

2019 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 will 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 centre.*

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1.A.Teacher and student. | B.Employer and Employee. | | |
| C.Doctor and patient. | D.Travel agent and customer. | | |
| 2.A.A church. | B.A shop. | C.A museum. | D.A park. |
| 3.A.At 7 a.m. | B.At 7 p.m. | C.At 3 a.m. | D.At 3 p.m. |
| 4.A.\$ 4.30. | B.\$8.60. | C.\$6.40. | D.\$1.40. |
| 5.A.Talking loudly on the telephone. | B.Preparing for an oral examination. | | |
| C. Listening to some loud music. | D.Practicing for a speech contest. | | |

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 centre.*

Conversation One

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

- 6.The student is looking for a job on campus.
- 7.Many jobs in different language labs at the university could be applied for.
- 8.Most of the language lessons are on cassette tapes.
- 9.The working hours would be from 4 p.m.to 6 p.m., five days a week.
- 10.The university welcomes applications from overseas students.

Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C and D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear.*

11. Where could the lady find the man?

A. In the classroom.	B. In the TV lounge.
C.In the departure lounge.	D. In the next room.
12. What was high on the agenda the next day?

A. A math test.	B. A history midterm.	C. A staff meeting.	D. A date with the man.
-----------------	-----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------
13. How many hours had the lady been working before she went to meet her classmate?

A. Two hours.	B. Only one hour.	C. Four hours.	D. Three hours.
---------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------

14. Who did well on the last math test?

- A. Tom. B. Elaine. C. John. D. Elizabeth.

15. What's the meaning of the man's statement "it's already ten thirty"?

- A. The test time was late. B. The test time was early.
C. The phone call time was late. D. The phone call time was early.

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 centre.*

16. What's the range of yuan fluctuation within a trading day?

- A. 115. B. 6.8402. C. 2%. D. Two dollars.

17. What's the gasoline retail price per gallon last year?

- A. 3 cents. B. 7 cents. C. \$2.24. D. \$2.53.

18. What is neglected in internet enterprises?

- A. Security information. B. People's need for privacy.
C. Social networks. D. Commercial profits.

19. Which is one of the four countries Wang Yi visited?

- A. Egypt. B. Tunis. B. Senegal. D. Guinea.

20. What will the per capita income be by 2020?

- A. 1493 dollars. B. 14,930 dollars. C. 1060 dollars. D. 10,600 dollars.

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 question 21—25, fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear.*

China's space industry has taken huge (21) _____ in the past 12 months, culminating in last week's successful landing of (22) _____ on the far side on the moon for the first time in history. Last year not only saw the start of Chang'e 4 (23) _____, but also marked the first time China had launched more rockets into orbit than any other country in a year. China saw 39 orbital launches in 2018, (24) _____ the nation's total space missions in the 1990s. These launches account for one-third of the world's space missions last year—more than the (25) _____ missions of Russia, the European Union and India, which ranked third to fifth in the annual launch list. The second-highest number of launches was 34 by the United States.

Summary

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

There are many forms of fighting bare-fisted. Both wrestling and boxing were probably started in (26) _____ and Rome although modern boxing is believed to have started in England. Other fighting skills were

developed (27) _____ strong enemies. Some people made use of strength and (28) _____ of the enemies to defeat them. It is said that this kind of fighting skill was first introduced to Shaolin Temple in Henan Province in China. After studying and copying the fighting movements of certain animals these people in the temple (29) _____ on the Indian's skill. In each country some changes were made. As a result, there are now lots of different fighting skills and (30) _____ like the Chinese TaijiQuan, the Japanese judo and many others.

Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **five** choices marked **A, B, C, D** and **E**. 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. James Joyce was _____ as the greatest writer of the 20th century.

- A. saluted B. estimated C. scaled D. measured E. underpinned

32. Police have planned a reconstruction of the crime tomorrow in the hope that this will _____ the memory of the passers-by.

- A. keep B. ease C. jog D. enhance E. forget

33. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.

- A. intricate B. intact C. intriguing D. introspective E. intrinsic

34. At the moment she is _____ the volleyball match between the Japanese team and the Chinese team over at the playing field.

- A. arbitrating B. intervening C. deciding D. refereeing E. grading

35. Any time _____, any period of waiting is because you haven't come and received the message.

- A. error B. cut C. lack D. lag E. slip

36. As a moralist, Virginia Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, and calling values into question _____ asserting, advocating or bearing witness.

- A. other than B. rather than C. together with D. as well as E. as soon as

37. This cycle of growth, reached its peak in 1986, when the annual rate of growth was _____ 12 percent.

- A. in case of B. in view of C. in excess of D. in face of E. in charge of

38. How well a person _____ depends just as much on whether they're self-confident as it does on particular skills and expertise.

- A. jumps out B. covers up C. turns up D. jumps up E. turns out

39. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.

- A. to B. about C. in D. for E. regarding

40. It is well known that knowledge is the _____ condition for expansion of mind.

- A. incompatible B. indispensable C. incredible D. indefinite E. indented

41. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually _____.

- A. delay B. disperse C. shrink D. sink E. shuffle

42. As a way of _____ the mails while they were away, the Johnsons asked the cleaning lady to send little printed slips asking the senders to write again later.

- A. picking up B. passing out C. getting across D. coping with E. coexist with

43.—Next we'll interview Miss Smith, I think.

—Smith? Did she fill in the form?

—She did fill in the form.

—Mm, well it seems _____, then.

A. we didn't laugh at the irony

B. we didn't file it

C. we didn't approve it

D. we didn't possess great strength of purpose

E. we didn't travel in small groups

44.—Would you pass me the milk, please?

—Certainly, sir, _____.

—What about chocolate?

—Sorry, I'm on a diet.

A. Chocolate ice cream

B. Here you are

C. Give it to me

D. Here we go

E. Beef curry

45.—Excuse me, sir. This is my first time to come to Wal-Mart. Can you tell me where I can get the things I need?

—Sure. Let me have a look at your shopping list. Oh, do you have a shopping list?

—Yes. Here it is.

—Great! Let's see what you want to get here. First of all, bagels with cinnamon, _____. Then, yogurt. Yes, we've got a great variety of them with different flavors such as vanilla, strawberry and peach. You can get them from the Dairy, Eggs and Cheese Section.

A. the restaurant serves good food at affordable prices

B. he eats a lot of junk food and doesn't get enough exercise

C. the teacher's advice certainly gave me food for thought

D. he put another piece of bread in his mouth and chewed.

E. you can get them from the Bakery and Bread section

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**.

A considerable amount of medical research is aimed at identifying risk factors for disease. The rationale (46)

be _____ this work is that where people are informed of their risk, they will happily change their behavior to (47)

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

low_____that risk. Although this is certainly a reasonable assumption, it turns (48) _____that things are not quite that simple and straightforward. First of all, health is not necessarily a top priority in everyone's life and, for these people, changing behavior in the interests of health may interfere (49) _____other, more important matters. Second, the benefits to be derived from such (50) ch_____rarely are immediate or obvious. Usually, improvements in health take place over long periods of time and are quite subtle. (51) _____,we are all bombarded with information about the thousands of health hazards to which we are exposed to most of us"tune out" much of this information. This latter issue is compounded by the (52) fac_____that much of new information to which we are exposed through the media is exaggerated and, as often as not, is contradicted later by even"newer"information. For these and other reasons, simply knowing about a risk does not necessarily ensure that people (53) _____ (take) appropriate steps to change it.

Even when people want to change their (54) _____, this is not easy to do. For example, the overwhelming majority of smokers in this country want to quit, but make great effort very few are able to do so. Most smokers (55) _____ (acknowledge) , at some level, that health hazards associated with smoking and most wish that there were a simple and painless way to stop. And the number of people who want to lose weight is very large, but few of these people are able to do it and even none are able to maintain such weight losses.

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)

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion—a world in which human beings could feel no love happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, neither anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn. They could not benefit from experience because thin emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear: People would be as likely to harm on another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist: In a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members or groups. Society's economic underpinnings would be destroyed: since there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what is has done or can do to us—hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are "good"and others are "bad", and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life—from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society explains our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and penal system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

Questions 56 to 60

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

The Importance of Emotion
The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that they would not know what was beneficial and what was (56) _____to them.
According to the passage, people's learning activities are (57) _____because they enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing.
It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on

the capacity (58) _____.
Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because they are the basis for (59) _____ of agreement by which society is maintained.
The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its (60) _____ in that they help us to adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Elizabeth Warren, a Democrat, represents Massachusetts in U.S.Senate.

(61) _____. One investigator called it "most likely largest cartel in the history of the United States." This crisis calls for action. That is why I'm introducing legislation to authorize the public manufacture of generic drugs wherever drug companies have warped markets to drive up prices.

(62) _____. But they're not operating in a free market; they're operating in a market that's rigged to line their pockets and limit competition. The entire pharmaceutical industry in reality runs on government—granted monopolies, mostly in the form of long-term patent protections.

(63) _____. With so little competition for generics, drug makers can push up prices and squeeze consumers without consequence. As a result, prescription drug prices are crushing families. Millions of Americans are skipping required doses and putting their health at risk because they can't afford to renew their prescriptions.

(64) _____. Today, in market after market, competition is dying as a handful of giant companies gain more and more market share. And as these companies get bigger, they create a vicious cycle, spending millions more on politics and lobbying to rig the rules, crushing potential competitors and further insulating themselves from legal or market accountability.

(65) _____. HHS would manufacture or contract for the manufacture of generic drugs in cases in which no company is manufacturing a drug, when only one or two companies manufacture a drug and its price has spiked, when the drug is in shortage, or when a medicine listed as essential by the World Health Organization faces limited competition and high prices.

Public manufacturing will be used to fix markets, not replace them. The Affordable Drug Manufacturing Act would allow the government to manufacture generic drugs at lower costs or contract with manufacturers to produce the drugs at competitive prices. And if a potential manufacturer thinks it can do better, the bill provides that the license to manufacture the drug is continually offered for sale, with the only condition being that the buyer would agree to keep selling the product to consumers at competitive prices.

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 The Affordable Drug Manufacturing Act would allow the Department of Health and Human Services to step in where the market has failed.
- B. Drugs prescribed by doctors can be extremely hazardous if used in the wrong way.
- C. Today, 40 percent of generic drugs are made by a single company, and the majority are manufactured by only one or two companies.
- D. Forty-seven states and the Justice Department are investigating a price-fixing conspiracy that's driving up the cost of generic drugs in the United States.
- E. Drug companies use the "free market" as a shield against any effort to reduce prices for families.

F.The generic label shareware covers a marketing concept rather than a particular brand of software.

G.Promoting competition used to be a central goal of economic policymaking.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Later the Greeks moved east from Cumae to Neapolis, the New City, a little farther along the coast where modern Naples now stands. We have a very good idea what life in this sun-splashed land was like during the Roman era because of the recovered splendor of Pompeii and Herculaneum. But as the well-trod earth of Campania continues to yield ancient secrets, Mastrolorenzo and Petrone, with their colleague Lucia Pappalardo, have put together a rich view of an earlier time and what may have been humankind's first encounter with the primal force of Vesuvius.

Almost all has come to light by chance. In May 2001, for example, construction workers began digging the foundation for a supermarket next to a desolate, weed-strewn intersection just outside the town of Nola. An archaeologist working for the province of Naples noticed several tranches of burned wood a few feet below the surface, an indication of earlier human habitation. At 19 feet below, relicts of a perfectly preserved Early Bronze Age village began to emerge. Over the next several months, the excavation unearthed three large prehistoric dwellings: horseshoe shaped huts with clearly demarked entrances, living areas, and the equivalent of kitchens.

Researchers found dozens of pots, pottery plates, and crude hourglass-shaped canisters that still contained fossilized traces of almonds, flour, grain, acorns, olive-pits, even mushrooms. Simple partitions separated the rooms; one hut had what appeared to be a loft. The tracks of goats, sheep, cattle, and pigs, as well as their human casters, crisscrossed the yard outside. The skeletons of nine pregnant goats lay in an enclosed area that included an animal pen. If a skeleton can be said to cower, the bones of an apparently terrified dog huddled under the eaves of one roof. What preserved this prehistoric village, what formed a perfect impression of its quotidian contents right down to leaves in the thatch roofs and cereal grains in the kitchen containers, was the fallout and surge and mud from the Avellino eruption of Vesuvius. Claude AlboreLivadie, a French archaeologist who published the initial report on the Nola discovery, dubbed it "a first Pompeii".

During May and June 2001, provincial archaeological authorities oversaw excavation of the site. Mastrolorenzo hurried out to Nola, about 18 miles east of Naples. He and Pappalardo took samples of the ash and volcanic deposits, which contained chemical clues to the magnitude of the eruption. But then the scientific story veered off into the familiar opera buffa of Italian archaeology. The owner of the site agitated for construction of the supermarket to resume or to be compensated for the delay—not an unusual dilemma in a country where the backhoes and bulldozers of a modern economy clang against the ubiquitous remains of ancient civilizations.

Government archaeologists hastily excavated the site and removed the objects. As it turns out, the supermarket was never built, and all that remains of a site that miraculously captured one of civilization's earliest encounters with volcanic destruction is a hole in the ground on a vacant, weed-choked lot, the foundation walls of the huts barely visible. A small, weathered sign proclaiming the "Pompeii of Prehistory" hangs limply from a padlocked gate.

Despite the loss of Nola as well as some other archaeological sites, Mastrolorenzo, Petrone, Pappalardo, and American volcanologist Michael Sheridan triggered worldwide fascination when they summarized these findings in the spring of 2006 in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science (PNAS). But their research went beyond mere archaeological documentation. The Avellino event, they wrote, "caused a social-demographic collapse and abandonment of the entire area for centuries." The new findings, along with computer models, show that an Avellino-size eruption would unleash a concentric wave of destruction that could devastate Naples and much of its surroundings. In the world before Hurricane Katrina and the Indian Ocean tsunami, these warnings might have sounded as remote and transitory as those prehistoric footsteps. Not anymore.

66.What kind of picture could Nola and Pompeii give us?

67.How deep was the ancient village buried near Nola?

68.What's the name of volcano once in violent eruption?

69.What was under construction when the relicts were discovered?

70.What have proved that people in this old village grew crops?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 70 to 75 are based on the following passage.

As the presidential candidates shift toward the general election, voters will hear divergent plans to address the problem of "too big to fail" financial institutions. The real threat to Wall Street, however, doesn't come from politicians, but from startups that are disrupting financial services at an unprecedented pace. In 2015 investment in financial technology (Fin Tech) startups that aim to transform the industry rose to nearly \$14 billion, according to American Banker. As they gain customers, the megabanks will lose ground. "Too big to fail" also often means too clumsy to innovate. Already these institutions are finding themselves playing defense. Innovative blockchain technology—the magic behind Bitcoin—could drive further decentralization and disruption. But it isn't just banking. New startups are reimagining how we learn, eat, stay healthy and get around. This is only a start, as the Third Wave of the Internet gains strength.

The First Wave was about building the Internet. Companies such as AOL created the underlying infrastructure and brought America and the rest of the world online. This phase peaked around 2000, setting the stage for the Second Wave, which has been about building apps and services on top of the Internet. Now the Third Wave has begun. Over the next decade and beyond, the Internet will rapidly become ubiquitous, integrated into our everyday lives, often in invisible ways. This will challenge industries such as health care, education, financial services, energy and transportation—which collectively represent more than half the U.S. economy.

Take education. While the presidential candidates discuss the merits of abolishing or expanding the federal Education Department, entrepreneurs are revolutionizing how instructors teach and students learn. Venture capitalists see what's coming. Funding for EdTech startups hit \$1.85 billion in 2015, according to EaSurge, up from \$360 million in 2010. Former teachers are leading companies that are unleashing—finally—personalized and adaptive learning. While the public debate education policy, the innovators are in the trenches improving classrooms all across the country. Or look at health care. As the candidates pitch plans to abolish or build on the Affordable Care Act, the real action to improve America's medical system is coming from entrepreneurs. They are inventing better ways to keep us healthy, and smarter ways to treat us when we get sick. The revolution in health care is being led by the innovators who are working tirelessly to improve outcomes, enhance convenience and lower costs. And again, investors sense this: In 2015 health care companies raised a record \$16.1 billion in venture capital, The Wall Street Journal reported, and increase from 2014 of 34%. And work itself is changing. Politicians promise to boost job creation, but their debates seem out of step with reality. As more industries become "Uberized", and increasing share of employees will work multiple gigs. A full-time job with a single employer could become passé. Thus, how we manage benefits, sick leave and vacation will need to be modernized. That is likely the only path to lifting up the increasingly frustrated middle class.

Second Wave startups have been centered around software: Build an app, do what you can to drive viral adoption and then find a way to make money, usually by selling ads, but sometimes by selling the entire company. In the Third Wave this approach won't work as well.

Third Wave innovator will need to learn the lessons of the First Wave: the importance of partnerships, policy and perseverance. They won't be able to go it alone; they'll need to go together. They'll need to engage with governments, as regulators and often as customers. And they'll need to recognize that revolutions often happen in evolutionary ways. Success will require many alliances, as well as constructive dialogue regulators. The Third Wave of the Internet is also converging with trends toward regional entrepreneurship and impact investing. The State Science and Technology Institute reports that more than three-quarters of venture capital investment in 2015 went to three states: California, Massachusetts and New York. But now we're seeing the "Rise of the rest": Cities across America are differentiating themselves by supporting startups. The next transformative enterprises in food systems could come from the Midwest instead of Silicon Valley. Impact investing—which focuses on purpose as well as profit—is growing, too. Investors, customers and employees increasingly want to want to believe in the companies that they buy from or work for.

Politicians and corporate executives should be mindful that the tectonic plates of our economy are starting to shift. They should engage entrepreneurs and seek win-win partnerships, instead of simply watching them with skepticism, or worse, trying to hobble them with regulations. As in the First Wave, coopetition—blending competition and cooperation—will likely define the coming era. The world is changing for all of us, and a new playbook is required.

Questions 71 to 75

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

This is about next wave in the Internet's evolution. The real threat to financial institutions comes from (71) _____ that are disrupting financial services at an unprecedented pace. Of three waves, (72) _____ was under construction for the first wave. For the second the main target was building (73) _____ on top of the Internet. The third wave of the Internet is also converging with trends toward (74) _____ and impact investing. As innovators, (75) _____ are changing the ways of how teachers teach and students learn.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5marks)

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

76. Guo Jing, a young soldier among the massed ranks of Genghis Khan's army and son of a murdered warrior, may soon become as familiar a questing literary figure as Frodo Baggins from Tolkien's Lord of the Rings, or Jon Snow from Game of Thrones. In fact, this Chinese fighting hero is already part of a phenomenon that can match both of those epics in size. For the books of Guo Jing's creator, the author known as Jin Yong, have already sold more than 300 million copies. The world's biggest kungfu fantasy writer, Jin Yong enjoys huge popularity in the Chinese-speaking world. In the west, however, his name is barely known, largely due to the complexity of the world he has created and the puzzle that has posed for translators.

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**.

在测试阅读、数学和科学素养的国际学生评估项目（PISA）中，部分表现最优秀的孩子来自亚洲国家。77.亚洲人认为，让儿童从早期开始就接受优质教育会令其长大后有更加出色的表现。78.中国、日本和韩国采用了相同的学前教育体系，为儿童提供进一步学习所需的知识和技能。在这些国家，学前教育的对象是0到6岁的孩子之后这些孩子则进入正轨教育体系继续学习。79.学前教育通常分为两个不同的阶段：托儿所和幼儿园。80.托儿所主要接收3岁以下的儿童，以小组为单位，并配备有多名看护人员。托儿所的主要目标是照护和培养儿童，因此这些地方的看护人员是作为护士而非教师来培训的。81.幼儿园是一种全日制机构，儿童年龄在3到6岁之间，班级规模更大，主要提供儿童照管服务和教育预备。

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

For example:

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

Many people hit the gym or pound the pavement to improve cardiovascular health, build muscle, and of course, get a rockin' body, but working out has above-the-neck benefits, too. For the past decade and so, scientists have pondered how exercising 82._____ can boost brain function. Regardless of age or fitness level, studies showing that 83._____ making time for exercise provides some serious mental benefits. One of the most common mental benefits of exercise is stress relief. Working up a sweat can help 84._____ manage physical and mental stress. Exercise also increases concentrations of norepinephrine, a chemical that can moderate the brain's response from stress. 85._____ So go ahead and get sweaty—working out can reduce stress and boost the body's an ability to deal with existing mental tension. Whether it's a pick-up game 86._____ of soccer, a group class at the gym, or just a run with a friend, exercise rarely happens in a bubble. And that's a good news for all of us. Studies show that most 87._____ people perform better on aerobic tests when pair up with a workout buddy. 88._____ Pin it within inspiration or good old-fashioned competition, nobody wants to let the 89._____ other person down. In fact, being part of a team is so powerful that it can actual 90._____ raise athlete's tolerances for pain. Even fitness beginners can inspire the each other 91._____ to push harder during a sweat session, so find a workout buddy and get moving!

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ rest 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

Two TNNIOCNTES of the world are Africa and Asia. _____

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

Instruct train CHEAT _____

94.Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

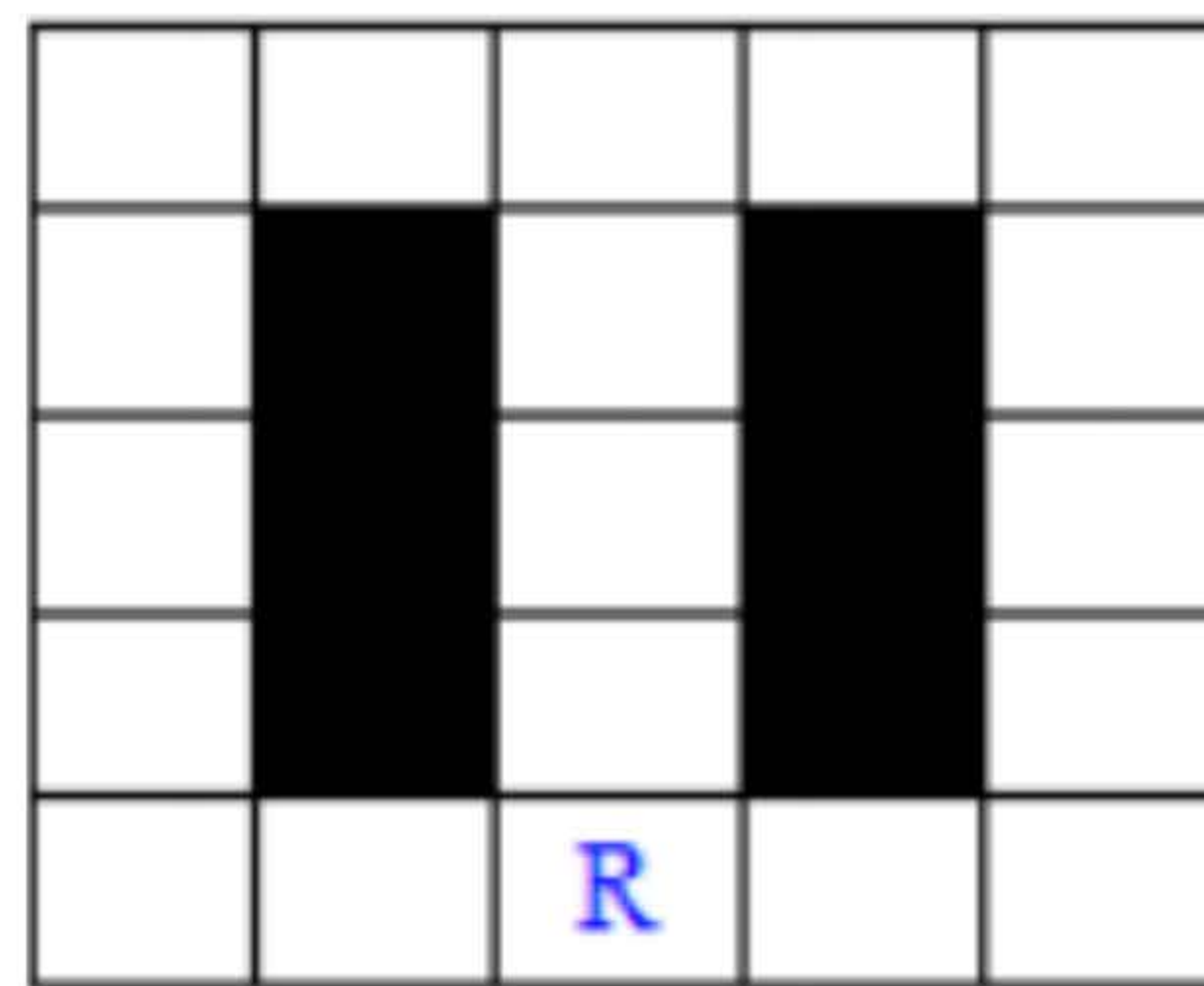
Example: bind hind bare, hare but, hut
take, teak mate, meat sale, _____

95.Look at the first group of three words.The word in the middle has been made from the other two words.

Complete the second group of three words in the same way, making a new word in the middle.

Example: PAIN INTO TOOK ALSO SOON ONLY
FEES SINK INKY POST _____ REEK

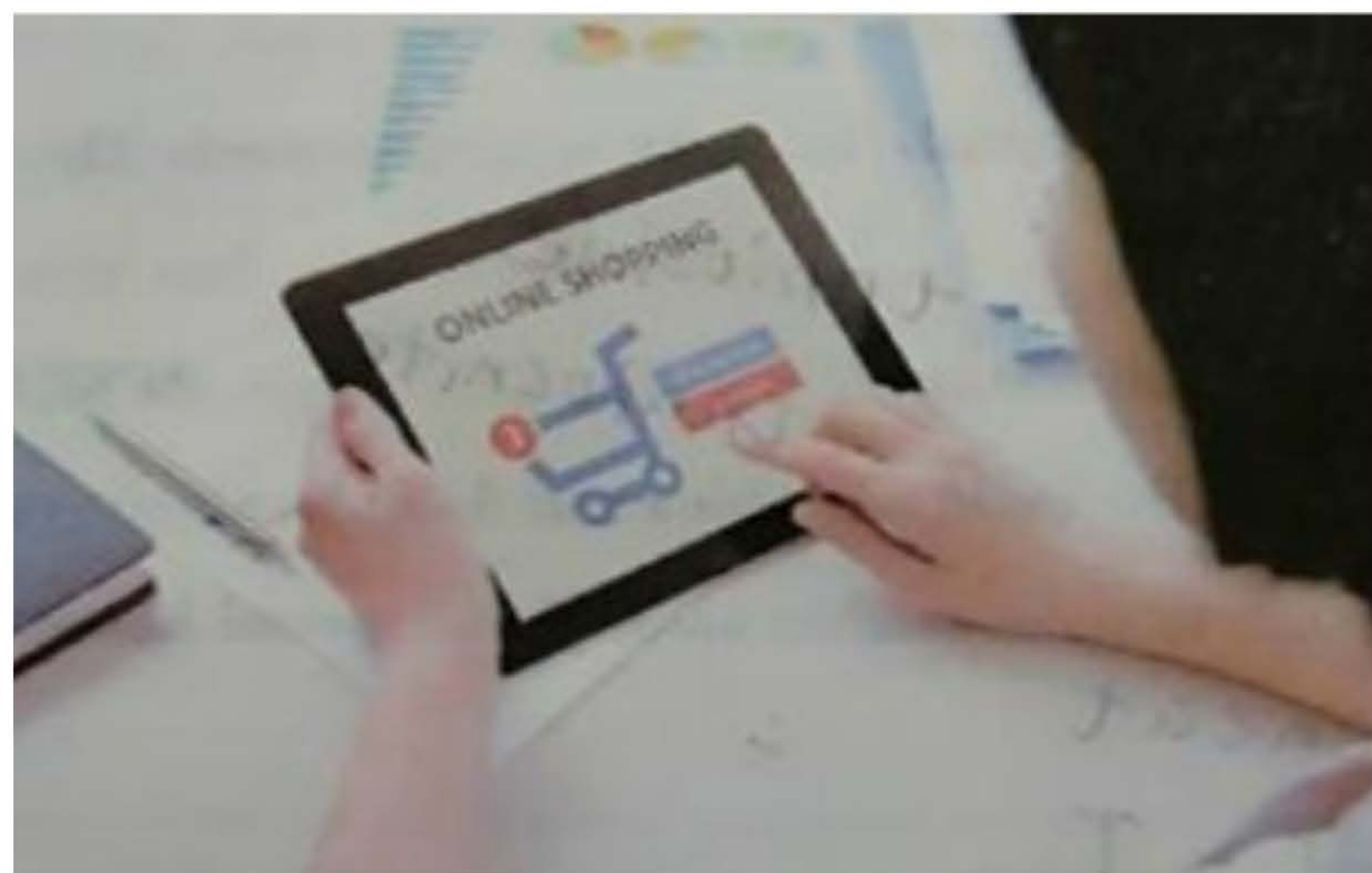
96.Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included.You have been given one letter as a clue in the crossword.
DARESANGER BR AINBEARDNOTES



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97.Start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on Online Shopping.Write **at least 100 words** on the answer sheet.



Section B (20 marks)

98.Write on the following topic.

Recently I was in conflict with a close friend. There was a good deal of uncontrolled emotion on my side. I wasn't expressing myself well and I knew it. I became more and more frustrated and less effective at explaining my feelings.

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