

2021 年初赛试题

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

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. Doing the housework.
B. Visiting their sister.
C. Watching TV and reading newspapers.
D. Having a picnic at the seaside.

2. A. In the cloakroom.
C. At the ticket office.

B. In the coffee bar.

D. Under the seat.



3. A. €7.50
B. €15.50
C. €18.50
D. €9.50

4. A. His curiosity about how things work.
B. His problem-solving skills.
C. His unique creative genes.
D. His talent for gathering facts.
5. A. Its practical drawbacks have been overemphasized.
B. Its effects on business have generally been exaggerated.
C. Its social importance has been overestimated by entrepreneurs.
D. Its great convenience on individuals has been neglected.

Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and mark your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

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

6. Lisa thinks one can enjoy a holiday without spending a lot.
7. Ben has arranged to go on a seaside holiday.
8. Lisa thinks a walking holiday is healthy and she enjoys walking in hot weather.
9. Ben thinks the weather in Scotland will be fine.
10. Lisa prefers staying in hotels to hostels.

Conversation Two

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

11. The main reason for Angela's trip was to _____.
 A. make money for her business B. collect donations for sick children
 C. have an exciting adventure D. celebrate her retirement
12. What does Angela say about her life now?
 A. She feels much older and less able. B. She is eager to travel round the world.
 C. She is lonely with no children around. D. She likes to be active and busy.
13. During the trip, Angela and her teacher _____.
 A. did very little sightseeing B. carried all the water they needed
 C. had engine problems several times D. didn't get along very well
14. What did Angela enjoy most about the trip?
 A. Flying at night. B. Walking in the desert.
 C. Observing the changing scenery. D. Camping wherever she wanted.
15. What did Angela miss most while she was away?
 A. Homemade food. B. Outdoor exercise.
 C. Her office work. D. Her family members.

Section C (5 marks)

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

16. What is the name of the company?
 A. Candy Funhouse. B. Canny Funhouse.
 C. Candy Farmhouse. D. Canny Farmhouse.
17. What is Malaysia's Education Ministry trying to do?
 A. Ensure test security.
 B. Design more educational software.
 C. Enable underprivileged children to learn online.
 D. Increase Internet speeds.
18. Where might people be going for weekend breaks according to the news report?
 A. Venus. B. Mars. C. Saturn. D. The Moon.
19. What is said about the iceberg chunks?
 A. They resulted from an ice shelf split some 20 years ago.
 B. They are each as big as some 260 square kilometres.
 C. They are a big threat to the South Georgia wildlife.
 D. They may destroy South Georgia altogether once running aground.
20. What do we learn about Singapore's company Eat Just?
 A. It is the country's largest chicken producer.
 B. It is starting a revolution in meat industry.
 C. It is seeking ways to improve livestock farming.
 D. It is actually a cultured meat laboratory.

Section D (10 marks)

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

Dictation

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

Like it or not, English is the lingua franca of Europe. According to the (21) _____, some 84 percent of young people in the EC are currently learning English as a second language. No language—neither French in the Middle Ages, nor Latin before it—has ever

been taught so widely in Europe.

It is the world language, the most popular second language in China and Japan and spoken by (22) _____ people around the world. Some 1.2 billion people live in countries where English is the official language. This often has an (23) _____ on native speakers. It makes them more reluctant to learn other languages, and the only way really to understand a culture is to speak its language.

This international language can't accurately be called "English" at all. It ought, rather, to be called the world English, international English or Anglo-American. The language is no longer (24) _____ of Britain.

One of its great advantages as a world language is that there is no academy to decide what is and what is not "good English". English, like the Common Law, is what has become a less formal and a more flexible instrument than either French or German. And it is seen in rich and poor countries alike as the language of modern consumerism. It holds out the probably illusory promise of (25) _____.

Summary

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

STUDY PROGRAM

Courses available on: ■ English Literature
■ 18th century artists
■ (26) _____

Dates for all courses: ■ start date: 14th June
■ end date: (27) _____
■ classes: every day except Fridays

Course fees: £425 each
(28) _____ for groups

Included in price: ■ (29) _____
■ use of the library
■ social activities
■ books

Not included in price: ■ extra lessons
■ transport

Available from college secretary: ■ (30) _____
■ a copy of the timetable for your course

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

31. Apples in the supermarket are sold by _____ weight, and flowers can be sold by _____ dozen.

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

32. You should _____ what you originally stated if you want your children's respect.

- A. stand for B. stand by C. stand up to D. stand out for

33. There's a lot of bad _____ between me and my brother.

- A. blood B. thought C. mood D. sense

34. _____ the child, the more readily the mother _____ to his demands to avoid disappointing him.

- A. The younger; gives up B. The older; gives away

- C. The younger; gives in D. The older; gives back
35. When you go to an interview, don't just give _____ answers like 'yes' or 'no'.
A. multilingual B. evasive C. monosyllabic D. ambiguous
36. Denotation refers to the actual dictionary definition of the word, _____ the attachment of an emotional response.
A. off B. inside C. without D. along
37. The weather in China is different from _____.
A. that in Australia B. one in Australia C. Australia D. in Australia
38. The researcher wants to test her new _____ about language learning. She's not sure if it will work, but she wants to find out.
A. thesis B. stereotype C. theory D. survey
39. Prices have risen in order to _____ the increased cost of raw materials.
A. limit B. offset C. control D. boycott
40. There seems to be something wrong with the machine, _____.
A. does it B. isn't it C. isn't there D. doesn't there
41. It didn't worry me at all. I took _____.
A. it in stride B. all in stride C. it all in my stride D. all in the stride
42. _____, he would have felt sorry.
A. Had he done it B. He had done it
C. If he had it done D. Were he to do it
43. Which of the following is a metaphor?
A. Shall I compare you with what you were 10 years ago?
B. College is a comma in a sentence of life.
C. I was wandering alone as night fell.
D. The ruby shall be redder than a red rose.
44. —I love performance art. As a matter of fact, David Blaine's my hero.
—David Blaine? The magician? _____, I think he's crazy.
A. As I was saying B. If necessary
C. On the other hand D. To tell you the truth
45. —Sorry, could I possibly interrupt?
—_____
—Well, would you mind repeating that last figure? I'm afraid I missed it.
—Certainly. It was 15,788,000 dollars.
A. I'm a bit busy at the moment. B. Actually, I'm trying to read.
C. Can you explain that again? D. What's the problem?

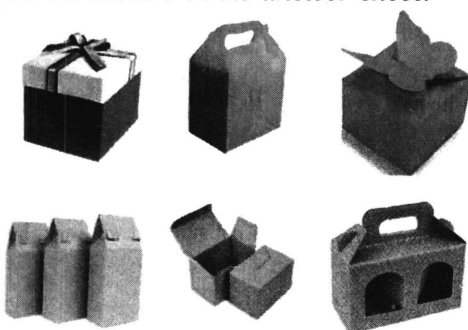
Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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**.

During what could be described as a typical 30-minute supermarket shopping trip, thousands of products will vie for your attention. Ultimately, many will make you believe they are worth picking off the shelves. How, you may ask, is this brought (46) _____? The answer is by packaging—the silent but persuasive salesman.

Louis Cheskin, whose research into the (47) psy_____ of marketing began in the 1930s, was a pioneering specialist in the field. He

placed identical products in two different packages, one emblazoned (装饰) with circles,



the (48) _____ with triangles. He then asked people which products they preferred, and why. Amazingly, no fewer than 80 percent chose the products in the box with the circles. They believe the content would be of (49) _____(high) quality.

“After 1,000 interviews, I had to accept the fact that the (50) _____(major) of consumers transferred the sensation from the container to its contents,” Cheskin admitted later. And there was another surprise: even after trying out these identical products, people overwhelmingly preferred those in the package with the circles. Cheskin also found, for instance, that the look of a packet has an enormous impact on (51) _____ biscuits taste. Cheskin called this phenomenon ‘sensation transference’. It became the foundation not only of his (52) car _____ as a consultant to companies like Procter&Gamble, but of much of the research done since then.

Despite increasing consumer sophistication, Cheskin’s original concept still works. One recent experiment (53) inv _____ an underarm deodorant (除臭剂) posted in the packaging of three different colour schemes to a test group. The group was told that three different formulations were (54) _____ consideration, and was asked to judge them.

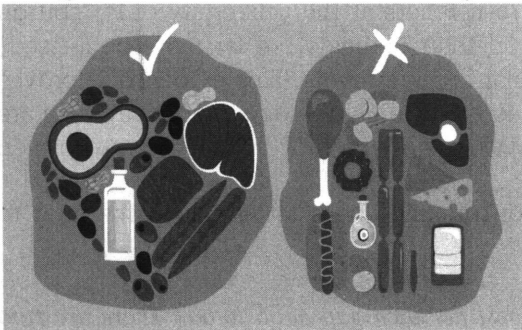
Results: one was considered just right, one to be strong-smelling but not very effective, and one threatening. Yet all three deodorants were exactly the (55) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

*There are **three** passages in this part. 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 (10 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.



As the old saying goes, you are what you eat. The foods you eat obviously affect your body’s performance. They may also influence how your brain handles its tasks. If it handles them well, you think more clearly and you are more emotionally stable. The right foods can help you concentrate, keep you motivated, sharpen your memory, speed your reaction time, defuse stress, and perhaps even prevent brain aging.

(56) _____ We are encouraged to eat fat-free foods and to drain fat away from fried foods. To understand its psychological benefits, however, we have to change the paradigm for how we think about fat.

The first step is gaining a better understanding of fat. Instead of conceiving of it as one thing, we have to recognize it as several discrete types of a similar compound. Not every fat is your enemy. Fats, of the right kinds and in the right amounts, are among your best friends. It is smart to commit to a balanced-fat diet, not to a no-fat diet.

(57) _____ Most foods that contain fat contain both kinds, in varying proportions. Foods that are high in saturated fats include meat, butter, and other animal products. In general, saturated fats are solid at room temperature. Foods high in unsaturated fats include vegetable oils, nuts, and avocados. Unsaturated fats, if separated out, are usually liquid at room temperature.

(58) _____ Saturated fat in moderate amounts poses no problem. In general, you will be fine if less than 20 percent of the fats you consume are saturated. Beyond that level, saturated fat may promote heart disease and perhaps some types of cancer. A diet high in saturated fat can also make you depressed and antisocial and impair your general mental performance. Unsaturated fats should make up the bulk of your fat intake. But beware.

Unsaturated fats are especially high in calories and could cause weight problems. The smart approach is to keep your overall fat intake low and make sure that most of it is in the form of unsaturated fats.

(59) _____ Fat in food is broken down into chemicals called fatty acids. The body uses them for many purposes. They go into all hormones. They are critical to body metabolism. And they are part of the outer membrane (膜) of every cell in the body, including those in the brain. You need these fatty acids in order to stay physically healthy and mentally sharp.

Of the many fatty acids the body uses, two are called “essential fatty acids” (EFAs). Your diet must contain foods that provide them, because the body cannot make them on its own. The most important are omega-3 fatty acids. They are crucial for the proper development of the human brain. All brain-cell membranes need to refresh themselves continually with new supplies of omega-3s.

(60) _____ In one well-respected study, premature infants were fed either standard American infant formula or breast milk. Results showed that the children given breast milk had significantly higher IQs. The researchers also compiled data on the children for eight years after the initial feeding period. Through all that time, the children never lost this mental advantage. The research team concluded that the IQ superiority resulted exclusively from DHA, a known component of breast milk. Most American baby formulas do not contain any DHA.

In psychology and physiology journals, articles routinely confirm the value of omega-3 fatty acids. One published study demonstrated that fish oil reduced the degree of brain damage in cats experiencing stroke. A study by researchers at the University of Pittsburgh showed that adults with low levels of omega-3 in their bodies were far more depressed, pessimistic, and impulsive than those with normal or high levels. This evidence improves the prospects for treating depressed patients effectively. Many therapists now say they are determined to coordinate psychological therapy with dietary therapy in order to rely less on drugs.

As research continues to show, new ways of thinking about fat can open the door to better physical, mental, and emotional health.

Questions 56—60

Choose from the sentences A-G the one which best fits each gap of 56 to 60. There are **two extra sentences** which you do not need to use.

- A. The key to health is to allocate a percentage of your fat intake to each type of fat.

B. There is evidence that DHA plays a big role in the intellectual performance of humans.

C. Food affect a person’s moods and motivation.

D. Most people associate the term fat with poor health.

E. Fats are broadly classified as either “saturated” or “unsaturated”.

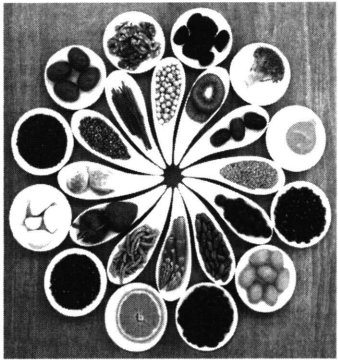
F. Keeping your fat intake too low, on the other hand, could also be dangerous.

G. Breast milk is a better source of DHA than infant formulas.

Section B (10 marks)

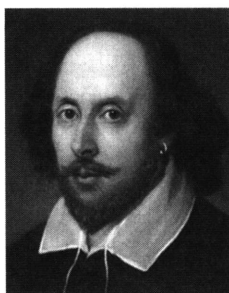
Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Literary detectives have uncovered many facts about William Shakespeare. Still, the most important question of all remains: Did he really write the Shakespeare plays? Sir Francis Bacon, Christopher Marlowe, and the Earl of Southampton (Shakespeare’s patron), and even Queen Elizabeth herself have at times been suspected of writing them. The sheer volume of Shakespeare’s work—37 plays, 154 sonnets, 2 other poems, and an elegy (挽歌)—has led to suggestions that “William Shakespeare” was actually several



people, not one.

The strongest current debate is between groups known as the Oxfordians and the Stratfordians. Oxfordians say that Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford, wrote the plays under the pen name William Shakespeare. Stratfordians say that the works were all written by William Shakespeare, an actor known to have been born at Stratford in 1564. The challenge for both sides is to produce solid evidence. So far, neither side has come up with much.



William Shakespeare



Edward de Vere

Oxfordians say the actor Shakespeare was too poorly educated to have been the author of the plays. He was the son of a tradesman, and there is no record that he had any schooling. There is no evidence that he ever traveled outside southern England. He was just an actor and an occasional real-estate investor. His will mentions no writings, and there is no evidence he ever owned a book. A background like that could not have been adequate for writing such brilliant plays. The life of Edward de Vere, on the other hand, was more than adequate. His education was the best money could buy. He was intimately familiar with England's noble families. He traveled to many of the locations important in Shakespeare's plays, including France, Scotland, and Italy.

The de Vere theory gained a lot of support after 1991. In that year, researchers began studying the handwritten notes in de Vere's copy of a 1569 edition of the Bible. About 1,000 Bible passages are underlined or otherwise marked. Nearly 25 percent of them match up with parts of Shakespeare's work. Probably not a coincidence, say the Oxfordians. For example, part of Act V in *The Merchant of Venice* speaks of a good deed shining out "in a naughty world." One of the passages de Vere underlined in his Bible contains the phrase, "a naughty and crooked nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world."

Stratfordians reply, "Why look beyond William Shakespeare of Stratford?" He was not the backward son of a lowly family, as many claim. His father was a prosperous merchant who held the town's highest office (high bailiff). The King's New School in Stratford offered an excellent education. Although school records cannot be found, it is likely that the town's high bailiff sent his son there. Shakespeare moved to London in the late 1580s, in his early twenties. There he became famous and wealthy as an actor and as London's leading playwright. And certain aspects of his life seem to match better with the plays than de Vere's do. For example, the perceptive portrayal of emotional depression in *Hamlet* seems to indicate that the author had experienced the ailment. *Hamlet* was written around the year 1660, four years after William Shakespeare's only son, Hamnet, died at the age of 11.

Stratfordians also point out that the de Vere's theory assumes an unlikely hoax. The Oxford camp claims that de Vere wanted to hide his authorship because it went against protocol for the noble class. A highborn earl simply should not be writing plays for common people. To give de Vere cover, William Shakespeare of Stratford must have agreed (probably for pay) to serve as a front man. The Stratfordians point out that, for this to be true, Shakespeare's many friends and acquaintances were either blind enough to be fooled by it or willing to be in on the trick. The same goes for de Vere's friends and acquaintances, including the very intelligent Queen Elizabeth. The part hardest to believe is that a scheme like that could be sustained for decades without the secret being revealed.

Another difficulty for the Oxfordians is that the 17th Earl of Oxford died in 1604. Many of the greatest plays were produced after this date. *Macbeth*, for example, dates from 1606-1607 and *The Tempest* from 1611. A great deal of careful work has confirmed these dates, and most Oxfordians reluctantly concede that de Vere's death preceded the appearance of these plays.

But the Oxford camp persists in maintaining their position. They argue that de Vere wrote them before he died and that they were brought out as needed for performance. Also, the texts of many Shakespeare plays contain references to events after 1604. The Oxfordians say someone must have added contemporary references to make the plays look timely.

Any debate centered on speculation alone will probably last a very long time. Neither side in this debate seems likely to accumulate the evidence necessary to be able to settle the matter. As one researcher, Al Austin, summarizes the controversy, “Those who believe de Vere was Shakespeare must accept an improbable hoax as part of it, a conspiracy of silence involving, among others, Queen Elizabeth herself. Those who side with the Stratford man must believe in miracles.”

Questions 61—65

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

61. Why do most scholars agree that whoever wrote the Shakespeare plays must have had a good education?
62. How much of the handwritten notes in Edward de Vere’s Bible match with parts of Shakespeare’s work?
63. Why could Shakespeare’s father afford to send his son to the King’s New School in Stratford?
64. What does the underlined phrase “a front man” in the sixth paragraph mean?
65. What does the author say the debate between the Oxfordians and the Stratfordians will probably last a long time?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

When Regina Buenaventura walks onto the stage, all eyes are on her violin. In the fifth row, Joseph Nagyvary closes his eyes and listens. He has spent years in a laboratory studying the sound of the most famous instrument of all time. Nagyvary believes that he has finally solved the centuries-old mystery behind the remarkable sound of the Stradivarius violin.

This young musician holds the result of Nagyvary’s scientific efforts under her chin—the Nagyvarius. She begins playing and the violin makes a clear, brilliant, heavenly sound. Creator Nagyvary opens his eyes. Could this be the magical Stradivarius sound?

For 150 years, violin makers, musicians, and scientists have tried to solve the mystery of the Stradivarius. Antonio Stradivari lived in Cremona, a small northern Italian city. Before his death in 1737, he made over 1,000 violins, violas(中提琴), cellos(大提琴), and guitars. Two sons followed him into the business, but they died soon after. The details of how their father and other violin makers from Cremona made their remarkable instruments disappeared with them.

How could an illiterate man with no education produce instruments with such a heavenly sound? Did Stradivari and the other violin makers from Cremona have a secret?

Joseph Nagyvary’s laboratory in the United States at Texas A&M University is a world away from Cremona. Nagyvary began teaching biochemistry at the university in the late 1960s. About ten years later, he began making violins. Using his knowledge of chemistry, Nagyvary believes that he has found the answer to the Stradivarius puzzle.

In 1977, Nagyvary presented the results of his research to the Violin Society of America. He claimed that the high quality of Stradivari’s instruments was not due to his artistic talent. Rather, the remarkable sound was a result of the materials Stradivari used, specifically the chemical properties of the wood and varnish(清漆). Stradivari himself probably did not



understand the importance of these materials. In other words, Stradivari was certainly talented, but he probably owed much of his success to luck.

Nagyvary's announcement shocked violin makers and dealers. His theory was a direct challenge to the way that violins had been made for years. It also challenged violin makers' belief in the importance of their artistic talent.

Nagyvary stands by his theory. "The pieces of the puzzle have been around and I have not invented anything new. But I put the pieces well together while the others could not. I am the first chemist of good international standing... who, obviously, has a much better understanding of the effects of these natural chemicals."

The best proof of Nagyvary's theory may be the instruments he makes. By using what he has learned from his research, Nagyvary claims to produce violins with a sound quality very similar to that of a Stradivarius. This is demonstrated in *The Stradivarius Puzzle*, a 13-song CD recorded by well-known professional violinist Zina Schiff. On it, Schiff plays both a Nagyvarius and her 1697 Stradivarius, reportedly worth \$3,000,000. Schiff says, "I sent the *Stradivarius Puzzle* to a friend of mine who is a conductor and he had no idea...He just could not tell...The truth is, I would rather be playing on one of Dr. Nagyvary's instruments."

So why do violin makers and dealers refuse to even discuss Nagyvary's theory? Schiff believes that it is because the dealers are threatened by the fairly low cost (\$3,000 to \$22,000) of a Nagyvary violin.

Schiff came from a poor family, so she feels very strongly that people who cannot afford Stradivari violins should still be able to have high quality instruments. According to Schiff, Dr. Nagyvary's violins have made this possible, without having a negative effect on the beauty and value of a Stradivarius.

Questions 66—70

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

Joseph Nagyvary is a scientist. He has spent many years trying to solve (66) _____ of why the eighteenth-century violins made by Antonio Stradivari sound so much better than other violins. Nagyvary has used his (67) _____ to try to understand the heavenly Stradivarius sound. Dr. Nagyvary believes that the high quality of Stradivari's instruments was not a result of (68) _____. Rather, he claims that the (69) _____ of the materials used to make the violins have an effect on the sound. One way that Dr. Nagyvary is trying to prove his theory is by making his own violins. Many professional musicians cannot tell the difference between his violins and the Stradivari violins. Dr. Nagyvary argues that this is (70) _____ that his theory is correct.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. Translators are people who read books for us. Tolstoy wrote in Russian, so someone must read him for us and then write down that reading in our language. Since the book will be fuller and richer the more experience a reader brings to it, we would want our translator, as he or she reads, to be aware of as much as possible, aware of cultural references, aware of lexical patterns, aware of geographical setting and historical



moment. Aware, too, of our own language and its many resources. Far from being “just subjective,” these differences will be a function of the different experiences these readers bring to the book, since none of us accumulates the same experience. Even then, of course, two expert translators will very likely produce two quite different versions.

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**.*

联合国相关机构发布报告称，去年的新冠疫情对全球经济造成了“前所未有”的打击，全球损失了相当于 2.25 亿个全职工作岗位。（72）新冠疫情导致全球工作时间减少了 8.8%，是 2008 年金融危机造成损失的四倍多。（financial crisis）

（73）联合国国际劳工组织说，仅考虑委员会“大幅”低估损失。（International Labor Organization）该组织还警告说，尽管疫苗有望刺激经济反弹，但全球经济复苏仍充满不确定性。

这份由联合国国际劳工组织发布的报告预测，（74）2021 年的工作时间可能仍将比 2019 年减少 3% 以上，大约相当于 9000 万个全职工作岗位。（be likely to）但报告警告说，如果疫苗分发缓慢，而且全球各国政府没有提供预期的经济刺激，工作时间的减少幅度可能更大。

国际劳工组织总干事盖伊·赖德说：“我们看到的复苏迹象令人鼓舞，但它们很脆弱，且非常不确定。我们必须记住，没有任何国家或团体能够单独复苏。”

尽管如此，2020 年新冠疫情对全球劳动力市场的破坏程度甚至比国际劳工组织去年春天预测的还要严重，当时该机构预测称，五分之四的工作岗位因全部或部分封锁而受到影响，并预测全球工作时间下降 6.8%。

（75）这是上世纪 30 年代大萧条以来全球劳动力市场面临的最严重危机。（labor market）与 2019 年相比，就业人数也减少了 1.14 亿，约 3300 万人失去了工作，（76）而其余的人变得“不活跃”，要么辞职，要么正在找工作。（inactive）

国际劳工组织表示，总体而言，去年劳动力参与率下降了 2.2 个百分点，而 2008 年至 2009 年仅下降了 0.2 个百分点。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

*Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains **a maximum of one error**. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

For example:

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

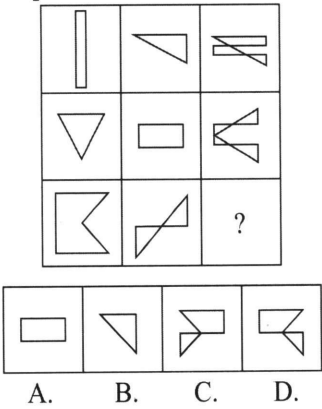
There are no guarantees as to what life will be like midway through the 21th century, But there are scientific initiatives which offer interesting glimpse into 77. _____ the future. Many people will work from home, electric cars will be the typically 78. _____ form of transport, and goods and services paid for by mobile phone. The most 79. _____ advanced smart homes will be environmentally friendly, equipping with their 80. _____ own recycling units which will be able to make drinkable waste water completely 81. _____ safe and palatable.

Advances in medical science will also have far-reaching consequences; people born today can have a life expectant of 100 years. The development of so-called 82. _____ smart medicine research suggests what people will carry out their own digital health 83. _____

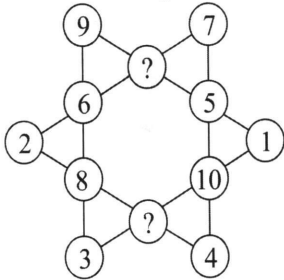
checks, enabling online analysts to reach an immediate diagnose of any condition 84. _____
 requiring treatment. Scientists predict with reasonable certainty that any of these 85. _____
 technological advances will be in the place for many people worldwide, whereas the 86. _____
 nature of other changes remains speculative for the time being.

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

- There are **five** IQ test questions in this part. Write your answers on the **answer sheet**.*
87. Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first. Use three to five words, including the word given.
 Example: Despite it being a funny situation, I managed not to laugh.
face
 I kept a straight face although it was a funny situation.
 Stop teasing me!
leg
 Stop _____!
88. Translate the underlined phrase into Chinese.
A: She never stops talking about dieting.
B: Yeah, she's got a real bee in her bonnet about it.
89. Which shape should replace the question mark?



90. Which of the following choices best fits the question mark?



- A. 11; 9 B. 11; 12 C. 13; 6 D. 11; 9
91. Think of **one** word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.
 ● The committee is totally against any new building in a _____ belt area.
 ● When Frank saw Sally's new car, he was _____ with envy.
 ● I obviously haven't got _____ fingers because I can't get anything to grow.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. For many young adults embarking on their university or college courses, reading can

stop being fun and become a chore. Faced with piles of compulsory reading, it is no surprise that it loses its appeal. It is such a pity because when they were children, reading was an enormous source of pleasure, stimulating their imaginations and widening their horizons. *Look at the two charts below, and write at least a 120-word report on how to keep a good reading habit on the answer sheet.*

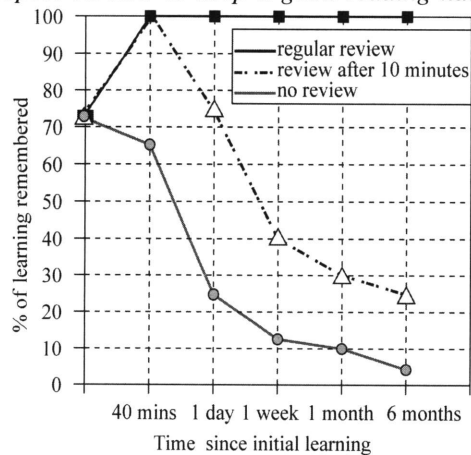


Figure 1: % of learning remembered with and without 'space repetition'

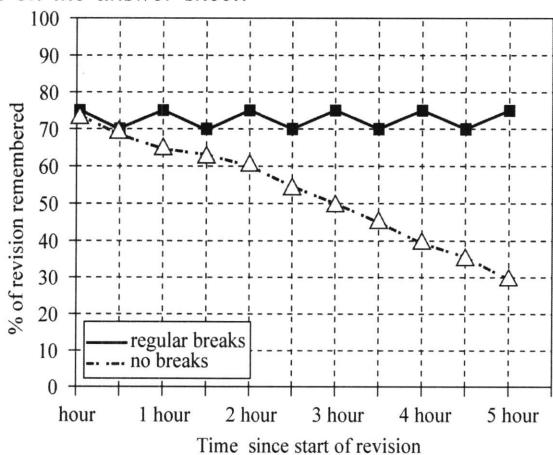


Figure 2: % of revision remembered, with and without breaks

Section B (20 marks)

93. Some people feel that certain workers like nurses, doctors and teachers are undervalued and should be paid more, especially when other people like film actors or businessmen are paid huge sums of money that are out of proportion to the importance of the work that they do.

- How far do you agree?
- What criteria should be used to decide how much people are paid?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write the essay in at least 160 words on the answer sheet.

