

全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类考试 2014 年决赛试题
2014 National English Competition for College Students
(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, there will be a **twenty-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.*

1. How did Jerry spend his weekend?
 - A. He watched a new 3D movie with Paula.
 - B. He experimented with some new technologies.
 - C. He went mountain biking with some friends.
 - D. He went shopping and bought a nice sweater.
2. What does LOL mean according to the conversation?
 - A. It is a newly invented word with obscure meaning.
 - B. It is a private text message information code.
 - C. It is an expression used in text messages only.
 - D. It is an acronym to express people's happy mood.
3. Why is the woman unsatisfied with the decision of product recall?
 - A. They are not sure if the company should be responsible for the faulty air-conditioners.
 - B. The air-conditioners being recalled will be useless and earn the company a bad reputation.
 - C. It will cost the company huge amounts of money.
 - D. It is difficult to dispose of the recalled air-conditioners.
4. Where is the man supposed to be at the moment?
 - A. At his office.
 - B. On the 9:30 flight.
 - C. At the typhoon observation centre.
 - D. On the plane flying to Hong Kong.

5. Why is William speaking like a child?

- A. He is recalling his childhood.
- B. He is talking to a small girl.
- C. He wants to celebrate a festival.
- D. He wants to show his smartness.

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 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.*

Conversation One

6. Who was to blame according to the woman?

- A. The man in a red car going in a wrong direction.
- B. The woman in a red car that turned without indicating.
- C. The woman in a green car that was going at too high a speed.
- D. The man in a green car that drove without indicating.

7. Why did the man blame the driver of the red car?

- A. He thought the driver should have indicated which way he was going.
- B. He thought the driver should have slowed down and stopped in time.
- C. He thought the driver was making a phone call while driving.
- D. He thought the driver was chatting with his friend in the car.

8. How did the school bus avoid the accident?

- A. It turned to a side street.
- B. The driver was driving with care.
- C. It was going very slowly.
- D. The driver braked in time.

9. Which vehicle was stationary when the accident happened?



10. Why were the children enjoying the adventure?

- A. They had not seen an accident like this before.
- B. They were not injured during the accident.
- C. They didn't have to go to school that day.

D. They could serve as witnesses of the accident.

Conversation Two

11. What is the main topic of the programme today?
- A. Reasons people cry while watching good films.
B. Why people cry in real life and the words to describe crying.
C. How actors cry as directed in making a film.
D. The many touching films in the Oscars.
12. Which film did Rob mention that made him almost cry?
- A. *Dancer in the Dark*.
B. *The Railway Children*.
C. *You're Big Softie!*
D. *Les Misérables*.
13. How many Oscar Awards ceremonies were held before the programme?
- A. Eighty-three.
B. Eighty-four.
C. Eighty-five.
D. Eighty-six.
14. Why do people want to see films that make them cry according to Louise?
- A. They want to release emotions they can't release in real life.
B. They want to show that they are sympathetic to people who suffer.
C. These films usually have good stories.
D. These films are likely to win the Oscars.
15. What does Louise say is the mark of a good film?
- A. It can teach the audience useful lessons.
B. It can make the audience reveal their emotions.
C. It can attract a large audience each time.
D. It can eventually win an Academy Award.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, there will be a **twenty-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 did researchers at Harvard find in the study?
- A. At least 80 percent of American adults received musical training in their childhood.
B. Children who succeed in playing new songs can further express themselves creatively.
C. Musical training is not as useful as people think in improving children's intelligence.
D. Fewer American children are interested in musical training nowadays.
17. What does the report say about the space exploration device Curiosity?
- A. It is as long as 12 metres.
B. It is 1.6 metres in length.

- C. It is 4 times the size of a car. D It is about as big as a car.
18. What accident is reported in this news?
- A. A serious traffic collision. B. A fire with explosion.
C. A building collapse. D. A stampede in Sao Paulo.
19. Why is sugar described as the new tobacco in this report?
- A. Certain ingredients in sugar and tobacco can make people calm down.
B. Some people are addicted to sugar as some others rely on tobacco.
C. Those who are fond of tobacco are generally also fond of sugary food.
D. Some doctors claim that sugar can do harm to people's health as tobacco does.
20. Which conclusion can be drawn from the news?
- A. With the increase in university endowments, sports scholarships have expanded in number and range.
B. Sports scholarship are given to students who do well in sports regardless of their majors.
C. The practice of offering sports scholarships started in the UK and is now also popular in the United States.
D. The University of Birmingham provides sports scholarship only in specialist golf and triathlon.

Section D (10 marks)

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

A UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site, the Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum is the incredible legacy of the first emperor of China. The vast treasure lies 35km (21) _____ Xi'an, at the foot of Lishan Mountain. Xi'an city's museum only shows part of the region's greatest and most important attraction.



According to old records, Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered 700,000 workers to build his tomb after he determined the best place to be buried. Following his death 36 years later, the emperor (22) _____ rest in the grand underground tomb. It is reported to have taken 36 years to construct the tomb, and workers and (23) _____ involved in the project were buried alive within it. It lay beneath a 43m high mound and (24) _____ for more than 2,000 years, until 1974, when three peasants discovered it while (25) _____.

The tomb site shows not only a grand (26) _____ but also a virtual snapshot of life

The Terracotta Warriors and Horses is one of the most (30) _____ archeological finds in history. So far, an extraordinary amount of treasure has been unearthed from his site, but archeologists believe that it will be a few more generations before all the secrets of this amazing place are discovered.

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. I know you're _____ to your neck in work at the moment and probably don't want to take _____ any more, but could you have a look at this new project?

A. over; out
B. up; on
C. below; off
D. under; in

32. To give someone a _____ look is to look at them in an unfriendly or disapproving way.

A. white
B. grey
C. black
D. green

33. I'm afraid the couple's relationship has become so bad that it is too late to _____ the situation.

A. remedy
B. recover
C. retrieve
D. restore

34. To tell you the truth, I can't _____ people who smoke all the time.

A. come in for
B. put up with
C. run up against
D. get down to

35. Before you start a project, the most important thing to do is a _____ study, which is never dispensable.

A. practicality
B. reality
C. workability
D. feasibility

36. _____ thinks that Judith should be given the job, but she encouraged _____ it.
- A. Either of us; Frank taking
 B. The majority of my colleagues; that Frank should take
 C. Practically everyone; Frank to take
 D. A number of people; Frank's taking
37. A lot of those interviewed said the men talk about their problems more than in the past. _____ that, they felt that the situation had not changed much.
- A. Regardless of
 B. Instead of
 C. Apart from
 D. Except for
38. Beyond the orbit of our planet _____ the red world of Mars. If you look at it through a telescope, the planet appears to have patches of a blue-green colour, _____ scientists think may be some kind of plant life.
- A. lying; on which
 B. lay; of which
 C. lie; in which
 D. lies; which
39. —I suppose we could walk or cycle to the pool—it's not that far.
 —Yes, but it's so hot we'll be exhausted by the time we get there. It _____ stops right outside.
 —That's a good idea. And we could use our card.
- A. Shall we take some water with us?
 B. How about getting a number 38 bus?
 C. What about going to the lake instead?
 D. Why not ask Catherine for a lift?
40. —I'm thinking of going into healthcare. A lot of reports say it's a growing field.
 —Is it? _____
 —Not at all. The population is growing older, so there's a need for every kind of healthcare. Actually my mother was a nurse for thirty years. And I think it might suit me too.
- A. What made you think of that?
 B. I guess it depends on the population in the future.
 C. Do you know what a profession in healthcare is like?
 D. I thought there were too many doctors.

Section B cultures (5 marks)

41. Generally accounted, with *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*, _____ is an influential daily newspaper published in London and Manchester, as one of the United Kingdom's "big three" quality newspaper.
- A. *The Financial Times*
 B. *The Guardian*
 C. *The Economist*
 D. *The Sun*
42. The Australian flag uses three prominent symbols: the Union Flag, the Commonwealth

Star and the Southern Cross. The Union Flag is thought locally to symbolise Australia's history as six _____ colonies and the principles upon which the Australian Federation is based.

A. British

B. American

C. Spanish

D. Portuguese

43. The Wars of the _____ were a series of dynastic wars between 1455 and 1485 fought between supporters of two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: the Houses of Lancaster and York for the throne of England.

A. Lilies

B. Roses

C. Tulips

D. Mayflowers

44. Ernest Hemingway is one of the most famous American writers of the 20th century. He wrote novels and short stories about outdoorsmen, expatriates, soldiers and other men of action. In _____, he told the story of a young American during the Spanish Civil War.

A. *The Old Man and the Sea*

B. *A Farewell to Arms*

C. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*

D. *The Sun Also Rises*

45. The **MBA** or **M. B. A** is _____, which attracts people from a wide range of academic disciplines. The **MBA** designation originated in the United States, emerging from the late 19th century as the country industrialised and companies sought out scientific approaches to management.

A. a master's degree in business administration

B. a master's degree in business advancement

C. management of bachelors' association

D. management of basketball association

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**.*

Most people wish they had better memories and worry about forgetting things as they get older. But did you know that we have different kinds of memory? And when one or more of these kinds of memory start to fail, there are a few simple things that everyone can do to (46) in _____ their memories.

What most people think of as memory is, in fact, five different categories of memory. Our (47) _____ (capable) to remember things from the past, that is, years or days ago,

depends on two categories of memory: remote memory and recent memory, respectively. Think back of last year's birthday—what did you do? If you can remember that, you are using your (48) _____ memory. On the other hand, if you can't remember what you ate for lunch yesterday, that is a problem with your recent memory. But there are also other (49) sit _____ in which we use our memories. Have you ever tried to remember a phone (50) num _____ that you got from the operator, but then forgot it right after? That would be a faulty immediate memory. But if you can (51) _____ (easy) remember to meet your friend for lunch next week, it means that at least your prospective memory is in good working order.

Many people think that developing a bad memory is (52) _____ (avoid) as we get older, but this is actually not the case. Of our five kinds of memory, immediate, remote, and prospective do not degrade with (53) a _____. But how can we prevent a diminishing of our semantic, recent, and unaided prospective memories? The secret seems to be activity. Studies have shown that a little mental activity, like learning new things or even doing crossword puzzles, goes a long way in positively affecting our memories. (54) Reg _____ physical activity appears to be able to make our memories better as well, possibly due to having a better blood supply to the brain. The one thing to avoid (55) _____ all costs is stress. Reducing stress through meditation, exercise, or other activities can help to preserve our mental abilities.

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 use of plants for healing is undoubtedly the world's oldest and most comprehensive therapy. Since the dawn of humanity a knowledge of herbal remedies has been handed down from generation to generation. With the growth of artificial drug manufacture, the direct use of plants became unfashionable for a while, but in recent times there has been renewed interest in herbalism as a system of medicine that is safe and, natural and cheap.

The main purpose of herbal remedies is to activate the body's own natural healing abilities by rebalancing and cleansing it. Like the artificial drugs of orthodox or "scientific" medicine, many herbs also have antibiotic properties, but unlike the artificial ones they rapidly return the body to a healthy state without damaging side-effects, when correctly

prescribed, herbs can be combined to heal any organ of the body unless it has been totally destroyed.

The earliest known records of medicinal herbs are from northern China and date from about 5000 years ago. Egyptian records go back almost as far and the herbs we can identify from these old records are still in use today. There is evidence that herbal remedies continued to form the major part of medical practice around the world for several millennia.



The coming of printing made possible an enormous range of books on herbalism—most notably Nicholas Culpeper's *Complete Herbal* (1653). This reflected the huge demand for knowledge about medicinal plants.

However, from the 16th century onwards the split between herbalism and “scientific” orthodox medicine became wider and wider. Swiss chemists started the use of chemical substances (which are always poisonous) and it became normal practice to use surgery in many areas. By the 19th century, although knowledge of herbalism had grown considerably, herbal cures were increasingly out of fashion.

About 40% of modern pre-packaged medicines now used in orthodox medical practice are artificial variations of plant ingredients and several well-known wonder drugs such as aspirin are in fact extracted from traditional medicinal herbs. Unfortunately, the process of extracting single ingredients, and using them singly, usually produces unwanted side-effects, because it destroys the balance of the whole herb.

Today, medical herbalists combine a detailed understanding of the human body with knowledge of vast list of herbal remedies. Furthermore, they are trained to search out the root cause of an illness. Many herbs will correct the symptoms temporarily but it takes an experienced practitioner to identify the cause. For this reason it is wisest to consult a professional, even if you have read about the value of a remedy and matched it to an illness.

Questions 56—60

Decide the following statements are true (T) or (F) according to the passage.

56. Plants have an advantage over artificial remedies in that they can cure any disease.
57. Herbalism has been well documented since ancient times and information about it has become more widely available.
58. Although split still exists, science now supports the herbalists' methods.
59. The use of artificial medicines usually has serious drawbacks.
60. One main advantage of herbalism is that it helps people treat themselves according to a remedy as long as the symptoms match it.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 ~ 65 are based on the following passage.



Forecasting what life is going to be like years down the line is a risky business. Even the experts don't always get it right. Take Bill Gates, for example. In 1981, he firmly stated the "640k of memory ought to be enough for anyone". So it's more than a bit embarrassing for him now that, even on a standard issue home PC, you need 200

times that amount of memory just to run his own company's software. Fortunately for Bill, others predicted that the technological future would involve giant computers that were the size of cities, whereas what we actually have are ever-shrinking models that you put neatly into your pocket. Nano-technology (纳米技术) is definitely the way forward.

(61) _____ They imagined the robots of the future would not only be able to think for themselves, but get on with the housework too. But what have we got? More time-saving devices and what seems like less time. Just how did that happen? And absolutely no sign of a helpful house robot to mix a perfect Martini at the end of a hard day at work. Face it, we haven't even cracked robotic vacuum cleaners yet.

(62) _____ Air tours are not booking moon packages, and space travel is only for the trained or for the fantastically wealthy few. True, all-in-one body suits did make a number of fashion appearances, but on the whole, we've realised that body suits are a misnomer, because they don't actually suit bodies, other than those with faultless dimensions.

(63) _____ Actually, we do now know how to extend life—by eating less and exercising more. Even so, California cryogenics super-salesmen have persuaded some people to part with vast sums of money on a promise that will defrost them when "the time is right". But since we haven't yet even perfected freezing strawberries, these poor deluded souls may be nothing more than mucky puddles by 2052.

(64) _____ Nutritionally-perfect pills to replace all our food? Nothing but online shopping? Both have met with a resounding thumbs down from the public. We simply refuse to give up eating our nutritionally nightmarish fish and chips. And we show absolutely no inclination to forego the pleasure of touching, examining and trying the purchases we make. We love our food and our shopping, thank you very much.

(65) _____ In the fifties, concerns focused on monsters and flying saucers. Ours are reproductive. For instance we worry that, come 2052, it will be increasingly normal that male pregnancy will be possible. I bet it only for lunatic along with human cloning and genetic engineering. Yes, it might all be technically possible, but it will remain

phenomenally risky for the baby. It's an unchangeable part of human nature that what we really want, above everything else, is the best for our future generations.

Questions 61—65

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

- A. The labour-saving devices of the future could lead to a problem of obesity.
- B. Each age has its future fears that turn out to be groundless.
- C. Immortality has been a constant theme in futurology.
- D. Most scientists don't believe that we will never be able to travel through time.
- E. Human nature is the greatest single confounder of all the predictions of decades gone by.
- F. Neither are there any aliens on the horizon, nor even in the galaxy next door.
- G. Fifty years ago, the futurologists of the day were confidently forecasting an outlook that was silver, shiny with intelligent robots.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 ~ 70 are based on the following passage

The number of residents whose native language is not English has risen 34% in the last ten years to approximately 53 million, according to a recent Census Bureau report. Now about 18% of the total U. S. population speaks a language other than English at home.

According to the Census Bureau report, there are 337 different languages spoken in U. S. homes. The most spoken language other than English is Spanish. Thirty-five million people, more than half of all the residents who speak a language other than English, speak Spanish. That is thirteen times as many as those who speak Chinese, the third most common language, used by 4.9% of those who don't use English at home. The others of the top five most common languages are Tagalong, 2.8%, German, 2% and Italian, 1.5%.

Almost 90% of those who speak a language other than English at home communicate in one of 20 most common of these 337 languages. Many of the 317 other languages are used by very small numbers of people in the United States.

The number of speakers of each languages shows the changing pattern of immigration to the United States over the last 100 years. Many European languages are becoming less common, as immigrants who came to the United States during the first half of the 1900s die.



In the last ten years, the number of German speakers decreased a lot. The number of Italian speakers decreased 20%. Polish, the fifth most common foreign language ten years ago, dropped to the thirteenth most common.

Languages of new immigrants, on the other hand, are becoming more widely used in the United States. The number of Chinese speakers rose 98% to 2.6 million. More than half of those who do not speak English at home live in just three states, California, New York, and Florida. However, there are non-native English speakers in all states. Often, speakers of particular foreign languages live mainly in just a few dates. For example, almost half of the United States, 845,000 Arabian speakers live in California, Michigan, and New York. French speakers are concentrated in Maine, New Hampshire, and Louisiana. A majority of the 731,000 Portuguese speakers can be found in Massachusetts, California, and New Jersey.

Most people age 5 or older who speak a foreign language at home also speak at least some English. Fifty-six percent, or 29.7 million people say they speak English “very well”, and 23% say the speak it “well”. With the help of relatives or foreign-language Census forms, 15.2% answer “not well”, and 5.8% —or some 3 million people—say they don’t speak English at all.

Questions 66—70

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

66. What is the second most spoken language in the U. S.?
67. Which immigrant population had the biggest increase in the U. S. in the last ten years?
68. Why are there fewer speakers of European languages in the U. S. now than fifty years ago?
69. Where do more than half of the non-English speaking residents live in the U. S.?
70. How many U. S. Citizens don’t speak English at all according to the Census Bureau report?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 ~ 75 are based on the following passage.

In 1944 at the age of 36, Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC). In 1925, the ANC led the bold Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws. The campaign was conceived as a movement of civil disobedience. In his leadership role in the campaign, Mandela earned growing respect among his fellow freedom fighters, proving that he was a brave and intelligent leader. At the same time, his energetic participation brought Mandela a criminal conviction. Even so, he was soon elected



deputy resident of the ANC.

During this period, Mandela began to encounter more and more resistance from the government, gaining an official image as a troublemaker. With its radical new approach, the ANC was outlawed in 1960 and Mandela was forced into hiding. Mandela was the victim of various forms of repression. He was banned, arrested and imprisoned. Still, he continued to fight against apartheid (种族隔离). In 1962, Mandela traveled abroad illegally to gather support from leaders of other countries for the anti-apartheid struggle. When he returned, he was arrested, jailed, and sentenced to life in prison.

From prison, Mandela continued his demand for equality. At his South African prison near Cape Town, black prisoners were given short trousers, while the non-black prisoners were given longer pants. Mandela recognised the different uniforms as a reminder of the difference in status among prisoners. He began protesting immediately and complained each day until, at the end of the second week, he found a pair of long trousers left in his cell. Still not satisfied, Mandela demanded the same longer trousers for the other black prisoners.

Mandela never ended his demand for justice and equality. His pursuit of study privileges and better food were a continuation of his fight for ANC goals. Mandela firmly believed that the struggle for freedom was not only for the oppressed, but also for the oppressors. A man who takes away another man's freedom is a prisoner of hatred, observes Mandela in his autobiography. "He is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. I am not truly free if I am taking away someone else's freedom, just as surely as I am not free when my freedom is taken from me. The oppressed and the oppressor alike are robbed of their humanity."

After 27 years in prison, Nelson Mandela was released in 1990. In 1991, he became president of the ANC. In 1993, he was awarded the Noble Peace Prize along with F. W. de Klerk for ending apartheid. In 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected president of South Africa, holding office until June 1999, when he retired from public life. He then lived in the village where he was born.

Nelson Mandela, the revered South African anti-apartheid icon who led his country to democracy and became its first black president, died on December 5th, 2013, at home. He was 95. "He is now resting," said South African President Jacob Zuma. "He is now at peace."

Questions 71—75

*Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, with only **one** word for each blank.*

The well-known South African statesman Nelson Mandela led his country's struggle against (71) _____. As a lawyer, Mandela fought for the right of the blacks. As a (72) _____ of the African National Congress, Mandela organized boycotts and protests against discriminatory laws. His activities eventually led to his (73) _____, and he was given a life-sentence in prison. On his first day in prison, Mandela received short trousers as part of his prison uniform. Mandela saw this as another way to oppress the blacks. He continued his (74) _____ for justice and equality in all aspects. Mandela firmly believed that the struggle for freedom was not only for the oppressed, but also for those (75) _____. He won the Noble Peace Prize in 1993 and the following year became president of South Africa. He died at the advanced age of 95.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

76. The Chinese Spring Festival falls on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar, which marks the beginning of a new year. It is a time for family reunion. In most cases, just a few days before the festival, if possible, most families will return home, no matter where they are. Like Christmas in the West, people will buy lots of food, gifts and clothes for children. On New Year's eve, most families still keep the custom of pasting couplets on the doors. They put the Chinese character "Fu" upside down, which means "happiness has come", and paste it on walls.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

77. 能量的一部分被转化为热, 来帮助我们的体温保持在 37℃。(convert into)

78. 他们很高兴地接受了这个方案, 因为它富有创意。(原因状语)

79. 蜜蜂能够创造“意境地图”, 这种地图可以让它们知道自己在环境中的位置。(mental map)

80. 从长远来看, 人类一定会进入外层空间, 深入探索宇宙的奥秘。(in depth)

81. 这种面试使学生们有机会见到有空缺职位的公司的招聘人员。(provide with)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right line, put the sign "✓" in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a

missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “/” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early is
 nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. than
 She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking ✓
 on the moors whére near her home. whére

Famous throughout Europe and now North America, the red-jacket Michelin.

Guide has ranking fine restaurants for more than a century. First published 82. _____
 in 1900, the *Guide* is put out annually and have become a bestseller. It ranks 83. _____
 restaurants across Europe and also New York City. Its star system of ranking is 84. _____
 universal, but short passages for each restaurant are written in each one country's 85. _____
 dominant language. In the *Guide*, each restaurant's name, food qualities, location, 86. _____
 phone number, price range, and working hours in winter and summer are
 summarized into 3–6 lines. Several symbols, indicate outdoor seating, 87. _____
 non-smoking section, etc. help readers to understand quickly and easily.

Key of *Guide*'s success is its impartial system for evaluating restaurants. 88. _____
 Inspections are carried out anonymous so each restaurant does not know 89. _____
 precisely when it is being evaluated, although they can expect a visit from a 90. _____
 once every 18 months. The *Guide* is also renown for its strictness. 91. _____
 Stars are given sparingly and only to the most deserving restaurants.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. What has nothing but a head and a tail?

93. I learned calculus in college, but *it's all Greek to me* now.

In the above sentence, “it's all Greek to me” means _____.

94. If ITHOTN (Oscar-winning film) is *IN THE HEART OF THE NIGHT*, what do the following initials represent?

KOTG (park notice) _____

95. What well-know phrase is suggested by the word picture below?

HACASHND

96.





A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

You, Kelly, are the head of the Students' Union in your college. Anna, a member of your team, has just graduated with a master's degree. Write a congratulation letter to her in **no less than 100** words on the **answer sheet**. Do not write any address or your true name.



II (20 marks)

Why is it that the richer some people become, the more unhappy they are?

*Write your opinions on this topic in **160 ~ 180** words on the **answer sheet**.*

