

(**Level C—Final**)

(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. His promise.
C. His business strategy.
2. A. It can do everything one can possibly imagine.
B. It will surpass human intelligence.
C. It will replace human intelligence one day.
D. It still requires much more study.
3. A. He has little time for himself.
B. His marriage is not stable.
C. He doesn't like what he is doing.
D. His business is in trouble.
4. A. They are not punctual for work.
B. They spend too much time eating lunch.
C. They dress too casually.
D. They complain too much.
5. A. She didn't feel any culture shock on her first trip to China.
B. She enjoys going fishing with the man.
C. She has learned to cook some Chinese food.
D. She didn't feel like eating Chinese food when she first came to China.

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 your listening.

6. Shirley invites Jeff to have lunch together because she has trouble in her job.
7. Jeff is not satisfied with his bachelor's degree and he plans to do post-graduate work.
8. Shirley has a master's degree and she has paid up her student loan recently.
9. Jeff thinks about getting a master's degree on language but he worries about his future job.
10. Shirley and Jeff both believe that it is easier to get well-paying jobs for post-graduates on Shakespeare.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.

11. How did Greg start fire-walking?
 - A. He took a fire-walking class.
 - B. He learned the skill from a friend.
 - C. He was taught by his father.
 - D. He got the idea from a book.
12. Why did Greg teach fire-walking to the public?
 - A. He thought it a good way to earn money.
 - B. He wanted to be famous through the service.
 - C. He enjoyed sharing his experience with others.
 - D. He promised to make fire-walking popular.
13. What innovation did Greg make on fire-walking?
 - A. Making the coal beds six to eight inches deeper.
 - B. Extending the length of the fire pits.
 - C. Putting less coal in the inferno.
 - D. Reducing the depth and length of the fire pits.
14. What did Greg find in his research on fire-walking?
 - A. Fire-walking has a history of many centuries.
 - B. Fire-walking may not hurt if performed with great care.
 - C. Fire-walking could be learned through constant practice.
 - D. Previous published theories on fire-walking contradicted one another.

15. How did Greg do his research on fire-walking?
- A. He persuaded as many people as possible to do fire-walking.
 - B. He asked his students to collect lots of fire-walking data.
 - C. He adjusted the fire temperature from time to time.
 - D. He invited some celebrities to join him in fire-walking.

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 is the finding reported in the news?
- A. A newly discovered function of toothpaste.
 - B. A new development in artificial intelligence.
 - C. A substance that can be developed to fight drug-resistant malaria.
 - D. A newly developed robot scientist that can be used to treat malaria.
17. How large is the iceberg described in the news?
- A. About half the size of Great Britain.
 - B. Some 5,000-square-kilometers.
 - C. As large as the great Lake Erie.
 - D. Seven times the size of New York City.
18. Why did Teresa May send a letter to Donald Tusk?
- A. To accept his invitation to visit the EU headquarters.
 - B. To suggest revising Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon.
 - C. To start the process of the UK's withdrawal from the EU.
 - D. To inform him of the UK's decision to leave the EU.
19. What can we learn from the news?
- A. Lebanon's first Oscar-nominated movie is among the finalists for best foreign language film.
 - B. The best foreign language film award is presented to a Chilean film this year.
 - C. Ninety best foreign language films have received Academy Awards so far.
 - D. A transgender actor won Academy Awards for the first time.
20. What is the aim of Rhodes Scholarships?
- A. To choose Chinese students to study in UK universities.
 - B. To sponsor promising students to study in Oxford University.
 - C. To finance Chinese students wishing to study abroad.

D. To cover postgraduate students' expenses in Oxford University.

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.*

What was the name card of Chinese homes in the ancient era? It was the lantern. Before the invention of electric lights, the lantern was the most frequently-used (21) _____ for Chinese homes. A candle was placed inside a lantern that was made of paper or transparent silk or cloth. During those times, the imperial name card had been a special lantern in the shapes of hexagon or octagon. Each side featured (22) _____ with a tassel hanging on it. This would be the palace lantern.

Nevertheless, the most popular type is the large red lanterns as those being hung on the Tian'anmen Square. On the holidays of the New Year and the Lantern Festival, red lanterns were (23) _____. The Lantern Festival is characterized by a sea of lanterns. The most unique lantern is *Zou Ma Deng*, or the galloping horse lantern.

A (24) _____ is installed in the middle of a galloping horse lantern. When the lantern revolves, the pictures on the sides of the lantern also revolve. The pictures feature ancient troops on horseback. When the lantern spins, it appears like horses are chasing each other. A high-quality galloping horse lantern reenacts a complete story. As the pictures alter swiftly from one to another, people start to use "galloping horse lanterns" to describe (25) _____ of development and changes. It is used to refer to the frequent changes of dynasties or people in power.

Summary

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



Identity theft has become more common on the Internet in recent years. People may ask you for (26) _____, including passwords and banking details, over the Internet and promise you some (27) _____. However, they are trying to access your money. Similarly, phishers may try to trick you by email, (28) _____ be from some famous company. You should take (29) _____ measures and never give out your information if it's not for a purpose you (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. The mechanic examined the car engine _____ but could find nothing wrong with it.
A. altogether B. exactly C. thoroughly D. throughout
32. As we can wait no longer for the delivery of your order, we have to _____ it.
A. cancel B. delay C. postpone D. refuse
33. You can _____ your shorthand ability by taking notes in short-hand during lectures.
A. keep B. keep in C. keep on D. keep up
34. You must remember not to _____ from the point when you write an essay.
A. revolve B. go out C. go off D. wander
35. The policeman looked me _____ several times and obviously disliked what he saw.
A. from side to side B. over and over again
C. round and round D. up and down
36. It was a horrible ride through the pouring rain. _____ he had a puncture and for the last hour had to push the bicycle.
A. In case B. Even so
C. In fact D. To make matter worse
37. Some useful ideas were suggested while the social committee was _____ the club's programme for the coming season.
A. arguing B. discussing
C. interacting D. commenting
38. With the spring here you can _____ these ski boots till you need them again next winter.
A. do away with B. give away
C. get rid of D. put away

39. According to an investigation, beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, _____ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
A. whose B. which C. that D. what
40. _____, computer has played an important role in modern life.
A. What is known to all B. Since it is known
C. As long as it is known D. As is known to all
41. The final recommendation was that the employee on probation _____ a special night class for one semester.
A. would attend B. attended C. attends D. attend
42. Nowhere but in China _____ the reforms so clearly, which have surprised us all.
A. have we seen B. that we saw
C. we have seen D. that we have seen
43. It can be shown, for example, that English and Greek are related. _____, they go back to a common ancestor.
A. As they are different now B. Different are they as now
C. Different as they now are D. Different they now are as
44. —Mom, can you raise my allowance?
—_____
- All my friends get bigger allowances than I.
- A. Do you think that will work?
B. Have you finished your term paper?
C. Can you come up with a good reason why I should?
D. Would you like to show me how to do it?
45. —Hello! I'd like to mail this letter, please.
—_____
- Express. This is a university application form. It's important that the university receive it by next Friday.
- A. Are you sure to mail it today? B. How would you like to send it?
C. May I help you? D. What would you advise me to do?



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**.

Scientists are particularly interested in the brains of people who speak more than one language (46) flu _____ because that skill is hard to acquire after about age seven. In one of Kuhl's studies, for example, native Mandarin Chinese speakers spoke Chinese to nine-month-old American babies for twelve sessions over four weeks. Each (47) _____ lasted about 25 minutes. At the end of the study, the American babies (48) res _____ to Mandarin sounds just as well as Chinese babies.



If a child (49) reg _____ hears two languages, their brain forms a different pathway for each language. (50) How _____, once the brain solidifies those electrical language pathways by around age seven, it gets harder to form new ones. By then, a baby's brain has disposed of, or pruned, all the (51) _____ (necessity) connections that the infant was born with. So, if you don't start learning Spanish or Russian until middle school, you must struggle against years of brain development, and progress can be frustrating. A twelve-year-old's brain has to work much harder to forget language connections than an infant's brain does. "We ought to be learning new languages (52) _____ ages zero and seven, when the brain does it naturally," Kuhl says.

For teenagers and adults who want to learn new languages, baby studies may offer some useful tips. For one thing, researchers have found that it is far better for a language learner to talk with people who speak the language than to rely on (53) _____ (educate) CDs and DVDs with recorded conversations. When infants watched someone speaking a foreign language on TV, Kuhl found, they had a completely different (54) exp _____ than they did if they watched the same speaker in real life. With real speakers, the babies' brains lit up with electrical activity when they heard the sounds they had learned. "The babies were looking at the TV, and they seemed mesmerized," Kuhl says. Learning, on the other hand, did not (55) hap _____. "There was nothing going on in their brains," she says. "Absolutely nothing."

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.

A letter of application is a sales letter in which you are both salesperson and product, for the purpose of an application is to attract an employer's attention and persuade them to grant you an interview.



To do this, the letter presents what you can offer the employer, rather than what you want from the job.

A letter of application must communicate your ambition and enthusiasm. Yet it must, at the same time, be modest. It should be neither aggressive nor meek: neither pat yourself on the back nor ask for sympathy. It should never express dissatisfaction with a present or former job or employer. And you should avoid discussing your reasons for leaving your last job.

Keep in mind the following principles when writing your letter of application:

1. Start by attracting attention. You must say, of course, that you are applying and mention both the specific job and how you heard about it. But try to avoid a mundane opening. Instead of:

I would like to apply for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10...

Try something a bit more original:

I believe you will find my experiences in the Alameda District Attorney's office have prepared me well for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10...

2. Continue by describing your qualifications. Highlight your strengths and achievements and say how they suit you for the job at hand. Provide details and explanations not found on your résumé, and refer the reader to the résumé for the remaining, less pertinent facts.

3. Assure the employer that you are the person for the job. List verifiable facts that prove you are not exaggerating or lying. Mention the names of any familiar or prominent references you may have. In some way, distinguish yourself from the mass of other qualified applicants.

4. Conclude by requesting an interview. Urge the employer to action by making it easy to contact you. Mention your telephone number and the best hours to reach you, or state that you will call them within a few days.

A complete application should contain both a letter of application and a résumé.

While it is possible to write a letter so complete in detail that a résumé seems redundant, it is always most professional to include both.

Questions 56 to 60

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

Principles of Writing a Letter of Application	
Should	Shouldn't
Communicate your ambition; be modest	Be aggressive or meek;
Start by attracting attention and (56)_____	Pat yourself on the back or (60)_____;
Continue by describing your qualifications;	Express dissatisfaction;
Highlight your (57)_____	Discuss your reasons for leaving the
Assure the employer that you are the	previous job;
suitable person; mention (58)_____	Start by a mundane opening
Conclude by (59)_____	

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 ~ 65 are based on the following passage.

You are seeking a feeling of well-being and “oneness” with the car. Don't let anybody, car expert or not, tell you which car suits you best. On this one, the ball is entirely in your court. Above all, the right car will feel comfortable and easy to handle. Today's car makers go to great lengths to make their products pleasurable to drive. Do not buy a car you cannot enjoy.



(61)_____ It is the only way you can make decent decisions about how the car will fit into your life. Some drivers feel they have to test a car “to its limits” but this leaves them none the wiser about how the car behaves in normal motoring.

(62)_____ It is common for buyers of new cars to drive too little: 50% of Ford Escort buyers not try the car at all before buying. And too many salesmen regard the test drive as a formality. It is not. You need time to get used to the controls, to decide whether a particular seat will give you backache, to judge if the ventilation suits you. If you are trying a used car, it is far more likely to display hidden gremlins on a lengthy test drive.

Certainly. Any experienced car salesman can reel off dozens of examples of people whose preconceptions were completely changed after a test drive.

(63)_____ That way, you will be discouraged from buying a sports car when an estate is what you really need. Unlike the other phases of car purchase (checking the mechanics, negotiating the price), car expertise is not needed for test driving.

(64) _____ Only on roads you know, will you be able to tell exactly what a car is like, how it copes with bumps, how much effort the steering requires. Yes and no. If the car has the same shape and mechanical specification as the one you are seeking, then the test drive will be valid. If the salesman is simply trying to interest you in a more expensive model, then you should hold out for the car you wanted in the first place, or try another dealer.

(65) _____ Car manufacturers actually require their dealers to have demonstration models just to attract private customers such as you.

Questions 61—65

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

- A. Better to make someone who understands how you will use the car, and will have to travel in it.
- B. No. Test driving is an essential part of the car-buying process, not a favour the car salesman graciously grants.
- C. It is also important to get a driving license first.
- D. Drive at your normal speed.
- E. Drive on familiar roads, says Andrew Fraenkel, road test editor of *Autocar* magazine.
- F. Does it matter if I drive a slightly different model from the one I am interested in?
- G. Drive for at least half an hour, longer if possible.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 ~ 70 are based on the following passage.

America is the country of fast food. An ordinary young person in the USA eats on average 6 hamburgers a week and about 300 a year. Americans are consuming 23% of the world's meat production. According to the US Ministry of Agriculture, the amount of meat that one person in the USA consumes in a year is 120 kilograms, or about 330 grams a day. The daily recommended amount of protein is 60 grams, but most Americans eat five times more than this.



They have developed a special method of livestock farming in order to meet the need for the huge amount of meat. The cows are fed without any exercise to become fat at the lowest cost. This causes them to hold much more fat than cows that are left to graze on grass. The way in which cows are raised on a large scale is called factory farming.

In the Central Valley, some farms raise up to 2.5 million cows on about ten thousand

acres of land. One-year-old cows that enter the breeding farms weigh approximately 700 pounds. These cows are raised to weigh 1,200 pounds in about 4 months and then are slaughtered. They gain the same amount of weight in 16 months that a normal cow would gain in 7 or 8 years. In order to make this speedy increase, they must not exercise, but can eat and drink as much as they want.

The pink veal that is considered luxurious is not produced all that graciously. Newborn calves are separated from their mothers and locked up in small compartments to prevent their muscles from developing so that the meat will be tender enough even for a baby to eat. This method of breeding leads to serious weakening of the immune system of the calves. Therefore, a lot of antibiotics and growth hormones are injected into them.

The human desire for tastier meat has changed even what the cows feed on. Now cows eat corn, beans, and flour. Moreover, since the cows need to become fattened in a short period of time, the amount the cows eat in a day at a large factory farm is incredible. Seven kilograms of grain is needed for every kilogram of meat produced.

In this world today, 1.1 billion people are suffering from diseases caused by famine and malnutrition. Ironically, another 1.1 billion are simultaneously suffering from diseases caused by over-nutrition and obesity. If Americans decreased their meat consumption by 10%, 12 million tons of grain would be leftover every year, and this could feed 60 million people who are starving.

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. What is the percentage of Americans' consumption of the world's meat production?
67. How could the huge demand for meat be met in the USA?
68. What happens to one-year-old cows after they enter the breeding farms?
69. How is pink veal produced?
70. What situation does the author think is ironical?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 ~ 75 are based on the following passage.

The giant panda, the creature that has become a symbol of conservation, is facing extinction. The major reason is loss of habitat, which has continued despite the establishment, since 1963, of 13 panda reserves. Deforestation, mainly carried out by farmers clearing land to make way for fields as they move higher into the mountains, has drastically contracted the mammal's range. The panda has disappeared from much of



central and eastern China, and is now restricted to eastern flank of the Himalayas in Sichuan and Gansu provinces, and the Qinling Mountains in Shaanxi Province. Fewer than 1,400 of the animals are believed to remain in the wild.

Satellite imagery has shown the seriousness of the situation; almost half of the panda's habitat has been cut or degraded since 1975. Worse, the surviving panda population has also become fragmented; a combination of satellite imagery and ground surveys reveals panda islands in patches of forest separated by cleared land. The population of these islands, ranging from fewer than ten to more than 50 pandas, has become isolated because the animals are loath to cross open areas. Just putting a road through a panda habitat may be enough to split a population in two.

The extremely small size of the panda population worries conservationists. The smallest groups have too few animals to be viable, and will inevitably die out. The larger populations may be viable in the short term, but will be susceptible to genetic defects as a result of inbreeding.

In these circumstances, a more traditional threat to pandas—the cycle of flowering and subsequent withering of the bamboo that is their staple food—can become literally species-threatening. The flowerings prompt pandas to move from one area to another, thus preventing inbreeding in otherwise sedentary populations. In panda islands, however, bamboo growth could prove catastrophic because the pandas are unable to emigrate.

The latest conservation management plan for the panda, prepared by China's Ministry of Forestry and the World Wide Fund for Nature, aims primarily to maintain panda habitats and to ensure that populations are connected wherever possible. The plan will change some existing reserve boundaries, establish 14 new reserves and protect or replant corridors of forest between panda islands. Other measures include better control of poaching, which remains a problem despite strict laws, as panda skins fetch high prices; decreasing the degradation of habitats outside reserves; and reforestation.

The plan is ambitious. Implementation will be expensive—56.6 million Yuan (US \$12.5 million) will be needed for the development of the panda reserves—and will require participation by individuals ranging from villagers to government officials.

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.

The survival of the giant panda is being seriously threatened. Panda numbers have already seriously (71) _____. This is largely because the overall size of their habitats has been reduced and habitable areas are now (72) _____ one another. Two results are that pandas are more prone to genetic problems and are unable to move around freely to follow the (73) _____ of the bamboo that they eat. A new plan is aiming to protect the existing panda habitats and to join many of them. This plan also includes reforestation and the (74) _____ of new reserves. To succeed, everyone, including both the government and (75) _____, will have to cooperate.

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. Walking gives us back our senses. We see, hear, smell the world as we never can when we ride. No matter what vehicle, it is the vehicle that is moving, not ourselves. We are trapped inside its fixed environment, and once we have taken in its sensory aspects—we turn off our perceptions and either go to sleep or open a magazine and begin dozing awake. But when we walk, the environment changes every moment and our senses are continuously being alerted. Around each corner of a city block, around each bend in a country road, there is something new to greet the eyes, the ears, the nose. Even the same walk, the one we may take every day, is never the same from one day to another, from one week and season to another.

Section B (10 marks)

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

(77) 近日，一份关于未来生活的报告称，超级摩天大楼、水下城市和3D打印房屋将在100年内全部成为现实。 (be a reality) 该报告由一群学者和未来学家们撰写而成。他们表示，不出一个世纪，人们便有望住进向地下延伸至25层的“摩地大楼”。

包括未来建筑师、城市规划专家和威斯敏斯特大学讲师在内的学者表示，未来水下将建成一种“泡泡城市”，以使深水成为人类的宜居地。他们还相信，个人无人机将成为一种主要的交通方式，并被当作一种未来派“骡子”，用来载着整个家在世界各地度假旅行。

报告合作者、空间科学家玛吉·阿德林·波得克博士说：(78) “我们今天的生活和100年前相比发生了翻天覆地的变化，互联网彻底改变了我们交流、学习和掌控生活的方式”。 (revolutionise)

“就在 10 年前，像这样的技术仍是不可思议的，而如今，我们只需触碰一下智能手机，便可监视、控制我们的生活空间。”



(79) 报告还表示，不仅家里的家具可以 3D 打印，就连整个房屋都可以复制打印。 (not only...but also) 而在办公场所，全息图将使虚拟会议成为可能。

(80) 3D 打印已经在食物上得到了应用，未来这一技术将变得更加智能。 (smart) 只需几分钟，我们便可从中意的大厨那儿下载菜品，打印即食。

如今，商业太空飞行已是惯常之事，愈加智能的房屋也将装上能随情绪变化的 LED 屏墙面，省去重新装修的需要，人们拓殖月球和火星也必将实现。

科学家称，智能手机革命已经引发了智能家居革命。(81) 我们的房屋将变得更加智能，它可以检测各种物质的存在，如人、宠物、烟雾、湿度、灯光和水分，而这还仅仅是个开始。 (detect)

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

Driverless trains are a type of train first developed in the 1960s. As the name shows, these trains operate automatically, without a driver.

It is believed that any of the earliest driverless trains were first 82. _____
used to transport passengers on the London Underground system 83. _____
from 1967. However, these early trains weren't true 'driverless' 84. _____
because they had no operators to open and close the doors. 85. _____

Modern driverless train systems such as the Dubai Metro have no operators on board. Instead, the system is run through large control 86. _____
centre. This has hundreds of CCTV camera so that the trains can be 87. _____
monitored at all times.

Using driverless trains can save a lot of money because large numbers of train drivers are no longer need. As well as being cheaper to run, these train systems are often much less punctual and efficient. This encourages more commuters to stop use cars in order to get to work every morning.

88. _____

89. _____

90. _____

If more cities had efficient driverless trains for transporting commuters, there would be less traffic congestion and pollutions in the world.

91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

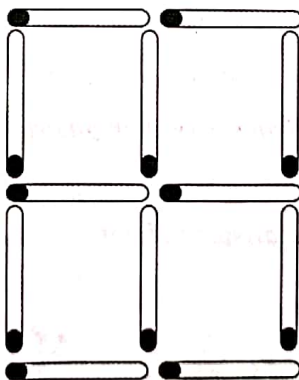
92. What occurs once in June, once in July but twice in August?

93. How many mistakes are there in the sentence below?

This
sentance
contains
two
misstakes.

94. When I was 14, my mother was 41 and she is now twice as old as I am. How old am I?

95. Move only two matches to make seven squares.



96. Which code matches the shape given below?



AX



AY



BZ



CY



BX



?

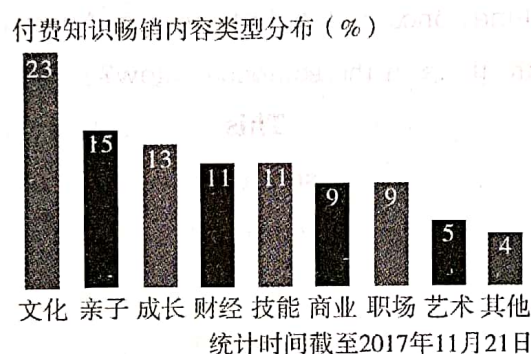
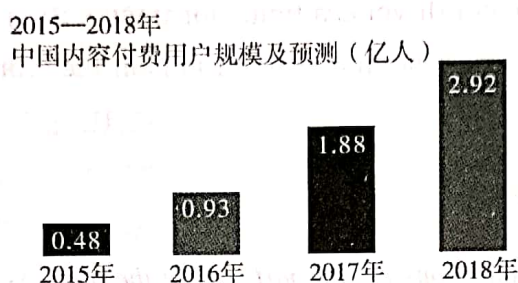
BZ AZ CX BY CZ

A B C D E

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. Write a report on pay-for-content consumers in China through the year 2015—2018. Write at least 120 words. Write the report on the **answer sheet**.



Section B (20 marks)

98. Nowadays many famous pop and sports stars have very high incomes. On the other hand, most people in 'ordinary' professions like nurses, doctors and teachers earn only a small fraction of the incomes of these stars.

*What do you think of stars receiving very high salaries? Is it fair that people with jobs that directly help people are paid much less? Write an essay in about 180 words to state your opinions. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.*

