

2021 年决赛试题

(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. A black T-shirt.
C. A sports car.
B. A baseball cap.
D. A model taxi.
2. A. £16.50.
C. £10.
B. £12.50.
D. £15.
3. A. In a stylish Spanish restaurant.
B. In a local shopping mall.
C. At his friends' house.
D. On an airplane to Spain.



- A. B. C. D.
5. A. An understanding of how it differs from shop-based selling.
B. A willingness to adapt quickly to new circumstances.
C. An awareness of how to make a website attractive.
D. A mindset to face up to challenges, competitions and failures.

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. The speakers are both pleased to be home after their journey.
7. The woman thinks the weather forecast they heard for their holiday week was basically correct.
8. The speakers both liked the way their hotel served meals.
9. The man was angry about the state of the hotel's sports equipment.
10. The speakers are both keen to plan another holiday immediately.

Conversation Two

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

11. Harry first became interested in adventure travel because his father _____.
A. gave him adventure stories to read
B. worked in a travel company
C. talked a lot about the places he'd been to
D. spent several years travelling with him
12. Why did Harry decide to start an adventure travel company?
A. He wanted to share his experience with others.
B. He thought he could make a lot of money.
C. He hoped to do more travelling himself.
D. He enjoyed most as a successful entrepreneur.
13. Who suggested the name for Harry's company?
A. A friend. B. A customer. C. His wife. D. His father.
14. When Harry visits a place, he tries to _____.
A. avoid spoiling the area B. take modern equipment
C. give the local people jobs D. collect waste from local factories
15. What does Harry say about doing dangerous things?
A. It's frightening. B. It's challenging.
C. It's part of his job. D. It's enjoyable.

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. Who is most vulnerable to romance fraud?
A. People aged 55 to 64. B. People aged 45 to 54.
C. People aged 65 to 74. D. People aged 35 to 44.
17. What do we learn about Denmark's energy project?
A. It is located on an 80-square-kilometer artificial island.
B. It will be completed and running by 2023.
C. It will help end Denmark's reliance on fossil fuels.
D. It is the first of its kind in Europe.
18. What does prolonged video conferencing bring about besides tiredness and eye-strain?
A. Laziness. B. Sleeplessness.
C. Headache. D. Anxiety.
19. What are the staff of the Australian National University asked to do?
A. Use simple and explicit terms in teaching.
B. Avoid using certain gender-related words.
C. Behave just like parents of the students.
D. Treat all the students equally and fairly.
20. What is said about India's strike?
A. As many as 25 million people went on strike to support farmers.
B. The government changed its tactics and met the protesters face-to-face.
C. Farmers set up a lot of protest camps around India's capital city.
D. The protesters accused the government of imposing new taxes on farmers.

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.

When you write assignments, you have to do research, which means reading widely, using (21) _____ sources, including, nowadays, the Internet. It does not mean just checking out Wikipedia and quote it word for word.

When students did all their research in the library, it was easy to find (22) _____ because they could see the difference between a popular magazine and an academic journal. On the web, you need to check who the writer is, who he/she is writing for, and whether the article provides just an overview or detailed research.

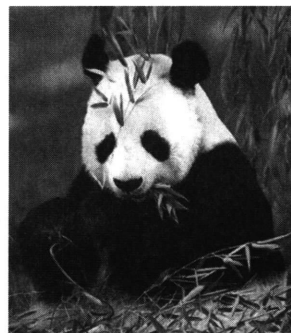
You need to validate all 'facts' on the web because many writers of web articles are biased (23) _____ or against their topic. For example, people are often ethnocentric and think their own culture is always right. Sometimes they state their bias. They say clearly 'In my opinion...'. Sometimes, though they are not so direct, they use extreme words, (24) _____, like *stupid* and *disgusting*, or *brilliant* and *delicious*. Sometimes, they only imply things—in other words, you have to work out the opinion of the writer from the kind of evidence they give. So you must (25) _____ any information you read on a website. Keep thinking: what does the writer think about this point?

Summary

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

The Giant Panda—A National Emblem of China

The giant panda, which is one of the world's most popular creatures, has been given many different names throughout history. Take white leopard as an example, which describes its (26) _____. The experts sometimes regard the giant panda as (27) _____ as it is the only member of an extinct branch of the family. The cat-like animal leaves (28) _____ at territory boundaries which can indicate its mood as well as some physical details. This favourite black and white bear, which every so often shows hostility by making a (29) _____, now just lives in a few (30) _____ of China.



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. Nobody has ever seen a dinosaur _____ on a visit to a zoo.
A. in case B. in spite of C. even though D. apart from
32. In the absence of gravity, there _____ be no air around the Earth.
A. should B. would C. can D. must
33. Interpreting the feelings of other people is not always easy, as we all know, and we _____ as much on what they seem to be telling us, as on the _____ words they say.
A. estimate; real B. rely; actual
C. evaluate; real D. assess; actual
34. Young adults _____ older people are more likely to prefer online shopping.
A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. less than
35. "Grey hair should be respected" in an example of _____.
A. personification B. irony C. pun D. metonymy

36. _____ for our tickets, we were annoyed when the flight was canceled.
 A. By paying B. Having paid
 C. Had it paid D. Having been paid
37. A word which has two or more different meanings is called a _____ word.
 A. multiple B. polysemous C. multilingual D. synonymous
38. We can _____ the sea from our hotel room—but _____ we stand on a chair and lean out of the window.
 A. glimpse; if only B. stare at; except C. gaze at; only if D. glance; unless
39. With two houses and an income of over £100,000 a year, he has a very _____ lifestyle.
 A. affluent B. expensive C. splendid D. modest
40. Tom had always loved singing and dancing, so when he got a part in a musical he was _____.
 A. on a different wavelength B. the black sheep of the family
 C. in his element D. under the weather
41. If the doctor had come earlier, the little baby would not _____ for two hours.
 A. have laid there B. have been lied there
 C. have lied there D. have lain there
42. Women are particularly _____ to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men.
 A. susceptible B. sustainable C. possible D. suitable
43. What is great English poet Geoffrey Chaucer's main work?
 A. *Vanity Fair*. B. *Beowulf*.
 C. *Canterbury Tales*. D. *The Divine Comedy*.
44. —Excuse me, I was sitting there.
 —Oh were you? Sorry, I didn't realize.
 —_____
 —Let me move my things.
 A. Don't be sorry. B. That's OK.
 C. I didn't mean to be rude. D. What do you mean?
45. —As far as photography is concerned, Cindy Sherman is currently the most famous artist.
 —Really? To be honest, _____.
 A. I'm going to attend a lecture now B. I've always admired her work
 C. she has taken a lot of photos D. her work is not really to my taste

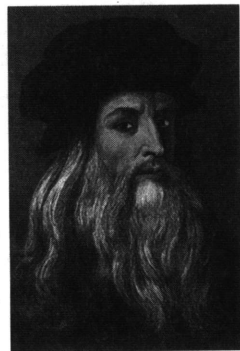
Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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**.

Leonardo da Vinci

As a painter, his legacy of work is indisputably less extensive than other master painters. As an anatomist, he failed to publish his research. As a sculptor, he left us not a single verified sculpture. As a (46) _____ (math), he had no significant input into the development of the theories of mathematics. As a scientist, his records are disorderly. As a musician, he left little record of his (47) _____. As an architect, he left no notable buildings for us to visit. And yet he is popularly held as one of the most important figures of the Italian Renaissance. In the words of Sigmund Freud, "Leonardo da Vinci was like a man who (48) aw_____ too early in the darkness, while the others were all still asleep."

Most people recognize the *Mona Lisa* or *The Last Supper* as examples of this artist's



extraordinary capabilities. However, he was not just an artistic genius. He was also a genius in the (49) fi_____ of architecture, engineering and science. His sketchbooks, with notes often written in mirror form, were full of ideas for his inventions. Some were improvements on existing machines; others were new and ranged from a primitive tank to a human-powered flying machine. These books were to stun the world (50) _____ they were discovered centuries after his death.

Huang Di



The first sovereign of civilized China, Huang Di, or the Yellow Emperor as he became known, is (51) _____ (think) of as the common ancestor of the Chinese people. A semi-legendary figure who is said to have begun his reign around 2697 BC, in a time of constant warfare (52) bet_____ tribes, Huang Di strove to improve the virtues of people, pacifying them by strengthening his army and unifying the tribes. He (53) intr_____ the idea of military discipline, invented the compass to improve his military strategy, and used carts in warfare.

Once he had established peace, he created civilized systems for his people. Among the many inventions (54) attr_____ to him are the calendar, mathematics, music, writing, boats, carts and bows and arrows. His scientific interests also led him to be author of *The Inner Book of Simple Questions of the Yellow Emperor*, the founding of classic Chinese medicine. His empress is also famous for having been the first to raise (55) _____ to make clothes with silk.

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.



The bicycle was not invented by one individual or in one country. It took nearly 100 years and many individuals for the modern bicycle to be born. By the end of those 100 years, bicycles had revolutionized the way people traveled from place to place.

(56) _____ These early bicycles had two wheels, but they had no pedals. The rider sat on a pillow and walked his feet along the ground to move his velocipede forward.

Soon a French inventor added pedals to the front wheel. Instead of walking their vehicles, riders used their feet to turn the pedals. However, pedaling was hard because velocipedes were very heavy. The framework was

made of solid steel tubes and the wooden wheels were covered with steel. Even so, velocipedes were popular among rich young men, who raced them in Paris parks.

Because velocipedes were so hard to ride, no one thought about using them for transportation. People didn't ride velocipedes to the market or to their jobs. Instead, they thought velocipedes were just toys.

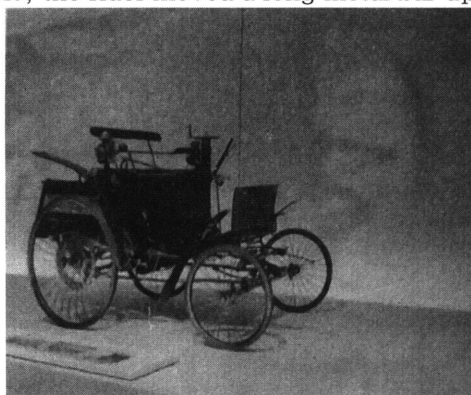
(57) _____ They began building velocipedes, too, but with one difference. They made the frameworks from hollow steel tubes. This alteration made velocipedes much lighter, but riders still had to work hard to pedal just a short distance. In addition, roads were bumpy, so steering was difficult. In fact, most riders preferred indoor tracks where they could rent a

velocipede for a small fee and take riding lessons.

(58) _____ They saw that when a rider turned the pedals once, the front wheel turned once. If the front wheel was small, the bicycle traveled just a small distance with each turn. They reasoned that if the front wheel were larger, the bicycle would travel a greater distance. So they designed a bicycle with a giant front wheel. They made the rear wheel small. Its primary purpose was to help the rider balance. Balancing was hard because the rider had to sit high above the giant front wheel in order to reach the pedals. This meant he was in danger of falling off the bicycle and injuring himself if he lost his balance. Despite this inherent danger, “high wheelers” became very popular in England.



(59) _____ Their goal was to make a safer bicycle. They substituted a small wheel for the giant front wheel and put the driving mechanism in a larger rear wheel. It would be impossible for a rider to pedal the rear wheel, so engineers designed a system of foot levers. By pressing first the right one and then the left, the rider moved a long metal bar up and down. This bar turned the rear axle. This axle turned the rear wheel and the bicycle moved forward. Because the new safety bicycle minimized the dangers inherent in bicycle riding, more and more people began using bicycles in their daily activities.



(60) _____ They made the two wheels equal in size and created a mechanism that uses a chain to turn the rear wheel. With this final change, the modern bicycle was born.

Subsequent improvements, such as brakes, rubber tires, and lights were added to make bicycles more comfortable to ride. By 1900, bicycle riding had become very popular with men and women of all ages. Bicycles revolutionized the way people traveled. Today, millions of people worldwide ride bicycles for transportation, enjoyment, sport and exercise.

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 British altered the design one last time.
- B. People in Pairs paid a fee to ride velocipedes to their jobs.
- C. Bicycles first appeared in Scotland in the early 1800s, and were called velocipedes.
- D. American manufacturers once again tried to design a better bicycle.
- E. Riders must be good athletes to meet the physical demands that are an inherent part of a long race.
- F. Around 1870, American manufacturers saw that velocipedes were very popular overseas.
- G. Subsequent changes by British engineers altered the wheels to make pedaling more efficient.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

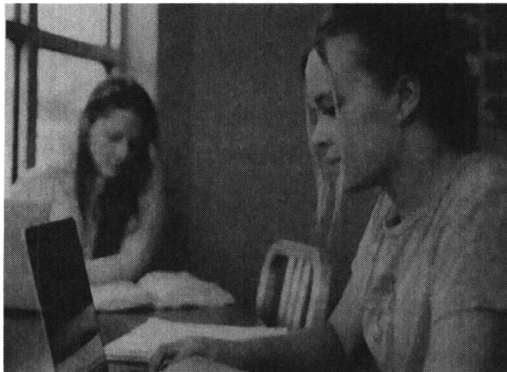
Mailbox-watching is supposed to subside for high-school seniors after they receive their acceptance letters and make their college choices. Each summer, however, many an incoming freshman anxiously waits for the mailbox to produce another crucial envelope—the one holding the name of his or her future roommate.

Many people assume that college freshmen pick their dormitory roommates, as upperclassmen are allowed to do. The converse is actually true. Very few colleges allow incoming freshmen any choice in dorm-room assignments. It's inevitable that students will worry about potential problems with a roommate—a complete stranger. Students in the so-called millennial generation, in particular, are anxious about sharing a room with another person. Many have never shared a room at home. They are used to their rooms being their exclusive domains.



For decades, residential-life offices have received late-summer telephone calls from worried students and parents. “People will read a name and address, and it fits into some category in their head,” says Sarah B. Westfall, dean of students at Denison University in Ohio. They expect a diverse student body at almost any college, but many students fear diversity as much as they look forward to it. Any indication that a roommate's life deviates from the familiar can heighten a student's fear of the unknown. Online social-networking sites now allow students to get more of those indications than ever before.

According to college officials, many incoming freshmen this year used Facebook and Myspace to do research on their future roommates. Since everything happens anonymously, normally passive students can spring into investigative action without having to approach a live person. On sites like these, anyone can post a profile of himself or herself free. Profiles can include photos, quotes, inside jokes, and lists of their favorite bands and TV shows. The idea is to maximize your attractiveness to people with tastes similar to yours.



Such profiles can help strangers break the ice before move-in day, but they can also cause alarm. A student's fondness for cartoons or punk rock can annoy a roommate before the two even meet. As a result, administrators are spending more time dealing with compatibility issues before students arrive. At some campuses, residential-life counselors have decided it's easier to prevent roommate problems than to intervene in them later. Their offices have prepared guides to using profiles wisely. They mail these guides out right from the

start, in the same envelope as the notice of a roommate's identity.

Most students mistakenly believe the roommate-assignment system is arbitrary. The school might separate students by gender, they think, but beyond that it's a matter of chance. Actually, nearly every college prides itself on carefully considering each student's circumstances when assigning roommates. They don't guarantee roommates will get along, but they succeed much more often than they fail. They hate to see such careful work undone by a single click of a keyboard—especially since so many profiles are not exactly accurate.

Clauses in the user agreement for Myspace set some rules for profiles, but nothing in the agreement says they have to be true. Even students who use social-networking sites every day tend to forget that. For that reason, some schools have instituted “reality training” for social networkers. “We try to explain to them that there is a lot of posturing that goes on,” one adviser says. “Students are trying to create an image that makes them seem fun and cool, and they post things that may or may not be true about themselves as a result.” Admission officers also have students look at their own online profiles and ask, “What kind of roommate do I look like?”

Some students say it's natural to form instant opinions when surveying their peers' profiles. Brandi, an incoming freshman at the University of Evansville, considers herself outgoing and easy to get along with. When she found out who her roommate would be, Brandi went to Myspace, where she found Sarah's profile. Her excitement quickly turned to disappointment.

"Her page was all pink, and I thought, 'Oh, gosh, we're not going to get along,'" says Brandi. "It said she was from California and into cheerleading, and I'm more into other sports. She just seemed really girly." Brandi found hope in Sarah's profile, however. Both students had listed Tim McGraw and Faith Hill as two of their favorite country-music singers. Sarah had also posted many photographs of herself with friends, who looked like the sort of people in Brandi's own clique(死党). This convinced Brandi that her roommate was probably more similar to her than she thought.

So Brandi decided to give her future roommate a chance and sent her a message through Myspace. This started a conversation. Two telephone calls later, her first impression had changed. Sarah had two younger siblings, ages 15 and 17, just as Brandi does.

Questions 61—65

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

61. Why are many college freshmen worried about rooming with a stranger?
62. What are the college administrators proud of about their roommate assignment?
63. Is it abnormal behavior for someone to tell lies in a Myspace profile?
64. What does the underlined word "posturing" in the seventh paragraph mean?
65. Why did Brandi get upset upon seeing Sarah's profile in the beginning?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

My summr hols wr CWOT. B4, we usd 2 go 2 NY 2C my bro, his GF & thr 3: -@ kids FTF, ILNY, its gr8.

Can you understand this sentence? If you can't, don't feel too bad: neither could the middle school teacher in Scotland who received this as homework from one of her students. This is Netspeak: the language of computerized communication found in Internet chat rooms, instant messages (IM), and text messages on mobile phones. Netspeak in a collection of abbreviations (cuz = *because*), acronyms (BRB = *Be Right Back*), and symbols (C U B4 clss = *see you before class*). To newcomers (newbies in Netspeak), it can look like a completely foreign language. So, what is the 'translation' of the sentence above? *My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face, I love New York; it's great.*

Language purists, school teachers, and parents everywhere say this new form of writing, with its disregard for proper spelling, punctuation, and grammar, threatens to destroy the English language. It is blamed for a perceived increase in spelling and grammatical errors in students' writing in school work. School boards, teachers, and parent groups call for zero tolerance of Netspeak, for fear that the writing of the new generation might become completely incomprehensible and the language itself could become corrupted.



Everyone should just relax, say linguists and language scholars. While there certainly is a need to ensure students learn the standard rules of writing, the phenomenon of Netspeak and writing on the Internet, they claim, is actually doing more good than harm.

David Crystal, a language historian at the University of Wales in the UK, argues that

Netspeak and the Internet are developing new forms of creative language use that provide a strong motivation for literacy(读写能力). Crystal points out that through personal home pages and blogs, the almost lost art of diary keeping has been revived. Stanford University linguist Geoffrey Nunberg agrees. 'People get better at writing by writing,' he claims, and online chatting and instant messages are getting young people to write more than ever before. 'I think you could argue that the kids who are now doing text messaging, email, and instant messages will end up writing at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents or than any generation in history.'

Linguists further argue that electronic messages should be considered a new medium of communication and not judged on the standard rules of writing. This new medium has features of both spoken and written English, but has more in common with speaking than traditional writing due to its nearly instantaneous, interactive nature. Like spoken language, it is considerably shorter, utilizes a more limited range of vocabulary, and is more relaxed in grammar rules.

Linguist James Milroy notes that people have been complaining about the supposed decline in English for centuries. Every generation, without exception, has believed that young people are destroying the language. And you can bet your bottom dollar that when today's teenagers become tomorrow's parents, they too will accuse their children of ruining the language. Milroy argues that there is no evidence that young people have any deficiency in their language in comparison with previous generations. From a linguist's point of view, languages do not and cannot become

'corrupted'; they simply change to the needs of each new generation.

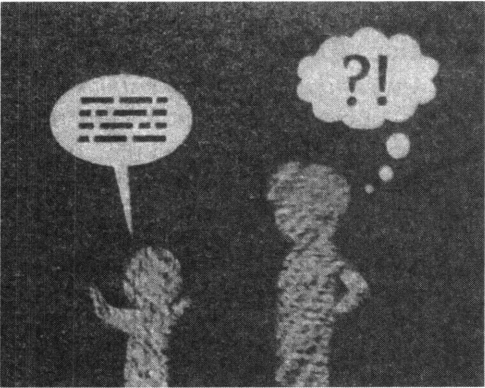
However, Netspeak enthusiasts do acknowledge the importance of teaching young people how to speak and write proper English. 'Children have to be taught about their language,' Crystal said. 'They have to learn about the importance of Standard English as a medium of educated communication.' Cynthia McVey, psychology lecturer at Glasgow Caledonian University, agrees. 'I can understand the frustration of teachers and I think it's important that they get across to their pupils that text messaging is for fun, but that learning to write proper English is vital for their career or future study.'

Perhaps we should give teenagers a little more credit anyway. Erim, aged 12, has become fluent in Netspeak in just two months, but knows it is not appropriate to use it in school. 'I wouldn't use text language in my homework. Texting is for fun, not for school, and I think you would have to be a bit silly to get them mixed up.'

Questions 66—70

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

Many educators and parents are concerned that the younger generation is corrupting English through Netspeak, the language young people use to (66) _____ on the Internet and through text messages on their mobile phones. Language experts, however, claim that Netspeak isn't (67) _____, but actually helping the language. For one thing, it develops new forms of creative language that provide (68) _____ for literacy, and secondly it encourages more writing. Experts claim that all generations believe their language is being (69) _____ by new generations. In reality, languages do not become 'bad', but only changed. Linguists do say, however, that (70) _____ should be taught in schools, and that students should know when and when not to use Netspeak.



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. Ancient China developed a unique civilization, which was mysterious and difficult to understand in the eyes of many. The Yellow River was not the only cradle of Chinese civilization, which had multiple points of origin. More than 5,000 years ago, the vast area spanning from Loess Plateau (黄土高原) to the shore of the East China Sea was home to several converging points of civilization. They gradually became integrated with one another, and eventually developed into a single country. Over 4,000 years ago, the Xia Dynasty was already a huge regional nation; at least 3,500 years ago, the Shang Dynasty was keeping written records; 3,000 years ago, the king of Zhou adopted an enfeoffment (分封) system to standardize land allocation and social hierarchy. After this historical period, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty unified China in the 3rd century BC, and from that moment onward, unity became the most precious heritage of ancient Chinese civilization, as it guaranteed the continuation of our civilization and lasting national development.

Section B (10 marks)

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

(72) 中国政府 70 年间成功实现 8.5 亿人摆脱贫困。(lift) 仅改革开放 40 多年来, 中国就有 7.5 亿人脱贫。特别是中共十八大以来, 中国政府把脱贫攻坚摆在治国理政的突出位置, 组织实施了人类历史上规模最大、力度最强的脱贫攻坚战。(73) 自 2012 年起, 中国每年平均减贫 1000 万人以上, 相当于欧洲一个中等国家人口规模。(equivalent to) 2020 年 11 月, 中国如期完成新时代脱贫目标, 832 个贫困县全部脱贫摘帽, 消除了绝对贫困和区域性整体贫困, 提前 10 年实现联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程的减贫目标。

中国减贫的关键特点是把“精准扶贫”作为扶贫开发的基本方略, 对不同贫困人口分别制定不同的脱贫方案, 通过发展生产、易地搬迁、生态补偿、发展教育、社会保障兜底等实现脱贫。中国还实施电商扶贫、旅游扶贫、光伏扶贫等“十大扶贫工程”。(74) 这些政策已造福于包括许多少数民族在内的广大人群。(benefit, ethnic minorities) 截至 2019 年底, 新疆累计脱贫人口达 292.32 万人。西藏 74 个贫困县全部“摘帽”, 人均纯收入从 2015 年底的 1499 元增加到 2019 年的 9328 元, 历史性消除绝对贫困。作为中国少数民族人口最多的省份, 广西实现 54 个贫困县全部“摘帽”, 境内的壮族人口整体脱贫。

(75) 中国脱贫成功为全球减贫进程做出了重要贡献。想作为世界上减贫人口最多的国家, 中国对全球减贫贡献率超过 70%。(76) 消除贫困是人类面临的共同挑战, 也是 2030 年可持续发展议程的首要目标。(top priority) 据联合国开发计划署数据, 受新冠疫情影响, 2030 年极端贫困总人数将超过 10 亿, 实现全球减贫目标更加任重道远。

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 are <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. 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 <u>where</u> near her home.	<u>where</u>

Scientist are often accused of being poor communicators, yet there are many reasons
 what scientists, in particular, should be and often are good communicators. After all,
 77. _____
 science calls for enthusiasm and scientists often possess this engage quality in large
 78. _____
 quantities. Enthusiasm can be infectious, but to command interest of readers, 79. _____
 scientists must develop their other innately talents: clarity, observation and knowledge.
 80. _____
 Those scientists who are logical thinker can usually write clearly, and the more clearly
 81. _____
 thoughts are put cross, the greater their potential value. In the same way, those who
 82. _____
 observe must take an account of subtle differences for the observations they may document
 83. _____
 as significant. Finally, those who write must have something of intrinsic value to say.
 84. _____
 A scientist whose work never sees the light of day has achieved everything of worth
 85. _____
 until somebody else hears about it. It is essential, therefore, for scientists to lie to rest
 86. _____
 the myth that they cannot communicate, once and for all.

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

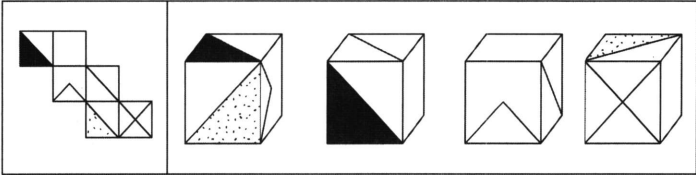
87. Think of **one** word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.
- A British trade _____ left this morning for China.
 - The new manager told the staff that his _____ was to improve the company's image.
 - The police mounted a rescue _____ to find the climbers lost in the Cairngorms.
88. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between **three to eight words**, including the word given.

Example: Our tickets have been stolen!
run
 Someone has run off with our tickets.

Please don't say anything until I've finished speaking.
tongue

Please _____ until you've heard everything I have to say.

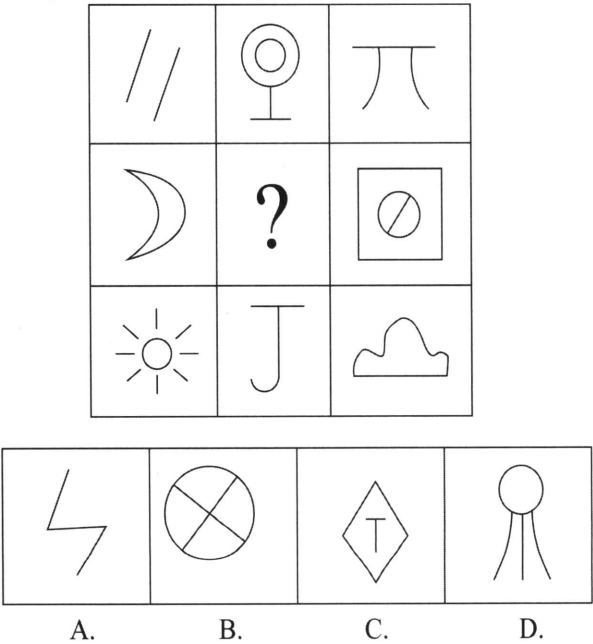
89. Which shape is made when the left shapes are put together?



90. Here are **three** clues about a word. Your task is to guess the word _____.

- Clue 1:** The word is seven letters long.
- Clue 2:** The first letter of the word is 'P'.
- Clue 3:** An appropriate antonym of the word you have to guess is 'inaccurate'.

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



Part VIII Writing(30 marks)

Section A(10 marks)

92. Decision-making inside families is a cultural issue. Look at the research chart below and find out the decision-maker for key decisions for children , adolescents and young adults. Write a **120-word report on the answer sheet.**

Appendix 1: Analysis of survey data

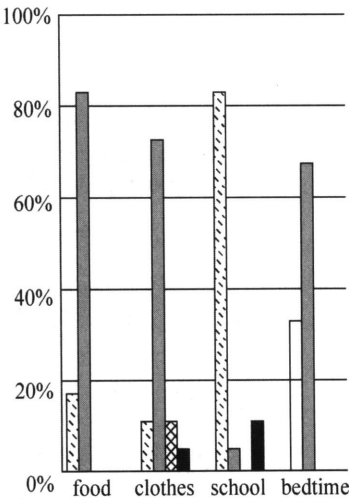


Fig. 1: Decisions for children

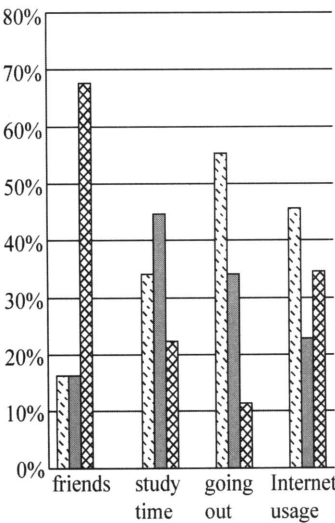


Fig. 2: Decisions for adolescents

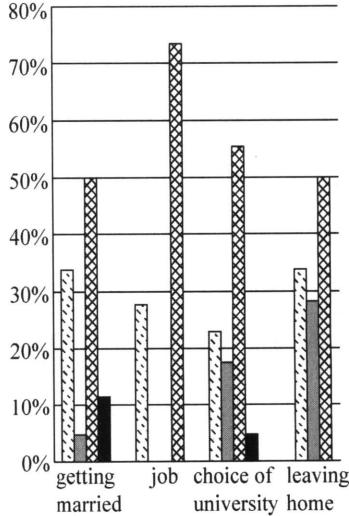


Fig. 3: Decisions for young adults

Key father mother self other

Section B (20 marks)

93. ‘The Internet has been the greatest technological change of the last 50 years. It has changed the culture all over the world.’

To what extent do you agree with this statement with regard to cultural change in our country in the last 10-20 years? Write **at least 160 words** on the **answer sheet.**