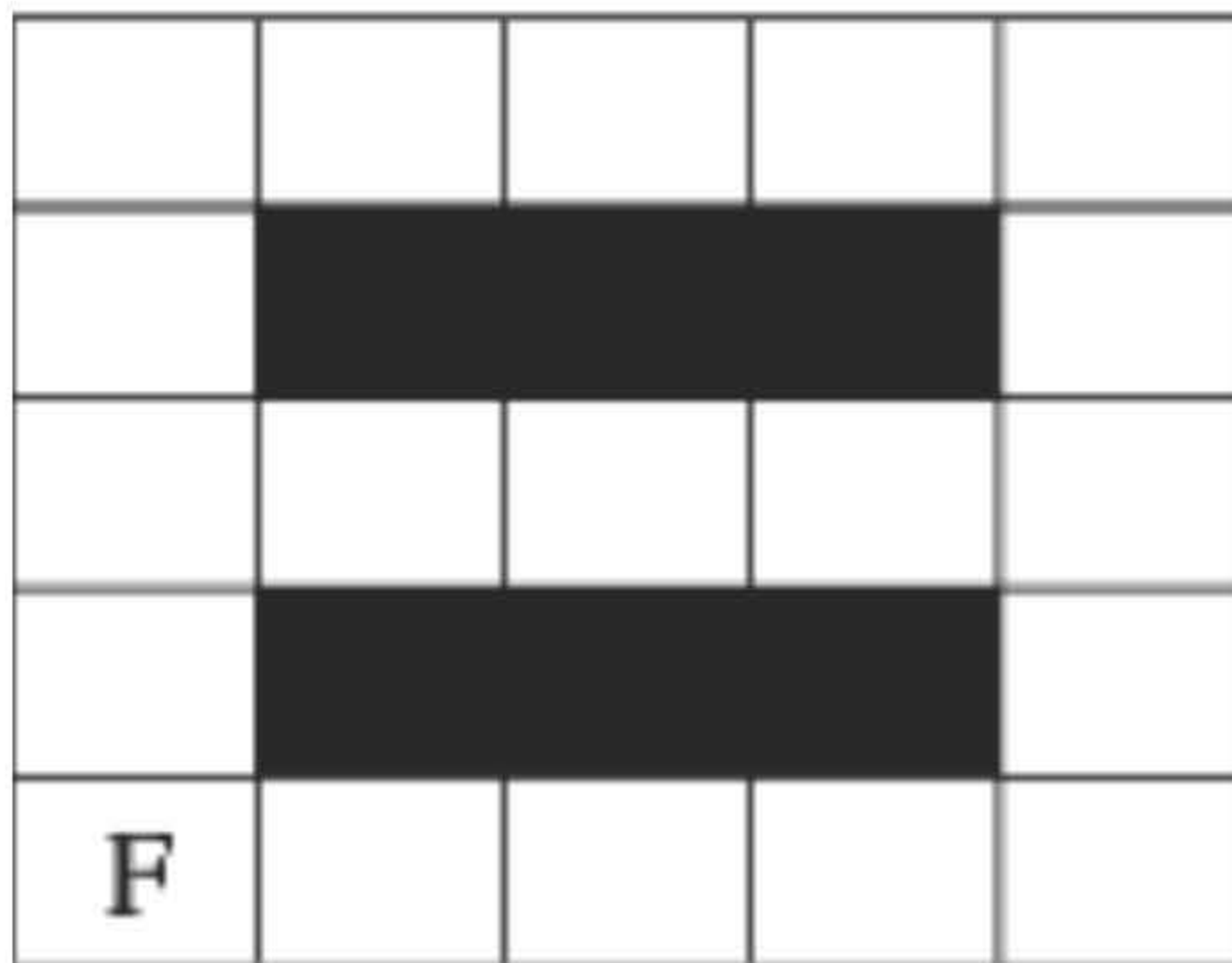
WARY _____.

95.Change the first word into the last word, by changing one letter at a time and making a new, different word in the middle.

PALM_____ CALF

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

SHARD STIFF FIXED SNOWS INDIA



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. Start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on How to Prepare for a Race. Write at least 100 words on the answer sheet.



Section B (20 marks)

98. Write on the following topic.

The National Bureau of Statistics has recently released the latest data on property prices in 70 big and medium-sized cities. The prices of new houses in 11 key cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen, have all fallen slightly since last year. That is to say, housing prices have hopefully been tamed.

Read the above sentences. How do you understand this phenomenon? Write an essay of no less than 160 words or the answer sheet to express your personal views on the issue.