

2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类决赛试题

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, 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 centre.*

1. A. At the office. B. On the way to work. C. Home in bed. D. Away on vacation.
2. A. A travel agent. B. A restaurant waitress. C. A shop assistant. D. A hotel receptionist.
3. A. An electrician. B. A carpenter. C. An architect. D. A salesman.
4. A. 40. B. 160. C. 80. D. 20.
5. A. He should have enough sleep every day. B. He shouldn't try to finish everything tonight.
C. He shouldn't leave in the morning. D. He should finish the problems before midnight.

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. Denise is asking Ken to help her find a job.
7. Ken thinks the summer internship is a good opportunity for Denise because she might get a good job later.
8. Denise wants to make some extra money although she has a job in a clothing store.
9. The main problem of the summer internship is that Denise doesn't get very well paid.
10. Ken suggests Denise get a job in the next school year to earn more money.

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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The differences between British English and American English.
B. The similarities between British English and American English.
C. The spelling differences between British English and American English.
D. The pronunciation differences between British English and American English.
12. What is the woman's nationality?
A. English. B. American. C. Australian. D. Canadian.
13. What do the speakers disagree about concerning British and American English?
A. Their difference in meaning. B. Their difference in pronunciation.
C. Their difference in vocabulary. D. The extent of their difference.

14. When did the man understand 'flat' means 'apartment' in an English movie ?

- A. After half of the movie was over. B. As soon as the movie began.
C. By the end of the movie. D. After his friend explained it to him.

15. Which of the following words is usually considered to be American English ?

- A. Mobilise. B. Autumn. C. Movie. D. Theater.

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. Which country did Norway belong to before 1905 ?

- A. Ireland. B. Sweden. C. Denmark. D. Britain.

17. How many emails are sent out in a second?

- A. About 60,000. B. Some 40,000. C. Over 2 million. D. Nearly 1 billion.

18. What brand does Tibet want to use to advertise itself?

- A. Potala Palace. B. Mt. Jomolangma.
C. The world's Third Pole. D. The Roof of the World.

19. What can people from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan living do now on the Chinese mainland ?

- A. They can feel free to do different kinds of jobs.
B. They can apply for licenses to start their business.
C. They can make investments in research projects.
D. They can apply for teaching positions at schools.

20. What caused more than 20,000 people to be hospitalized last year ?

- A. Heat waves. B. Floods. C. Heavy storms. D. Earthquakes.

Section D

*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.*

Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province, served as a major (21) _____ thousands of years ago because of its silk, tea and lacquer. Today, it is (22) _____ a greater opportunity offered by the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative to connect to a wider world. To gain more from the initiative, Chengdu has improved its transportation network by building international air routes and (23) _____ railways to transform itself from a hinterland, about 1,700 kilometers away from the nearest port, to a frontier of the nation's opening-up policy. Over the past five years, Chengdu has (24) _____ the highest frequency of train service to Europe and sent the most China-EU freight trains, including 1,591 trains in 2018. The express railway now looks at all four points (25) _____ for expansion, and forms an "across-the-board" opening-up strategy.

Summary

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

Stephen Hawking was one of the world's most (26) _____ cosmologists. After (27) _____ with a rare form of motor neuron disease in 1963 at the age of 22, he was given just a few years to live. Yet in the face of such adversity Professor Hawking proved the doctors wrong by (28) _____ his 70th birthday nearly half a century later as one of the most brilliant and famous scientists of the modern age. He wrote a plethora of scientific papers that earned him (29) _____ with such totemic figures as Albert Einstein and Sir Isaac Newton. In the 1980s, Professor Hawking and Professor Jim Hartle proposed a model of the universe which had no boundaries in (30) _____.

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. Mr. Taylor felt very _____ at the suggestion that he had stolen the car.
A. impatient B. indigenous C. intolerant D. indignant E. indiscernible
32. Business and government managers often promote "clean desk" policies to avoid disorganized offices and messy desks, _____ boosting work efficiency and productivity.
A. for purpose of B. for good of C. for the purpose of D. for goodness' sake E. for the fun
33. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the house _____ the terms of the contract.
A. in accordance with B. in the vicinity of C. in quest of
D. in collaboration with E. in command of
34. Students should know better not _____ pets like dogs, cats and mice at dormitory.
A. feeding B. to have fed C. to feeding D. feed E. to feed
35. The investigation into the food safety incident over dairy products tainted with melamine is _____.
A. preceding B. proceeding C. prescribing D. processing E. proclaiming
36. Prince Charles, the longest-waiting _____ to the throne in British history, has spoken of his "impatience" to get things done.
A. heir B. heirship C. heritage D. heiress E. heirloom
37. The number of stay-at-home fathers reached a record high last year, new figures show, as families saw an _____ in female breadwinners.
A. raise B. rise C. arise D. increase E. incursion
38. It has been revealed that nearly one in five degree courses has been _____ since the tripling of tuition to £9,000 a year.
A. scratched B. scraped C. scrapped D. scrabbled E. scrolled
39. Microsoft founder Bill Gates has _____ about being a parent, stating that 13 is an appropriate age for a child's first cell phone.
A. taken up B. opened up C. put up D. held up E. set up

40. Packed like sardines into sweaty, claustrophobic subway carriages, passengers can barely breathe, _____ move about freely.

A. but for B. as well as C. disregard for D. not mentioning E. let alone

41. Mississippi also upholds the South's well-deserved reputation for warm, hospitable people, balmy year-round weather, and truly _____ cuisine.

A. destructive B. horrible C. amiable D. delectable E. deleterious

42. There have been demonstrations on the streets _____ the recent terrorist attack.

A. in the wake of B. in the course of C. in the context of D. in the light of E. in order of

43. It has been proposed by many linguists that human language _____, our biologically programmed ability to use language, is still not well defined and understood.

A. potentiality B. perception C. faculty D. acquisition E. posture

44. —Hi, Professor Wang. How was your visit to the US?

—It was great. I benefited a lot from this one-year visit. I heard you are going to the US as a visiting scholar as well.

—Yes. I've just got a personal invitation letter from a professor at Georgetown University. In fact, I meant to ask you how to get a US visa in my case. It's J1 visa, right?

—Yes, that is _____ visa. It allows for your temporary stay in the US.

A. a business B. an exchange visitor C. a tourism D. an employment E. a press&media

45. —British Airways. How can I help you?

—Hello. I am enquiring about your baggage policy. What is your checked baggage allowance for Economy Class?

—Well, if your ticket is Full-fare Economy, that is our World Traveller Y class or above, you are allowed to check two bags free with each one no more than 51 lb or 23 kg. If it is Standard Economy, you are allowed to check one bag free no more than 51 lb or 23 kg.

—_____.

A. You are welcome B. It's green color C. Oh, I see D. Say hello E. Oh, I'm sorry

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**.

Chocolate could soon be a thing of the past, after scientists warned that the cacao plant, from which chocolate is made, could be (46) ext_____ within 32 years.

Over half of the world's chocolate comes from just two countries in West Africa—Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana—where the temperature, rain, and humidity provide the perfect (47) con_____ for cacao to thrive.

But the threat of rising temperatures over the next three decades, caused by climate change, is expected to result in a loss of moisture from the ground, which scientists say could (48) _____ (upset) this delicate balance.

According to the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a temperature rise of just 2.1 degrees (49) ce _____ could spell an end for the chocolate industry worldwide by 2050.

Farmers in the region are already looking at moving cacao production areas thousands of feet uphill into mountainous terrain—much of which is currently (50)_____ (preserve) for wildlife.

But a move of this scale could destroy ecosystems that are already under threat from illegal farming and (51)def_____.

Part of the problem, according to Doug Hawkins from London-based research firm Hardman Agribusiness, is that cacao farming methods have not changed for hundreds of years.

"Unlike other tree crops that have benefited from the development of modern, high yielding cultivars and crop management techniques to realize their genetic potential, more than 90% of the global cacao crop is produced by smallholders on subsistence farms with unimproved planting material, and all the indicators are that we could be looking at a chocolate (52)_____ (deficit) of 100,000 tonnes a year in the next few years."Hawkins told Mail Online.

Now scientists at the University of California at Berkeley have teamed up with American confectionery company Mars, in an attempt to keep chocolate on the menu.

Using the (53) cont_____ gene-editing technology known as CRISPR they are trying to develop a version of the cacao plant capable of surviving—and thriving—in dryer, warmer climates.

CRISPR has received widespread media attention. However, Jennifer Doudna, the UC Berkeley geneticist who invented CRISPR, thinks its (54)_____ useful effects will be on plants rather than humans. "Personally, I'd love a tomato plant with fruit that stayed on the vine longer,"Doudna, who is an avid gardener, told Business Insider.

If the team's work on the cacao plant is successful, it could remove the need for farmers in West Africa to (55)rel_____ to higher ground, and perhaps even allow cacao to be grown elsewhere in the world.

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

Section A (5 marks)

Ever since the early days of modern computing in the 1940s, the biological metaphor has been irresistible. The first computers—room-size behemoths—were referred to as "giant brains" or "electronic brains," in headlines and everyday speech. As computers improved and became capable of some tasks familiar to humans, like playing chess, the term used was "artificial intelligence." DNA, it is said, is the original software.

For the most part, the biological metaphor has long been just that—a simplifying analogy rather than a blueprint for how to do computing. Engineering, not biology, guided the pursuit of artificial intelligence. As Frederick Jelinek, a pioneer in speech recognition, put it, "airplanes don't flap their wings."

Yet the principles of biology are gaining ground as a tool in computing. The shift in thinking results from advances in neuroscience and computer science, and from the prod of necessity.

The physical limits of conventional computer designs are within sight—not today or tomorrow, but soon enough. Nanoscale circuits cannot shrink much further. Today's chips are power hogs, running hot, which curbs how much of a chip's circuitry can be used. These limits loom as demand is accelerating for computing capacity to make sense of a surge of new digital data from sensors, online commerce, social networks, video streams and corporate and government databases.

To meet the challenge, without gobbling the world's energy supply, a different approach will be needed. And biology, scientists say, promises to contribute more than metaphors. "Every time we look at this, biology provides a clue as to how we should pursue the frontiers of computing," said John E. Kelly, the director of research at IBM.

Dr. Kelly points to Watson, the question-answering computer that can play "Jeopardy!" and beat two human champions earlier this year. IBM's clever machine consumes 85,000 watts of electricity, while the human brain runs on just 20 watts. "Evolution figured this out," Dr. Kelly said.

Several biologically inspired paths are being explored by computer scientists in universities and corporate laboratories worldwide. One project, a collaboration of computer scientists and neuroscientists begun three years ago has been encouraging enough that in August it won a \$21 million round of government financing. In recent months, the team has developed prototype "neurosynaptic" microprocessors, or chips that operate more like neurons and synapses than like conventional semiconductors.

Questions 56 to 60

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

A General Description of Modern Computing
The first paragraph mainly tells what (56) _____ is.
Fredrick Jelinek's quotation implies that (57) _____ can barely serve to explain computing.
To meet growing demands computers need to be more (58) _____.
The word "frontiers" refers to (59) _____.
The human brain is superior to Watson in (60) _____.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



(61)_____. Casualty figures are low compared with most other industrialized countries. But this positive record, coupled with the fact that the international trend continues downwards, is also why the first increase in road deaths for almost a decade should be a cause for concern.

(62)_____. Deaths among drivers and passengers were up 6 per cent, with rural roads accounting for more of the rise than urban areas, and a disproportionate number of fatal accidents involving drivers under 24.

(63)_____. That is worth considering. There are many roads where the lack of a limit implicitly allows drivers to travel at 60 mph, even where the conditions should dictate otherwise. Arguments about the expense of new signs could be met by the introduction of a blanket limit on minor roads. Enforcement would, of course, be difficult. But the setting of a new norm would at the very least alert drivers to the dangers and foster greater caution.

(64)_____. Many reasons could be advanced, not all of them related to worse behavior on the part of drivers. At least some of the increase could be attributed to technology, and the distractions of mobile devices and headphones. The danger that lurks when pedestrians are insufficiently aware of their surroundings should be spelt out more loudly and more often.

(65)_____. Calls can already be heard, from MPs and others, for the government to shelve its plan for a higher, 80 mph speed limit on motorways, or at least to put it to a Commons vote. Motorways, though, account for relatively few UK road deaths; rural roads are many times more dangerous. Concentrating on improvements to these secondary roads, and on pedestrian awareness everywhere, would be a better use of limited funds than reversing a sensible change that recognizes reality and improves enforcement. This is the message to be drawn from the latest road accident figures, and it should be heeded—even though it may not be what certain vocal groups of campaigners want to hear.

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 relatively high accident rate on rural roads has brought calls for a new speed limit in country areas of 40 mph.
- B. A breakdown of the 2010-11 figures shows where that concern could most usefully be directed.
- C. The most startling aspect of the statistics is the 12 per cent rise in deaths among pedestrians.
- D. The discovery was made almost by accident.
- E. The UK has long prided itself on its road safety standards.
- F. Under the new regulations, coach drivers must take a break every four hours.
- G. There is another easy conclusion that is being—but should not be—drawn from the general rise in fatalities.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Some African Americans have had a profound impact on American society, changing many people's views on race, history and politics. The following is a sampling of African-Americans who have shaped society and the world with their spirit and their ideals.

Muhammad Ali Cassius Marcellus Clay grew up a devout Baptist in Louisville, Kentucky, learning to fight at age 12 after a police officer suggested he learn to defend himself. Six years later, he was an Olympic boxing champion, going on to win three world heavyweight titles. He became known as much for his swagger outside the ring as his movement in it, converting to Islam in 1965.

In 1966, two years after winning the heavyweight title, Ali further antagonized the white establishment by refusing to be drafted into the U.S. military, citing his religious beliefs, and opposition to American involvement in the Vietnam War. He was eventually arrested, found guilty of draft evasion charges, and stripped of his boxing titles. He successfully appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, which overturned his conviction in 1971, by which time he had not fought for nearly four years and thereby lost a period of peak performance as an athlete. Ali's actions as a conscientious objector to the war made him an icon for the larger counterculture generation. Ali remained popular after his athletic career ended and he developed Parkinson's disease, even lighting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics and conveying the peaceful virtues of Islam following the September 11 terrorist attacks.

W.E.B. Du Bois (William Edward Burghardt Du Bois), born in 1868, this Massachusetts native was one of the most prominent, prolific intellectuals of his time. An academic, activist and historian, Du Bois co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), edited "The Crisis" magazine and wrote 17 books, four journals and many other scholarly articles. In perhaps his most famous work, "The Souls of Black Folk", published in 1903, he predicted "the problem of the 20th century would be the problem of the color-line."

Martin Luther King Jr. is considered one of the most powerful and popular leaders of the American civil rights movement. He spearheaded a massive, nonviolent initiative of marches, sit-ins, boycotts and demonstrations that profoundly affected Americans' attitudes toward race relations. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Black leader Malcolm X spoke out about the concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s. He denounced the exploitation of black people by whites and developed a large and dedicated following, which continued even after his death in 1965. Interest in the leader surged again after Spike Lee's 1992 movie "Malcolm X" was released.

In 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in the U.S. major leagues. After retirement from baseball in 1957, he remained active in civil rights and youth activities. In 1962, he became the first African-American to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. At what age did Muhammad Ali become an Olympic champion?
67. Which word is used to describe Du Bois' ability to produce many books and scholarly articles?
68. In what movement was Martin Luther King considered an important leader?
69. Who spoke in protest about race pride publicly?
70. Which American major league baseball team is mentioned in the passage?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

The history of tea has ancient roots, steeped in generations of Asian culture and traditions beginning as early as 2,000 BC. Indigenous to the mountainous region of Yunnan in south-western China, tea is now cultivated and enjoyed in all corners of the world. There are over a thousand subvarieties of the Camellia tea bush, each producing a different flavor and personality. Lauded for its health benefits and calming properties, tea has proved its longevity in each country.

According to a Chinese legend, it was Emperor ShenNong who first discovered tea some 5,000 years ago. As the emperor was boiling water, some dried leaves from a tree fell into his pot, and the emperor developed a liking for the beverage's vitality and flavor. However, tea was likely utilized long before then as a medicinal remedy, mixed with various herbs to produce a pharmacological concoction. The influence of religion and the unification of China managed to popularize tea around the country, first among the upper class and then among the masses, with the advent of tea houses during the Ming Dynasty. With each changing dynasty, the preparation and use of tea evolved, from solid cakes of compressed tea to loose leaf. Today, tea in China is an integral part of everyday life. The most popular type of tea is green, followed by oolong and pu-erh (fermented tea). Black tea was never very popular among the Chinese, having been reserved only for foreign export in the past. The practice of serving tea is ritualized in the gong fu tea service, a tradition that has continued to thrive in modern times.

Tea was introduced to Japan during the 12th century by Chinese monks and Zen Buddhists, teaching Japanese priests the philosophical appreciation of the simple beverage. At first, tea was reserved for the emperor's court and high officials. It wasn't until the 16th century, when SenRikyu codified Japanese tea principles, that tea became a ubiquitous part of the culture. The Japanese regarded drinking tea as high art, emphasizing the beauty in simplicity and the appreciation of the moment, incorporating the many ideals of Zen Buddhism into practice. There's no better place to practice this art than in the Japanese tea ceremony called Chanoyu (way of tea), in which matcha powder is used to brew a frothy, ethereal tea.

The Dutch East India Company gave Europe its first taste of tea during the 1600s, and England developed a craze for it. After trade relations with China turned sour during the Opium Wars, England turned to India as its main tea supplier. Soon, England created its own style of preparing tea by adding milk and sugar, after hearing the untrue rumors that this was how the Chinese drank their tea (only the Manchus ever added milk to their tea). The famous 'afternoon tea' trend arrived in the 19th century, when it was common for only two meals to be served per day. The English grew hungry waiting for dinner, and became fond of having an assortment of sweets with tea and lemon in the afternoon. England is now one of the largest consumers of tea outside of China today, consuming mostly black teas like Earl Grey and English Breakfast.

India is the largest producer of tea in the world today, and it's mostly due to the influence of Britain during the 1800s. Initially, Britain attempted to cultivate Chinese tea bushes in India, which proved largely unsuccessful

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due to differences in climate (except for the region of Darjeeling in the Himalayas). It was soon discovered that India already had its own indigenous tea bush that grew in Assam Valley in northeastern India. Although India never developed the highly elaborate tea rituals like those of China or Japan, tea was still very much a part of everyday life. Black tea is often prepared with milk, sugar, and spices such as cardamom, fennel, and cloves known as 'chai' tea in the west.

Questions 71 to 75

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

People in the world praise tea for its health benefits and (71) _____. Early in the Ming Dynasty, (72) _____, where people went to drink tea, were built. Tea was introduced to Japan during the 12th century by Chinese monks and Zen Buddhists, teaching Japanese priests the philosophical appreciation of the simple beverage. The beauty (73) _____ was emphasized in the first place by the Japanese. Rather than green tea, (74) _____ was mostly consumed in England. India is the largest producer of tea in the world today. But Indian people never perform (75) _____ like those of China and Japan.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5marks)

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

76. In extended families, older members' opinions are respected, and the youngest members are loved and taken good care of by all. China's constitution stipulates that grown-up children are duty-bound to support their parents. In the cities, couples who do not live with their aged parents give the latter living allowances and help them with the house chores. In the countryside, though quite a number of extended families have dissolved, many married sons and their families continue to live in the same courtyard with their parents. To them, breaking up the extended family means cooking their meals separately. Married sons most often have their houses built near their parents' home, making it convenient for parents and children to help and visit each other as before.

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) 中国作为一个发展中国家面临着发展经济和保护环境的双重任务。然而，我国人口众多，资源相对不足，经济规模越来越大，经济发展与资源之间的矛盾日益突出。(78) 环境污染严重，生态状况恶化、资源耗费巨大而导致环境破坏等问题，已成为中国经济保持可持续发展的瓶颈。从国情出发，中国在全面推进现代化的过程中，已将环境保护作为一项基本国策，将实现经济持续发展作为一项重要战略，同时，(79) 中国在全国范围内开展污染防治和生态环境保护，环境恶化的状况基本得到了控制。实践证明，(80) 中国协调经济发展和环境保护之间的关系的做法是行之有效的。人类发展只有合理地利用自然界，与自然界保持和谐，才能维持和发展人类所创造的文明，才能与自然界共生共荣、协调发展。(81) 中国作为国际社会的成员，积极促进国际环保合作，并认真履行国际义务。所有这些都充分表明了中国政府和人民保护全球环境的诚意和决心。

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 are Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early _____ is _____

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>

Feedback matters. Whether we are trying to find our way to a new friend's house, aiming to improve our performance on the golf course and attempting to learn 82._____ a foreign language, we need feedback to show us how we are doing. We flounder without it. When trying to find your way for a famous monument in an unfamiliar 83._____ city, what do you do? You might start by looking in a guidebook, checking a map or asking a local for direction. After setting off, you will keep your 84._____ eyes peeled for landmarks along way and check them on the map. 85._____ You might stop to ask someone if you are on the right track, which might mean you 86._____ need to change direction completely. Each of these interactions—with map, local and landmark—are a form of feedback. As you repeat the route over and over—to 87._____ and from your hotel—you will require less and less feedback until then you can walk 88._____ there without any guidance at all. Unless you plan to go further afield, of course. Then the cycle will start again. More feedback will be need to guide you through 89._____ the next stage of your journey—perhaps to a restaurant in the evening. The same principle applies to learning. You need to show your students what they need to aim 90._____ for, set them off and then keep their learning on track through precise and timely feedback, before letting them to know that they have got there. Before long, you 91._____ will be pointing them in the direction of their next goal.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92.Rearrange the 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

The storm brought down an ECLETRCI cable。 _____

93.Fill in the missing letters and numbers.The alphabet has been written out to help you.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Example： AB is to CD as PQ is to RS.

BD is to CE as DF is to_____.

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

BEND BIND BOOK KIND

Using the same code, decode 8435. _____

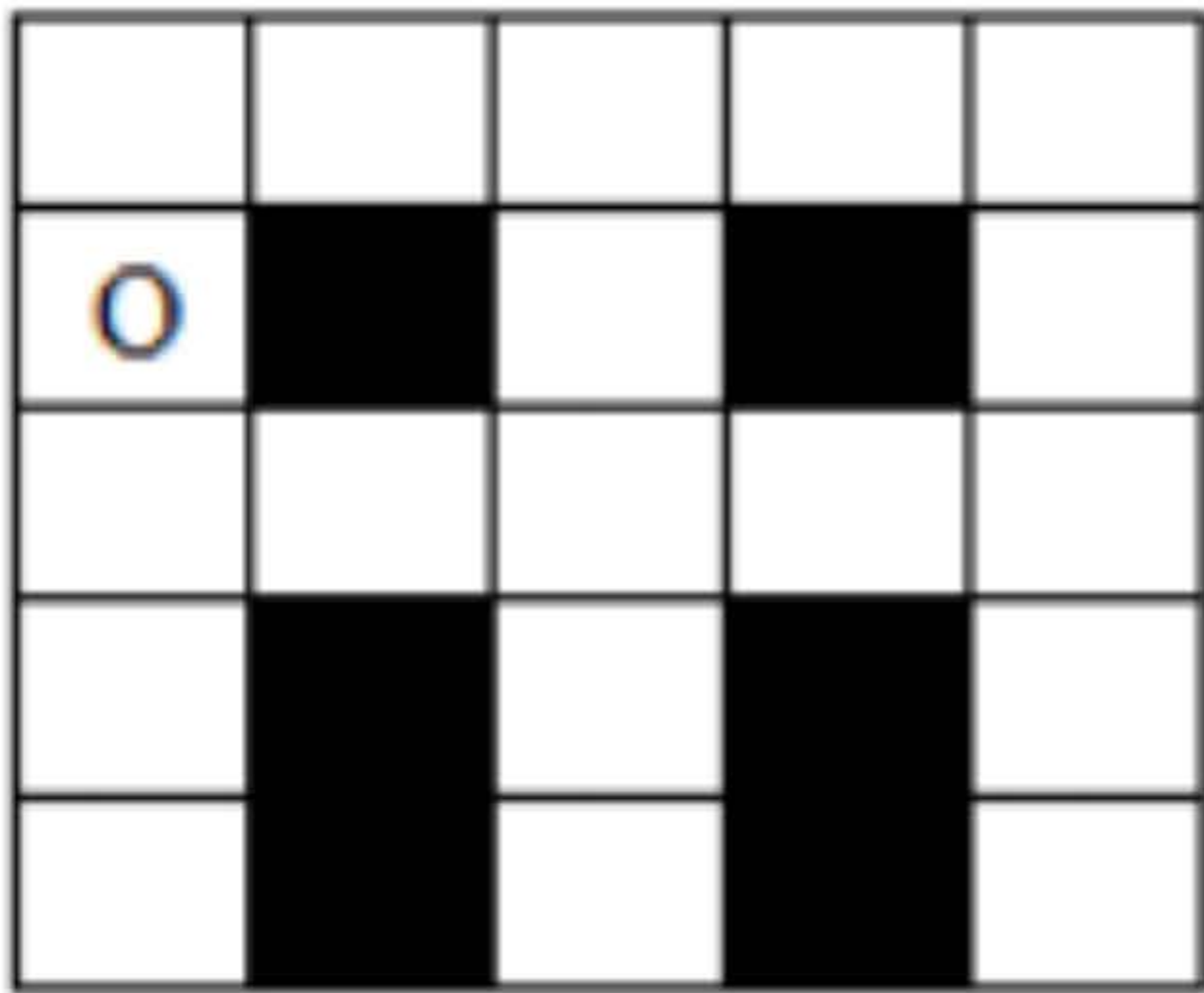
95 Change the first word into the last word, by changing one letter at a time and making a new, different word in the middle.

Example: CASE CASH LASH

BIRD _____ WIND

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.

PARCH KITES POKER ROTOR HOSTS



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

*Americanism could refer to the defining characteristics of the United States and signifying loyalty to the country. Some people are worried that globalization is not good because it actually means Americanism. Other people think that we can all benefit from the process of globalization. Write your comments on the statement “Globalization Doesn’t Equal Americanism” in **at least 100 words** on the **answer sheet**.*



Section B (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

Space exploration can benefit humans.China has made history in space exploration by landing the Chang'e-4 spacecraft on the far side of the moon.While most leaders and scientists have applauded China's achievement, some view China's progress in space technology as a threat. But their worries were not well founded.

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