



第二届英语竞赛

本 赛 题
2023年5月7日9:00前
保 密

全国大学生英语 National English Competition for College Students 竞赛



B类初赛赛卷 (Type B-Preliminary)



主办单位/
国际英语外语教师协会中国英语外语教师协会
高等学校大学外语教学研究会

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英语辅导报社
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2023 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛题(B 类)

2023 National English Competition for College Students

(Type B – Preliminary)

(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. His left leg. B. His back. C. His right ankle. D. His shoulder.
2. A. It's windy and warm. B. It's sunny and hot. C. It's snowy and dry. D. It's rainy and chilly.
3. A. £12.50. B. £15. C. £16.50. D. £10.
- 4.



A.



B.



C.



D.

5. A. Future business transactions. B. The volume of the sales.
C. A special tax exemption. D. Reduced shipping fees.

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 motivated Daphne to participate in the cycle ride?
- A. She took it as a chance to distinguish herself in cycling.
 - B. She decided to use her cycling skills to raise money for charity.
 - C. She wanted to encourage the production of organic food in the UK.
 - D. She found it a good way to test her physical endurance.
7. How did the participants feel when they first met each other?
- A. They were eager to share their thoughts about the coming ride.
 - B. They were embarrassed to admit how much training they had done.
 - C. They were unsure they were adequately prepared for the event.
 - D. They were optimistic about how well they would get on together.
8. What initial problem did Daphne encounter in Spain?
- A. She found the gears of her bike different from the model she owned.
 - B. She found the cycle path a bit too rough to ride on.
 - C. She was so saddle sore that she couldn't get on her bike.
 - D. She was not used to being escorted by the police through the town.
9. What made the cyclists feel the cycle ride less challenging?
- A. The warm reception by Vitoria's mayor.
 - B. The beautiful countryside scenery.

- C. The police escort all the way.
- D. The descent from the first summit.

10. What did Daphne think of the cycle ride?

- A. A record-breaking event.
- B. Too adventurous.
- C. Too laborious.
- D. A pleasant experience.

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. Kevin Spacey was a successful _____ actor in his earlier career.
- 12. Kevin Spacey had won a reward of a Best Actor _____ for *American Beauty*.
- 13. Actors should not be held responsible for a movie's poor reception because Kevin holds the view that movies aren't an actor's _____.
- 14. If a movie one plays in turns out to be unsatisfying, the actor should still do it with the best of _____.
- 15. According to Kevin, a good film is one that can stand the test of _____.

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 do we learn about the satellite?

- A. It was launched jointly by the USA and UK.
- B. It was sent into space before nightfall on Friday.
- C. It is used mainly to keep track of ocean tides.
- D. It will help scientists better understand climate change.

17. What has archaeologist Kathleen Martinez spent most of her life trying to find?

- A. A secret Egyptian tunnel.
- B. Mysteries of the pyramids.
- C. The meaning of life.
- D. Queen Cleopatra's tomb.

18. Where is the speaker reporting the accident?

A. In a residential compound.

B. Outside a chemical factory.

C. From a nearby town.

D. In the TV studio.

19. Why was the football match between Serbia and Albania abandoned?

A. Because there was a serious quarrel involving players and fans.

B. Because a remote-controlled mini helicopter entered the stadium.

C. Because the referee was accused of making an unfair judgment.

D. Because an Albanian threw their national flag into the pitch.

20. What can be learned about the famous star?

A. He was diagnosed with cancer at the age of 70.

B. He was known for his fast and furious piano playing.

C. He was a founding member of a heavy metal rock band.

D. He regretted that his music career was incomplete.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **one** monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After listening, complete the notes using **no more than five words**. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Turner's father left rural Devonshire to (21) _____ in London. Turner developed an illness and went to live with his uncle. Turner's interest in (22) _____ began when he was still quite young. Copying a print of Folly Bridge in Oxford proved a (23) _____ for the young artist. Turner's signature appears on the stones of the riverbank. Turner's drawings of (24) _____ can be found in his 1789 sketchbook. He found it difficult to make friends with others when he was a young teenager. Turner imitated works by the old masters when he was a student. A water-color by Turner appeared in an exhibition at the (25) _____ in 1790.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. 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.*

26. Londoners have been journeying south _____ Brighton for almost 250 years, ever since a doctor claimed that bathing in and drinking the local sea water was therapeutic.
- A. through B. around C. to D. in
27. The TV networks believe that the period between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. is the _____ television viewing time.
- A. prime B. primitive C. primary D. principle
28. The pressure _____ causes Japanese to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
- A. competing B. to compete C. to be competed D. having competed
29. "For all good poetry is the spontaneous flow of powerful feelings" was put forward by _____.
- A. Robert Burns B. William Blake C. William Wordsworth D. Charles Lamb
30. Oxford University is an _____ of over 35 colleges, varying in _____ of foundation from medieval times to recent years.
- A. entity; size B. organization; manner C. integrity; form D. association; date
31. _____ is a grammatical category used for the analysis of word classes displaying such contrasts as masculine/feminine/neuter, animate/inanimate, etc.
- A. Gender B. Case C. Number D. Mood
32. If you want a shop to keep something for you until later, you may have to _____.
- A. give a discount B. give a refund C. open an account D. pay a deposit
33. But we have to acknowledge that, for some people, religious identity is such an important part of their lives that it may _____ everything else.
- A. overcome B. transcend C. excel D. predominate
34. An investigation was carried out on the admission rate of the children in the south area, _____ were surprising.
- A. which results B. the results of which C. as the results D. the results of theirs
35. There is already growing evidence, on the basis of ongoing research, that some crop yields are declining _____ climate change.
- A. on account of B. with regard to C. in spite of D. by means of
36. If you perform a service or _____ a commodity for others, you should be _____ for your pains.
- A. compose; gratified B. fabricate; fulfilled C. produce; rewarded D. originate; benefited

37. We're older now and we shouldn't really still be _____ a grudge towards one another.
- A. yielding B. directing C. bearing D. cherishing
38. Helen's parents wanted her to give up writing, but she _____ and went on to become a famous writer.
- A. carried coals to Newcastle B. cost an arm and a leg
- C. called a spade a spade D. dug in her heels
39. **Erwin:** How much did you pay for it?
- Dennis:** 200 bucks.
- Erwin:** 200 bucks for a piece of junk like that? That's a rip-off!
- Dennis:** What do you mean?
- Erwin:** _____
- Dennis:** Oh. I guess I really did get ripped off.
- A. It's not worth it. B. That's the best I can offer.
- C. It just slipped my mind. D. I'm kind of broke.
40. **Niles:** When are you gonna take your vacation?
- Gloria:** I was planning to take it at the end of this month. My husband and I haven't had a chance to have a vacation over the past three years. So we're planning to travel to Europe this time.
- Why! Has something come up?**
- Niles:** Well, would it be too inconvenient for you to wait until next month?
- Gloria:** Hm ... not really. _____, but I've got to talk about it with my husband.
- Niles:** Thank you very much. I really appreciate your being so flexible.
- A. I wish I could get away for a while
- B. I think I'll just need a break
- C. I guess I can put it off until next month
- D. You really scared the heck out of me

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

lie; what; warn; understand; success; it; consecution

The technique for making your brain work well for you rather than against you is to apply advanced forms of positive thinking. Negative thinking, or a negative 'mental set', quite simply and obviously programmes your brain to work against (41) _____ and you. There is also a danger, often experienced but seldom (42) _____, that positive thinking can produce a negative result. Consider the following example: A golfer

shoots into a water-hole of a certain course in three (43) _____ matches. Knowing about the functions of his upper and lower brain, he decides to take some positive action, and programmes himself not to go into the same water-hole next time. He spends months programming himself this way, gets to the same part of the course for the fifth time, and to his amazement and discouragement goes straight into the water-hole again. Why? The reason (44) _____ in the subtlety of the brain, and the necessity for great care in self-programming. What the unfortunate golfer was unwittingly doing was programming both his brain and his body to concentrate almost entirely on the water-hole, rather than on his real goal, which was the far side. In other words, he was putting a positive on to a negative, and constantly, although unwittingly, expanding the negative. (45) _____ is essential in positive thinking is to programme a positive on to a positive.



Section B (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word(s), or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For Egyptian farmers and fishermen, the Nile is not just a beautiful view. It is a gift, without (46) _____ there could be no Egypt, only a scorched wasteland. In a country which does not receive much rainfall, the river is their livelihood. It covers only four percent of the country but its banks are where almost all of the 67 million Egyptians live. The Nile irrigates corn crops and citrus orchards, and (47) pro_____ water for herds of cows and for doing the laundry. Its seasons are the rhythms of the Egyptian way of life; when it floods every July, locals move to (48) _____ (high) ground until it subsides three months later.

The waters of the Nile flow for nearly seven thousand kilometres, from the jungles of Uganda through the deserts of Sudan to arrive at Cairo, Africa's largest city. For (49) cen_____, no one knew where it began, and the whereabouts of its source was a legend and a quest—a dangerous one, as the Nile contains crocodiles—and intruders into the heart of Africa were often not welcomed (50) _____ the natives. The source was finally discovered in the mid-nineteenth century.

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 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

One of the most important tasks in marketing a new product is giving it a name. In terms of marketing, the

quality of a product is not as important as the quality of the name it is given. This is because marketing is not about the product; it is about selling the product. Marketers use strategies such as attractive packaging, catchy slogans, and other gimmicks to convince consumers to buy their product. The most powerful marketing strategy, however, is giving a product a powerful name.



(51) _____ In the early days of computers, there were several competing brands on the market, including Apple II, Commodore Pet, IMSAI 8080, MITS Altair8800, and Radio Shack TRS-80. In those days, most buyers knew very little about computers, so they were not able to judge the quality of one over the other. As a result, they rejected the computers with complex names. Instead, they chose the brand that invoked familiar ideas. They chose, of course, Apple II.

The name must also be easy to pronounce. If customers can't pronounce the name of a product, they won't buy it. A short name is easier to remember and to pronounce. According to research done by Strategic Name Development consultants, the best names have three or fewer syllables, such as Tums (antacid tablets), Xerox (copiers), or Cheerios (cereal). Many well-known names are longer, of course, such as Energizer (batteries) and Coca Cola (soft drinks), so length is not the only factor.

(52) _____ It shouldn't sound like the name of any other product, especially a competing product. Shoppers tend to confuse Breyer's Ice Cream with Dreyer's Ice Cream and Rolex (watches) with Rolodex (desk indexes), for example.

In addition, an effective name should hint at what the product is used for. For example, Sleeppez is a sleeping medication and Windex is a window cleaner. A name should also be appropriate for the type of product it represents. Names of medicines should sound medical, names of foods should sound tasty, and names of domestic cleaning products should sound hard-working.

(53) _____ Sometimes, the product name sounds like another descriptive word that has a positive meaning. The pain reliever Aleve, for example, sounds like "relieve." Band-Aid (a small plastic bandage) includes the word "aid." Frequently, names of products aimed at high-income consumers implicitly advertise luxury. Consider the names of these cruise ship companies: Crystal, Princess, Royal Caribbean, and Celebrity.

(54) _____ A survey administered by the above consultants asked English speakers about their reactions to various letters of the alphabet. The results showed that people associate the letters C, S, and B with something traditional, but associate the letters Q, V, X and Z with something innovative. Additionally, people in the survey associated certain letters with one sex or the other. They considered the letters F, L, V, and W feminine, but the letters M, X and Z masculine. It is not clear how those surveyed might react to the automobile names Volvo, Mazda, or Lexus.

Marketers must also consider how a product name will translate in other languages if the product is exported. When the Chevrolet Nova automobile was exported to Argentina in the 1970s, some people predicted that it would sell poorly because in Spanish the two words "Nova" mean "It doesn't go."

Fortunately, "nova" (a bright star) is the same word in both Spanish and English.

(55) _____ Many words have an implicit message as well as an explicit meaning. Why, for example, has no car manufacturer named a car the Elephant? Elephants are big, strong, and dependable, but they are also slow-moving, fat, and eat a lot. There used to be a weight-loss product called Aids. It disappeared once AIDS became a serious illness worldwide.

Once the right name is chosen, advertisements are widely published to introduce the new product to the buying public. Only time will tell if the important marketing decisions made earlier will be effective in selling the product.

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. The letters within names are important, too.
- B. A name must not generate negative associations in the minds of consumers.
- C. To be powerful, the name must be easy to remember.
- D. A product name should be unique.
- E. An attractive name helps convince consumers to buy a product.
- F. An effective name also includes words, or parts of words, that are positive and inviting.
- G. Corporations put forth great effort to find the right name for a new product.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

In an experiment conducted in the United States during the height of the Vietnam War, researchers arranged for an actor to dress up as a protestor and attend a number of anti-war demonstrations. The actor's task was to pretend to become very ill during the protest, and request assistance to see how other protestors would react. Generally, the other protestors were very quick to assist the man to a first-aid station, and often even agreed to pay his bus fare so he could return home. Later, the researchers gave the actor a haircut, dressed him in conservative clothing, and handed him a pro-government sign to take to other anti-war demonstrations. When the actor pretended to be severely ill in these circumstances, the peace protestors were far less willing to come to his aid, despite his requests for help. Now, it seemed, he was no longer 'one of them'.

One unfortunate aspect of human character is the tendency to be biased against people who belong to different racial, religious, political and social groups. Researchers have found that people feel positive



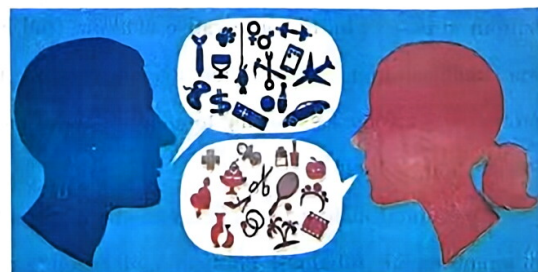
emotions such as admiration, sympathy and trust more easily for those categorized as being like them, and are quicker to feel negative emotions like suspicion and distrust when dealing with outsiders. Unfortunately, this bias has been documented in cultures all round the world, suggesting that this tendency might be hard-wired in the brain. In early

human history, threats to our safety typically came from outsiders such as people from neighbouring tribes. Though this instinct may have served humanity well in the distant past, in modern society it can interfere with maintaining peace and international cooperation. Even in multi-cultural societies, such as those found in North America and Europe, people tend to naturally segregate themselves according to race, nationality, and other broad group categories. There are exceptions, of course, but for most people their friends tend to be very much like themselves.

This instinct to form groups and reject outsiders is the basis of stereotyping and prejudice. Stereotyping of those outside our group prevents us from seeing the individual. Once this occurs, it is easy to make assumptions that have a high probability of being false and grossly unfair. Stereotypes like 'people from country X are thieves', or 'people from country Y are selfish and rude', serve to put negative labels on outsiders, which can make discrimination seem justified. Once established, stereotypes are reinforced through confirmation bias; we see only the evidence which supports our assumptions. When we meet someone who does not fit a particular stereotype, we try to explain it away as an unusual exception or simply ignore it. People who hold negative beliefs about a particular group can be surprised to find that, once they stop to think about it, very few of the people they actually know from that group come even close to matching the stereotypes.

There is also some evidence that an individual's self-esteem is a factor in promoting prejudice. One study manipulated the self-esteem of participants by randomly giving them very high or very low scores on an IQ test. Next, the researchers asked the participants to evaluate two people in what the participants thought was an unrelated study. One of the people to be evaluated was of the same race as the participants, while the other was of a different race. Those whose self-esteem was boosted by the fake IQ test results gave both candidates similar scores, while those whose self-esteem had been diminished gave much lower evaluation scores to the person from a different race. The researchers concluded that prejudice was used as a way of maintaining self-esteem. Indeed, subsequent research found that just getting people to engage in activities which improve their self-esteem results in a reduction in negative views towards outside groups.

Saint Exupery once wrote, 'If I differ from you, far from wronging you, I enhance you.' Certainly there is nothing wrong with enjoying the company of people who belong to your own national, racial and social



groups. However, people who limit themselves to the familiar are in turn limited in how much they can learn and grow. Exposure to new ideas results from communicating with people who come from different backgrounds and have different perspectives on life. We have much to gain by overcoming the natural instinct to prefer our own kind, whilst distrusting those we know less well. In fact, the future of our species on this planet may depend on it.

Questions 56 to 60

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

56. Why were the first group of protesters more likely to help the actor?
57. What does the phrase *hard-wired in the brain* in the second paragraph mean?
58. In what way are people's stereotypes reinforced?
59. How can people lower their prejudice towards outsiders according to the passage?
60. Please paraphrase the quote 'If I differ from you, far from wronging you, I enhance you.' in the last paragraph.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



When Ruth Redding, an account manager, was sent on a management training course to improve her relationships with her colleagues by learning how to communicate with them more effectively, she found herself talking to a horse instead of being asked to address her boss or her peers. In fact, during the course, which was organised by Manchester University Business School, Redding was asked to stand in a pen to whisper to an animal and communicate in a non-aggressive way. This form of communication, which is the subject of the best-selling novel *The Horse Whisperer*, later filmed with Robert Redford in the starring role, might appear bizarre on a *stud farm* (种马场), let alone a management training course. But horse whispering is among a number of unusual activities now being used to teach staff about every aspect of working life, from self-confidence to communication.

In the 1980s and 1990s, it became fashionable to dump executives on a remote mountainside, or windswept Scottish isle, and leave them to survive a weekend in order to develop initiative, build team spirit and promote leadership skills. An alternative to the classic 'chalk and talk' format, with lecturer and obedient staff seated round a table, it all seemed wild and rather *outlandish* (别开生面的).

Today, by comparison, it looks increasingly tame. A new generation of management training *gurus* (大师) are adopting a different approach. In Italy, stressed executives have been dressing up as *gladiators* (角

斗士) to confront each other as their ancestors did, and in America, sales-people are herding cattle, while in Britain, one supermarket reportedly put its executives in Native American *teepees* (圆锥形帐篷) for a weekend to develop a spirit of co-operation. Naturally, the originators of these new courses claim to have respectable psychological theories to back them up.

Tudor Rickards, a professor at Manchester, was intrigued when he heard about the work done by the famous horse whisperer, Monty Roberts. 'The idea is that instead of "breaking" the horse, you co-operate with it. Traditionally, you would coax a horse into a box and then reward it by slamming the door shut. Monty leads the horse in and out of the box and offers it a reward,' explains Professor Rickards. 'Monty's approach is founded on the recognition of a horse's instinctive desire to be part of the herd.' he matched this with research from the Industrial Society, which revealed that often the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful leader is trust. 'As they observe the way horses react to certain behaviour, participants think about how they themselves or other colleagues react to different management styles,' explains Professor Rickards. 'The discussion often leads to one about experiences of bullying and abusive behaviour, a discussion that might not otherwise surface in a leadership course. We've found this helps the participants draw fine distinctions between being tough, being assertive, being supportive and being soft.'

Team building is also the aim of murder mystery days run by a company called Corporate Pursuits. Actors mingle with participants and play out a scene until someone is found 'murdered'. Clues, such as photographs, personal items or a secret message, are arranged around the room, and small teams, often pitted against each other, will work to solve the mystery under the gaze of trained observers.

Although fun and a sense of release is important, managing director Mandie Chester-Bristow admits that this type of corporate Cluedo occasionally meets with scepticism among clients. 'On one occasion, people were messing around and not taking it seriously at all, so I had to say to them, "You're behaving like a bunch of school children."' Another challenge can be reporting the observers' findings. 'We would never say, "You are failed," if they didn't identify the murderer correctly. Instead, we would praise them for the progress they made and how they worked together as a team.'



'There are lots of *gimmicks* (招式) in training and headline-grabbing courses at the moment, but what they deliver is often variable,' says Nick Isles of the Industrial Society. 'People often say afterwards that they enjoyed the event, but it's very difficult to measure how much they've actually learned from it.' He argues that ongoing training in the workplace, or courses that last months, are a better way of improving aspects of business such as productivity and customer service.

Questions 61 to 65

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

Ruth Redding was participating in a training programme called (61) _____, which was becoming more popular despite its eccentricity. In the late 1990s, management training techniques were regarded as (62) _____. The creators of modern management training schemes are convinced of their effectiveness based on (63) _____. Research carried out by Tudor Rickards and the Industrial Society showed that the key element of a successful leadership lies in (64) _____. Nick Isles, however, holds an opinion that alternative courses can be a (65) _____ of improving management ability.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

66. "Hearth and home", a symbol of traditional family values and home life, was a phrase commonly on men's lips in times past until about fifty years ago. Why is it now so little—if at all—used? And what are the implications of this? It is hardly too much to say that in almost the whole of mankind's history—from the very earliest times to the most recent period—the *hearth* (火炉) was the most significant center of the human home. From cave to house to castle to mansion, a fire has been the warm heart of every household.



Section B (10 marks)

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

67. 在校园里,随着体育课课时持续增加,更多青年学生既在课堂上上课,也在操场上进行体育运动。超过 3700 万名农村义务教育学生受惠于政府开展的学生营养改善计划,身体素质得到明显提升。2018 年,14 岁至 19 岁青年学生体质达标测试合格率达 92%,优良率持续上升。在社区中,青年积极参加群众性体育运动,例如跑步、游泳和各项球类运动。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

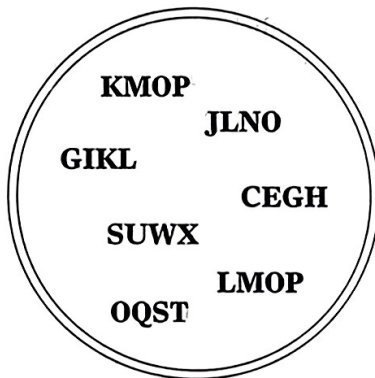
There are five IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

68. Put the underlined words in the right order to complete the conversation.

A: Will you marry him?

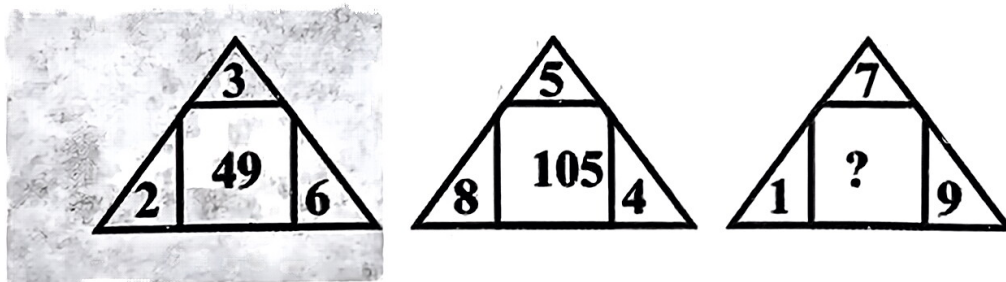
B: I wouldn't marry him were alive if last the man he.

69. Which set of letters is the odd one out?

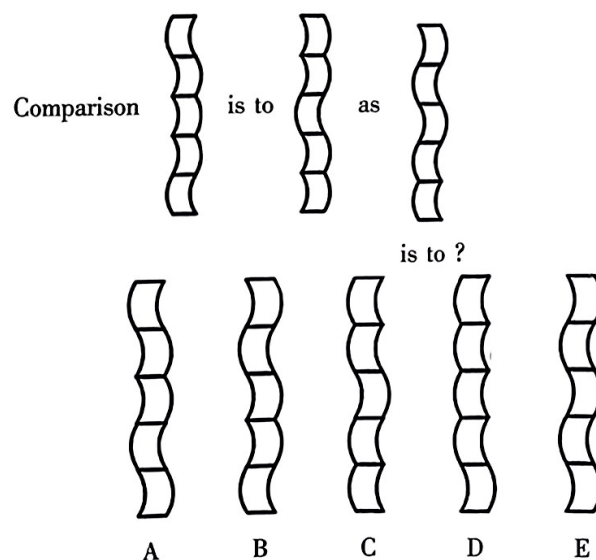


70. A test was taken by 60 students and was scored on a scale from 0 to 100. Only 21 students scored higher than or equal to 80. What is the lowest possible average score of all 60 students?

71. What number should logically replace the question mark?



72. Which shape on should replace the question mark?



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 favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors ~~where~~ near her home.

For most of human history, humans have had to live with the body that nature gave them. They lacked the knowledge to improve eyes that couldn't see clear, or help ears that couldn't hear. Such disabilities were more than an inconvenient for early humans; they were a threat to their existence. A person with impaired vision might not be able to hunt or work with tools, for example. Over time, the incentive to survive led people develop devices that would fix the errors in their bodies.

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

During his 12th century travels through China, Marco Polo supposedly saw people using eyeglasses. Soon, eyeglasses became into common use in Italy. The object of the earliest lenses was to help people see things that were close up so they could do tasks like carving or sewing. Soon after, lenses to help people see distant objects became common. In the 18th century, the two types of lenses were being combined in one pair of bifocal lenses so individuals who were both farsighted and nearsighted needed just one pair of eyeglasses. Early glasses were held in the hand or clip on the nose, held there by the tension of the stiff wire they were made from. Modern framed glasses, suspended from the ears by earpieces, were uncommon to the 19th century. Nowadays, other options are available but still not wide used. Only a small proportion of people worldwide who need vision correction opt for contact lenses, where lie on the surface of the eye. Fortunately, corneal implants and laser surgery soon eliminate the need for corrective devices altogether.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

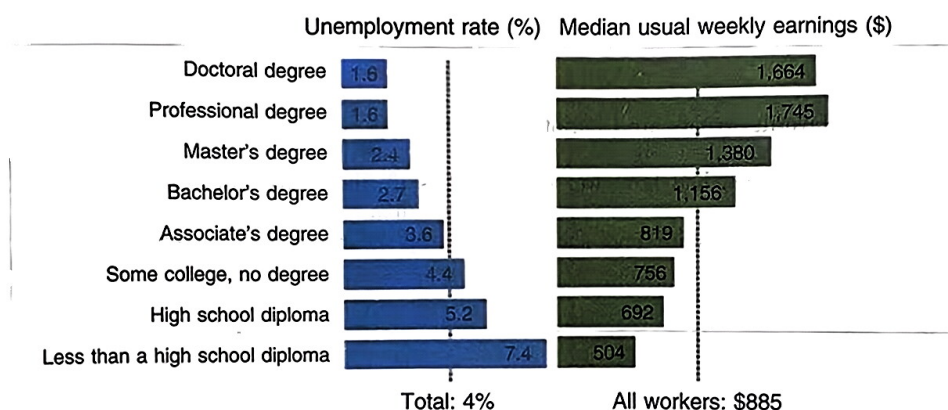
82. _____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Is college worth it? Look at the diagram below and make a note of the main point of each section. Write a report based on the information shown in the diagram. *Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.*

Unemployment rates and earnings by educational attainment, 2016



Note: Data are for persons age 25 and over. Earnings are for full-time wage and salary workers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Section B (20 marks)

4. Write about the following topic:

Privacy allows you to live your life without unwanted attention from others. Your privacy is violated when someone—a neighbour, a salesperson, an email spammer—learn too much about you or what are you doing. Opponents of automated face recognition and other security technology say it threatens personal privacy. Supporters of the technology say that some violations of privacy are necessary to make society safe. The controversy is about priorities: Is public security more important than personal privacy?

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