

2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛试题

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 will 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. The more one rests, the better one performs duties.
B. A good rest makes one's brain more creative.
C. Drinking a cup of coffee is also a good way to rest.
D. Working without rest is harmful to health.
2. A. She reported the problem to her boss. B. She negotiated with Tim for a solution.
C. She kept a record of her contribution. D. She asked her colleague to help her.
3. A. Tones and characters. B. Reading and writing.
C. Grammar and vocabulary. D. Idioms and culture.
4. A. He is interested in reading its war stories.
B. He learns about the heroic deeds of ancient warriors.
C. He applies its strategies to basketball matches.
D. He tells its war stories to the basketballers he coaches.
5. A. It's punctual but a bit scary. B. It's the best means of transportation.
C. It's a nightmare during rush hours. D. It's not bad but too crowded.

Section B

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

Conversation One

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

6. The woman wanted to know why Robert was applying for a year off during his university life.
7. Robert got plenty of work experience in Australia and he also travelled a lot in Australia and New Zealand.
8. Robert enjoyed working on a building site because he wanted to be a good engineer.
9. The reasons why Robert chose to study in Westley University were its good reputation in Civil Engineering and the good future of its graduates.
10. Robert wanted to learn mountaineering so he could go hiking sometimes.

Conversation Two

*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.*

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11. How many scientists did the man cite as examples to illustrate his point?
- A. 3. B. 4. C. 134 D. 135
12. What was Archimedes doing when he got his inspiration ?
- A. He was doing research in the lab. B. He was resting in a cafeteria.
C. He was having a bath at home. D. He was making mould for painting.
13. How did Robert Root-Bernstein conduct his study ?
- A. He collected data from many high achievers in science.
B. He did a psychology test among 134 famous scientists.
C. He compared the hobbies of Nobel Prize winning chemists with those of other scientists.
D. He made a detailed analysis of the hobbies of 134 Nobel Prize winning scientists.
14. What did Robert Root-Bernstein find about the Nobel Prize winning chemists in his recent study ?
- A. They were all artistic as well as intelligent.
B. Most of them had a long-lasting hobby.
C. They enjoyed playing musical instruments.
D. They were all environmentally friendly.
15. What is the conclusion of Robert Root-Bernstein's study ?
- A. Only the most creative person can be genius.
B. Inspiration usually comes when one expects it.
C. There are connections between different aspects of life.
D. Creative hobbies and interests often help people excel.

Section C

*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 aim of Theresa May's plan?
- A. To negotiate with the EU for an alternative Brexit deal.
B. To win the House of Commons' support for her reelection.
C. To reject the British Parliament's proposal on Brexit.
D. To seek Parliament's approval of Britain's withdrawal from the EU.
17. What is the main function of the simple device ?
- A. To identify crop diseases quickly.
B. To provide treatment for crop diseases.
C. To control the spread of crop diseases.
D. To warn farmers of crop diseases.

18.What are some scientists doing with Sarah Taylor ?

- A.Identifying the possible cause of her illness.
- B.Studying the relations between pain and illness.
- C.Looking for an objective way to measure pain.
- D.Designing a device to effectively cure pain.

19.What does Ellen Jovin do in New York's subway ?

- A.She invites charity donations from passengers.
- B.She gives tourists information about New York.
- C.She helps passengers get on and off the trains.
- D.She answers grammar questions from passengers.

20.Where does the information about carbon emissions come from ?

- A.A university environmental project's analysis.
- B.The study by an independent research group.
- C.The government's annual environmental report.
- D.Experts' estimate based on last decade's data.

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.*

Tomatoes originally come from South America and have been eaten by people there for thousands of years.Today, tomatoes are popular (21) _____. However, when they were first introduced, there was quite a bit of (22) _____ surrounding them.

Ancient Aztec writings mention recipes for dishes of tomatoes, peppers, and salt—probably the first salsa recipe! Spanish soldiers conquered the Aztecs and brought tomato seeds back with them to Europe. In Europe, these yellowish tomatoes were first called (23) _____.People were afraid to eat tomatoes because the plant looked similar to the nightshade plant, a deadly poison.German people even thought that if someone ate tomatoes, they would (24) _____werewolf. However, by the mid-1800s, people all over the world had accepted tomatoes as a good food to eat.

Nevertheless, tomatoes were due for more problems. Do you think tomatoes are a fruit or vegetable? Actually they are a fruit. However, in America, they are a vegetable by law.Why are tomatoes legally a vegetable in America? In the1800s, there was no import tax on fruit from other countries, but there was an import tax on vegetables. At that time, many tomatoes were coming from other countries into America, and American tomato farmers became worried about (25) _____.The government made tomatoes a vegetable by law so that non-American tomatoes would be taxed.

Summary

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

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The list of changes that might occur in the future came from (26) _____ of various fields in Europe and the United States. They were trying to (27) _____ about how life will be different in the year 2025. The group says that (28) _____ will be used for more than just keeping people healthy. People in advanced countries will use less energy than before whereas people in countries without (29) _____ will use more energy than before. Detailed personal information will be included in special identification cards. Moreover, international travel will become easier in the future because (30) _____ will be used by most travelers.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are **15** incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **five** choices marked A, B, C, D and E.

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 police accused him _____ setting fire to the building but he firmly denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.
- A. from; being B. in; being C. of; having been D. on; to be E. on; to have been
32. You should try to make some _____ of your differences so that you can work together without quarrels.
- A. adjustment B. arrangement C. development D. improvement E. movement
33. The United Nations is trying to _____ the serious problems created by the energy crisis.
- A. comply with B. cope with C. come up with D. put up with E. submit to
34. The company's profits last year were worse than expected so they are certainly going to _____ some workers.
- A. care for B. help out C. lay off D. put down E. strike on
35. When Catherine told me that she was going to ride the horse herself in the race I was _____ and for a while couldn't think of anything to say.
- A. caught up B. driven away C. wiped out D. pulled off E. taken aback
36. I can't give you an answer yet. I need _____ more time to consider my decision.
- A. ever B. fairly C. quite D. rather E. some
37. —Simon still hasn't returned from the meeting.
- Really? I'm sure he expected to be back _____.
- A. before long now B. long before now C. now before long D. now long before E. long now before
38. To our surprise, _____ lessons were not so difficult as we thought.
- A. the first few English B. the few first English
C. the English few first D. the first English few
E. the English first few
39. Every citizen in this country has the right and freedom to live where they want to _____ the colour of their skin.
- A. by way of B. in the light of C. owing to D. regardless of E. with regard to
40. _____ as much as one-fourth of all timber harvested is not used.
- A. Being estimated that B. It estimates that
C. It is estimated that D. That is estimated
E. There is estimated

41.—Have you heard an English expression about dogs and tricks?

—Yeah, it is “You can't teach an _____ dog _____ tricks.”

A.old; new B.idle; any C.old; difficult D.idle; such E.old;odd

42.The painter Jacob Lawrence frequently incorporated patterns into his compositions, making them more striking than they would _____ have been.

A.therefore B.still C.otherwise D.rather E.better

43.In 1908, the first international rugby match was _____ in Paris between France and England. Henri Rousseau painted the happy scene and *The Football Players* _____ a landscape with rich colours in the trees and background.

A.held; arouses B.made; flows C.operated; owns D.played; features E.designed; aims

44.—Come on! I forgot how to play this computer game.

—It's easy. Just follow the instructions.

— _____

A.I'm sorry to hear that B.Oh, now I see
C.You're welcome D.Please try again.
E.Are you kidding?

45.—You look so happy.What happened?

—I became a member of the drama club.

A.I'm sure you will do better next time. B.Are you ready to give up?
C.I'm really glad to hear that. D.I've been trying for a month now.
E.Can you let me go this time?

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**.

Celebrities and the media have a distinctly 'love-hate' relationship and, whilst they recognize their mutual dependency, striking a balance between their (46) res _____ interests is an on-going challenge for both groups.

In the worlds of sport, entertainment and politics, celebrities depend on the press, social media, photographers and radio and television to raise their public profile and afford them the visibility essential to success in their highly (47) _____ (compete) professions. For example, top-class sports celebrities rely on income from commercial sponsorship to pay for (48) _____ (expense) coaching, fitness and training facilities. In the entertainment business, glamorous award ceremonies and opening nights of much-anticipated films not only (49) pro _____ the cast with what is undoubtedly an enjoyable and well-deserved celebration of their success, but also an opportunity for valuable exposure to their fans as well as to influential figures in their own (50) ind.

At the same time, sales revenues from advertising and audience ratings are boosted by stories about famous figures, which range from casual gossip to carefully researched information, (51) dep _____ on their purpose and target audience.

The (52) con_____ between these apparently compatible interests lies in deciding how much access the media should have to the daily lives of the famous and the amount of privacy any individual should be entitled to.

This clash has been intensified in the first two decades of the 21st century by recent developments in communications and digital science. There can be little doubt that the (53) _____ (drama) expansion of online social media has made it possible to spread rumours, true or false, instantly across the globe. This has significantly increased the power of the press to enhance or damage the reputation of any public figure. Due to advances in high-tech photographic equipment, it has become easier than ever for photojournalists to intrude on the private lives of well-known personalities without their knowledge or agreement. This has led, on many occasions, (54) _____ legal battles between the media and celebrities to determine whether newspapers should be entitled to publish images of high-profile personalities taken when they are not appearing in public. Another example of how the press has used dubious methods to obtain information about famous personalities is phone hacking, or listening in to private phone calls, which has also (55) res_____ in a number of court cases.

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 demand for energy is certain to increase... as an ever larger population strives to improve its standard living. Petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity, supply networks, new renewable energy technology, nuclear energy and more... Managing the energy challenge each country faces is very complex nowadays and will be decisive for the future.

The future for petroleum use at the moment looks rather uncertain, despite enjoying the major benefit of a very advanced infrastructure already in place. The downsides from the environmental point of view are patently obvious: harm to public health through carbon dioxide emissions in exhaust fumes.

The picture for natural gas is similarly mixed. While its main strength lies in its being a relatively clean fuel involving little processing and being easily transportable via pipelines, natural gas requires compression or low temperatures if it is to be used for cars or other vehicles.

Yet there is another problem with natural gas. It may produce less carbon dioxide than other fossil fuels, but the major stumbling block to its use is that the methane released lives for a long time in the atmosphere. In addition, as it is a no-renewable energy source like petroleum, in coming years natural gas will not be in use. But in the short term at least, the situation looks rosy.

Ethanol, the production from grain is relatively straightforward. It is made from harvested crops. As the demand for alternative 'clean' fuels increases, farmers are switching from planting crops for consumption to fuel crops like corn, barley, wheat or others that produce oil like palm and rape seed. Despite the drawback of a shortage of commercial outlets, ethanol heralds a new dawn for the energy market. But, before we consider ethanol in depth, let's look at hydrogen. It is perhaps the most attractive of all renewable fuels. Its greatest appeal is that it is readily available everywhere in the form of water. Solar energy is used to split the water into hydrogen and oxygen and then recombine it, with water being the waste by-product. Perhaps its main drawback is making the hydrogen production units small enough to fit cars. But once this happens, the future of hydrogen is bright indeed.

We are facing a real urgency with the climate crisis aroused by burning fossil fuels like coal and oil for energy. Many scientists say we need to lower CO₂ level by sixty percent over the next forty years. If we don't, there could be terrible consequences for the environment and the world economy. Though governments are talking about ways to lower pollution levels, they may not be enough. By going carbon neutral, people and businesses can really do something to meet this global challenge.

Questions 56—60

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

The Future of Energy Resources

Type of Fuel	Main Advantage	Main Disadvantage	Future
Petroleum	Very advanced infrastructure	Do harm to 56. _____	Uncertain
Natural Gas	Relatively clean	Produces 57. _____	Rosy
Ethanol		Lack of 58. _____	Signals a 59. _____ for the energy market
Hydrogen	60. _____	Hydrogen production units for cars not small enough	Bright

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Any cat or dog owner will tell you that their pet has an individual personality, different from other people's pets. But recent research has indicated that different types of personalities are found amongst a far wider range of species than was previously supposed, including not only mammals, but also birds and fish.

61. _____ Different animals within the same species might show different degrees of readiness to explore unknown territory, but this was just a response to the availability of food or potential mates. If an animal was lucky enough to be in a place where food was plentiful, it would not venture far, whereas in a different environment, it would develop a bolder personality. One early piece of research to question this was published by Huntingford in 1976. She noticed that sticklebacks often displayed the same degree of aggression or sociability towards others in their group at all stages in their life cycle. Such factors as whether they were seeking mates did not affect their behaviour. This seemed to imply that some sticklebacks were more bold and others less so, not because of their circumstances or a predictable stage in their life but because of something more mysterious called 'personality'; they were simply made like that.

62. _____ In the case of ants, individuals follow different developmental paths so that they take on different roles within the colony, such as soldiers or workers. In some species of insects, an individual may even change its function over time, as in bees, some of whom start out as workers and later become food hunters. But these kinds of roles are not the same as personality. They exist within a large social organism so that it runs smoothly. Personality, on the other hand, is not aimed at maintaining any kind of larger whole.

63. _____ Different traits have both good and bad consequences, so there is no reason why evolution should favour one over another. Bolder individuals do better when it comes to searching for food but they are also more likely to be eaten by a predator. They may have more success in attracting mates but they are also more likely to fight with rivals and be injured.

64. _____ For example, studies show that in the case of birds, adventurous individuals are also likely to be less effective at parenting and that their offspring are less likely to reach maturity, a further instance of how personality traits may work against the preservation of the species. In one study of sheep by Denis Reale, it was found that the male animals who showed more aggression reproduced earlier in life whereas the less aggressive ones bred later. At the same time, the first group tended to die at a younger age. The more docile rams did not start breeding until later, but they generally lived longer, so in the end they produced the same number of young as their more aggressive peers.

65. _____ One theory is that all personality traits arise from a choice between a small number of fundamental preferences, such as whether an animal tends to seek or avoid risk. It is an open question too, as to what extent these choices might be the same for human personalities.

Questions 61—65

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

- A. How exactly these complex syndromes come about is difficult to determine.
- B. The presence of one trait will often go hand in hand with another, creating clusters of traits known in psychology as behavioural syndromes.
- C. It was formally believed that if behaviour varied between members of the same species, this was result of adaptation to different circumstances.
- D. A reference to the theory is that personality traits are the result of differences in environment.
- E. Of course, there can be other reasons besides personality or environment which cause members of the same species to act differently.
- E. Possible dangers associated with boldness indicate a personality trait.
- G. Personality differences are difficult to explain from an evolutionary point of view.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

Turn on the TV or a web page, and you may see a mouse trying to sell you something. Go into an Internet chatroom, and you may see people using monsters as avatars. We are entering an age where characters stand in for us. From businesses to online identities to toys, character culture is taking over.

For decades, companies have used characters as mascots. Two famous ones are Tony the Tiger from the US and the Michelin Man from France. Thanks to modern technology, characters like these have grown into walking, talking spokespeople. We have reached a point where a 3D pig selling us credit cards is perfectly normal. Maybe it is because there are already too many ads featuring real people. Or, it could be that we feel less pressure when sold something by a cute character.

This shift is also seen in the way we represent ourselves online. On social networking sites, forums and chatrooms, few people use photos of themselves as avatars. They are more likely to use images of things they like and relate to. Cartoon and movie characters are two popular types.

Interestingly, when we see someone using a Snoopy or Mickey Mouse avatar, that becomes the way we imagine the person. Internet friends often comment that it is strange to meet in person. They are used to referring to each other by Internet nicknames and imagining people as their avatars. It is a good example of the "virtual" world becoming just as important as the "real world".

Connected to these trends is the growth of character toys. They are collected by children as well as adults. Popular ones include characters from comic books, cartoons, and video games. Then there are toys based on original characters created by artists. These "designer toys" are sold everywhere from convenience stores to clothing shops. You can even have a toy of yourself made. Using several photographs, a specialty company can quickly turn you into a 3D figure!

We are becoming comfortable with the idea of listening to, speaking with, and even becoming characters. The next generation of online communities may take a step further. Instead of 2D avatars, we may have 3D characters standing in for us. We are also likely to see more farm animals and cute monsters selling us things. And, of course, there will always be new toys. As character culture grows, the line between the real world and the virtual world will continue to blur.

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- 66. What is character culture?
- 67. Why can characters grow into walking, talking spokespeople?

68.What are people more likely to use to represent themselves in Internet communities ?

69.What can a specialty company do if you give them several photos of yourself?

70.In the future, what may represent people in Internet communities ?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.

In recent decades, the economic changes created by globalization and the new, flexible requirements of job markets are thought to benefit women. The situation also stimulates a big growth in the participation of women in the political and social fields.

This country was the first in the world to allow women to vote, way back in 1893. Not only that, it now has the highest percentage of women who start businesses in the world. The progressive country in question is a small country in the Pacific Ocean—New Zealand.

The status of women in New Zealand is impressive. In fact, women once held all top four positions in government: Governor-General, Prime Minister, Attorney General, and Chief Justice. Women also hold 29% of the seats in parliament, higher than in any other country but Sweden. Women have as much power as men do in business: 70% of New Zealand's businesses employ women in senior management positions. Women are also moving forward in law: currently, more women are studying law than men. In just a few years, women may soon outnumber men in the law profession.

Education has certainly played an important role in increasing women's status in New Zealand. It is often said that education is the basis for economic independence, employment, and quality of life. Over recent decades, much progress has been made in narrowing the gender gap in education participation. The percentage of females graduating from high school doubled during the last ten years and continues to rise. Several of New Zealand's universities now have a higher percentage of female students, the average statistic being 55% female to 45% male.

Another important contribution to the development of women's status in New Zealand has been the vigorous activism of various women's movements. The Women's Electoral Lobby, a feminist group devoted to women's participation in politics, has had a particular deep effect. Only ten years after the group's formation in 1975, more women had been elected and appointed to government positions than ever before.

The achievements of New Zealand's women are inspiring, as are the attitude of New Zealand's parliament and the general public in supporting the closure of the gender gap. Other countries in the world may be slow in reforming, but New Zealand serves as a shining example of what women can achieve.

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.*

New Zealand has proven to be a very progressive country when it comes to the (71) _____. The small country benefits women greatly in recent decades and the situation of women in New Zealand is (72) _____. In both politics and business, they can hold many (73) _____. Much of this progress is basically due to the (74) _____ women receive. In addition, women's movements have played an important role. These developments have won (75) _____ from New Zealand government and the general public.

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. Writing Brush, Ink Stick, Paper and Ink Slab are collectively called "Four Treasures of a Chinese Study". These four treasures were traditionally kept in a scholar's study in the old days. "Study" in Chinese is "wen fang", which originally meant governmental departments in charge of record making and keeping. Later, this word became exclusively for scholars' study. The first one in history who used the phrase "the four treasures of the study" was Su Yijian (苏易简) of the Northern Song Dynasty. In his writing *Wen Fang Si Pu*, he detailed each of them. Thus the phrase was born.

Section B (10 marks)

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

77. 顶级足球运动员都有志为顶级球队效力，如今，西班牙、意大利、英格兰和德国联盟的顶级球队都是由来自全球各个角落的球员组成的（make up）有来自南美且多年来在欧洲球队效力的球员，如马拉多纳、罗纳尔多，如今更有来自亚洲、非洲和中东地区的球员。也许最国际化的联盟当属英超联赛。切尔西队现在有来自 16 个不同国家的球员，上个赛季的阿森纳队在头阵出场的 11 名球员无一不是英国队员。

78. 那么，来自欧洲之外的球员要如何适应聚集众多新面孔的新环境呢？（adapt to）他们又如何能在诸多困扰中最大程度地发挥自己的才能？有些球员难以适应，表现糟糕，在球队中失去了位置。79. 因此，俱乐部能够帮助这些球员感觉宾至如归，享受新生活极其重要。（feel at home）

80. 当这些球员们抵达欧洲时，他们必须学习一门新语言，习惯极其不同的食物。（get used to）可是，对于他们当中的某些人来说，最难的适应是如何与队友沟通、与教练沟通的方式。81. 例如，在亚洲，球员们不会在队友表现糟糕时抱怨，而且如果他们不喜欢采用的战术也不会告诉教练。（neither...or...）

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 way: 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 Bronte. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>√</u>
on the moors where near her home.	<u>where</u>

Soon, people who go to the cinema will not just watch and listen to the film. They will be able to smell the film, too. A company that distributes film 82. _____
is going to show world's first fragrant films. A new computerized system, 83. _____
smell-o-vision, will produce the smells during *The New World*, a historical drama of the USA in the 17th century. If people enjoy this film, 84. _____
cinemas nowhere may start to use the system. 85. _____

‘Smell is a very important sense, and audiences will really feel that 86. _____
they are in a market in India or a forest in the Amazon, while they go 87. _____
to see a film.’ a spokesperson for the company says.

Seven different smells will be produce during different scenes in 88. _____
The New World. There will be a smell of flowers during a love scene and

a mix of peppermint and rosemary during very sadly scene, for example. 89._____

The idea of smelling a film is completely new. In the 1970s, cinemas in 90._____

the USA gave each other of the viewers a card as they entered. They could 91._____

scratch the cards with their fingernails during scenes in the film to produce smells.

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 the Chinese meaning of the phrase in italics ?

Our team was one down at half-time, but after the break we *turned the tables on the opposition* and scored two quick goals

93.Rearrange the letters of the two words below to form two new ones in the space provided.

REARRANG LETTERS OF THE TWO WORDS

N	E	W		D	O	O	R
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---

TWO NEW WORDS TO BE FORMED

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

94.Read the following sentence:

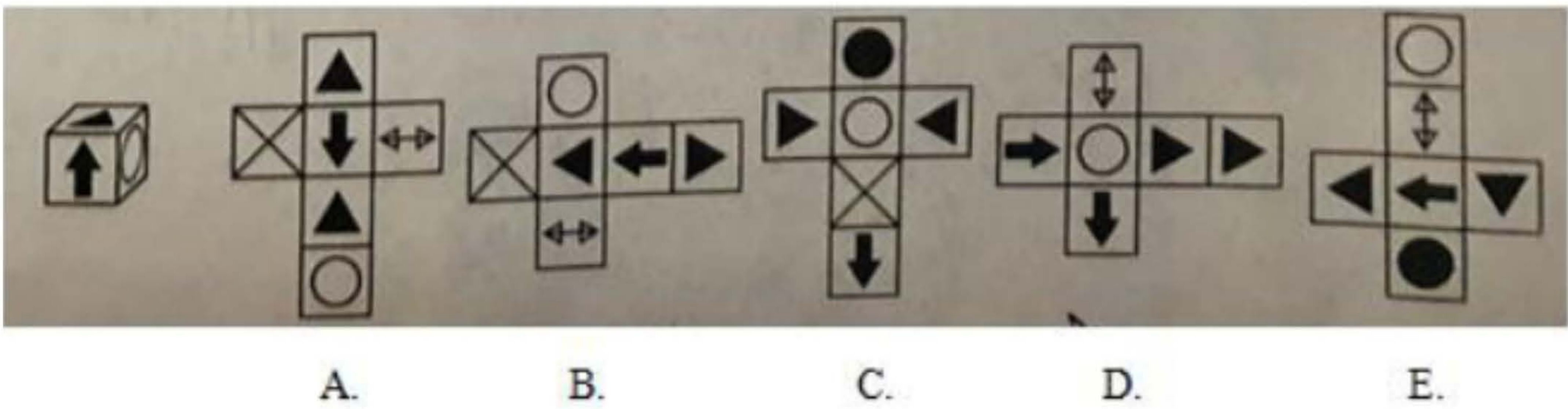
FINISHED FILES ARE THE RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIEIC STUDY COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OE YEARS.

Now read it again,, this time counting every F you see.How many did you find ?

95.Can you prove that seven is half of twelve ?

$7+7=12?$

96.Which net makes the cube?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. Write a report on China's online travel booking market in the last four years. Write *at least 120 words*. Write the report on the answer sheet.

CHINA'S ONLINE TRAVEL BOOKING MARKET



e=estimated

Source: ASKCI Consulting Co CHINA DAILY

Section B (20 marks)

98. When traveling, some people think protecting one's safety is most important while others believe that seeking adventures is most important. What's your opinion? Write an essay in **about 180 words** to state your opinion. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.