

National English Competition for College Students

全国大学生英语竞赛

B类（英语专业）

2022年

5月初赛+决赛 真题

（2套真题，含解析）

字幕版听力

阅读译文

视频讲解

智能题库

赠

2022 年 5 月初赛试题

(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. A postman. B. A cleaner. C. A pilot. D. A bricklayer.
2. A. At 9:40. B. At 9:50. C. At 10:10. D. At 10:30.
3. A. In a cinema. B. At a football match. C. On a live TV show. D. In a conference hall.
4.  

A.

B.



C.

D.

5. A. There was no other way to reach the location.
- B. Her four-wheel drive vehicle had come off the road.
- C. She wanted to find out if the area appealed to her.
- D. She had decided to accompany her friend.

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. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

6. What was Toby's job in Argentina?
A. Tour guide. B. Translator.
C. Travelling salesman. D. Writer.

7. On Toby's last trip to Argentina, the weather was _____.
 A. suitable for what he planned B. different from the forecasts he heard
 C. warmer than he expected D. freezing cold and windy
8. What did Toby buy from the market he visited?
 A. An antique chair. B. An old record.
 C. A musical instrument. D. A beautiful painting.
9. How did Toby feel during the dance performance he saw?
 A. He felt like dancing with the performers.
 B. He wished he had continued his dance classes.
 C. He felt sad he didn't dance well.
 D. He regretted not being able to pass the dance class test.
10. What did Toby like about his favourite place?
 A. The wildlife. B. The views. C. The peace. D. The culture.

Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the sentences according to what you hear with **one word** for each blank. Then write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

11. The expert confirmed that memory aids were helpful in forming an organized and _____ approach to improve memories.
12. The interviewer put forward the idea that _____ images help the memory as well.
13. Eating a healthy diet and taking plenty of exercise are lifestyles that help improve the _____.
14. Using different _____ pens for note-taking helps the brain.
15. Factors such as anxiety and worry tend to _____ one's thinking ability.

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 does the news report say about maple syrup?
 A. Its worldwide stocks have decreased.
 B. It is consumed by fewer and fewer people.
 C. Canada is facing a serious shortage of it.
 D. Quebec is the largest province in Canada.
17. What do we learn about the top travel destinations for 2022?
 A. The *National Geographic* travel list splits them into six categories.
 B. They have attracted fewer tourists during the Covid-19 pandemic.
 C. London's Tin Pan Alley is famous for its unique history.
 D. They have all made innovative conservation efforts.
18. What have scientists discovered in Antarctica?
 A. The world's biggest fish breeding ground.
 B. The largest iceberg in the world.
 C. A new fish species called icefish.
 D. A number of cameras on one of its seabeds.
19. What kind of TV screen does Professor Miyashita want people to create?
 A. One that is multidimensional. B. One that gives super sound effect.
 C. One that gives super visual effect. D. One that is multisensory.
20. What is said about the artificial sun?
 A. It has been heated to the temperature of 77,000,000°C.

- B. Its recorded temperature lasted a quarter of an hour.
- C. It aims to produce an almost unlimited supply of clean energy.
- D. Its total costs are estimated to be \$590 billion.

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.*

The carrying of the Olympic flame from its source in Olympia in Greece is one of the more (21) _____ of the Games. It is also one of the ways in which the modern Games are linked to the original Ancient Greek games of 2,500 years ago, although when the modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens in 1896, the Olympic flame played no part. It was not introduced into the opening ceremony until the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, and the relay, the carrying of the flame from Olympia itself, was only introduced eight years later at the celebrated Berlin Games of 1936. The flame was lit at Olympia by women wearing (22) _____ and it was then carried by relays of runners of the 1,910 miles overland to Berlin in 12 days. They passed through five other countries on the way.



Sometimes the flame goes out, and (23) _____ is always carried from Olympia in case relighting is necessary. In 1976 and 1984 this happened and the torch was successfully relit. The Olympic flame features in both summer and winter Olympics. Fresh torches were lit from the Olympic Torch Lantern each morning, and each of the runners was given the option of purchasing their torch (24) _____.

Once the Olympic flame finally arrives at the Games stadium, it is used for (25) _____ of the Olympic cauldron, the giant flame which burns throughout the Games and forms the symbolic focus of the event. It is the dramatic physical reminder of nearly three millennia of Olympic tradition.

Summary

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

Solar Power for Everyone

- ▲ Advances in technology mean that the idea of a cheap, safe source of electricity may soon become (26) _____.
- ▲ Solar-powered satellites will change sunlight into electricity. The energy will be beamed to Earth by a (27) _____.
- ▲ Advantages of solar-powered satellites:
 - ◆ Take only (28) _____ to orbit Earth.
 - ◆ Produce electricity very efficiently.
 - ◆ Less (29) _____ of radiation.
- ▲ Each solar-powered satellite will be only 200 metres long and also very light in weight, which will make launching them into orbit much cheaper.
- ▲ Scientists believe that if the microwaves operate (30) _____, people and the environment will both be safe.

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. The longer you go without practising a language, the more your language skills will _____.
A. delay B. intervene C. diminish D. multiply
32. Researchers have a programme _____ mind where a computer chip, installed in the brain, will save memories in order _____ they can later be transferred onto a computer.
A. on; that B. with; to C. in; that D. for; to
33. _____ school policy, the students had a holiday between Christmas and New Year.
A. On behalf of B. With the exception of
C. In case of D. In line with
34. If Tom _____ so fast, he wouldn't _____.
A. hadn't been driving; have been injured B. hadn't been driving; have injured
C. didn't drive; have injured D. didn't drive; have been injured
35. Poems often contain words that _____.
A. spin B. circle C. recycle D. rhyme
36. Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse are the official _____ of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for the Queen.
A. venues B. residences C. locations D. occupations
37. The relationship between words "alligator" and "animal" is that of _____.
A. antonymy B. synonymy C. hyponymy D. homonymy
38. We had expected that Bella would win, and she _____.
A. did win B. would win C. had won D. has won
39. Voicing of explosives is a distinctive feature in _____.
A. Chinese only B. English only
C. both Chinese and English D. neither Chinese nor English
40. The reason people feel that they have to follow fashion is that they are faced with _____ advertising.
A. domineering B. insistent C. notorious D. incessant
41. I've never been to Zurich, but that's the city _____.
A. which I like to visit mostly B. I'd most like to visit
C. where I like to most visit D. I'd like to visit it
42. What figure of speech is applied in the sentence "Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper."
A. metonymy B. personification C. simile D. metaphor
43. Allen has been _____ to think of a suitable New Year gift.
A. racking his brains B. in two minds
C. feeling out of place D. in conflict
44. —Is there anything bothering you?
—Just one thing. A school called me this morning to see if I could teach a few hours there this weekend and I don't know what to do.
—Do you have any other plans this weekend?
—I'm supposed to work on a paper that will be due on Monday.
—_____
—You're right. I probably should just work on my paper. Thanks!

- A. Just breathe deeply when you feel upset.
 B. You're over reacting. The situation is not that bad.
 C. Try not to take on more than you can handle.
 D. I would probably worry if I were you.
45. —Can I borrow your old exam papers for Intermediate Accounting? I want to use the questions to test myself before the real exam.
 —
 A. I highly recommend it.
 B. Dora hasn't returned them to me, so I don't have them.
 C. I haven't taken the exam yet.
 D. They contain a lot of multiple choice questions.

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**.

Why libraries matter in today's technological world

Municipal libraries are perhaps one of the most enduring institutions—priceless repositories of history, language, and culture. The dawn of the 'information superhighway' (46) _____ (threat) to make them less relevant, even obsolete. Yet now, these institutions are extending their mission well beyond the storage of knowledge. Indeed, to distinguish themselves in a world (47) _____ Google is well on its way to digitally scanning most of the books ever written, libraries are learning to avail themselves of the simple fact that



they are centrally located in almost every community in the USA. In other words, libraries now see success being linked to their role as public places and destinations.

While many US cities and towns now recognize the (48) imp_____ of re-inventing public libraries as destinations, this awareness doesn't always translate into a well-rounded success. The most high-profile new libraries rely on (49) _____ (style) designs to create buzz, feeding a false perception that public libraries are all about attention-grabbing looks. But when the tour bus crowds stop coming, these libraries will sink or swim based on how (50)_____ they serve the needs of their respective communities—whether they are truly great places, not just eye-catching buildings.

There are plenty of unsung libraries that embody a very (51) dif_____ and more compelling vision of what it means to be a public place. They may fly under the radar as architectural landmarks, but they still garner respect, praise and even adoration on (52) ac_____ of their innovative management. They are taking on a larger civic role—balancing their traditional needs and operations with outreach to the wider community—thereby contributing to the (53)_____ (create) of a physical commons that benefits the public as a whole. If the traditional model of the library was the inward-focused community 'reading room', the current one is more like a community 'front porch'.

But what of universities and other academic (54) ins_____, what is the value of an academic library in an age of abundant information? A recent report commissioned by the online Computer Library Center focusing on college students found that they use libraries

more than any other demographic group, that they like to help themselves to information, that they are aware of the library's electronic resources, and that they identify libraries with books. What's (55)_____, they supplement library resources with ones found on the web, they are largely satisfied with services and facilities and they are strongly attached to the idea of libraries.

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.

At one time, all small retail businesses, such as clothing stores, restaurants, shoe stores, and grocery stores, were owned by individuals. They often gave the stores their own names: Lucy's Dress Shop, Fred's Coffee Shop, Johnson Family Grocery. For some people, owning a business fulfilled a lifelong dream of independent ownership. For others, it continued a family business that dated back several generations. These businesses used to line the streets of cities and small towns everywhere. Today, by contrast, the small independent shops are almost all gone, the chain stores like Starbuck's and 7-Eleven have moved in to replace them. Most small independent businesses couldn't compete with the giant chains and eventually failed. However, many owners didn't abandon retail sales altogether. They became small business owners once again through franchises. The franchise system is a contemporary business model that has increasingly dominated the small business sector of retail trade over the last few decades.



(56)_____ It gives the person permission to own one of the company's franchise outlets, to use the company name, and to sell the products or services of the company. A person must apply for a franchise; however, not all applicants are approved. Some may be rejected because of poor financial histories, for example. If approved, the new business owner (the franchisee) must pay a large start-up fee to the company (the franchiser) and agree to follow its regulations. These regulations require complete uniformity in all of its franchises. This means that the franchiser establishes the rules for the appearance of the store, both inside and outside. It means the franchisee can sell only the products or services of the parent company. It means that a "large coffee" must be the same size in every company franchise. It means that all restaurants in a franchise system must put the same number of pickles on their burgers, and use identical napkins, paper cups, and food wrappers. It also means that the franchisee is graded regularly on its performance by the parent company.

(57)_____ Some are owned and operated by the parent company. A franchise is owned by the franchisee. Restaurants are the most common franchises. On any city block you are likely to see at least one franchise restaurant, and often three or four. In some shopping centers, the entire complement of stores is made up of franchises. Almost any kind of business can be franchised, including dental offices, hardware stores, hotels, gas

stations, pet hospitals, tax consultants, fitness centers, cleaning services, movie theaters, and child care centers.

(58) _____ The most important advantage is the support and assistance of the franchiser. For example, the franchiser can help a new owner find a good location, help plan an efficient use of floor space, and help decide on the amount of goods needed to start up the business. The franchiser also provides detailed training for the owner and his staff in all areas of the business. Once established, the franchisee benefits from ongoing research and development



by the company to keep the business up-to-date and competitive. Company consultants and a network of fellow franchisees offer opportunities to discuss business problems. All these support services provide small business owners with the tools of big business, albeit not for free.

(59) _____ It helps to own a business that bears the name of a well-known corporation with an acknowledged reputation for good service. Customers are inclined to shop at stores with familiar names, and more shoppers mean more sales. Also, individual franchises benefit from the output of expensive advertisements paid for by the company, which might overlap with local advertising by franchisees. When this happens, there is an extra benefit. Finally, the franchisee is not an employee of the company. He is a business owner, motivated to work hard to make his business successful.

(60) _____ For instance, if one franchisee in the system is found guilty of cheating customers, it reflects poorly on the other franchisees in the system. As a result, all the stores may lose customers. Similarly, if the company makes poor business decisions, the entire chain of franchises may be affected. Finally, the business owner must share his profits with the parent company to pay for the many support services that the company provides.

The success of the franchise system has led to a great expansion in the number of small businesses all over the world. Tried first in the U.S., the franchise model has spread rapidly to other countries. It has revolutionized retail business in many places, improved the economic status of individuals, and strengthened local economics.

Questions 56–60

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

- A. There are other advantages to owning a franchise.
- B. A franchise is a legal and commercial agreement between an individual and a parent company.
- C. Franchising has benefited the economies of many underdeveloped countries.
- D. Not all chain stores are franchises.
- E. Giant retail stores make a small profit on each item they sell, but they depend on making a large number of sales.
- F. The major disadvantage of the franchise model is the close economic relationship among the many franchisees and the parent company.
- G. Despite the restrictions, there are many advantages to owning a franchise.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61–65 are based on the following passage.

In geology, a *plate* is a large, rigid piece of solid rock. Earth's surface is built of about 40 plates, called *tectonic plates*—some as large as continents and others only a few hundred miles across. Modern geology has shown that these tectonic plates move in relation to each other. Such movement is possible because the plates float on top of the *mantle*, the layer of molten rock between the planet's outer crust and its dense nucleus, called the core. Even before this theory of plate tectonics became accepted, many in the geological community believed Earth's continents had moved during the history of the planet. They were right, but they faced great opposition.

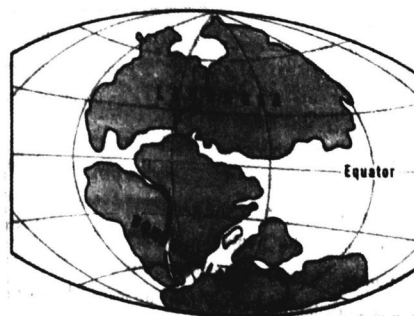
Until the 1700s, most Europeans explained the origins of Earth's bodies of water and landmasses in terms of "catastrophism." According to this way of thinking, a few sudden, violent events, such as the great flood described in the *Bible*, periodically transformed Earth's surface. Then, a revival of science in Europe restrained the imaginations of geographers. Catastrophism was displaced by "uniformitarianism," a term derived from the word *uniform*. According to this point of view, the forces we see shaping Earth now are the same forces that shaped it in the past. Since most of the processes we see are slow and gradual, we can assume that, for the most part, Earth's surface was shaped slowly and gradually.

The belief that continents have not always been in their present positions was common long before the 20th century. In 1596, the Dutch mapmaker Abraham Ortelius suggested that the Americas were "torn away from Europe and Africa...by earthquakes and floods." As evidence, he pointed out that, if you tried putting Africa and South America together, they would fit almost like two puzzle pieces. The big opening along Africa's western coast would easily accommodate the "hump" in South America's eastern coastline.

Later versions of the scenario said that the arrangement of today's continents gradually evolved. In 1912, the theory of continental drift a scientific explanation, called *the theory of continental drift* was proposed by a German meteorologist named Alfred Lothar Wegener. He contended that all of Earth's landmasses were once joined in a single supercontinent, which he called *Pangaea* (from the Greek *pan-*, meaning all or complete, and *Gaea*, the mother of Earth).

According to Wegener's theory, about 200 million years ago, *Pangaea* began to split apart. One of Wegener's biggest supporters, Alexander Du Toit, proposed an intermediate stage. He said that *Pangaea* first broke into two large continental landmasses: *Laurasia* in the northern hemisphere and *Gondwanaland* in the south. *Laurasia* and *Gondwanaland* then continued to break apart into the various smaller continents that exist today.

Wegener's theory was based in part on the remarkable fit of the South African and African continents noticed by Ortelius three centuries earlier. He and his supporters also offered other pieces of evidence. For example, fossils of an ancient plant called *Glossopteris* were found throughout the southern continents—Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and South America—and in India. If all these continents had not once been joined, *Glossopteris* would probably not have



spread so far. And if Antarctica had not once been close to the equator, the plant would not have grown there at all.

Geological structures on today's separated continents also offered evidence. Some mountains in South Africa are structurally identical to mountains in eastern Brazil. The coal deposits of Britain match deposits in the Appalachian Mountains of eastern North America. A band of red sandstone stretches from northeastern Europe, through Greenland, and into Canada. These similarities seemed too numerous to be random coincidences.

Wegener's theory, especially his ideas about Pangaea, took things too far for most of the scientific community. They might be willing to accept an Africa/South America split, but not split after split and then migration. Their strongest objections centered on the question, "How?" Some developed detailed explanations for why it was physically impossible for continental rock to move across the ocean floor. Such objections were entirely reasonable, and Wegener's theory had no good answer.

Finally, in the late 20th century, the theory of plate tectonics came to the aid of the theory of continental drift. It offered the comprehensive explanation of landmass movement that Wegener had been unable to provide. New evidence made it hard to believe that the continents were not moving. The floor of the Atlantic ocean was found to be spreading apart. New discoveries showed that the planet's magnetic field is not constant. It fluctuates over very long time periods, and has clearly shifted several times. The theory's system of plates moving on molten rock offered a believable answer to the question, "How?" It integrated pieces of evidence ranging from volcanic activity to the formation of mountains to the distribution of fossil plants. It shows that Pangaea not only could exist but probably did. It also said that the trend toward separation would eventually reverse. The continents would drift together again and form a new supercontinent.

Questions 61–65

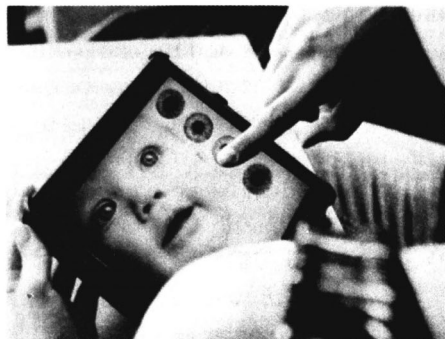
Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

61. Why is it possible for tectonic plates to move in relation to each other?
62. What caused the periodical transformation of Earth's surface according to the theory of catastrophism?
63. What was German meteorologist Alfred Lothar Wegener's argument about Earth's landmasses?
64. How did Wegener respond to those who objected to his theory of continental drift?
65. What big change would occur about Earth's continents according to Wegener's theory?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66–70 are based on the following passage.

A young couple has decided that it is time for them to have a baby. So, what is the first thing they do? They go shopping! But not for clothes or furniture—that will come later. Before anything else, they must decide whether they want a girl or a boy. Now, it is time to consider their future child's intellect. Do they want an intellectually gifted child, or would a child with an average level of intelligence be acceptable? Next, what about personality? Is



courage important to them? Do they care if their child is shy? Finally, it is time to consider physical traits. What eye color would they prefer? What about height and weight? Do they want an athletic child, so that he or she can play tennis with Mom? There are so many features to choose from!

Of course, the situation described above does not actually happen today. But recent progress in genetic engineering has led some scientists to believe that the day when parents can “shop” for their future child’s physical, intellectual, and personality traits is rapidly approaching. It seems that almost every day scientists identify new genes and the traits that they control. Already, genetic testing can be used to identify gender very early in the development of the fetus. The genes that mark for a few serious genetic diseases can also be identified. And there are scientists who are convinced that very soon they will find the genes for a wide variety of traits—artistic talent, courage, a tendency toward depression, physical appearance—just about anything you can imagine. Reportedly, one scientist has even spoken of using genetic engineering to give future humans desirable traits that only animals have now—for example, a dog’s powerful sense of smell, or an owl’s ability to see at night.

However, not everyone working in the field of genetics believes that parents will be making such choices anytime soon. Some believe that the more complex types of genetic engineering will not be possible for at least 100 years. Others are not at all convinced that our genes control characteristics such as intelligence and personality. And still others believe that the use of genetic engineering should be restricted to just those cases in which the health of the mother or her fetus is threatened.

Surveys show that the attitudes of the public on this subject have been changing, at least in the United States. In a telephone survey done in the United States in 1986, 42 percent thought that changing the genes of human cells was morally wrong. However, in the same survey done in 2016, that number had dropped to only 18 percent. Other recent surveys have shown that many parents would be willing to use genetic engineering to improve their child’s chances of inheriting



desirable traits, such as beauty or intelligence. And it is instructive to remember that historically, whenever the once unimaginable has become possible (think about cars, airplanes, and mobile phones), it soon becomes common. That is why many believe that if the technology to “design” children exists, parents will use it in ever increasing numbers.

All of this brings up some difficult social and moral questions. What are the long-term health risks of genetic engineering? Will too many parents choose to have children of the same gender leading to a shortage of boys or girls? What will happen to children whose parents cannot afford to give them the physical and mental advantages enjoyed by their genetically “designed” peers? How will society treat “imperfect” children? In short, will genetic engineering forever change the face of humanity?

Questions 66–70

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

Historically, parents could only hope that their child would be born with desirable moral traits such as courage. However, due to rapid progress in the field of (66)_____, very soon parents might be able to do much more than hope. They might actually be able to design their children before they are (67)_____. Moreover, some biologists even claim that they've known how to make future humans with (68)_____ traits. But some geneticists think that it will be a long time before the technology comes into being that will allow parents to choose certain traits for their children. Although some scientists are convinced that there are genes for almost all traits, others disagree. They don't think that genes control complex traits such as (69)_____. They are concerned that this genetic technology will end up changing (70)_____.

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. COVID-19 demonstrated how quickly an infectious disease can sweep across the world, push health systems to the brink, and upend daily life for all of humanity. It also revealed our failure to learn the lessons of recent health emergencies like SARS, avian (禽类的) influenza, Ebola and others. And it reminded us that the world still remains unprepared to stop localized outbreaks from spilling across borders, and spiraling into a global pandemic. Infectious diseases remain a clear and present danger to every country. As we respond to this health crisis, we need to prepare for the next one. It means strengthening primary health care at the local level to prevent collapse. Most of all, it means building global solidarity to give every country a chance to stop the spreading of infectious diseases.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

72. 农历正月初一是我国汉族以及其他一些少数民族最为隆重的传统节日——春节。每逢大年初一，孩子们纷纷走上街头放鞭炮，就连大人们也高高兴兴地在辞旧迎新。拜年的习俗古来有之。传说在很久以前有一种叫“年”的怪兽，每逢除夕便会下山寻人吃。人们十分惊恐，便把肉食放在门口让怪兽吃，而他们自己闭门躲在家中。第二天人们打开房门，相互祝贺未被“年”吃掉。后来，人们拜年不仅说些祝福的话，还互赠贺年卡。



Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

There are five IQ Test questions in this part.

Write the answers on the answer sheet.

73. Think of **one** word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.
 ◆ Even the most hardened criminal is entitled to a _____ trial.

- ◆ The parents are dark-haired but all the children have got _____ hair and blue eyes.
 ◆ The weather forecast for tomorrow is _____, with some scattered showers.
74. Ten men were in a boat. The boat tipped over and nine men got their hair wet. Why didn't the tenth man get his hair wet?
75. Which of the choices best replaces the question mark?

after	paclm	quaby	mxiao	?
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nckav	knvca	canvk	vkacn
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A. B. C. D.

76. Which is the next square in this sequence?

▲ ▲ ▼ ▼	▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼	▲ ▲	▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼	?
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▼ ▼ ▼ ▼	▲ ▼	▲ ▼ ▲ ▼ ▼ ▼	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
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A. B. C. D.

77. Work out which word can replace the question mark.

△ = YOGA	✕ = CATS
⊕ = HUGE	▽ = HORN
○ = NICE	□ = BELT
⊗ ⊗ ⊗ = ANT	
⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗ = ?	

A. cafe B. back C. cage D. ages

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite writers are 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 ~~where~~ near her home.

Extreme Weather, packed with facts about the great forces of nature, is a beautiful illustrated science book by the meteorologist, H. Michael Mogil. The aim of the book is to present enough knowledge to understand the complexities of the debate of climate change. Mogil is alarmed by the way the public has been mislead on this issue, being pushed

towards certain positions on climate change by the campaigning of politics and the news media's need for a good story. He wants to demonstrate that climate change is an incredibly complicated issue, and that making overly simplistic assumptions will inevitably impair our understanding. He therefore repeatedly emphasises that weather records are short, often complete and tricky to compare. Mogil suggested that, in the distant past, changes in climate occurred in magnitudes far greater than in recent times. It is the infinite detail with which these recent events have been recorded that differentiates them from the past.

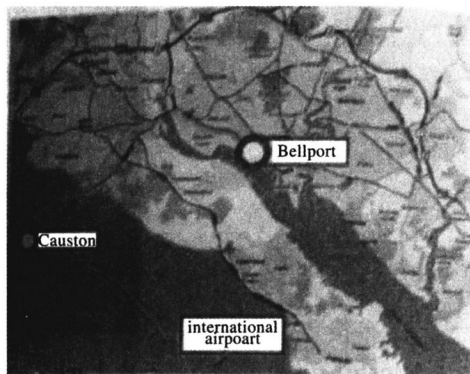
Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

88. Imagine you are a management consultant.

The owner of Acme Ltd is considering relocation from Causton to Bellport. She has asked you to write a report with the main arguments for and against the relocation, and a recommendation.

Write the report based on the information of the given map and diagrams. Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.



company name	Acme Ltd
company type	engineering
location	Causton (pop. 10,000)
manag(r)	1 (Fred Goodwin)
workers	3 skilled, 10 unskilled
premises	5,000 sq. m.
raw materials	imported by sea
limits to growth	can't recruit skilled or unskilled staff; can't rent factory units

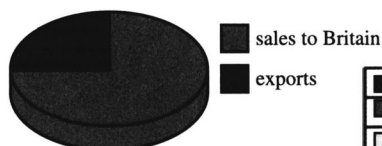


Figure 1: Sales units this year

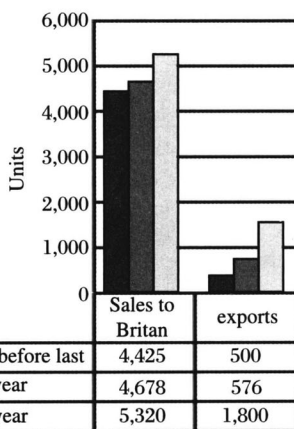


Figure 2: Sales units for last three year

Section B (20 marks)

89. Write about the following topic:

In this age of consumerism, many people are finding themselves overloaded with possessions and with a seemingly irrational desire for even more, probably as a result of the countless advertisements we are exposed to year after year. How many possessions do we really need to be happy? How often do we actually need to update our mobile phones, computers, and wardrobes?

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.