

2016 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(A 级)

2016 National English Competition for College Students (Level A - Sample)

(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 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.

1. What does the woman feel about her performance?
A. Pleased. B. Indifferent. C. Upset. D. frightened.
2. How much do the tickets cost?
A. \$ 110. B. \$ 90. C. \$ 100. D. \$ 95.
3. What is the relationship between Chrissy and Justin?
A. Husband and wife. B. Brother and sister.
C. Teacher and student. D. Doctor and patient.
4. Which flight will the man take?
A. At 7:12 on August 3rd. B. At 7:12 on August 4th.
C. At 15: 20 on August 3rd. D. At 15: 20 on August 4th.
5. What does the woman imply?
A. Downloading music from the Internet harms musicians' interests.
B. The government should allow the public to download music online.
C. Music companies charge too much for buying original music.
D. Music should not be put on the Internet for downloading.

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. Why are these people planning a trip to Cancun?
- A. For a family vacation. B. For their honeymoon.
C. For a business trip. D. For a bachelor party.
7. Why did they decide on Cancun over the Caribbean?
- A. One person has been to the Caribbean before.
B. Cancun is supposed to have better weather that weekend.
C. Cancun was much cheaper.
D. Caribbean hotels were all fully booked.
8. Where did they get this information about Cancun?
- A. From the brochures. B. From the Internet.
C. From a TV advertisement. D. From a travel agency.
9. When do they plan on going to Cancun?
- A. In the summer. B. In the fall.
C. In a couple of months. D. In a couple of weeks.

Conversation Two

10. What would the woman visit in the future if she could?
- A. People's livings in thousands of years.
B. Her family in her grandchildren's generation.
C. New scientific architectures.
D. Libraries and stadiums of her school.
11. What period of time in the past does the man want to travel?
- A. The time of founding their country. B. Captain Kirk's living period.
C. Pre-history times. D. His grandchildren's life period.
12. Which of the following is the woman's point?
- A. Life of the people in the past is much simpler.
B. Many inventions aren't that important as today.
C. People lived a complicated life in the past.
D. People have to plants nuts to feed themselves.
13. What problem does NOT be mentioned in current life?
- A. war. B. crime. C. hunger. D. flood.
14. Why does the woman think that people in the future may be disappointed?
- A. Because there are still social problems unsolved.
B. Because they don't understand the current living style.
C. Because they prefer living a natural life.
D. Because they don't think technology is useful.

15. What is a replicator according to the conversation?

- A. A machine used for fighting against crime.
- B. A machine that produces food.
- C. A machine which produces power.
- D. A machine that increases the moisture.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a fifteen-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

16. What agreement has been reached according to the news?

- A. Balkan government will provide medical service for more people.
- B. Shelters are to be provided for thousands of people by this month.
- C. Balkan countries should implement registration policy for migrants.
- D. People are encouraged to be registered in their neighboring countries.

17. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Archaeologists have found treasures in the tomb of Nefertiti.
- B. It is Doctor Reeves who discovered Tutankhamen's grave.
- C. The tomb of ancient Egyptian queen Nefertiti is still under exploration.
- D. Howard Carter has made the greatest finds in archaeological field.

18. What can be inferred from the news?

- A. The visit is highly valued for the future development between two countries.
- B. UK government has made it easier for UK visa application.
- C. Mr. Xi expressed his great expectation at Queen Elizabeth's banquet.
- D. It is Chinese president's first travel to Britain for economic affairs.

19. What happened after the accident?

- A. The village of Palemarus has been attacked heavily.
- B. The US did not take any responsibility for the accident.
- C. Ten injuries were found during the accident.
- D. Toxic plutonium caused a source of pollution in Palemarus.

20. Why does the temperature become high?

- A. More emissions of greenhouse gas.
- B. The increase use of wind.
- C. The air pollution has spread.
- D. Over exploration of Pacific Ocean.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21–30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank. The passage will be read only once. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

● The future growth of India's economy

It is predicted that India will change its old image of (21) _____ country into the (22) _____ in the world by 2026.

● India's IT human resources

In California, (23) _____ of the engineers and programmers are Indians.

The US recruits about (24) _____ Indians each year.

Japan plans to lure 40,000 Indians into their firms.

● Reasons behind the demand for Indian IT workers

Companies can save (25) _____;

Indian IT workers are able to use (26) _____;

They are also good at (27) _____;

(28) _____ proportion of opportunities to receive high quality of university education.

● Challenges facing India before further development can occur.

(29) _____ should be strengthened.

The IT success should be linked with the (30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Culture (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. 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.

Section A Vocabulary & Grammar (10 marks)

31. The outbreak is spreading _____ usual for want of transport to take victims to hospital, and basic medicines for those who do manage to get there.
- A. as four times faster as B. four times faster than
C. as fast as four times D. four times more faster than
32. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
- A. Published B. Having published C. Publishing D. To be published
33. This enterprise would like to _____ those small companies in order to expand its scale.
- A. absorb B. take in C. assimilate D. sip
34. Better than satellite-based estimates of hurricane intensities are the direct observations we get when a _____ airplane flies right into the center of the storm.
- A. scientifically instrument B. scientific instrument
C. scientifically instrumented D. scientific instrumented

35. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to ____ her laughter.
- A. hold back B. hold on C. hold out D. hold up
36. Agreeing to be painted by Auerbach, it should be understood, is a (an) _____ commitment, since it can take the artist many months, or even years, to finish a single work.
- A. daunting B. confident C. frightening D. astonishing
37. There _____ nothing to do in the factory, workers went home.
- A. to be B. being C. to have been D. be
38. She handled the violin with care for fear that it _____ damaged.
- A. were B. may be C. should be D. would be
39. Customer: I would like to buy a bottle of cleansing milk. Can you recommend me some kinds?

Salesgirl: Sure. What kind of skin do you have?

Customer: My skin is oily.

Salesgirl: Then I advise you to buy the SUNNY cleansing milk.

Customer: _____

- A. Can you tell me more about it? B. Is there another way to keep clean?
 C. I am allergic to using cleansing milk. D. Good, it is available.
40. Bank Teller: Good afternoon, Miss. What can I do for you?
 Monica: Could you tell me my account balance? My account number is...
 Bank Teller: Just a moment, please. Your name?
 Monica: Monica Smith.
 Bank Teller: _____
 Monica: Thank you. I want to make a withdrawal of 150 dollars.
- A. Here is your balance. B. OK, I have checked it for you.
 C. Any other problem? D. Sorry, your account cannot be checked.

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. Which is a Canadian province?
- A. British Columbia. B. Queensland.
 C. New South Wales. D. Nebraska.
42. _____ wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
- A. Walt Whitman. B. Mark Twain.
 C. Ernest Hemingway. D. Washington Irving.
43. _____ served three terms of presidency in American history.
- A. Abraham Lincoln. B. George Washington.
 C. Franklin Roosevelt. D. Dwight Eisenhower.

“Calligraphy is a (54) _____ (reflect) of ancient Chinese people’s philosophy. It is an important medium to transmit traditional Chinese culture,” Zhao says.

Four hundred pictures of calligraphy are used in the book to give readers good visual examples.

“This is not only a history book but it also offers the writer’s views as a longtime calligraphy practitioner,” Zhao says.

Zhang learned his calligraphy from Qi Gong, who is (55) hai_____ as one of the greatest modern Chinese calligraphers.

He points out in the book that many of today’s calligraphy learners use so-called masterpieces as examples, which were not works by ancient masters—they were mostly from account books or official files. Zhang calls for a more balanced view toward these works.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

There are four passages in this part. 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 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Scientists studying penguins’ feathers have revealed how the birds stay ice free when hopping in and out of below zero waters in the Antarctic.

A combination of nano-sized pores and an extra water repelling preening oil the birds secrete is thought to give Antarctic penguins’ feathers superhydrophobic properties.

Researchers in the US made the discovery using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) to study penguin feathers in extreme detail.

Antarctic penguins live in one of Earth’s most extreme environments, facing temperatures that drop to -40°C , winds with speeds of 40 metres per second and water that stays around -2.2°C . But even in these sub-zero conditions, the birds manage to prevent ice from coating their feathers.

“They are an amazing species, living in extreme conditions, and great swimmers. Basically they are living engineering marvels,” says research team member Dr Pirouz Kavehpour, professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

Birds’ feathers are known to have hydrophobic, or non-wetting, properties. But scientists from UCLA, University of Massachusetts Amherst and SeaWorld, wanted to know what makes Antarctic penguins’ feathers extra ice repelling.

“What we learn here is how penguins combine oil and nano-structures on the feathers to produce this effect to perfection,” explains Kavehpour.



By analysing feathers from different penguin species, the researchers discovered Antarctic species the gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*) was more superhydrophobic compared with a species found in warmer climates - the Magellanic penguin (*Spheniscus magellanicus*) - whose breeding sites include Argentinian desert.

Gentoo penguins' feathers contained tiny pores which trapped air, making the surface

hydrophobic.

And they were smothered with a special preening oil, produced by a gland near the base of the tail, with which the birds cover themselves.

Together, these properties mean that in the wild, droplets of water on Antarctic penguins' superhydrophobic feathers bead up on the surface like spheres - formations that, according to the team, could provide geometry that delays ice formation, since heat cannot easily flow out of the water if the droplet only has minimal contact with the surface of the feather.

"The shape of the droplet on the surface dictates the delay in freezing," explains Kavehpour.

The water droplets roll off the penguin's feathers before they have time to freeze, the researchers propose.

They presented their findings at the American Physical Society's Division of Fluid Dynamics in Boston, US.

Penguins living in the Antarctic are highly evolved to cope with harsh conditions: their short outer feathers overlap to make a thick protective layer over fluffier feathers which keep them warm. Under their skin, a thick layer of fat keeps them insulated. The flightless birds spend a lot of time in the sea and are extremely agile and graceful swimmers, appearing much more awkward on land.

Kavehpour was inspired to study Antarctic penguins' feathers after watching the birds in a nature documentary: "I saw these birds moving in and out of water, splashing everywhere. Yet there is no single drop of frozen ice sticking to them," he tells BBC Earth.

His team now hopes its work could aid design of better man-made surfaces which minimise frost formation.

"I would love to see biomimicking of these surfaces for important applications, for example, de-icing of aircrafts," says Kavehpour.

Currently, airlines spend a lot of time and money using chemical de-icers on aeroplanes, as ice can alter the vehicles' aerodynamic properties and can even cause them to crash.

Questions 56 to 60

Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. Nano-sized pores and an extra water repelling preening oil make feathers of penguins superhydrophobic.
57. Gentoo penguins are more superhydrophobic because there are few tiny pores in their feathers and they breed in Argentinian desert.
58. Researchers found that Droplets on Antarctic penguins' feathers can form protective sphere which delays ice freezing.
59. Penguins living in Antarctic evolve highly with long outer feather which form many layers to keep warm.
60. The findings regarding how the penguins stay ice free would promote the development of de-ice technology in aircrafts manufacturing.

Section B (10 marks)

Read the following passage. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which best fits each gap of 61—65. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

(61) _____ People who insist on pigeonholing him as a purveyor of bland family entertainment haven't bothered to watch his movies closely, especially his work in the 1940s. Fantasia alone should silence nay-sayers who only see Disney as a commercial populist; 75 years after its debut on 13 November 1940,



it remains one of the most astonishing films ever to come from Hollywood.

(62) _____ Young viewers who discovered it in that theatrical release insisted that the men who made it must have been stoned. Animator Art Babbitt, who brought the dancing mushrooms to life in the Nutcracker Suite segment, remarked, “I myself was addicted to Ex-Lax and Feenamint” - an over-the-counter constipation relief and a brand of chewing gum. Hard work, not hallucinogens, produced this mind-bending film.

For the opening sequence, which visualised the sounds of the orchestra in abstract form, Disney hired one of the greatest graphic artists of his time, Oskar Fischinger, who had been labelled ‘degenerate’ by the Nazis and had made a series of wildly experimental animated shorts.

(63) _____ But many of his ideas were used in the Toccata and Fugue sequence, which paired completely abstract visuals with Bach’s music. Mainstream American audiences had never seen anything like it before.

(64) _____ But the sheer burst of imagination and remarkable execution that can be seen in sequences like those set to Stravinsky's Rite of Spring, which shows the beginning of life on Earth and culminates with an astounding depiction of dinosaurs, and Ponchielli's Dance of the Hours, in which hippos, alligators and ostriches perform a ballet, is staggering.

(65) _____ As it happened, his Fantasound audio system was only installed in a handful of cinemas, but it was yet another case of Disney being in the vanguard of cinematic technology.

Fantasia wasn't Walt Disney's first foray into the realm of the avant-garde. When he enjoyed his first great success in the 1930s he was cheered by everyone from Sergei Eisenstein - who considered Disney a close personal friend and said, "The epos of Chaplin is the Paradise Lost of cinema; the epos of Disney is the Paradise Regained" - to Salvador Dalí. Critics sang his praises and audiences responded in kind. Mickey Mouse became an international icon, and merchandise featuring the happy-go-lucky character flooded the marketplace.

Questions 61 to 65

- A. When it was reissued in 1969, with a psychedelic poster, Fantasia was embraced as a 'head movie' by the counter-culture.
- B. Ultimately, Fischinger was too much of an individualist to fit into the Disney environment,
- C. Futurist, surrealist, abstract artist: those are not customary descriptions of Walt Disney, yet they all fit.
- D. What's more, Walt and his artists understood that making literal use of colour wasn't the point: they were making cartoons, not reproducing live action.
- E. Success never changed Walt's outlook; he strove to make each new cartoon better than the one that preceded it.
- F. Not content just to gamble that middlebrow audiences would come to see a movie filled with highbrow music, Walt insisted that Fantasia be presented in stereophonic sound - another first.
- G. Classical music purists weren't happy with some of Disney's ideas in 1940, upset that great compositions like Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and Mussorgsky's Night on Bald Mountain were given narrative illustrations.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

In 2004, a film called *The Village* was released. We see a small rural community in 1897 whose inhabitants live by candlelight once the sun sets and have no means of communicating with the outside world. At night, they can see the terrifying shapes of strange creatures in the forest and hear their blood-curdling screams. No one has ever come face to face with these monsters; in fact it is their fear that keeps them prisoner. Little do they realize that the rest of the world is living in the 21st century and the monsters are not what they seem. But the point is that not until the advent of electric lights, telephones, and decent infrastructure did people become less superstitious and overcome their suspicion of the world beyond the boundaries of their village. Fear of the unknown has always had a deep psychological effect on the human imagination. It is not surprising then that our history is so full of tales of the supernatural and sightings of the paranormal.

Most cultures once had a belief in some form of ghost, magic, or monsters, and unexplained phenomena continued to hold some fascination until quite recently. In the 1970s, the Yeti and the Loch Ness Monster competed for media coverage, and the owners of haunted ancestral homes opened their doors to the curious, paying public. Indeed, the more ghosts you claimed to have, the more visitors were likely to pay. Aliens and UFOs have popped up on a regular basis since the early 1940s, and more recently we have seen on the evening news pictures of crying Madonna statues and complex crop circles in remote wheat fields. The latest craze is for TV psychics, a bunch of charismatic characters who stun members of the audience with revelations that can only come from dead relatives. Or so they would have you believe. Sceptics would first look for a rational explanation—and can usually find one.

Let us turn first to ghosts. Sceptics have proposed a number of theories to explain the spooky encounters some people have. According to Dr. Richard Wiseman, who carried out his research at supposedly haunted buildings in Britain, found, for instance, that if there is a slight draft in the room, or a change in light intensity or temperature, people may imagine they have ‘felt a presence’ – especially if they had prior knowledge that the place was known to be haunted. Dr. Paul Stevens from Edinburgh University has carried out experiments to show that the Earth’s magnetic field can influence human physiology, which may explain why so-called hauntings occur repeatedly in the same place. Other scientists believe that certain sound waves, which are beyond our hearing ability, can cause hallucinations and small vibrations – leading people to believe they have experienced a visit from the dead.

As for UFO sightings, about 80 percent of these are believed to be cases of mistaken identity. In fact, people are looking at either Jupiter or Venus, or



some other astral body that they have never noticed before. Aeroplanes, flocks of birds, or even clouds have also often confused observers. Alien abductions, in which the victim is taken away on a spaceship, seem to be especially prevalent in the United States. This may partly be explained by the doubtful use of hypnosis to help people 'recover lost memories.' This technique has been proven to give people false or distorted memories, as the hypnotist is, in fact, planting ideas in the subject's mind, rather than enabling them to recall forgotten events. There also seems to be an upsurge in abductions and sightings whenever a new 'alien series' is shown on TV. Interestingly enough, now that the world seems more preoccupied with war, terrorism, and superbugs, there has been a sharp decline in reported abductions and sightings. It seems that one fear has been replaced by others.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. According to the writer, what is it that keeps people trapped in the village?
67. What changes people's attitude to an unfamiliar world?
68. Why do the owners of haunted buildings open their houses to visitors?
69. According to Dr. Wiseman, what environment cues make people believe they have had a ghostly experience?
70. Why are far fewer sightings and abductions being reported?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



Activities and tasks designed to give learners opportunities to practice and extend their use of language, such as new vocabulary, functional exponents or grammatical structures, or of the subskills of reading, listening speaking or writing. There are many different kinds of activities and tasks with different names and different uses. Each category of activity has a different focus and purpose and uses different activity types.

Controlled activities give students repeated practice in accuracy and the form of language, and allow them to make few mistakes. They are mostly used to guide students in using the form of target language. Some examples of controlled activities are copying words or sentences, jazz chants and drills (guided repetition). In drill students can either repeat some model language as a class (choral drills) or as individuals, replace a key word in given sentences or use new words to create sentences with a different structure.

Free activities by contrast, allow students to use whatever language they wish in order to

complete a task. In free activities, the teacher may not be able to predict what language the students will use, and so can't use these activities to give practice in specific language. These activities focus on fluency, giving students practice in recalling and joining together the language they know and giving them opportunities to try to interact and communicate. Discussion, problem-solving activities, sharing or comparing ideas, information or experiences; rank ordering, writing emails, stories, letters, invitations or compositions are all examples of free activities.

Between controlled and free activities are freer activities in which the teacher can predict to some extent what language the student will need to use. For example, if given an activity of writing emails to a language school, the students will need to use question forms, so the activity provides practice of question form. But the students will also use other language which is not so predictable to complete the email. These activities provide repeated practice of target language, guiding students to use its form correctly and integrate new language with language students already know. Examples of freer activities are role-plays, information-gap activities, sentence completion, gap-fills, and surveys.

We can see that controlled activities give students lots of guidance and support in using language accurately, freer activities give a little less guidance and support, and free activities do not give students guidance and support in the language they use.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using no more than three words for each blank.

There are many different activities and tasks designed to extend 71. _____. Different activities have their unique focus and purpose. Controlled activities aims to improve students' language ability in 72. _____, which let them make few mistakes. Free activities allow students to use whatever language they like in task assignments. What language the students will use are 73. _____ for teachers. Through these free activities, students can improve language fluency and have more 74. _____ with others. A third activity is called freer activity. It helps students to practice repeatedly the correct forms of 75. _____ and integrate new language with the language they already have learned.

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. What will the role of universities be in this globalized economy? How will they contribute to improving society through innovation that will improve the quality of life and support economic growth? How will they prepare their graduates who will extract the best and explore the greatest in this increasingly complex society? It is important to remember that undergraduate education and post-graduate education are tightly linked to research. Our education programs should ensure that the students are learning in an atmosphere characterized by the pursuit of new knowledge and process of discovery.

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. 长城,东起山海关,西至嘉峪关,全长六千多公里,号称“万里长城”。(extend)
78. 最新研究表明,智能手机、平板电脑等设备迫使我们的的大脑处理更多信息,让我们觉得时光流逝的速度在变快。(trick ... into)
79. 当你无助而颓丧时,你生命中总会出现理解你的人。和这种人谈话能让你的自信感倍增。(frustrated)
80. 为遏制肥胖,美国纽约市 9 月 13 日颁布禁令,在大小餐馆禁止销售大份苏打水或者含糖饮料。(fight against)
81. 我企图说服他说不愿意自己父亲是没规矩的行为。(reluctance)

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 correct 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. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:	
One of my favourite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. 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>

From humble beginning in the 1970s, triathlon has grown to be a popular sport among athletes around the world. Consisted of three disciplines - swimming, cycling, and running - triathlon has its root in San Diego. Local lawyer David Plain decided to organize a biathlon, consisting of a 10-km run and half-mile swim, in 1972. Two years later, members of the San Diego Track Club adds a bike ride and put on the first true triathlon. In 1978, triathlon became more well-known for the general public when John Collins, a US Navy officer organized an event known as the Ironman Triathlon. This exciting new event had combined three major endure races - the Waikiki Rough Water Swim (3.85km), the Oahu Bike Race (180km) and the Honolulu Marathon (42.195km) - into a single competition. Of the 15 men which started the first Ironman on February 18th, 1978, 12 finished, with the best time being 11 hours, 46 minutes, and 58 seconds. The following year, women participated in the race for the first time.

82. _____
 83. _____
 84. _____
 85. _____
 86. _____
 87. _____
 88. _____
 89. _____
 90. _____
 91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Which is the odd one out?

Pivotal, incidental, substantive, seminal, salient

93. He worried that his business would inevitably suffer if nothing was done to relieve the burden of interest rates.

One word has been removed from the passage above. Select that word from the choice below and reinstate it into its correct place in the passage.

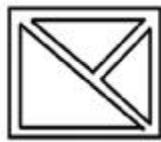
A. primary B. bank C. high D. money E. profit F. exchequer

94. GERARD VARUNA is an anagram of which two words (4, 8 letters long) that are opposite in meaning?

95. A postman delivers mail round a housing estate. He does not want to visit the same street more than once, but can pass over the same street corners. On which housing estate is this possible?



A.



B.



C.



D.

96. DIDIIDID is to 49499494 as DIIDIIDD is to:

- A. 94494499 B. 49949944 C. 49499494 D. 94944949 E. 49944949

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The table below shows how people from eight countries spend their vacation.

	From 30 - 50 years old						
	TV	Sport	Reading	Hobbies	Music	Beach	Sleep
Canada	60	22	15	40	3	0	2
France	/	/	30	20	4	/	/
England	/	/	30	21	4	/	20
Australia	65	30	15	45	5	30	4
Korea	22	21	60	45	2	2	4
China	15	25	60	50	0	5	5
USA	60	23	15	42	23	30	2
Japan	/	/	62	/	/	/	/

Note: Each country enrolls 100 people in the survey.

Write a report of no less than 100 words describing the information shown above on the answer sheet.

II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

The surging price of residential building makes more and more young people have heavy burden of buying a house. Some experts suggest the young to buy houses after they have a successful career and enough savings. But others remind them to buy house under the help of family or make a loan from the bank.

Write an article of no less than 160 words to express your argument on the answer sheet.