

2025 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛题(B 类)

2025 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. To the cinema. | B. To the airport. |
| C. To a music lesson. | D. To a football club. |
| 2. A. She's eaten it before. | B. She wants to have something healthy. |
| C. She likes to try new things. | D. She's never been disappointed with it. |
| 3. A. It might be better to get a job closer to home. | |
| B. It's not a good idea to take the train to work. | |
| C. Their current location is a great place for living. | |
| D. Commuting is something they can't put up with. | |
| 4. A. It offered an unusual experience. | B. It was better than he had expected. |
| C. It was not his cup of tea. | D. It wouldn't appeal to most people. |
| 5. A. His friend's strong recommendation. | B. His desire to live a fulfilling life. |
| C. His firm belief in charity. | D. His career as a freelance writer. |

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.*

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 does the woman think about the gender pay gap in the UK?
 - A. It lacks scientific guidance.
 - B. It depends primarily on age.
 - C. Women will never achieve pay equality.
 - D. Attempts to close it have ground to a halt.
7. What does the man think of the recent independent report?
 - A. It does women a disservice.
 - B. It undermines male authority.
 - C. It is based on false assumptions.
 - D. It overestimates women's abilities.
8. What does the woman say about management teams?
 - A. They should not be too arbitrary in making decisions.
 - B. They should include people of different genders and ages.
 - C. They should be more diverse to make better decisions.
 - D. They should always set positive examples for employees.
9. Which countries does the man believe are best at handling gender equality?
 - A. Switzerland and Russia.
 - B. Poland and Greece.
 - C. Nordic countries.
 - D. The USA and Canada.
10. What are lower gender gaps correlated with according to the woman?
 - A. A rational pay system.
 - B. High economic competitiveness.
 - C. Adequate education for women.
 - D. Improvement of livelihood.

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. Memory isn't a physical item but a series of _____.
12. The first part of creating a memory is known as _____.
13. The hippocampus uses different _____ to produce a single event or memory.
14. Young children fall over because the skill of walking is not _____ into the brain.
15. It is widely believed that information is more likely to be consolidated into our long-term memory when it is _____ accessed by our brain.



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 survey find most annoying on trains?
A. Coughing and sneezing. B. Talking loudly.
C. Spitting and littering. D. Making phone calls.
17. Where did the rats do the driving training?
A. Outside a news agency. B. In a rat race.
C. On race tracks. D. Around a laboratory.
18. What do we learn from the result of the research project FlyWire?
A. It would allow scientists to fully understand human emotions.
B. It reveals that fruit flies have the same number of neurons as humans.
C. It will contribute greatly to the cure of humans' brain diseases.
D. It could revolutionize neuroscience and unlock secrets about human brains.
19. What is newly made illegal in Japan?
A. Drinking alcohol while driving a car. B. Making phone calls while cycling.
C. Refusing to pay a fine for speeding. D. Selling alcohol to cyclists.
20. What were the consequences after the large metal ring crashed into the Kenyan village?
A. It caused significant loss of life and damage to property.
B. It was identified as part of a satellite by Kenya's Space Agency.
C. It landed in a small wood without causing casualties or major damage.
D. It was confirmed to be from a rocket launched several years ago.

Section D (10 marks)

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

21. Who are expected to participate in the university's study abroad programs?
22. With whom does the university have partnerships?
23. In what way does a period of studying abroad help students?
24. What does the university do to help students study abroad?
25. What will students have to do in the first year in order to study abroad?

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. I'll be in the office all afternoon _____ 5 o'clock, but after that I'll be at home.
A. by B. until C. toward D. around

27. Nowadays, most museums want to develop new ways of _____ visitors to access the collections through digital technology.
A. making B. generating C. showing D. enabling
28. There are several quality hotels in the _____ of the railway station.
A. proximity B. vicinity C. realm D. territory
29. I cannot tell you _____ what the population of Jamaica is, but if you wait a minute, I'll look it up.
A. off-hand B. off-beat C. off-chance D. off-balance
30. Much exposure to different cultures is _____ of education.
A. heart and soul B. might and main C. part and parcel D. ways and means
31. All of this _____, she still holds the idea that the development of the Internet makes people lose their sense of place.
A. was said B. be said C. were said D. being said
32. _____ is a branch of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words and sentences.
A. Syntax B. Semantics C. Phonetics D. Pragmatics
33. The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighbouring country, _____ by the police each time.
A. only to be captured B. having been captured
C. being always captured D. unfortunately be captured
34. There is unfortunately a _____ between the petty cash slips and the actual money in the tin.
A. variety B. variant C. discrepancy D. dispute
35. *The Oxford English Dictionary* _____ a resolution of the English Philological Society, passed in 1857.
A. originating at B. originated by C. originating on D. originated from
36. Even if they are on sale, these mobile phones are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.
A. those B. any one C. these D. the others
37. "Bassanio: Antonio, I am married to a wife
Which is as dear to me as life itself;
But life itself, My wife, and all the world,
Are not with me esteem'd above thy life;
I would lose all, ay, sacrifice them all,
Here to the devil, to deliver you.
Portia: Your wife would give you little thanks for that,
If she were by to hear you make the offer."
The above is a quotation taken from Shakespeare's comedy *The Merchant of Venice*. The quoted part can be regarded as a good example to illustrate _____.
A. understatement B. dramatic irony C. personification D. symbolism
38. Stereotypes are standardized and _____ ideas of groups based on some prejudices; they are not derived _____ objective facts, but rather subjective and often unverifiable ideas.
A. complicated; into B. distorted; from C. unmistakable; into D. oversimplified; from

39. **M:** I can't believe you're coming to me. I mean you do know what I got on the last test, don't you?

W: Yeah, I know. You told me. I just thought _____

M: Yeah, that's a nice idea, but you know, I wish I knew a person in our class who got a hundred on the last test. Umm...was it Elizabeth?

W: Oh yeah, Elizabeth! She is a friend of mine. She'd be a big help right now. Why don't I give her a call?

A. it's a lot of fun.

B. I made a fortunate choice.

C. you were clever than me.

D. two heads might be better than one.

40. **W:** Hey, Mike, have you heard about the new policy on delayed retirement?

M: Yeah, I read something about it. Some countries are gradually increasing the official retirement age because people are living longer these days. It's also a way to keep the pension system sustainable.

W: That makes sense. But wouldn't it be harder for older workers who might not feel as energetic or healthy enough to continue working?

M: True, _____. However, others might welcome the change. For instance, people who enjoy their jobs or need more money might prefer to stay employed longer.

A. but it's proved practical.

B. it's really hard to believe.

C. it could be challenging for some.

D. it will become common in the future.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

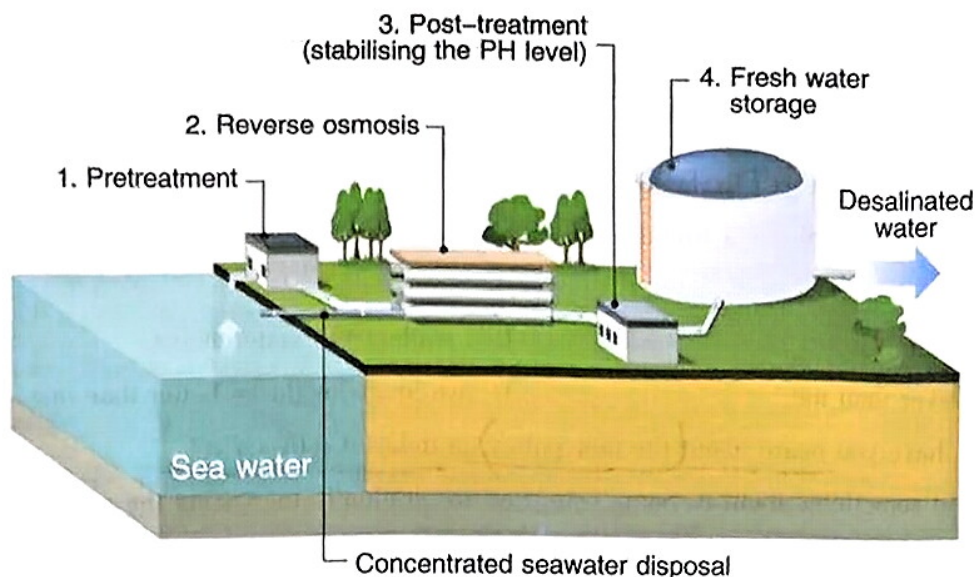
Section A (5 marks)

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.

as long as; suit; either; transform; once; account for; high

Our blue planet is a paradox. Life depends on water, yet in its natural form, the water in the oceans will not sustain us because we cannot drink salt water. Fortunately, salt water can be made into fresh water, with the salt removed in the process of desalination. Although historical research shows this is nothing new, it is only in the last few decades that the conversion of salt water on a large scale has become possible, though it still only (41) _____ a tiny proportion of our needs.

Desalination is being adopted as a solution to the problem of the scarcity of usable fresh water in areas where demand has outstripped the sustainable supply, or where natural sources of water supply are (42) _____ fragile or in danger of being exhausted, and also where climate change is making previously reliable sources unreliable. It takes sea water and produces water that is (43) _____ for human consumption or for agricultural purposes by a separation process that removes the dissolved salts and other impurities. There are various methods for doing this. The one most commonly used is called reverse



osmosis, which involves four major processes or stages, namely, initial pre-treatment, pressurization, membrane separation and finally, post-treatment stabilization.

(44) _____ the sea water has been collected from its source, it is transported to a holding basin. In reverse osmosis, pre-treatment is very important, as the surfaces of the membranes that play a central role in this method of desalination need to remain clean to work effectively, and can be easily dirtied and damaged by impurities in the feed water, as it is now called. In the initial part of this pre-treatment stage, pieces of wood and smaller suspended solids like sand are removed by passing the feed water through a particle filter. Then the filtered water is pumped through fine carbon microfilters that trap minerals and contaminants such as pesticides. Chlorine is also removed here as a protective measure, as it would otherwise shorten the life of the membranes. Next, the water is put under high pressure and pushed through the permeable membranes arranged in series, which prevent the passage of dissolved salts in the seawater, while allowing the separated and desalinated product water to pass through. Approximately half the feed water becomes product water. The remaining 50%, now with a (45) _____ concentration of salts, is rejected and returned to the source. In the post-treatment stage, the product water undergoes blending with chemicals and minerals. Finally, the product water is sent to a cistern, where it is stored awaiting distribution for use.

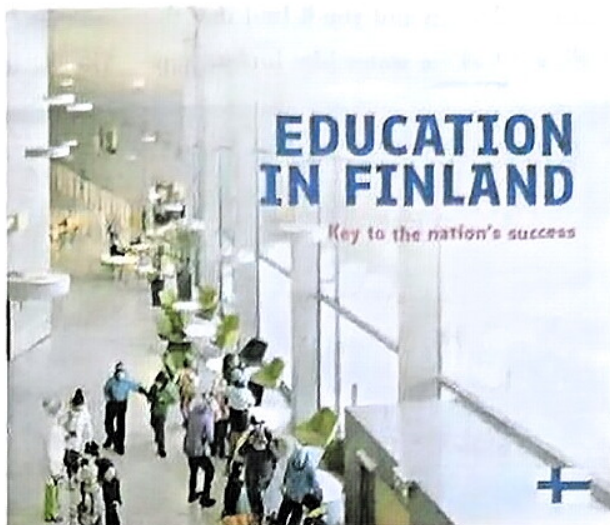
Section B (5 marks)

*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 words, or by using the given letters of the word. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

To the Editor,

I am writing in response to the invitation to readers in the last issue of your magazine regarding education systems around the globe. Upon reading the invitation, Finland, a country in (46) _____ I lived for over ten years, came to mind as it is a country reputed for its unconventional yet effective education system.

First and foremost, in Finland the emphasis is on cooperation, not competition. It is not about getting the highest mark, but about working together to create a (47) fav _____ learning environment. The authorities, alarmed at the negative effects of the competitive education system, have gone back to basics: free school meals, psychological counselling and individualized guidance for students. Teachers, who are determined to excel, have the same status (48) _____ doctors and lawyers. Furthermore, the Finnish state, which is convinced that children should be allowed to be 'just children' for the first few years of their lives, stipulates that children should start school at the age of seven. The school day starts between 9.00 a.m. and 9.45 a.m. and finishes around 2.00 p.m.



Regarding assessment, (49) _____ (prior) is given to what is done in the classroom as opposed to taking regular exams. Therefore, there is no standardised testing, with the exception of the Finnish Matriculation Examination, which students may take when they are sixteen. This has narrowed the gap (50) _____ (consider) between the strongest and weakest students. Students, many of whom do not wish to go on to university, have the choice of following a vocational course, and lots of them just do that.

All in all, the education system in Finland has proved to be effective and is perceived as positive by both educators and students alike. Therefore, I believe that our educators would do well to seriously consider implementing some of their practices.

Yours faithfully,
Catherine Winters

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 the 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.

From 30,000 feet in the air, the Greenland ice cap seems impregnable, nearly 800 trillion gallons of frozen water locked safely away. But get closer and the cracks begin to emerge. Dancing by helicopter above the mouth of the Jakobshavn Glacier, near the western coast of Greenland, you can make out veins of the purest blue melt water running between folds of ice.

(51) _____ As the glacier nears the coast, it breaks off into the Ilulissat fjord (峡湾), a stream of churning ice that might have birthed the monster that sank the *Titanic*. Those icebergs are spat out into Disko Bay, 20 billion metric tons' worth every year, where they loom above the tiny fishing

boats. Sail close and you'll find that these seemingly permanent cathedrals of ice, some 200 feet to 300 feet high, are leaking water like broken pipes. They're dying.



(52) _____ The warming that is easy to dismiss elsewhere is undeniable on this 860,000-square-mile island. More and more of Greenland's frozen expanses, a living remnant of the last ice age, disappear each year, with as much as 150 billion metric tons of glaciers vanishing annually.

If all the ice on Greenland were to melt tomorrow, global sea levels would rise more than 20 feet—enough to swamp many coastal cities. Though no one thinks that will happen anytime soon, what

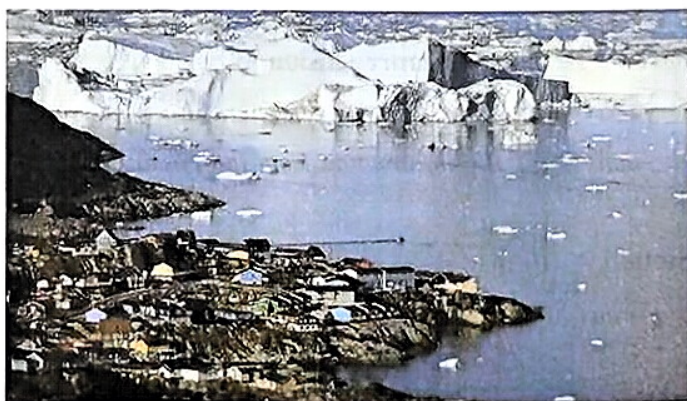
keeps glaciologists awake at night is that thinking is not the same as knowing—and no one can say with certainty what Greenland's fate will be.

That's why researchers like Dorte Dahl-Jensen, stationed on a barren speck of land near the heart of Greenland's ice sheet, are considered environmental heroes. Her work there involves decoding the island's climatic history. Along with her colleagues there, she displays a passion for the planet that just might save it.

I got a firsthand look at such heroism this summer when I joined a team of international researchers led by Dahl-Jensen at the NEEM camp in Greenland. NEEM stands for North Greenland Eemian Ice Drilling (the acronym is Danish, as are the leaders of the project), and the scientists are digging deep into the Greenland ice—more than a mile and a half deep to be precise—to try to understand its pedigree.

(53) _____ As ice formed in Greenland, year after cold year, bits of atmosphere were trapped in the layers. Drilling into the ice and fishing out samples—ice cores—that contain tiny bubbles of that ancient air can reveal the temperature, the concentration of greenhouse gases, even the ambient dust from the year that layer was formed.

It's like tree rings—but for climatic history. “In order to predict the future, we have to understand the past,” says Minik Rosing, a geologist at the University of Copenhagen. NEEM is focused on the Eemian stage, a period from about 115,000 to 130,000 years ago, right before the last ice age, when the world was warm—quite warm, about 9°F hotter in Europe than it is today.



(54) _____ A full climatic record of the Eemian has never been constructed, but over the next several summers, the NEEM researchers hope to harvest cores that will help them track the state of the ice throughout that era, when Greenland was warm enough to actually be green. Dahl-Jensen believes that with enough information, they will be able to project forward—and understand just how vulnerable Greenland is to future melting. “With 10 years of intense research, I think we can reach a reliable estimate for that tipping point,” she says.

(55) _____ You need that comfort when you're standing on a rocky hilltop in Greenland, watching the ice disappear. As Jakobshavn gives way to the fjord, a stadium-size iceberg suddenly implodes, disintegrating like a collapsing skyscraper.

I watch as a plume of mist fills the air where the iceberg once was, while the fjord churns on. And then I wonder, just how much time do Greenland and the rest of us have before it's too late? That may be up to us—and the heroes we choose to follow.

Questions 51 to 55

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

- A. Given estimates that temperatures could rise 3.24° F to 7.2° F over the coming century, the Eemian could offer a model for the effect such change will have on Greenland's ice.
- B. It's that type of confidence that serves as our light in the climatic darkness, living proof that hope hasn't vanished.
- C. Climate change itself isn't a bad thing, it isn't even unusual.
- D. What you can't see from the height is Jakobshavn's inexorable slide toward the sea, at an alarming rate of 65 feet to 115 feet a day.
- E. Take a geological step back, and you can see that our climate has always changed.
- F. Sadly, Greenland is the front line in humanity's battle against climate change.
- G. Depth is time, and the lower you go, the further back in history you travel.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.



Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes

The character of Holmes was eccentric enough to be interesting and endearing, while at the same time brilliant enough to stand the test of time. Sherlock Holmes possesses qualities that still appeal to modern audiences, such as his superior intellect, eye for detail and ability to reason. Though his assistant Dr Watson is apparently in a conventional marriage, Holmes appears to show no interest in such a life. His single-mindedness in pursuit of the villain masks his apparent disinterest in anything other than solving crime. Were this character to be real, he would almost immediately be diagnosed as suffering from some form of obsessive-compulsive disorder. After Conan Doyle's creation, it became commonplace for the fictional detective to

appear damaged in some way or to have some kind of flaw in their character. This motif became the rule rather than the exception.

Agatha Christie's Poirot

Hercule Poirot has an incredible belief in his own abilities, something which puts him on a par with Holmes in the arrogance stakes. Having chosen Poirot, a Belgian, as her hero-detective, Christie has automatically graced him with a certain exotic nature. This is perpetuated by his quirky nature and fastidious dress sense, which became his trademarks and lent a certain appeal to screen adaptations. Sympathy for Belgians was running high at the time of writing since there was a great deal of support for that nation. So Poirot, though a foreigner, was one of the good ones. Poirot is a somewhat comical figure whose habits and fears cross the boundary into clinical obsession at times.

Agatha Christie's Miss Marple

One of the least conventional of detectives, Miss Marple's superficial appearance as a little old lady hides skills as brilliant as those of Holmes. It is her age as much as her gender that makes her so good—she has simply been around a long time, so is not horrified by human frailty. Rather, she recognizes it for what it is and is very well placed to observe how it might lead to acts of murder. The incongruity of an ageing female being involved in investigating a killing is the perfect cover, allowing her to get closer to the action, as it were, without arousing suspicion. Throughout her investigations, Miss Marple never sheds the tiniest portion of her genteel, rather quaint personality. Original audiences must have been made up of people for whom too much detail was not required. With Miss Marple, murder could seem homely and hugely entertaining.

P.D. James' Adam Dalgliesh

Adam Dalgliesh is one of a long line of a particular type of detectives, that of the gentleman detective. He comes from a good background, appreciates the classics, writes poetry and drives a distinctive Bristol Cooper and later a Jaguar. James once said that she had not modelled Dalgliesh on any one person in real life but had imbued him with the characteristics she admired



in a man, such as sensitivity, courage and intelligence. Dalgliesh's wife died relatively young, we are told, and following a rejected marriage proposal, he remained decidedly married to the job until he met and married Emma Lavenham.

Ian Rankin's Detective Inspector John Rebus

Scottish, industrial working-class Detective Inspector John Rebus is a rough diamond who excelled in the army. However, after resigning, he suffers a nervous breakdown; it's this aspect to his history which remains the character's raw nerve and goes a long way towards explaining his curmudgeonly nature. Interestingly, though Rankin has talked about his own obsessions, he has not imbued his creation with anything seriously warranting psychiatric intervention. Rebus is one of the stereotypical male detectives, for whom police work and holding down a marriage are mutually incompatible; hence, he is divorced. Marriage,

he feels, would be the end of his career. Rankin's frequent name-checking of popular music (three of his books are named after albums by the Rolling Stones) has helped endear Rebus to a younger readership, among whom he has legions of devotees.

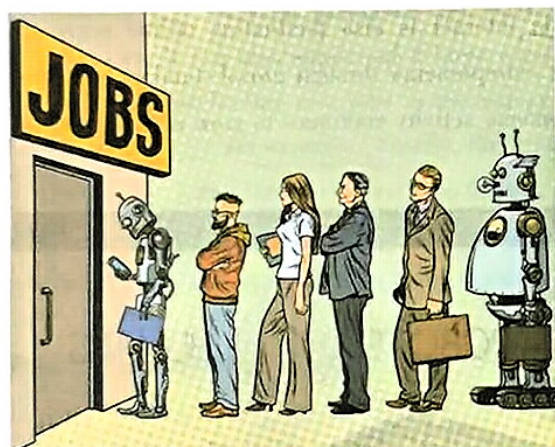
Questions 56 to 60

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

56. What makes Sherlock Holmes disinterested in anything other than solving crime?
57. What became Poirot's trade marks?
58. What would Miss Marple probably think of murder?
59. What kind of characteristics did P.D. James admire in a man?
60. How does detective John Rebus view police work and holding down a marriage?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



Ever since societies began to industrialize, people have been asking whether machines will one day take over all our jobs, leaving humans to lead a life of leisure. Many of the posts in factories and farms, which used to provide employment for countless laborers, have long since become mechanized. Now, as computers become more powerful, service jobs in retail, accountancy and medicine are also said to be under threat. And as the age of humanoid robotics dawns, the prospect of mass unemployment for all of us seems closer than ever.

Androids are being developed to fulfill a variety of roles, from prison guards and bartenders to receptionists and care workers.

The prospect of a machine-led workforce raises serious questions for both politicians and economists. For example, if the profits from the business go to a narrow class of machine owners, what impact will this have on inequality? And if the number of wage-earners declines in the future, who will there be to purchase all the future fruits of industry?

One way to approach this question is to ask how likely it is that machines will be able to replicate human qualities. Certainly our ability to work with information, diagnosing problems, analyzing trends and so on are all skills that machines can almost certainly do better. Machines also operate without the weakness that human employees suffer from, working accurately and tirelessly without allowing self-interest or emotion to affect judgement. However, there are a variety of qualities that machines are less able to replicate, not least empathy and friendship. It is likely that customers in service transactions will always be happy to pay a premium for real human contact.

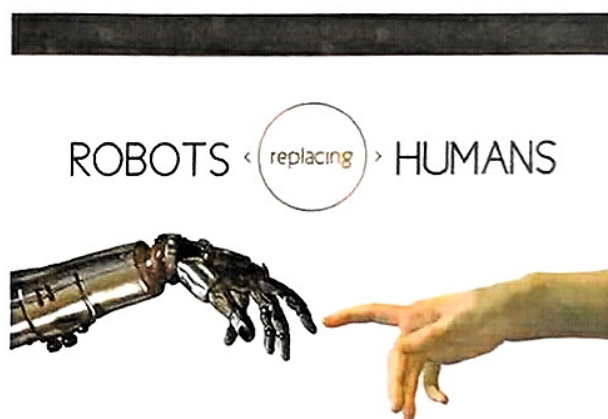
A second approach is to focus on some of the most developed societies to look for signs that employment opportunities are declining. In fact, today the world's job market has remained fairly robust. Unemployment rates hover at just under 6% and are predicted to fall slightly. This is despite a rapidly growing population worldwide and the absorption of a growing percentage of women into the workforce. Admittedly, manufacturing industries employ fewer in advanced economies, and an increasing proportion of employment may be in low-paid service-sector positions. But so far, there has been little evidence of an impending employment crisis.

To understand why, it is important to note that although there are fewer jobs in factories these days, industrial productivity has continued to increase, as machines turn out ever larger quantities of goods. All of these need transporting, selling and delivering, and the machines that make them need servicing and inspecting. The increasing success of industry has supported a variety of ancillary services. Some of these, like logistics, may become increasingly automated, but others, like customer management and advertising, are likely to require a human touch.

The total volume of economic activity has also increased, thanks to the World Wide Web, resulting in more employment. The 'internet economy' is larger in value terms than the agricultural sector, accounting for over 5% of the economy in richer countries, and will continue to help establish a greater number of economic connections between producers and buyers. The internet is also facilitating offline economic development, helping put investors in touch with budding entrepreneurs through crowd-funding websites. And it has also created whole new markets for trade. If economic activity continues to grow at this pace, we can afford to lose a few jobs to machines.

In advanced economics, we have also seen new sectors of the economy opening up, largely thanks to the Internet. Growth has been particularly strong in what is known as the quaternary sector: jobs in science, media and design. Scientific and IT hubs like Silicon Valley in California and Silicon Fen near Cambridge are providing jobs for an increasing proportion of their nation's citizens. The Osaka Innovation Hub accounts for a full 40% of new jobs in Japan. Here, the very human skills of networking and creativity help the world's innovators to dream up new ideas, and to research and design revolutionary digital products. In this field, a human workforce is essential.

We have also seen a growing 'armchair army' of professional internet users, led by the self-publishers. Any blog or e-book that becomes popular can generate income for the author if they agree to publish their content with advertisements, and many have grasped this opportunity. Hundreds of millionaires have been created among those who post videos to YouTube, for example. In addition to self-publishers, there are those who make money in virtual worlds like *Second Life*, whose users have traded over half a billion dollars in digital goods with each other. And there are those who get paid to watch adverts and fill out surveys too.



In conclusion, as robots begin to take a greater role in our world, we may well be squeezed out of some jobs. But it is probably not the case that we will find ourselves sitting on a deckchair with little to do. Our 'free time' will become the time when we generate income, and activities like socializing, writing diaries or taking photos, once amateur pastimes, will become money-making activities. Those able to create ideas, generate content and connect with others will remain in high demand.

Questions 61 to 65

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

Historically, industrialization has led to the concern that machines will (61) _____ all human labor. It is true that automation excels in tasks like data processing and can operate without fatigue or bias. However, machines are less able to replicate uniquely human qualities such as (62) _____, which remain vital in service transactions. Despite the changes, the world's job market has remained strong, mostly because of the role of the Internet. The internet economy has helped establish more (63) _____ between producers and consumers. For example, it has helped entrepreneurs find investors. It has also supported a large expansion of the quaternary sector in developed countries, and many are finding new jobs in technology hubs like Silicon Valley, where the very human skills of (64) _____ are essential. Finally, the internet has given a source of income to many people, like (65) _____ and those who are able to earn money either through advertising, trading digital goods directly, or giving their time.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

66. It is useful to remember that history is to the nation as memory is to the individual. As persons deprived of memory become disoriented and lost, not knowing where they have been and where they are going, so a nation denied a conception of the past will be disabled in dealing with its present and its future. "The longer you look back," said Winston Churchill, "the farther you can look forward." History is the best remedy to ignorance and prejudice. Self-knowledge is the indispensable prelude to self-control, for the nation as well as for the individual.

Section B (10 marks)

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

67. 电脑、电视,特别是手机,已经改变了人们交流的方式,成为了人们最亲密的陪伴。离开了这些东

西,有些人会发慌。人们曾经渴望独立,但现在又怕被孤立。过去,社交被认为是一种特殊能力,如今却被独处能力所超越。正如身体不断需要能量,智力和精神也不断需要新信息。但信息不等于知识、思想和情感,它需要沉淀、慢慢地被转化和整合,而且整个过程须在静静的独处中完成。

Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

68. The following clue leads to what pair of rhyming words (4, 7 letters)?

every (); cry ()

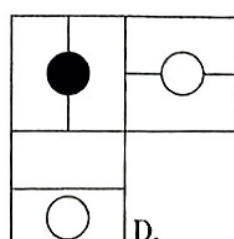
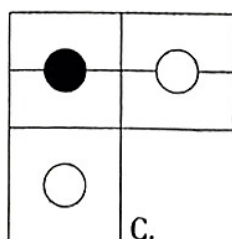
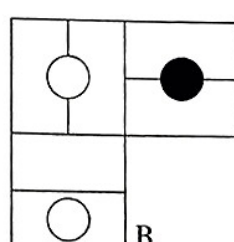
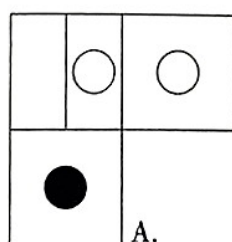
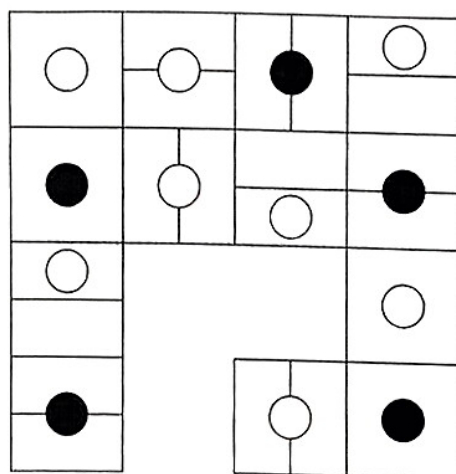
69. Which three numbers are missing?

15; 5; 8; 24; 21; 7; 10; 30; ? ; ? ; ? ; 36; 33

70. Change the position of four of the words in the sentence below so that it makes complete sense.

► Great is something most of us achieve for in our lives, and many of us will go to long lengths to control it.

71. Which is the missing section?



72. My watch was correct at noon, after which it started to lose 17 minutes per hour until six hours ago it stopped completely. It now shows the time as 2:52 p.m. What time is it now?

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 \ a great pleasure in a walking on the moors near her home.

Robots are useful for exploring and working in space. In particular, many robots have been sent to explore Mars. Such robots have usually look like a box with wheels. Though these robots are useful, by their very nature they are reliable. They are extremely expensive and break easily. Also, they cannot do many tasks. Because these problems, scientists have been developing a new, unusual kind of robot. These new robots will look and move like snakes, but they have been given the name “snakebots.”

The way a snake is shaped lets it do special things. A snake can get into very small spaces, like cracks in rocks. It can push it way below the ground. A snake can also climb up different kinds of objects, like high rocks and trees. A snakebot would be able to do these things, too, but it works much more effective than a regular robot with wheels. Wheeled robots easily get stuck or fall over. A snakebot would not have this problem. It could go almost somewhere and so would be useful for exploring the different environments of other planets. Since they can carry tools, snakebots would be able to work in space, as well. They could, for example, help repair the International Space Station.

The snakebot design is much simpler than that of common robots. Thus, it will be much less expensive to build. A recent robot been sent to Mars cost over a hundred million dollars. However, a snakebot could cost such little as a few hundred dollars. Snakebots may make it possible to save a great amount of money on future space missions. With their versatility and affordability, snakebots seem to be the wave of the future, at least as far as space robots is concerned.

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

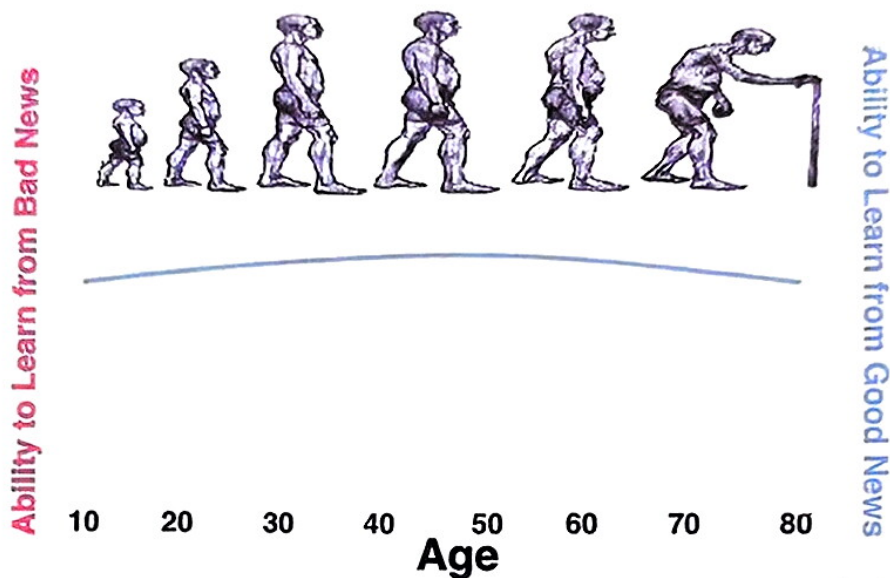
81. _____

82. _____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83. How well do we learn from bad news? This raises the following question: If we see among all ages that people learn better from good news, then how well do we actually learn from bad news? Prof. Sharot and her team found a very interesting result: this ability changes with age. Write a report based on the information from the given diagram. Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.



Human development and the ability to learn from good and bad news

Section B (20 marks)

84. Write about the following topic:

During your English lesson, you have had a discussion about whether making a film out of a book is always a good idea. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay to give your opinion. Write the essay in at least 160 words on the answer sheet.