

**全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类考试 2018 年初赛试题**  
**2018 National English Competition for College Students**  
**(Level C—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**, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. She maintained a homepage for him.  
B. She gave him a high mark in a course.  
C. She taught him some computer knowledge.  
D. She encouraged him to take a computer course.
2. A. Alcoholism cost him his health.  
B. He is determined to give up smoking.  
C. His girlfriend asked for a quiet life.  
D. The doctor advised him against overeating.
3. A. Mr. Johnson will receive his order in 24 hours.  
B. Mr. Johnson's order will be canceled as he requested.  
C. A staff member will be fined for delivering a wrong order.  
D. The woman will make a formal apology to the customer.
4. A. He has never been to Europe before.  
B. He was robbed in Frankfurt last time.  
C. He expects a visit to Asia more.  
D. He is too scared of taking a plane.
5. A. Passengers are not allowed to use cell phones on a plane.  
B. Airlines allow passengers to use cell phones in the air.  
C. Passengers talk with each other on a plane.  
D. He cannot go to sleep during a long flight.

## Section B (10 marks)

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

### Conversation One

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

6. The professor talks about the house while he is showing Sarah around.
7. This is the biggest eco-house in the world to run on solar energy.
8. Rainwater which runs down a pipe into a tank will be converted into oxygen and hydrogen.
9. The hydrogen is kept in a tank in the garden because it is dangerous to keep it indoors.
10. The hydrogen they get from water can power everything in the eco-house.

### Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and choose the answer according to what you hear.

11. Why does the summit of the Sydney Harbour Bridge increase?
  - A. To combat the possible flood.
  - B. To allow huge ships to pass.
  - C. Because steel expands in heat.
  - D. Because the sea level rises.
12. Where were the workforce of the Bridge from?
  - A. The United Kingdom.
  - B. South Wales.
  - C. Outside of Australia.
  - D. Australia.
13. When did the construction work of the Bridge firstly begin?
  - A. In 1916.
  - B. In 1924.
  - C. In 1930.
  - D. In 1932.
14. What happened to the 16 workers during the construction of the Bridge?
  - A. They died of overwork.
  - B. They fell ill in the intense heat.
  - C. They fell off the bridge and died.
  - D. They were seriously injured.
15. What was prepared in advance to celebrate the opening of the Bridge?
  - A. A long poem.
  - B. A delicate brochure.
  - C. Several songs.
  - D. Three sets of stamps.



### 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. Why did Zimbabwe lose more than 1.5 million hectares of forest in 2016?
- A. People had cut a lot of the trees to grow more food crops.
  - B. A lot of the trees had been cut for the export of timber.
  - C. A large forest fire broke out accidentally in the country.
  - D. People had cut many trees for firewood or for hunting.
17. What are many Russians doing to deal with high inflation and food shortages?
- A. Growing their own food.
  - B. Buying food from neighboring countries.
  - C. Cutting their spending.
  - D. Taking additional jobs.
18. What do American scientists find about genetically engineered food?
- A. It is unsafe to have genetically engineered food.
  - B. More research work needs to be done on such food.
  - C. Changing of the genetics of food increases its production.
  - D. Genetically engineered food does no harm to our health.
19. What does the non-profit organization Water Project estimate?
- A. Over 700 million people can get clean, safe water through the project.
  - B. Worldwide water shortage has caused the death of millions every year.
  - C. Water shortage can be solved through World Water Week activities.
  - D. One in nine people in the world lacks safe and clean drinking water.
20. What do we learn from the studies?
- A. Manual jobs will disappear automatically in the not too distant future.
  - B. There is no need to further develop automation and artificial intelligence.
  - C. Up to 30% of global workforce may be replaced by the new technologies by 2030.
  - D. Automation and artificial intelligence may do more harm than good to mankind.

### Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read **twice**. After each passage, there will be a **thirty-second** 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 Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in the world. It is (21) \_\_\_\_\_ of Queensland, in northeastern Australia, and it is 2,000 kilometres long. The Great Barrier Reef is not just one reef. It is almost 3,000 reefs and islands!

The Reef is a beautiful place. Some people describe it as an underwater garden. The corals that form the reef are very colourful. Some of them look like plants, but they are not plants. They are made of thousands of (22) \_\_\_\_\_ that are joined together. Corals can only live in warm, clean sea water with (23) \_\_\_\_\_. They feed at night, taking food from the water as it goes past.

Even more colourful than the corals are the fish that live in the Reef. Some are one or two bright colours, like blue or yellow. Others have three or more colours, such as blue, green and pink. Some have stripes and some have spots. One fish is white, black and yellow with red spots. The (24) \_\_\_\_\_ on some fish change as they grow.

The Great Barrier Reef is one of Australia's most popular vacation places. More than 2 million people visit the Reef each year, so it has to be looked after very carefully. In many places people are (25) \_\_\_\_\_ fish. Luckily, the fish and other animals on the Reef are so interesting that most people are happy just to look at them.

## Summary

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

City Hall Station in New York, which is no longer in use, is one of the city's (26) \_\_\_\_\_ subway stations. The station, which is now a historic landmark, used to be designed as the most impressive station of the city's (27) \_\_\_\_\_. However, when the subway lines were (28) \_\_\_\_\_, officials voted in favour of closing City Hall and fixing the nearby (29) \_\_\_\_\_ which was used by far more passengers. The New York Transit Museum now schedules special tours of City Hall Station annually for its beautiful design and historic (30) \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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. A person's blood flows through a pipeline of vessels that, end to end, would stretch more than \_\_\_\_\_ half times around the Earth at the equator.
- A. twice as                      B. two and  
C. twice and                  D. two and a
32. I thumbed \_\_\_\_\_ the latest issue of the *Reader's Digest* and \_\_\_\_\_ an article which was written by my sister.
- A. through; came upon        B. up; came by  
C. to; got over                 D. down; got through
33. \_\_\_\_\_ that India's annual harvest takes 13.5 million tons of nutrients from the soil.
- A. It has estimated              B. It has been estimated  
C. Its being estimated         D. It estimated
34. The workers protested when the board of directors announced that above two-fifths of the employees would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fired on                      B. fired off  
C. laid down                    D. laid off
35. It is said if your friend \_\_\_\_\_ his or her marital troubles to you, you may \_\_\_\_\_ the dangerous adventure of interference.
- A. confirms; lift                 B. confides; risk  
C. conforms; have               D. confines; pick
36. The vocabulary of any technical discussion may include words which are never used outside the subject or field \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in case                        B. in effect  
C. in question                  D. in detail
37. Young animals grow up to look like their parents; seeds grow up to look like the plants \_\_\_\_\_ they came.
- A. from which                  B. which  
C. in which                      D. where
38. \_\_\_\_\_ we have a puncture she just sits in the car \_\_\_\_\_ I change the tyre.
- A. Each time; while             B. Once; since  
C. The moment; till             D. While; until
39. Ms. Merkel listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what the little boy wanted.
- A. in that                        B. in order that  
C. providing                     D. so as that
40. Light, heat and cold had nothing to do with the power of rays. \_\_\_\_\_ if the uranium

- was combined with something else.
- A. Either did it matter      B. Neither it did matter  
C. Nor did it matter      D. So did it matter
41. Under the influence of Ezra Pound, Hilda Doolittle became associated with the Imagist and \_\_\_\_\_ into one of the most original poets of the group.
- A. developed      B. to be developing  
C. who developed      D. to be developed
42. About a hundred years ago, Albert Einstein proposed his General Theory of Relativity. It \_\_\_\_\_ the existence of gravitational waves anytime an object \_\_\_\_\_, or speeds up.
- A. announced; elaborates      B. forecast; stimulates  
C. predicted; accelerates      D. expected; manipulates
43. Brexit is the prospective \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). In December 2017, EU leaders announced \_\_\_\_\_ to begin the next phase of negotiations and discussions on the future UK – EU relationship.
- A. retreat; a declaration      B. withdrawal; an agreement  
C. dismissal; a report      D. departure; an appeal
44. —You don't look so happy, Bill. What's the matter?  
—I'm worried about my English homework—the origin of "Jim Crow." Do you know anything about it?  
—\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Do you happen to know where the Crow lives?  
B. I'm sorry, I can't help you at that time.  
C. I heard it's from an early Negro minstrel song.  
D. Let me see. Is that your English homework?
45. —Hello, this is Max. Can I speak to Henry, please?  
—I'm sorry, but Henry just went out to get a newspaper. But he'll be back any minute now. Can you hold on a minute.  
—\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Well, could you ask him to call me back, please?  
B. All right, but where can I find him?  
C. OK. He must be quite busy.  
D. Don't worry. I'll talk to him in person.

### 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**.

There is no magic recipe for success, but there is one essential (46) ing \_\_\_\_\_: the right attitude. Without a positive attitude, success is completely impossible. Henry Ford, the founder of the Ford Motor Company, once said, 'Whether you think you can, or you think you can't—you are right!' In other words, it's your perception of your abilities that will determine your success. This may be hard to believe, but it's backed (47) \_\_\_\_\_ by scientific research.



In 1968, scientists carried out an interesting experiment in a primary school. At the beginning of the school year, the teachers were told that one group of pupils was excellent while the other was nothing special. At the end of the year, the group with the excellent pupils got very good grades, (48) wh \_\_\_\_\_ the pupils in the other class only got average ones. However, in reality, the pupils in both the groups had about the same (49) \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent). The conclusion is clear: one group did much better than the other because their teachers thought that they were extraordinary students.

The teachers in the experiment were optimists as far as one of the groups was concerned, and pessimists regarding the other group. (50) \_\_\_\_\_ and large, pessimists are suspicious people and they see problems everywhere, while optimists always look for opportunities. Whenever an important new invention comes out, for example, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ will always talk about the potential problems and seldom see the advantages. When computers first began to be massively used at work, pessimists believed that they and many of their colleagues would lose their jobs because they weren't skilled (52) \_\_\_\_\_ using them. However, almost everyone now agrees that computers have created more job opportunities. In addition to this, they have made our lives better in many ways.

According to psychologist Martin Seligman, when pessimists have to deal with a difficult situation, they tend to think that it can't be changed and that it is their own fault. An optimist, on the other hand, believes that problems are only temporary and an (53) \_\_\_\_\_ (except) to normal life—they happen by accident or because of something unusual. For this reason, optimists don't get depressed when something goes wrong. They see it as a challenge, which (54) enc \_\_\_\_\_ them to try harder.

All of us will have to deal with difficulties in our lives at one time or another. The key to our success will be how we decide to confront them: with (55) \_\_\_\_\_ (resign), or as a challenge. Which path will you choose?

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Read the following passages. 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 (5 marks)

Questions 56 ~ 60 are based on the following passage.

The exhibition, entitled “Western Landscape Paintings from the 16th Century to the 19th Century,” introduced to Hong Kong for the first time a collection of artwork from the famous Louvre Museum of Paris. Some of the greatest masterpieces of Western art from the time of the Renaissance up through the 19th century were on display. The exhibit was even more



meaningful because it showcased a total of 70 pieces by famous artists such as Delacroix, Corot, Goya, Watteau and Millet among others.

The theme of the exhibit was “Sympathy Between Nature and Humans,” and the 70 pieces of art highlighted this special relationship over a 400-year period. Nature has long been a stimulus for artists, and landscapes depicting nature began to emerge in the 17th century. By the 19th century, these paintings had become more detailed and eventually led to the birth of impressionism.

One of the best-known painters of these detailed landscapes was Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. Done in the mid-19th century, Corot’s works show the detailed neo-classical traditions of the past as well as the more creative hints of impressionism. His “Tivoli Les Jardins de la villa d’Este,” which was seen at the exhibit, is a mystical representation of the famous Italian gardens created through precise but poetic brushstrokes.

The many portraits on display continued the exhibit’s theme. These detailed paintings of humans are accented by equally beautiful background scenery. The technique shows a style unique to this period of Western art. For example, the portrait of “Diana Bathing” by Francois Boucher, shows how the background scenery is just as important as the model. Boucher’s lavish brushstrokes and rich colors create a luxurious backdrop for Diana. The painting gives a glimpse into the Rococo taste, which was characterized by the elegance, grace and playfulness of the early 18th century.

In addition to the exhibition, the Hong Kong Heritage Museum conducted educational sessions for children. To help the students gain a better understanding of Western art, the programs introduced some of the Greek and Roman mythology used by many artists and gave background information about the paintings on display. Adults could also learn about



the exhibit in detail through a separate educational program.

Questions 56—60

Complete the following schema with **no more than three** words according to the passage.

| Sympathy Between Nature and Humans |                                                                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Theme 1                            | Nature: (56) _____                                                      |
| History                            | 17th Century: (57) _____                                                |
|                                    | 19th Century: became more detailed—led to the (58) _____                |
| Artist/Art                         | “Tivoli Les Jardins de la villa d’ Este” by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot |
| Theme 2                            | Humans: (59) _____                                                      |
| Feature                            | Detailed paintings of humans with equally accented (60) _____           |
| Artist/Art                         | “Diana Bathing” by Francois Boucher                                     |

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 ~ 65 are based on the following passage.

The Red Cross has been helping during times of trouble for nearly 160 years. Pictures of wars, earthquakes, or tomadoes often show helpers from the Red Cross taking care of people who have been hurt. Many people have seen these pictures, but not everyone knows how it all began.



(61) \_\_\_\_\_ He was traveling through Italy in 1859 when he came upon a little town where a battle had just taken place. About 40,000 men had been injured and there were not enough people to take care of them all. He did his best to help but it was a huge job. There need to be more people who could help in times of trouble like that. He decided to travel through Europe, talking to people. His goal was to get them interested in his idea of organizing a group of people who could help during wars.

(62) \_\_\_\_\_ They were called the International Committee of the Red Cross. Their purpose was to take care of the wounded during wars and to help get the supplies that were needed to help them.

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ The helpers need to be protected from attack, so they chose to use a red cross on a white background. That way, everyone would be able to recognize the group’s members. The sign was used on hospitals and ambulances during wars in order to protect them, too. This was important because the Red Cross helped anyone who had been hurt. It didn’t matter whose side of the battle they were from.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ There are many people who are left after disasters who cannot help themselves. Just like in times of war, the Red Cross comes to their aid, too.

(65) \_\_\_\_\_ That is why most countries now have their own Red Cross groups. The American Red Cross was begun in 1881 by Clara Barton. She became its first president. Over the years, the Red Cross has brought hope and help to millions of people around the world. Whenever the Red Cross against the white background is seen, it's known that help has arrived.

### Questions 61—65

Complete the passage with the following sentences. There are **two extra** sentences that you do not need to use.

- A. In 1863, sixteen countries chose people to send to a meeting in Dunant's homeland of Switzerland.
- B. Wars and disasters can happen anywhere and at any time.
- C. More groups like the Red Cross are needed in countries around the world.
- D. There were dangers in helping the wounded during a war, though.
- E. The Red Cross started as an idea that a young man named Henri Dunant had.
- F. Everyone knows what the Red Cross against a white background means.
- G. In time, the group also started helping the victims of fires, hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes.

### Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 ~ 70 are based on the following passage.

Nearly everyone loves honey. For a sweet treat, drizzle golden honey over a buttered waffle. Stir honey into a steaming cup of tea. Spread honey on a peanut butter sandwich, or spoon it over chilly yogurt or warm oatmeal. Best of all, eat honey straight from a spoon. It is a wonderful and sweet treat made by one of nature's hardest working insects called the honey bee.



Do you know how bees make honey? It's a long and difficult job. That's why we say, "Busy as a bee."

Bees build their hive in a hole in a tree, in an empty wooden box, or in another hollow place. Inside their hive, bees hang sheets of honeycomb that they mold out of wax. Bees make the wax inside their bodies and squeeze it out from glands in their bellies. They shape the wax into honey comb sheets that are covered on both sides with tiny cups, or cells. The bees fill these tiny wax cups with honey.

Bees make honey from flowers, and the honey tastes like the flowers that it comes from. White lawn clover and dandelions make delicious honey. Strong smelling weeds such as sunflowers and smartweed make honey that tastes unpleasant. Most of the honey in the



grocery store is from clover or alfalfa blossoms. The most expensive honey comes from the flower of the tupelo tree, which grows in Florida.

Every flower contains a drop of sweet juice, or nectar. Bees fly up to five miles from the hive in search of blossoms. To make just one pound of honey, bees must fly a total of fifty-five thousand miles between their hive and flowers. When bees find blossoms, they gather nectar, bring it back to the hive, and deposit it in the honeycomb cells. Bees fan their wings over the cells to help water evaporate. This makes the watery nectar turn into thick, syrupy honey. Bees seal each honeycomb cell with a wax lid.

Bees eat pollen and nectar from flowers. When it is cold or dry, plants do not produce flowers. When it is cloudy, rainy, or cold, bees do not leave the hive. If bees cannot visit flowers, they must live on stored food. That is why bees store honey in a honeycomb.

Every bee has a special job. Female worker bees make honey and wax. They also take care of eggs and larvae and guard the entrance to the hive. Male bees are called drones. Drones have only one job. Their job is to mate with the queen so she can lay eggs. A hive has only one queen bee. The queen spends her entire life laying eggs while other bees feed and take care of her. She is the mother of every bee in the hive.

During winter, a worker bee lives for several months. In summer, a hard-working bee might wear out her wings in two weeks. When a bee can no longer fly, guard bees will not let her in the hive. Soon she dies. A single worker bee makes about a half-tea spoon of honey in her lifetime. That is not even enough honey to spread on a muffin!

### Questions 66—70

*Answer the following questions according to the passage.*

66. What does it mean when you describe someone “as busy as a bee”?

67. Where do bees get the wax?

68. Why do bees make honey?

69. Whose job is to protect the hive?

70. What happens to a worker bee when her wings wear out?

### Section D (10 marks)

*Questions 71 ~ 75 are based on the following passage.*

The proliferation of book clubs, some 50,000 in the UK alone and who knows how many more worldwide, is quite a remarkable literary phenomenon. Participants of different ages and backgrounds gather on a weekly or monthly basis ostensibly to discuss books chosen by the members, but the primary attraction for most people, and



the factor behind the explosion in the number of groups, is not literary, but social. Human

interaction with some added mental stimulation in a relaxed environment is integral to their success.

The social aspect apart, the spread of book clubs can also be attributed to the low cost and the availability of books, and the fact that compared to, say, the cinema or theatre, the clubs provide cheap entertainment. The Internet has played its part as well. Once seen as foreshadowing the end of reading, not only does the Internet allow people even cheaper access to books, but it also acts as a conduit for readers hungry to join a particular reading club. A further draw is the number of people who read for pleasure. With reading being listed as the most popular major leisure activity according to a survey carried out over a four-week period in 2002 in the UK (65% constant since 1996), there is no shortage of willing participants.

The clubs vary, ranging from cosy get-togethers in friends' houses, with or without set rules and with or without food and drink, to more formal, official set-ups in educational-literary establishments like libraries, sometimes with literary functions with guest speakers. The overwhelming majority are of a more unthreatening easy-going nature. People come and go, but the cohesion of the groups seems to live on with new ones springing up to replace those which have faded away.

From the literary point of view, the focus of each group is different as it turns solely on the make-up of the members and their predilections. There are reading clubs which specialise in football, romance, horror, science fiction and so on. Groups can focus on one type or they can be eclectic, combining different types of fiction like romance with, for example, cricket. Some may even dress up in the style of the characters or the time that a story took place to bring a mystery or an old classic to life. With such a variety of choices, book clubs are sure to survive and expand.

### Questions 71—75

*Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, with **no more than three** words for each blank.*

Most people join book clubs for (71) \_\_\_\_\_. The official reason is to discuss books, but members principally enjoy (72) \_\_\_\_\_ others in a relaxed atmosphere. Another reason for the popularity of book clubs is that reading is a (73) \_\_\_\_\_ compared with cinema or theatre going. Some book clubs may focus on a particular genre, or they may decide to be eclectic in their choice of reading material. It all depends on the interest of (74) \_\_\_\_\_. Research suggests that the popularity of reading has remained constant since 1996, and it seems likely that the number of book clubs will (75) \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

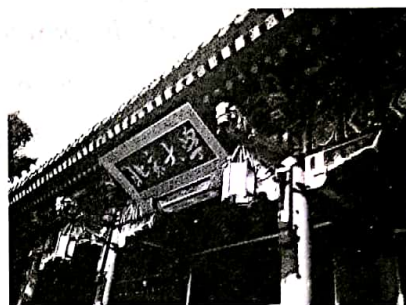


## Part V Translation (15 marks)

### Section A (5 marks)

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

76. Peking University is a comprehensive and national key university. The campus, known as “Yan Yuan” (the garden of Yan), is situated at Haidian District in the western suburb of Beijing, with a total area of 2,743,532 square metres. It stands near to the Yuanmingyuan Garden and the Summer Palace. The university has effectively combined research on important scientific subjects with the training of personnel with a high level of specialized knowledge and professional skill as demanded by the country's socialist modernization. It strives not only for improvements in teaching and research work, but also for the promotion of interaction among various disciplines.



### Section B (10 marks)

*Translate the underlined sentences in the following paragraphs into English. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.*

(77) 意识是一种奇妙地反应、思考和选择的能力，是人类最伟大的进化性成就。 (consciousness) 但是，再好的东西也不宜过多。(78) 幸运的是，人类也具备了不假思索办事的能力。 (perform tasks) 完成这些复杂行为，像学习如何演奏吉他、说外语，在多次练习之后就会变成我们的第二天性。“如果熟不能生巧，”威廉·詹姆斯说道，“习惯性行为也不能节约我们神经和肌肉的能量，那么他”(也就是我们)“就会因此陷入困境。”

(79) 当然，习惯也有不好的一面，比如，我们会养成一些像抽烟或者暴饮暴食等坏习惯。 (acquire) 可以想象，我们中的大多数人都会愿意找到一个简单的方法以便改掉一两个坏习惯。也许我的一个朋友除外，他在面对一则关于高血压种种危害的新闻报道时，做出这样的反应，“我已经改掉所有恶习了；请不要拿走我的盐！”

《纽约时报》的新闻调查员查尔斯·杜希格 (Charles Duhigg) 写了一本有趣的书，此书恰好能帮人们改掉坏习惯，名为《习惯的力量：我们为什么这样生活，那样工作》。(80) 为了写这本书，杜希格阅读了数百篇科学论文，采访了许多撰写这些论文的科学。 (hundreds of) 书中收录了诸多社会心理学、临床心理学和神经系统科学领域里有关习惯养成和习惯改变的有趣发现。杜希格的书并不是宣扬作者自创疗法的自助性读本，而是关注习惯养成和习惯改变这门科学的严肃读物。杜希格以乐观的态度看待我们如何将这门科学用到实处。(81) 他还认为，通过了解习惯的本质，我们能影响集体行为，使公司赢利，确保我们的事业取得成功。

(group behavior)

## Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

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

For example:

One of my favorite writers are 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. where

Quotations and sayings are part of our language and our ways of life. 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
As the poet Emerson said, we use them by necessary, to remind 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
ourselves to look before leap or avoid cross our bridges before we 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
come to them. We use them by habit, often realizing we are doing 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
so, and we all love to use an apt quotation to enliven conversation 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
or score a point in argument. This booklet contains over a thousand 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
quotations, proverbs and saying. Together, they offer a great deal of 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
information, advice, amusement and comfort.

Emerson wrote ‘I hate quotations’ so it is doubtful that he would have  
been used this book—but we hope that you will. Whether you use it to 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
improve your knowledges, to enrich your own speech or simply for 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
idle reading in your spare time, it will put you in touch of some of 91. \_\_\_\_\_  
the cleverest minds of the past and present.

## Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. What is a similar expression in Chinese?

Time tries all.

93. In what way is Ireland different from Scotland, England, Wales and France?

94. Which one word can fill both gaps?

My \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ than my wallet.

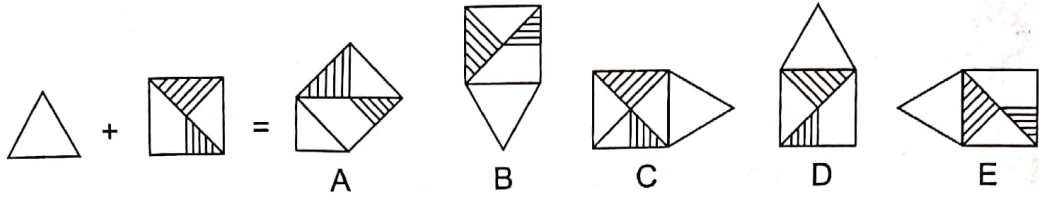




95. Replace each dot with the corresponding letter.

AE    BF    CG    DH    ..

96. Which shape is made when the first two shapes are put together?



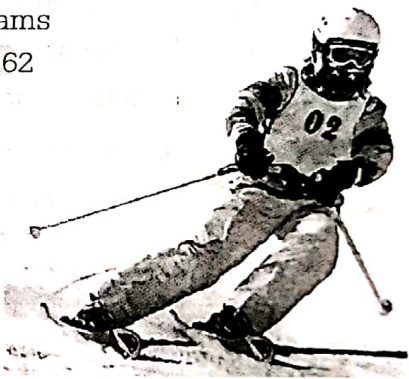
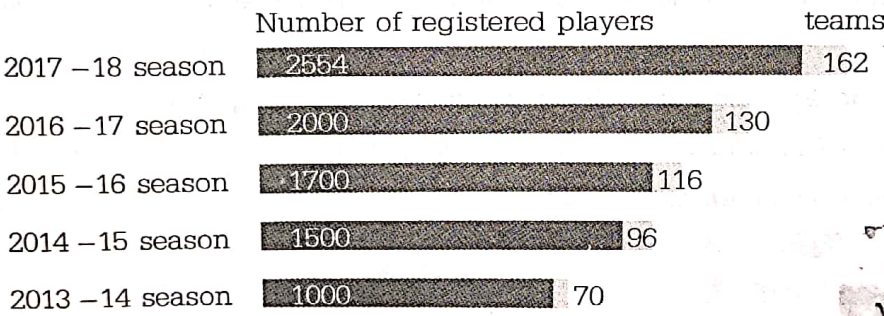
### Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

#### Section A (10 marks)

97. Write a report on winter sports in China in about **120** words on the **answer sheet**.

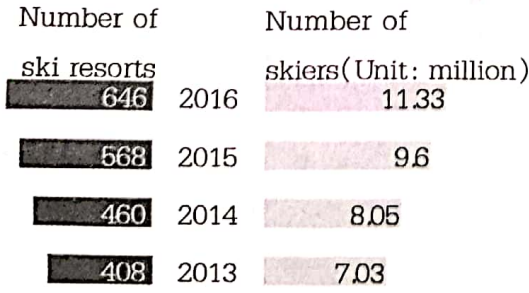
#### WARMING UP

Participation in junior ice hockey league in Beijing since it announced its bid for 2022 winter Olympic

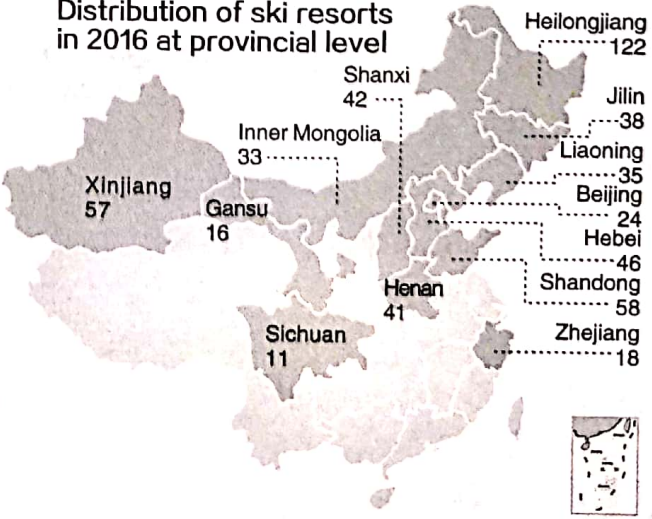


Source: Beijing Hockey Association

#### Development of skiing in China



#### Distribution of ski resorts in 2016 at provincial level



Source: Annual report on development of ski industry in China



Target by 2022

2000

650

800



skating rinks

ski resorts

schools specializing  
in winter sports

Source: General Administration of Sport of China, Ministry of Education

### Section B (20 marks)

98. Nowadays, people spend a lot of money on their pets. They buy special food for their cats or dogs, buy them toys and often pay high fees for medical treatment. Some people think this is a waste of money, and argue that pets are dirty and dangerous.

*What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a pet? Write an essay in about 180 words to state your opinions on the **answer sheet**.*

