

## 2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛试题

### 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**. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked and you will have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. He resigned for a more challenging job.  
B. He was dismissed because he didn't do creative work.  
C. He had to leave because he suffered a serious illness.  
D. He decided to start a company of his own.
2. A. Employees could do whatever they liked.  
B. Paperwork would no longer be necessary.  
C. Employees could have a more flexible schedule.  
D. All business would be conducted online.
3. A. She's suffering from insomnia.                      B. She's got too many bills to pay.  
C. She's got too much work to do.                      D. She's just lost her job.
4. A. Their trip to Southeast Asia.                      B. The recent economic recession.  
C. Their house loan application.                      D. The current business situation.
5. A. An Australian customer is suing her company for compensation.  
B. A microwave oven exploded in her company this morning.  
C. Her company's Australian branch has to be closed down.  
D. Her company has been fined for selling fake products.

#### 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 make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Conversation One

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

6. The man's family has five members altogether, his wife, his two sons, a young daughter and he himself.
7. They prefer a quiet beach holiday and would like to choose a hotel with lots of small restaurants and bars around.
8. The family would like to stay in a 4-star hotel so that they could have three meals there.
9. Their summer holiday will last for three weeks and it will start on July 8th when the man finishes his work.
10. They wish to spend as little time as possible travelling to the destination, preferably no more than four hours on a plane.

## Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear.

11. What is the most spoken language according to the number of individual speakers?

- A. English.                      B. Hindi.                      C. Mandarin Chinese. D. Spanish.

12. How many countries use Spanish according to the investigation?

- A. 20.                      B. 24.                      C.35.                      D.115.

13. Where is English used in fringe countries like Japan?

- A. In academic writing.                      B. In business and tourism.  
C. In daily conversation.                      D. In school teaching and learning.

14. How did researchers work out the list of the world's most influential languages?

- A. By visiting the countries where they are spoken.  
B. By examining their difficulty level of learning.  
C. By weighing the important factors related to them.  
D. By investigating the social status of their speakers.

15. What does the man say about the list of influential languages?

- A. The order of most influential will change with economic development.  
B. It reflects the political status of countries on the world stage.  
C. It was based on a worldwide survey and detailed analysis.  
D. The order of most influential mainly depends on the number of speakers.

## Section C (5 marks)

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

16. What is true about the lunar eclipse this weekend?

- A. It is only to be seen in North America.                      B. People can watch it all over the world.  
C. The moon will look brighter than usual.                      D. It is a rare astronomical phenomenon.

17. Why does the European Commission recall the Safe-KID-One?

- A. Because of a serious privacy risk.                      B. Because of its bodily harm to kids.  
C. Due to the product's poor quality.                      D. Due to many parents' complaints.

18. What do some scientists use drone aircraft for?

- A. To protect whales from being hurt.                      B. To search for and rescue beached whales.  
C. To collect whale mucus for research.                      D. To look for new species of whales.

19. What will happen to the Himalayan Mountains by the end of the 21st century?

- A. Many more glaciers will be forming there.
- B. At least one-third of the ice there will disappear due to rising temperatures.
- C. A lot of animal species there will be extinct.
- D. More and more people will go there for travelling or mountain climbing.

20. What does the new study reveal?

- A. Huge asteroids falling to Earth constitute a major threat to humans.
- B. The rocks crashing into Earth are much larger than before.
- C. Space rocks falling to Earth usually contain rare minerals.
- D. There is no need to worry about the large asteroids falling to Earth.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read **twice**. After each passage, there will be a **thirty-second** pause. During the pause, write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

### Dictation

*Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with **the exact words or phrases** you hear.*

*Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* is one of the most loved children's books of all time, and many adults enjoy it as well. It tells the story of a young girl named Alice, who stops doing her school work in order to follow a rabbit down a rabbit hole. Through the hole, Alice enters (21) \_\_\_\_\_ called Wonderland. In this world, she meets many talking animals and other unusual people and creatures. She has many experiences which seem to change the rules of reasoning or (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

The book's writer is Lewis Carroll whose real name was Reverend Charles Dodgson. One day, Reverend Dodgson took a boat ride down the Thames River in England to (23) \_\_\_\_\_ with three little girls who were friends of the family. To keep them entertained on the boat ride, he told them a story in which, Alice, the middle child, was the main character. They enjoyed the story very much.

Reverend Dodgson later wrote the story down to make a book. He wrote more parts to the story until it was around 35,000 words, adding some of its most famous parts, such as the tea party. It was first printed in 1866 and the book was (24) \_\_\_\_\_.

One of its first fans was Queen Victoria. She then requested a collection of all of Lewis Carroll's works. She was surprised to find that they included many works on maths. In fact, Charles Dodgson was a (25) \_\_\_\_\_ mathematician. This can be seen in the many puzzles and plays on reasoning that appear in his books and poems.

### Summary

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

The Mid-Autumn Festival is an important festival in some Asian countries. Because the date of this festival is set according to the (26) \_\_\_\_\_, the precise date varies from year to year. (27) \_\_\_\_\_ and eating moon cakes are traditional customs of this festival. People often (28) \_\_\_\_\_ moon cakes to family members, colleagues and friends. Some families go outside to gaze at the glowing of (29) \_\_\_\_\_. In Vietnam, children and adults also light up (30) \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate the festival.

### Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are **15** incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **five** choices marked **A, B, C, D** and **E**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ united effort is needed if the problem of the "underground economy" is to be resolved.  
A. There is a      B. It is a      C. Because a      D. An      E. A
32. The president knows that he will not be elected again because he has \_\_\_\_\_ too many of his promises.  
A. given up      B. gone back on      C. come up with      D. put on      E. pulled out
33. Most palm trees have slender, unbranching trunks with a \_\_\_\_\_ of leaves at the top.  
A. bunch      B. flock      C. series      D. herd      E. pack
34. Geologists use artificial earth shocks \_\_\_\_\_ the kind of rock in which petroleum accumulates.  
A. for the sake of      B. due to      C. in search of      D. to look forward to      E. to stand for
35. The coach driver looked \_\_\_\_\_ the engine carefully, \_\_\_\_\_ it should go wrong on the way.  
A. down; before      B. up; otherwise      C. over; lest      D. to; in case      E. through; unless
36. The most logical step to relieve the housewife of routine is to provide a robot which can be trained to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ of a particular home.  
A. acceptance      B. administration      C. assignment      D. discipline      E. requirement
37. \_\_\_\_\_ there must be a good reason for her absence, as she is such an active participant.  
A. Formally      B. Necessarily      C. Presumably      D. Unfortunately      E. Usually
38. My mother has always had a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of minor problems.  
A. raise      B. exaggerate      C. heighten      D. multiply      E. uplift
39. They picked up four boat-loads of refugees, \_\_\_\_\_ had been at sea for two weeks.  
A. some of who      B. some of which      C. some of these      D. some of whom      E. some of those
40. Having never been to the United Kingdom before, Catherine was initially confused \_\_\_\_\_ the value of each coin.  
A. towards      B. as of      C. as to      D. as with      E. by
41. Before I agree \_\_\_\_\_ your suggestion, I'd like to know what I'm \_\_\_\_\_ myself in for.  
A. on; getting      B. to; letting      C. about; putting      D. with; setting      E. /; making
42. Since they had stopped serving meals, we had to \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves with sandwiches and coffee.  
A. content      B. appeal      C. appreciate      D. settle      E. withdraw
43. \_\_\_\_\_ ended traffic on the Mississippi River, Mark Twain left his job as a river pilot and moved west to Carson City.  
A. As the Civil War was      B. Because the Civil War was  
C. During the Civil War      D. Now that the Civil War was  
E. When the Civil War

44.—I'd better go on a diet.

—What makes you think so? I think\_\_\_\_\_.

A.you look pale

B.you need to take a rest

C.you should lose weight

D.you're in good shape

E.you must go to see a doctor

45.—I hear many people like French food.How about you?

—Not me.\_\_\_\_\_.

A.As far as I'm concerned,I don't eat much.

B.As for me, I don't eat out at all.

C.Considering my age, I shouldn't eat a lot.

D.No matter what they say, I'll have soft drinks only.

E.Speaking of food, I like Italian cuisine.

### 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**.

Scottish writer Adam Smith is often considered the most important economist the world has ever known. The concepts of bargaining and self-interest that he explored, and 46. \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) of different types of agreements and interests—such as "the common interest"—are of recurring appeal to philosophers. His 47. wri \_\_\_\_\_ are also important because they give a more general and abstract form to the idea of the "commercial" society that was developed by his friend David Hume.

Like his Swiss contemporary Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Smith assumes that the motives of human beings are partly benevolent and 48. \_\_\_\_\_ self-interested, but that self-interest is the stronger trait and so is a better guide to human behaviour. He believes that this can be 49. conf \_\_\_\_\_ by social observation, and so, broadly speaking, his approach is an empirical one. In one of his most famous discussions of the psychology of bargaining, he contends that the most frequent opening gambit in a bargain is for one party to urge the 50. \_\_\_\_\_—"the best way for you to get what you want is for you to give me what *I want*". In other words, "we address ourselves, not to [another's] humanity, but to their self-love."

Smith goes on to claim that the exchange of useful objects is a distinctively human 51. \_\_\_\_\_ (character) . He notes that dogs are observed exchanging bones, and that should an animal wish to 52. ob \_\_\_\_\_ something, the only way it can do so is to "gain the favour of those whose service it requires". Human may also depend on this sort of "fawning on servile attention", but they cannot resort to it whenever they need help, 53. be \_\_\_\_\_ life requires "the cooperation and assistance of great multitudes". For example, to stay 54. \_\_\_\_\_ (comfort) at an inn for a night we require the input of many people—to cook and serve the food, to prepare the room and so on—none of whose services can be depended on through good will alone. For this reason, "man is an animal that makes bargains" —and the bargain is struck by 55. \_\_\_\_\_ (propose) a deal that appears to be in the self-interest of both parties.

### 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.

[ Gardener wanted. NAS A requires a gardener to grow plants in a greenhouse. The successful applicant must be willing to travel long distances. The location is Mars. Transport will be provided. Please contact for further details and to arrange an interview.]

For the moment the position described above is an imaginary vacancy. It will probably be many more years before gardeners are needed on Mars. However, the actual growing of plants on Mars may be only a year away. Scientists are currently suggesting a mission that might put plants on Mars next year.

The idea is to use a small NASA spacecraft called a "Mar Scout" to send the plants in a miniature greenhouse. Landing on Mars it would scoop up some Martian soil. Enhance it with nutrients and then try to germinate and grow the seeds. The seeds would be bioengineered mustard plants, altered so that they would glow when they are struggling. Using bioengineering the mustard seed genes can be combined with jellyfish genes that make the plants glow with a soft green aura when they encounter problems. Healthy, thriving plants will not glow. When the scientists observe a plant is glowing, they can study it and learn what needs to be changed for plants to be able to grow on Mars.

The aim of the experiment is to eventually be able to successfully grow plants in Martian greenhouses, and perhaps one day openly on Mars itself. What value does this have? After all, it would not be viable to farm food on Mars and then return it to Earth.

The meaning lies in being able to sustain life on Mars itself. It is far too expensive to transport all the supplies that would be needed by a Martian colony from Earth. So a crucial element for establishing a long-term human presence on Mars is a sustainable life support system. This is called 'Bioregenerative', a renewable symbiotic relationship between plants, humans, and microbes. The humans produce the carbon dioxide and nutrients via their waste that the plants need, in turn they produce the oxygen and food that the humans need. The microbes make the process possible. Also, there is the social and symbolic value. When Earth life is actually growing on another planet that is likely to re-ignite interest in space travel: public interest and support for space travel is essential if governments are to be permitted to invest the huge sums of money required for such experimentation.

Questions 56—60

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

<b>Process of the experiment</b>	To send seeds that are combined with jellyfish genes on Mars; To observe whether the plants 56. _____ or not; To study what to be changed for plants growing on Mars.
<b>Aim of the experiment</b>	To grow plants in 57. _____ and eventually on Mars.
<b>Value of the experiment</b>	The 1st value lies in trying to sustain life on Mars itself because the experiment of a sustainable 58. _____ is essential for a long-term human presence on Mars.  This experiment has 59. _____ value because it can lead to public 60. _____ which is necessary for governments to put in huge investment.

**Section B** (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

There is nothing worse than someone who is always late. Lateness can be a charming eccentricity—for a little while. The trouble is that Mr or Mrs Unpunctual soon starts causing inconvenience to other people. That's when the cheerful acceptance gives way to scorn and resentment.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ For example, after accepting the offer of a lift to work the following morning, he or she will fail to turn up at the pick-up spot at the agreed time. There's sure to be a convincing reason: lost door keys, a child with whooping cough, a cat stuck up an apple tree...

62. \_\_\_\_\_ He's made the offer and now he feels responsible for it; come what may, he must keep his word. On the other hand, the person who's receiving the favour feels free to turn up 10, 15, or 30 minutes after the time which had been agreed on. For him or her they are minutes of hurried activity earning the right to chauffeur-driven luxury; for the driver—the victim—they are minutes of sheer frustration, boredom and wasted time.

63. \_\_\_\_\_ Well, maybe the person who offered the lift gives up the seemingly endless wait and disappears, in which case the latecomer struggles to complete his day's schedule later than ever. Wherever he goes he blames the lift for "letting him down".

64. \_\_\_\_\_ In the version of the story, the giver of the lift waits in loyal frustration at the side of the road for as long as his thoughtless passenger takes to reach the spot. Not only are both of them late for work, but the passenger tells his colleagues about the driver's impatience in traffic queues!

65. \_\_\_\_\_ At the moment we think of it as a very elastic commodity; we make vague arrangements to meet at about a certain time, and no one has a clear idea as to just how far that time will stretch. Will "ten o'clock" stretch to quarter past ten—or will it stretch to half past ten? There are no fixed rules.

Why not arrange to meet by a certain time and stick to it? Not giving even a minute's grace seems a little harsh, but look at it this way: a train won't wait for a late passenger. People know what the deadline is, they accept that they have to be on time and they usually are. Even the closest friends give up on each other eventually, so they may as well set a giving-up time when they make their arrangement. By ten o'clock should mean 'sorry, but that's when I set off without you'.

### Questions 61—65

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

- A. There's another equally likely result.
- B. It's surprising how far the unpunctual person will go to inconvenience others.
- C. We all know what it is like to be not able to turn up on time.
- D. What's the result of this easy-going attitude?
- E. The giver of the lift makes sure he's not late.
- F. So what's the answer? Perhaps there should be a subtle change in how we view time.
- G. There is nothing wrong with the lift giver.

### Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

One of the most powerful spiritual awakenings you can have is to make peace with your mistakes. It is also a guaranteed way to become happier. I am not talking about paying lip service to this wisdom by saying, "Sure, I know—everyone makes mistakes." I am talking about genuinely making peace with the fact that mistakes are not only inevitable but important.

I read about a Zen master who described life as "one mistake after another." And if you think about it, he was right. From a certain point of view, life can be described as a series of mistakes, one right after another, with a little space in between. We mess up, make amends, and change. We then go on with our life. Sooner or later we make another mistake, learn from it, make the necessary adjustments, and move on. Mistakes offer us the continual opportunity to learn and develop. Without them, there would be no growth, no reason to change. Accepting this idea makes it much easier to forgive ourselves and others when we (or they) "mess up."

Obviously, this is not to say we make mistakes on purpose or that we don't do our best to avoid them—that would be ridiculous. Nor does it suggest that we overlook or enjoy the mistakes of others. We don't. What I am suggesting, however, is that mistakes are the way we learn to make allowances in our thinking and behaviour; they are the things that encourage us to change direction and to grow as human beings.

Think of the world's best athletes. I was watching Andre Agassi, one of the top tennis players in the world, play a match. It made me feel better about my game when I realized that even the world's best players make plenty of mistakes. I read somewhere that the baseball great, Babe Ruth, struck out twice for every home run that he hit.

When I was fourteen years old, I was taking behind some else's back to a mutual friend. I was being mean-spirited and spreading a bad rumor. I didn't know it, but the person I was bad-mouthing was standing right behind me and heard everything I said. He was upset, and I was embarrassed. This was a mistake I've never forgotten.

This mistake, however, was one of the thousands that I made that helped me to become the person I am today. I learned more from that mistake than I could have learned in any class, lecture, or book. It hit me hard where it counts—in my heart. I didn't enjoy it, I'm not proud of it, but I did learn from it. I am a kinder person today because of it.

Everyone makes mistakes, big ones and small ones. If you can see your mistakes as a means to help you become a better person and to make better decisions, you'll be able to be easier on yourself and get through difficult times much easier. In the long run, you'll make fewer mistakes. And if people have made mistakes that have hurt you or affected you negatively, you can apply this same philosophy to help you forgive those people so that you can move forward with greater ease and confidence.

### Questions 66—70

*Answer the following questions according to the passage.*

66. What is a guaranteed way to become happier?
67. How did a Zen master describe life?
68. What is the writer's view on mistakes?
69. What helped the writer to become the person he is today?
70. What does "this same philosophy" in the last paragraph refer to?

### Section D (10 marks)

*Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.*

Young people are inevitably at the leading edge of change and innovation and the travel industry is no exception. Young people think outside of the box, push boundaries and experiment with the new. In an era of unprecedented challenge for the travel industry, youth travel represents not just an important market segment, but also a vital resource for innovation and change.

The travel industry is itself undergoing rapid change. Traditional vertical distribution chains are giving way to a more complex value network involving a wide range of different suppliers from within and beyond the travel sector. Travel is no longer solely dependent on the infrastructure of the old economy—airline seats, hotel beds and travel agent's shelves. We are entering a new, flexible, networked economy in which information and communications technology (ICT), local culture and society, education, work and play have transformed into part of the tourism value chain. In fact, the inter-relationships between travel, other economic sectors and society as a whole have become so integrated that we might conceive of a value web rather than the old value chain.

In the new tourism value web, value is created by linking actors inside and outside the tourism sector in the different combinations to create and exploit new opportunities. Young people are often at the forefront of such innovation, because they are willing to cross boundaries and make new links. As early-adopting, heavy users of new technology, young people are pioneering the use of social networking sites and mobile media in searching for travel information and purchasing products.

Youth travel has grown rapidly in recent decades as living standards have risen and people in developing countries are starting to travel for the first time. Indeed, these first-time travellers are often characterized by being young and comparatively affluent. The global youth travel industry is now estimated to represent almost 190 million international trips a year, and the youth travel industry has grown faster than global travel overall.

Youth travel has an important role because it is a market for the future—not just for the future development of young people themselves, but also the places they visit. WYSE Travel Confederation research shows that young travellers often spend more than other tourists and they are likely to return and give more value to the destination over their lifetime. Moreover, young travellers are a growth market globally, while the spending power of older generations in Western economies may decline in the long term. Another reason why young people are important is that they are less likely to be discouraged from traveling by factors such as disease or natural disasters. They are also the pioneers who discover new destinations and are at the cutting edge of using new technology. Last but not least, young travellers gain cultural benefits from their travel, and contribute to the places they visit.



## Questions 71—75

Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, with **no more than three words** for each blank.

In many fields, including the travel industry, young people are usually at the forefront of any new developments. They set trends and so are a 71. \_\_\_\_\_ for innovation and change. This is important as the travel industry is also experiencing its own 72. \_\_\_\_\_. The modern travel industry is not about airline seats and hotel beds any more, but a new, more open economy where factors such as local culture and society have a 73. \_\_\_\_\_ in tourism. Indeed, the 74. \_\_\_\_\_ of travel and other parts of the economy and society means that traditional vertical distribution chains have been replaced by a network or 75. \_\_\_\_\_. Due to increased numbers of fairly rich young travellers from developing countries, youth travel is now growing rapidly and globally.

## Part V Translation (15 marks)

### Section A (5 marks)

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

76. China is well known as the hometown of tea. There is a legend about the origin of the tea custom. It is said that in the primitive society about 5,000 years ago, there was Shen Nong, a leader of a Central Plains tribe. He invented ploughs for farming and taught people to grow food. He was the first to discover herbal medicine and help people to heal wounds. Naturally, Shen Nong was also the first to discover tea. He found out that this plant was not only delicately scented, but also had the function of thirsty quenching, mind refreshing... This is just a legend, but it reflects the fact that Chinese people discovered and used tea thousands of years ago.

### Section B (10 marks)

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

77. 达·芬奇 (Da Vinci) 痴迷于观察和探究自然现象，从人体比例到唇部肌肉运动原理，他无所不涉。(be obsessed with) 他渴望去了解周遭一切事物，沉潜于细微之中。 78. 达·芬奇思考的问题，多数人十岁以后便不会试图寻求答案，比如，啄木鸟 (woodpecker) 的舌头是怎样工作的。(ponder over)

为了探究世界，达·芬奇将实验与自己的观察融合了起来。79. 虽未受过正规训练，他却偏好从实验中进行归纳 (induce)，而不是根据原理做出推演 (deduce)。 (rather than) 他记录下观察结果，并从中寻找规律模式，然后再通过进一步的观察和实验来验证这些规律模式。

80. 在达·芬奇对发明飞行器这一念头痴迷不已之时，他便观察过鸟类在飞行中翅膀的动作并用素描 (sketch) 和笔记记录他的观察。 (be fascinated with) 他的观察比莱特兄弟试飞世界上首架飞机早了 350 年。

达·芬奇对经验观察的重视，也有助于提升他的艺术创作。首先，他能把通过观察自然所获得的知识运用到油画和素描中。81. 他对人体、动物、运动、阴影与光线、透视 (perspective) 与比例的研究，能帮助他更好地理解眼前所见之物。 (better understand) 进而以同代人难以企及的精准和细腻将其再现于艺术作品中。此外，达·芬奇还利用他对自然的观察在各种现象间建立起了联系。

## 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 $\wedge$ 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 <del>where</del> near her home.	<u>where</u>

Forget London, Paris and Milan. The latest place for fashionable Europeans to spend a weekend shopping is Marrakech. With cheap airlines now fly 82. \_\_\_\_\_ regularly from several airports to Morocco's second large city, it has 83. \_\_\_\_\_ become a very popular destination.

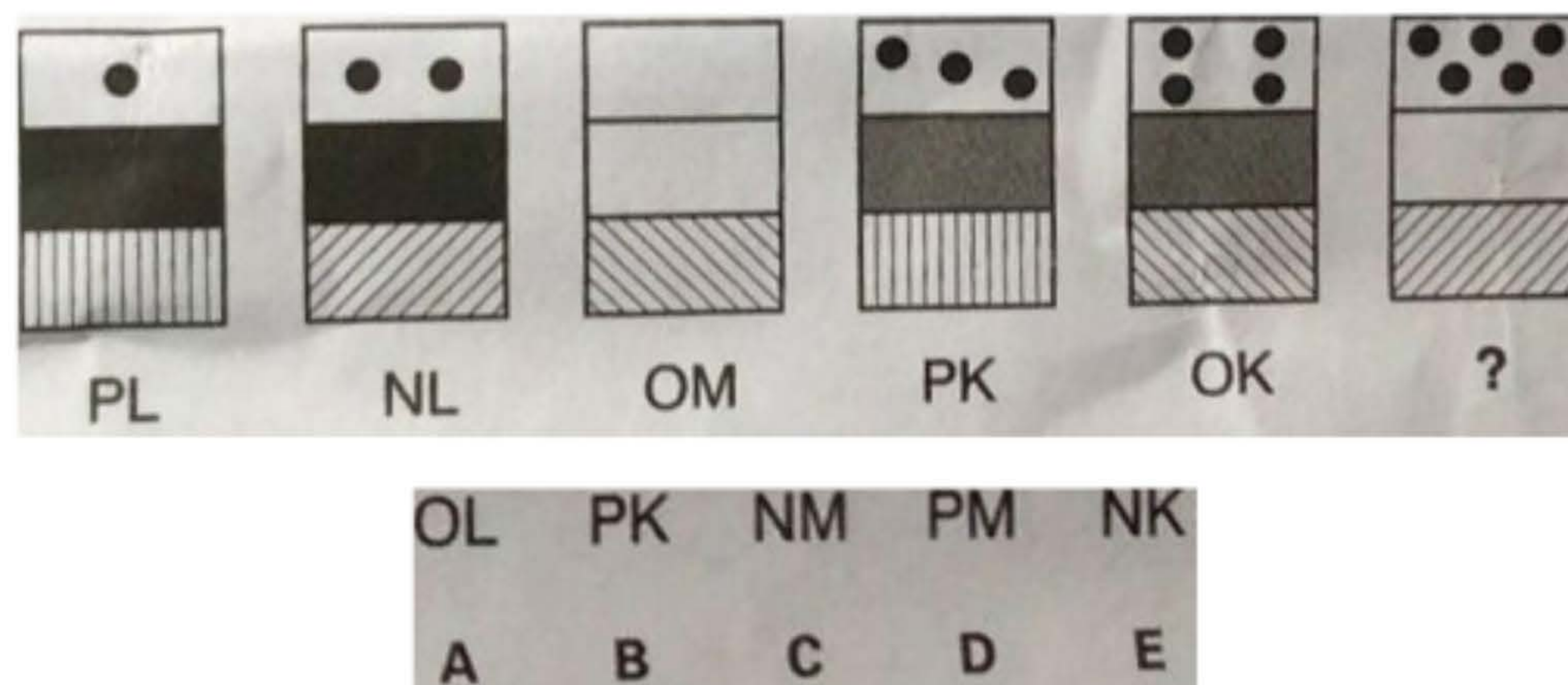
There are some fantastic hotels, and the weather is warm all year round, but it's the shopping that is now the really attraction. The *souk* is a labyrinth of 84. \_\_\_\_\_ narrow streets where shoppers can buy almost anything they wanted. The leather 85. \_\_\_\_\_ jackets, shoes and belts very popular, and people love the beautiful rugs 86. \_\_\_\_\_ and vases. In the workshops, visitors can see the products been made. 87. \_\_\_\_\_

To get to the *souk*, everyone must past through the main square, *Djemaa el Fna*, where the atmosphere is strange and exotic. It is the largest square in 88. \_\_\_\_\_ Africa, and a sea of colours and fantastic smells. Shopper can stop to watch 89. \_\_\_\_\_ acrobats and story-tellers, to see snakes dancing to the sound of a flute, and 90. \_\_\_\_\_ watch monkeys running around the outdoor stalls. Many of the stalls sell 91. \_\_\_\_\_ food, and visitors can stop for a deliciously spicy snack.

**Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)**

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

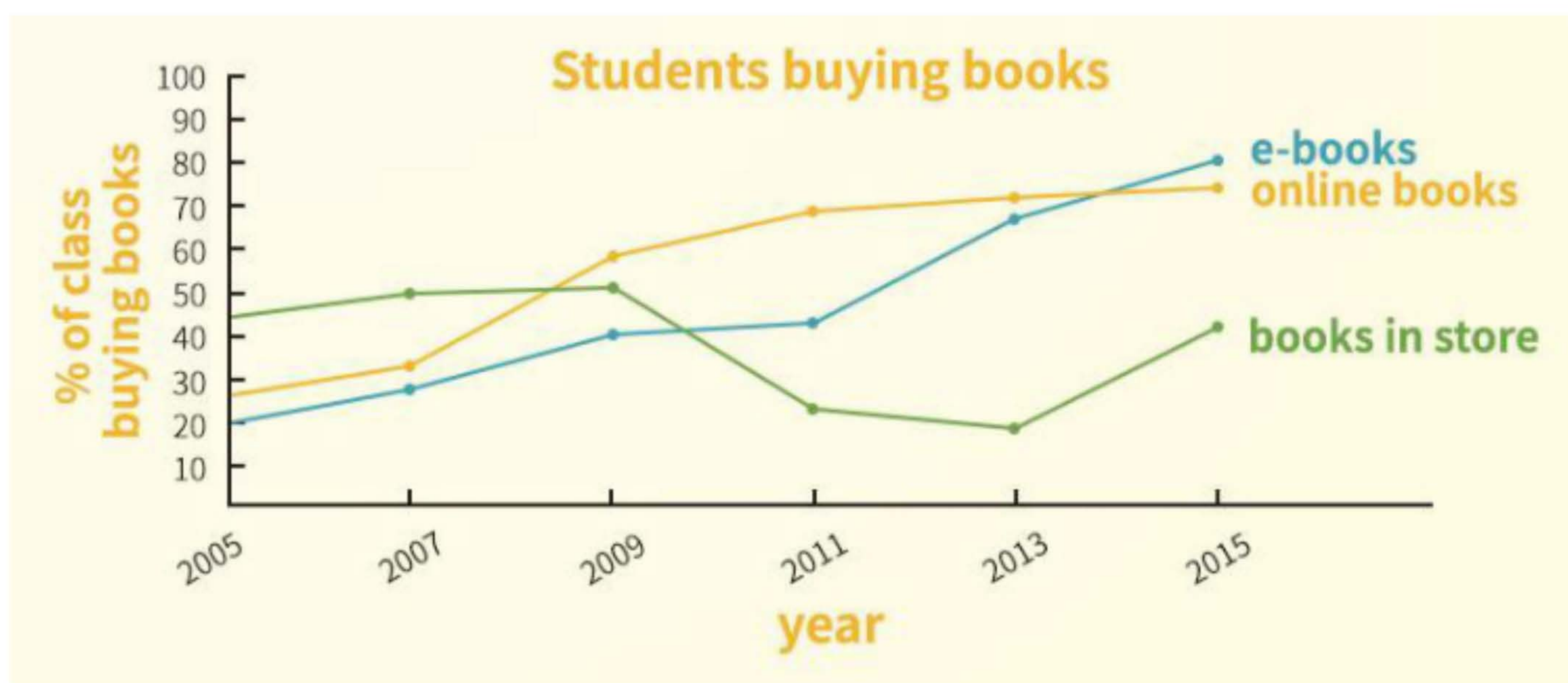
92. How old would a person born in 50 BC be on their birthday in 50 AD?
93. At a business meeting each person shook hands with every other person exactly once. If there were fifteen handshakes, how many people attended the meeting?
94. What tree is always very sad?
95. Ivory is to the elephant what shell is to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. crane                      B. fish                      C. necklace                      D. snake                      E. tortoise
96. Which code matches the pattern given at the end the line?



**Part VIII Writing (30 marks)**

**Section A (10 marks)**

97. Write a report on a class of students buying books between 2005 and 2015. Write **at least 120 words**. Write the report on the **answer sheet**.



**Section B (20 marks)**

98. Some students are in favour of e-learning because they don't have to carry heavy books to school while some others feel more comfortable with paper textbooks. What's your opinion? Write an essay in **about 180 words** to state your opinion. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.

