

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2013 年决赛试题

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**. After each conversation, there will be a **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. What behavior of Ellie's makes Debbie worried?

- A. Snoring. B. Nail biting. C. Thumb sucking

2. What Michael would like to do this weekend is to _____.

- A. study for the exam next week
B. watch films at home
C. play tennis with Jenny

3. According to the woman, someone may have gotten her credit card number _____.

- A. out of a receipt in some stores
B. from an Internet auction
C. from the credit card company

4. Why does Paul look upset?

- A. Because he has to do his annual medical check-up.
B. Because he has to change his lifestyle.
C. Because he has had some serious health problems.

5. What does the woman want to be in the future?



Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. After each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

6. What's the most probable relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Interviewer and chef. B. Customer and chef. C. Baker and chef.

7. Who did Louis work for ten years ago?

- A. Chef Yoshi Ikeda from Japan.
- B. Some of the best chefs in the world.
- C. A chef from Thailand.



8. What's the worst accident that has happened to him in all that time?

- A. Cutting his fingers.
- B. Burning his arms.
- C. Gas explosion.

9. What kind of food is there in Louis's restaurant?

- A. Food from European countries.
- B. Food from Asian countries.
- C. Food from all over the world.

10. How long has Louis been living in England?

- A. Since 1990.
- B. Since 1992.
- C. Since 1982.

Conversation Two

11. Why was Martha so happy this morning?

- A. She had become a millionaire.
- B. She had decided to become a millionaire.
- C. She got married to a millionaire.

12. What does Martha's father going to do when they talked to each other?

- A. He was going for a walk.
- B. He was going to work.
- C. He was going for a picnic.

13. Where did Martha get the idea?

- A. From the job.
- B. From a book.
- C. From a website.

14. What did Martha's father think about her plan?

- A. There were some good and original ideas in the plan.
- B. Martha was totally wasting her time.
- C. There were just some useless ideas in her plan.

15. Who did Martha turn to for help in order to raise money to carry out her plan?

- A. Her father. B. Her friend. C. Her boss.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **a monologue**. The monologue will be read **twice**. After the monologue there will be a pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*



16. Who did Ross call any time he felt the urge to smoke?

- A. Mr. Green. B. Mrs. Green. C. His boss.

17. What time did Ross usually make the call?

- A. At 4:00. B. At 9:30. C. At 10:00.

18. Why did Ross make the call?

- A. To send his New Year greetings.
B. To stop himself from lighting up the cigarette.
C. To do his part and be relieved to smoke a cigarette.

19. According to the speaker, what are the advantages of smoking?

- A. Letting him down and abandoning him on lonely nights.
B. Starting conversation and celebrating victories.
C. Bringing losses and annoying people.

20. At the end of monologue, did he resist the temptation of smoking?

- A. Not mentioned. B. Yes, he did. C. No, he didn't.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **a short passage**. The passage will be read **twice**. There are **ten** missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

How Healthy Are You?

Good health is not something you are able to buy at the drugstore, and you can't depend on getting it back with a quick visit to the doctor when you're sick, either. Keeping yourself healthy has to be your own responsibility. (21)_____ your system by keeping bad habits, (22)_____ of illness, and ignoring common health rules can (23)_____ the best medical care.

Nowadays, health (24)_____promote the idea of wellness for everybody. Wellness means achieving the best possible health (25)_____if your body. One person may need many fewer calories than another, depending on metabolism. Some people might prefer a lot of easier exercise to (26)_____exercise. While one person enjoys playing 72 holes of golf a week, another would rather have three sweaty, competitive games of tennis.

Understanding the needs of your own body is the key. Everyone (27)_____of accidents, and no one can be sure of (28)_____. Nevertheless, poor diet, stress, a bad working environment and carelessness can ruin good health. By changing your habits or the conditions (29) _____you, you can (30)_____or reduce damage of disease.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part, with **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 center.*

31.Hu Mei,_____daughter of a teacher's family , was made_____monitor of the class at the meeting.

- A.the: a B.the; 不填 C.a; the D.the; the

32.If the building project_____by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company_____fined.

- A.will be completed; is to be B.to be completed: will be
C.being completed; will be D.completed: was

33.I should have gone to that party of theirs, but_____.

- A.I was not invited B.I'm not among the invited
C.I have not been invited D.I'm not being invited

34.He is _____China Daily. In other words, he works_____China Daily.

- A.with; for B.for; on C.in; at D.at; on

35.Through English we will be able to communicate_____part of the world we come from.

- A.in which B.with which C.whatever D.wherever

36.There is a small group of words which even some native speakers and writers of English find_____.

- A.puzzling B.to be puzzled C.to puzzle D.puzzle

37.It is often said that an American starts speech with a joke, _____a Japanese has an apology to make.

- A as B.when C.which D.while

38.My father_____my brother for driving but he wanted to pick_____the know ledge of the computer during his spare time.

- A.advised;up B.persuaded;up C.intended;up D.managed;out

39.In a way I can see what you mean, even though I don't____your point of view.

- A recognise B.share C.agree D.permit

40._____for my illness, I would have lent him a helping hand.

- A.Not being B.Had it not been C.Without being D.Not having been

41.I wanted to go to the football match, so I_____from the office.Unfortunately , the boss found out and told me to get his permission in future.

- A broke the ice B.crossed the Rubicon C.opened Pandora's box D.took French leave

42.—Do you remember your grandfather ?

—Oh, yes. I remember him quite well. He died when I was about 12.

—_____

—Oh, yes, I was very fond of him. When I was a boy I used to love listening to the stories he told me.

A. But has he ever left the town ?

B. But how did they survive ?

C. So you have memories of him ?

D. So have you travelled before ?

43.—What sort of poetry do you read ?

—Modern poetry especially.

—Can you quote any ?

—_____ The trouble is: I read them; I think "that's very good" and then I forget them.

A. I'd love to quote you some if I could remember them.

B. We're doing a survey on poetry.

C. Do young people today read poetry ?

D. Are you doing an interview in a London street ?

44.—Clair, do you cook in the evenings ?

—_____ Then I prepare something special. I have a lot of cook books. I think it's nice to experiment with new dishes and give your guests a really appetizing meal.

—I often just have some leftovers, or order a take-away. I love Chinese food: fried rice, noodles, that kind of thing. I usually eat at home with my family.

A. How long have you been in this country ?

B. Which class has seemed the most difficult ?

C. I usually invite friends to come round for dinner.

D. Our teacher hasn't taught here for several years.

45.—I like friends who behave well towards others.

—_____ I have friends for shopping, and others for discussing my academic studies. What about you ?

—I have different friends too. But they have one or two things in common. For example, I don't care about their accent or social status or what clothes they wear. But I do care about their ideas, their kindness and their helpfulness to others.

—I agree.

A. But how could you do that to your family ?

B. But do you choose all your friends for the same reason ?

C. So what do you think is the most important when you're looking for a job ?

D. So will it be easy for us to find a part-time job ?

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the 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**.

Cooperation Versus Competition



What is competition? What does it mean to compete? According to the dictionary, competition is the attempt to outdo someone else, to be (46)_____ (good) or achieve more than someone else. Most living things, including humans, seem to have an inborn trait (47) t_____ pushes them to compete. This is probably (48)_____ (connect) to the instinct for survival.

What is cooperation, then? What does it mean to cooperate? Is cooperation of any use to humans? The dictionary tells us that cooperation is the process of working together for a common purpose or goal. That is, people are willing to work together, and they have (49)_____ (basic) the same purpose in mind. Like competitiveness, (50)_____ (cooperative) also seems to come at birth because all living things perform better and achieve more when (51)_____ (work) together. Do you doubt this? Just look at a colony of ants or a flock of geese during migration.

When is it good to cooperate, and when is it good to (52) c_____? Does the answer to this depend on the area or circumstances? For example, is competition more important in sports? Or does it depend on the specific sport, for example?

In school, do students perform better in a competitive environment or in a cooperative one? Within families, is competition amongst brothers and sisters normal and natural? Can families function without at least some cooperation? If so, how?

For centuries, researchers, educators, and (53)_____ (psychology) and philosophers have been trying to answer questions like these, but so far no one is completely sure. We don't really know (54) whe_____ one is more useful or more important than the other or not. In general, humans appear to be both competitive and cooperative, but the happiest humans seem to achieve a good (55) bal_____ between the two.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions according to the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

Before the Consultants Arrive

Management consultants are advisers hired by a company to help improve overall operations. They do not usually focus on one or two functions within the company they advise. Rather, they aim to see a bigger picture and assess the interrelationship of all. Their arrival presents both great opportunity and great risk. (56) Advance steps taken by the management of the client company play a big role in determining which it will be.

The greatest value of external consultants is the perspective of a group of informed outsiders. They must be familiar with the basic standards of quality within the client's field without being immersed in the firm's internal rivalries, social cliques, or unexamined corporate traditions. One possible trap (57) here would be a lack of true independence, perhaps because of personal or business relationships with someone inside the client company. A consultant who is an old college buddy of the accounting manager is not likely to fairly evaluate the accounting department. Such connections are not hard to screen for, but the screening has to be done thoroughly and out in the open before the consultants even set foot on site.

Making sure the management consultants are adequately informed is a harder problem. One assumes they have the professional qualifications to do the job, but their specialized knowledge of the firm is only as good as what they discover once they begin (60) their interviews among company employees. If an employee sees the management consultants as a threat, whatever he or she says is unreliable. The team's questions may be seen as a means of discovering what that particular employee has done wrong. Full frankness, the thinking goes, could cause me to lose some of my privileges, my stature, or (at worst) my job. My solutions: manipulate the truth so I look really good.

To head off such unhelpful sentiments, any company contracting with management consultants should begin talking up the enterprise at least two months in advance. The message should be, "This is an opportunity, not an investigation." Convince employees that the outside review is their chance to influence the future direction of the company. Lay out in advance a set of rules for protecting the anonymity (匿名) of employees. Supervisors should not be able to link any individual to any particular point of view unless he or she wants. (58) Since distortions of the truth could also include unfair negative statements about one's "enemies" within the firm, the system must also protect employees from complaint-bearing colleagues. Most management consultants have calibrated (校准) their data-gathering tools to weed out vengeful (报复的) attacks, but the company should emphasize in advance that the consultants' report will contain no references to individuals. Furthermore, the consulting team must be reminded to apply a strict standard of evidence, so that no apparent weakness in the company even shows up in the report unless multiple, independent sources point to it.

Questions 56-58: Read the questions and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best choice according to the passage.

56. Which of the statements below best expresses the most important information in the underlined sentence in the first paragraph?

- A. A consulting review moves forward in several steps.
- B. A company takes a big risk by hiring management consultants.
- C. The success of a consulting review depends on how well a company prepares for it.
- D. The client company must decide beforehand on a suitable group of management consultants.

57. The underlined word "here" in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. in a tradition
- B. in a company
- C. in a field
- D. in a relationship

58. Which statement best expresses the most important information in the underlined sentence in the last paragraph?

- A. A consultant review focuses on interpersonal problems among employees.
- B. Some employees might use a review as a chance to say negative things about others.
- C. Consultants must know they are safe from attacks by employees.
- D. During a review, employees should be kept safe from personal attacks by other employees.

Questions 59-60: Complete the following statements with information given in the passage in **a maximum of three words** for each blank.

59. The greatest value of external consultants is the perspective of many_____.

60. The underlined word "their" in the third paragraph refers to_____.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Peer Mediation (调解) on Campus

Things have not gone well lately between Anna and Carly, two roommates in a dormitory at a Midwestern public university. Anna likes to stay up late, and Carly is not happy about being kept awake night after night. Carly spends hours each day talking on her cell phone, driving Anna "crazy" with all the chatter. Mutually annoyed, they have become distrustful, suspecting each other of stealing small personal items and reading private correspondence.

This sort of conflict is so commonplace as to seem silly or trivial, but it could have serious consequences—bad grades, loss of personal confidence, and even perhaps physical violence. Colleges and universities have to take them seriously and try to resolve them.

The old-school solution is simply to threaten the disputants with some disciplinary action if they don't stop fighting. This approach wrongheadedly treats a personal conflict as a violation of the university rules. It may drive the dispute underground but is unlikely to resolve it.

Another "solution" that seems obvious is to separate the roommates by re-shuffling room assignments. If only one such conflict erupted each semester, this might defuse the conflict (again without actually resolving it), but a room-shuffling policy is doomed by its own impracticality. Any university following such a policy would be so overwhelmed that its residential-life staff would do little else all semester but process room-change requests.

In search of a sustainable, pragmatic policy, many universities have turned to a highly successful conflict-resolution strategy called peer mediation. In any kind of mediation, a third party—the mediator—helps both sides in a conflict come up with possible solutions and a plan for implementing them. The mediator arranges meetings between the parties, directs the conversation, and helps clarify the issues. Beyond that, conflict resolution is up to the disputants themselves.

Mediation differs from another conflict-resolution strategy called arbitration (仲裁), in which a mediator does not propose or impose solutions. An arbitrator listens to both sides, asks questions, and then issues a judgment about the best way to resolve things. Any plan for moving forward is constructed by the arbitrator, not by the disputants, who may or may not think the arbitrator's decisions are fair and practical. The parties in the conflict comply because they have to, not necessarily because they want to. Especially with independent-minded young people, such coercive methods rarely work. In mediation, by contrast, there is no plan for resolving the conflict unless the disputants come up with one.

Questions 61-62: *Read the passage, and then tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).*

61. The problems between Anna and Carly are as follows: they annoy each other, distrust each other and do not talk to each other.

62. The second to sixth paragraphs mention three ineffective ways to solve college-student disputes except arbitration.

Questions 63-65: *Answer the following questions according to the passage.*

63. In old schools, what did disciplinary action treat a personal conflict as?

64. What does a third party do in any kind of mediation?

65. What is the difference between mediation and arbitration?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

To Paint Is to Live: Georgia O'Keeffe (乔治亚·欧姬芙)

(1887-1986)



Georgia O'Keeffe was truly an American original. Tough, sparse and lean, she embodied the rugged individualistic nature of the American pioneer. But instead of tilling the soil, she made her strides in the field of contemporary American art.

Born on a 600-acre farm in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, on November 15, 1887, O'Keeffe throughout her long life preferred vast plains and open spaces to city living. From the summer of 1929, when she made her first visit to New Mexico, the starkness of the desert fascinated her. After summering in New Mexico for many years, she finally moved permanently to New Mexico, in 1949, where she continued to paint until her eyesight faltered in the late 1970s. From this region the themes of some of her finest works evolved.

O'Keeffe's strictly American art education began with private lessons at the age of ten. Teachers recognized her talent but often criticized the larger-than-life proportions that she liked to paint. At an early age, she was already moving away from realistic copying of objects to things she perceived with her own eyes, mind, and soul.

O'Keeffe's formal high school education continued at a private school in Madison, Wisconsin, and after a family move, she graduated from a Williamsburg, Virginia, high school in 1903. From 1905 to 1906 she studied at the Art Institute in Chicago, and from 1907 to 1908, at the Art Students' League in New York.

In 1908, perhaps disappointed with the rigidity of American art education at the time, she gave up painting and became a commercial artist, drawing advertising illustrations in Chicago. However, in the summer of 1912, she decided to take another art course in Virginia under AlonBemont, and her interest in creative painting came alive again.

After art courses from 1915 to 1916 in New York under the more liberal art teacher Arthur Dow, O'Keeffe accepted a position as an art teacher at a small college in South Carolina. It was at this point that the determined young woman isolated herself, took stock of her painting, and decided to reject the rigidity of the realism that she had been taught for a style all her own: "Nothing is less real than realism—(69) details are confusing. It is only by selection, by elimination, by emphasis, that we get the real meaning of things." From this revival came black and white abstract nature forms in all shapes and sizes, the beginning of her highly individualistic style.

O'Keeffe sent some of her prints to a friend in New York and told her not to show them to anyone. The friend was so impressed with them that she ignored the request and took them to a famous photographer and promoter of modern artists, Alfred Stieglitz. His reaction was immediate: "At last, a woman on paper!" Without O'Keeffe's knowledge or consent, Stieglitz exhibited these prints in his gallery. Infuriated, she went to New York to insist that he take her drawings down. Stieglitz, however, convinced her of their quality, and she allowed them to remain on exhibit. Subsequently, Stieglitz became the champion of O'Keeffe's works and helped her gain the prominence she deserved. As art critic Lloyd Goodrich said, "Her art presents a rare combination of austerity and deep seriousness... (70) Even at her most realistic, she is concerned not with the mere visual appearance of things, but with their essential life, their being, their identity... The forms of nature are translated into forms of art."

Questions 66-68: Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. What did O'Keeffe prefer to city living all her life?

67. Where did the themes of some of her finest works evolve from?

68. What can we infer from Alfred Stieglitz's comment—"At last, a woman on paper!"—when he first saw O'Keeffe's prints?

Questions 69-70: Translate the underlined sentences 69 and 70.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

The Psychology and Physiology of Taking Risks



Why do only some of us become risk-seekers? There must be factors at work, which is experienced by risk-seekers and by risk-avoiders alike.

On a very simple level, social rewards are high for risk-takers who triumph over adversity. The scientist who does cutting-edge research despite the possibility of ruining his or her career may discover the next great energy source or the long-sought cure for a disease. The civil rights leader who perseveres in the face of threats to life or family may open new doors for millions of downtrodden citizens. Charles Lindbergh, the postal-service pilot who focused the attention of many nations on the possibilities of long-distance flight, attained immense wealth and fame. The risk-seeker, in other words, may simply be a very goal-directed person willing to take great chances to win big rewards.



Psychologists often mention the sense of control that surviving a dangerous situation can impart. There is a great payoff for some people in facing adversity and overcoming it through superior strength and preparation. By this schema (模式), a risk-taker is not someone who recklessly seeks trouble but someone who carefully matches himself or herself against a worthy challenge. This image fits such extreme athletes as mountain-climbers or skydivers, who spend a great deal of time preparing for a dangerous ascent or a challenging jump. It does not, however, fit the teenager who recklessly speeds down a highway or the inexperienced skier who decides to take on a black-diamond slope. What explains risk-taking of this sort, which is probably best characterised as impulsive behaviour?

Psychologists in the Freudian mold would bring up the concept of a "death wish," a deep-seated impulse to flirt with personal annihilation (灭绝). Physiologists pose several more-convincing possibilities. The tendency to be a risk-seeker depends, in this view, on factors such as one's brain development or one's receptivity to common brain chemicals. For example, studies of electrical patterns in the brain have shown that teenagers, as opposed to preteens and adults, exhibit more activities in the reward centres of their brains than in the planning centres. Furthermore, these reward centres are most active when the rewards appear unpredictably. This focus on instant rewards and on novelty offers a recipe for impulsive risk-taking in hopes of a chance pay-out.

Another possible factor is an enzyme called monoamine oxidase (MAO) .It helps control the levels of dopamine and other chemicals in the brain so that someone whose body produces abnormally little MAO is likely to have imbalances of such chemicals in the brain. By testing individuals with a tendency toward risky behaviour , researchers have established a strong correlation between low levels of MAO and living dangerously.

Questions 71-75: Read the passage carefully and then complete each space in the summary in **a maximum of three** words from the passage.

Why do only some of us become risk-seekers? Firstly, social rewards are high for risk-takers who (71)_____. The risk-seekers may simply be a very (72)_____ person willing to take great chances to gain big rewards. Secondly, there is a great payoff for some people in facing adversity and overcoming it through great (73)_____. The third factor is a death wish. The tendency to be a risk-seeker depends, in the Freudian mold on factors such as one's brain development or one's receptivity to common brain chemicals. Teenagers have been shown to exhibit more activities in the (74)_____ of one's brains than in the planning centres. The last possible factor is MAO, which helps control the levels of dopamine and other chemicals in the brain so that someone whose body produces low levels of MAO is likely to have imbalances of such chemicals in the brain (75)_____ between low levels of MAO and living dangerously has been established.

Part V Translation (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

- 76.该系统是参照我们先前的一项设计建立起来的。(be modeled on)
- 77.警方会竭尽全力将这起犯罪案件调查到底。(persevere)
- 78.司机一动不动地坐在那儿, 他明白这场交通事故有多么严重。(be aware of)
- 79.他当时非常紧张, 不知道如何应对这种情况。(cope with)
- 80.这是绝对不可能的, 正如试图在水中捕捉月亮的影子。(take hold of)

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>

Computerized Robots

Always on time and always efficient , Epistle reads
the mail each morning , choose the most important letters , and marks 81. _____
the most important parts long before the boss arrives.

Epistle is not ordinary secretary, but a robot. 82. _____

IBM developed Epistle a number of years before. Today people 83. _____

are designing computerized robots what are even more 84. _____

much sophisticated than Epistle to think and reason like the human brain. 85. _____

These machines will use artificial intelligence to perform their functions.

Artificial intelligence has already began to affect the lives of 86. _____

millions. People are building both robots and computers that can do

amazingly humanlike work. For example, in many U.S. hospitals, 87. _____

computers can diagnose diseases with at least 85 percents accuracy.

In England, scientists have developed a "bionic (仿生的) nose" that can 88. _____

distinguish subtle differences on smell. They can use the nose 89. _____

in the food and wine industries to check fresh and quality.

Until recently, we could program robots to perform only routine 90. _____

tasks. In the near future, computers utilizing artificial intelligence

may give robots full mobility, vision, hearing, speech,

and the "sense" to make logical decisions.

Part VII IQ Test(5 marks)

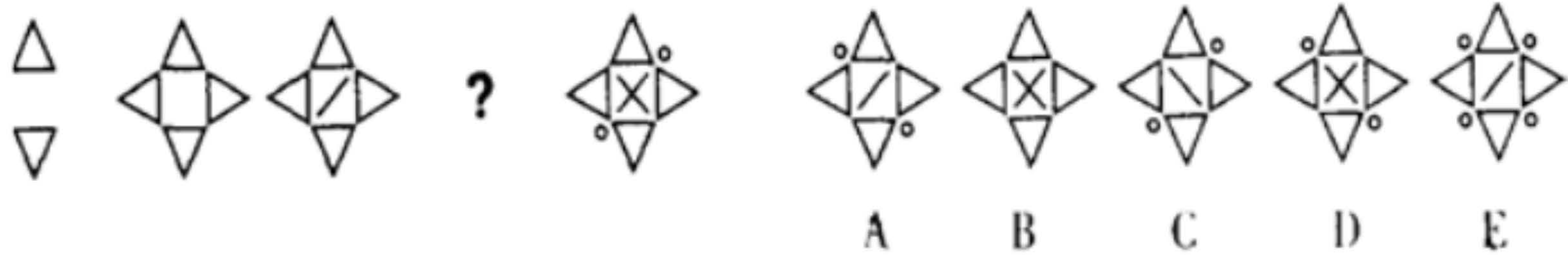
*There are **five** IQ questions in this part. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

91. Rearrange the muddled words in capitals in the following sentence so that it makes sense:

A GNILLOR stone gathers no SOMS. _____

92. Mrs. May was born in 1959 and had a son Tim, when she was 29, how old was Tim in 1999? _____

93. Which one comes next? _____



94. "A reservoir is a lake that stores water for people to use. Lake Windermere is in Cumbria. According to the two statements, which of the following statements must be true? _____

- A. Cumbria is a reservoir.
- B. Lake Windermere is a reservoir.
- C. People use Lake Windermere.
- D. A reservoir provides water.
- E. In Cumbria, water is drunk.

95. My grandmother's sewing box has nine compartments (格). The cottons are in the top right and the middle left compartments. The pins are in the bottom middle one. Work out where the other items go from the information below. The tape measure is in compartment _____.

TOP		
1	2	3 Cottons
4 Cottons	5	6
7	8 Pins	9
BOTTOM		

- My grandmother keeps the needles next to the pins and the thimble next to the needles.
- The tape measure is not next to the pins.
- The folding scissors are above one of the cotton compartments.
- The buttons are not next to the needles.
- The pincushion is kept next to the pins and one of the cottons.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

*Suppose you have just moved into a new house, you plan to hold a celebration party on Saturday night. You want to invite your friend Petty to join the party and stay in your house that night. Write an invitation letter in at least **80** words on the **answer sheet**.*

Some more information:

- The beginning time of the party: 7:00;
- Plan on Sunday: go fishing or play table tennis together;
- How to find your house: a board "Kelly's Home" near the road;
- The distance from Petty's house to yours: one hour of driving.

Dear Petty,

I hope you didn't make any plans for this weekend. You know I've moved into a new house. _____

Looking forward to your reply soon.

Yours affectionately,

Kelly

II (20 marks)



Nowadays, more and more families choose to take their children to school and pick them up after school. Almost everywhere in China you can see the phenomenon: parents are waiting anxiously for their children outside the school. So many people and vehicles are crowded at the gate that the area looks like a market. Different people hold different opinions about this "Chinese style" educational phenomenon. Some people think it is necessary, while others hold the opposite view. *What's your opinion on the phenomenon? Write an essay in at least **120** words on the **answer sheet**.*