

2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(C 级)
2015 National English Competition for College Students
(Level C - 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 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. What was the man going to do according to the conversation?
 - A. Spend a holiday in a zoo.
 - B. Look for information.
 - C. Visit a pet motel.
 - D. Go to his neighbour's.
2. How does the rising of cigarettes prices affect smokers?
 - A. Smokers do not care about the raise.
 - B. Some smokers just stop smoking.
 - C. Lots of smokers protest against the raise.
 - D. Some smokers smoke more than before.
3. Which of the following may be a faux pas in the UK?
 - A. Are you married or single?
 - B. Where do you come from?
 - C. Who did you vote for in the last election?
 - D. Do you like the weather today?
4. What is the man's opinion towards tipping?
 - A. Tipping is unfair for visitors to America and Canada.
 - B. Tipping is the guarantee of good service.
 - C. Quality service must be supplied in restaurants.
 - D. Waiters and waitress are equal in getting tips.

5. How did the man get to meet Gina?

A.



B.



C.



D.



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. How many essay titles can students choose from for their first assignment?

- A. Only one. B. No more than 5. C. About 10. D. At least 20.

7. Which of the following titles is the woman going to write about?

- A. Short-term future of third world economies.
B. Wide-ranging future of Europe and Asia.
C. Long-term future of Africa and Asia economies.
D. Comparative study on economies of Africa and Asia

8. How long are the essays required to be?

- A. 1,000 words. B. 3,000 words. C. 3,500 words. D. 4,000 words.

9. When is the deadline for the second essay?

- A. The end of September. B. The end of October.
C. The end of November. D. The end of December

10. Why will they meet up later?

- A. To hand in the first essay. B. To have lunch together.
C. To talk about the vocation. D. To discuss the essay.

Conversation Two

11. What is Jennifer Coats as Jackie introduced?

- A. Professor of England History and Poetry.
B. Professor of English Language and Linguistics.
C. Professor of Psychology and Semantics.
D. Professor of Literature and Mind.

12. Which is the most important function of humour as Jennifer emphasized?

- A. To achieve dominance. B. For self-protection.
C. To construct solidarity. D. To entertain others.

13. Why do people make a joke to protect themselves as Jackie exemplified?
- A. They have just done something embarrassing.
 - B. They have to bring people together in a nice way.
 - C. They are less powerful than the others in the situation.
 - D. They think it is better than keep silence.
14. Why did Jackie think dominance may be less positive?
- A. People are less humorous in achieving dominance.
 - B. People feel more nervous when they are in dominance.
 - C. People tend to be irritated when they achieve dominance.
 - D. People get power over the others in achieving dominance.
15. What does Jennifer mean by saying people use humour to achieve dominance?
- A. A speaker prepared some jokes to entertain others.
 - B. A speaker interrupted the others by telling a joke.
 - C. A speaker practiced telling jokes to be more positive.
 - D. A speaker stopped talking to listen to a funny joke.

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 scientists mainly find in their research?
- A. A map of animals being infected with the Ebola virus.
 - B. A map showing where Ebola virus outbreak may occur.
 - C. The current Ebola virus outbreak map in West Africa.
 - D. The location map of fruit bats that carry the virus.
17. Why did the United Nations member states call the goal—the Millennium Development goals?
- A. It was proposed in the year of 2000.
 - B. It was named after a great Goddess.
 - C. It was to emphasize the status of women.
 - D. It was carried out by Millennium group.
18. What is the new technology mentioned in the conversation focused on?
- A. Producing time-saving robots models.
 - B. Designing products advertisements.
 - C. Holding fashion exhibitions.
 - D. Building three-dimensional objects.

19. What is the main finding of the new report?
- A. Less efforts are made to help children in Africa get educated.
 - B. Government spends more money than original budget.
 - C. A great deal of African young people cannot even read.
 - D. More money should be spent on teacher training and school systems.
20. Why does the growing popularity of the Western diet may help worsen climate change?
- A. The diet of more meat increases the greenhouse gas emissions.
 - B. The growing popularity stimulates the global warming effects.
 - C. The population rise makes it difficult to forecast the climate.
 - D. The western diet contains more vegetables and milk.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 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.



Exocoetidae is a family of 21. _____ fish. Fish of this family are known as flying fish. There are about sixty -four species grouped in seven to nine genera. Flying fish can make powerful, self-propelled leaps out of water 22. _____, where their long, wing -like fins enable gliding flight for considerable distances above the water's surface. This uncommon ability is a natural 23. _____ to evade predators.

The oldest known fossil of a flying or gliding fish 24. _____ the Middle Triassic, 235-242 million years ago. However, this fossil is not related to modern flying fish, which 25. _____ independently about 65 million years ago.

Flying fish live in all of the oceans, particularly in tropical and warm subtropical waters. Their most striking feature is their pectoral fins, which are unusually large, and enable the fish to 26. _____ from predators by leaping out of the water and flying through air a few feet above the water's surface. Their flights are typically around 50 meters.

To glide 27. _____ of the water, a flying fish moves its tail up to 70 times per second. It then spreads its pectoral fins and tilts them slightly upward to provide lift. At the end of a glide, it folds its pectoral fins to reenter the sea, or drops its tail into the water to push against the water to lift itself for another glide, possibly changing direction. The curved profile of the "wing" 28. _____ the aerodynamic shape of a bird wing. The fish is able to increase its

time in the air by flying straight into or at an angle to the direction of updrafts created by a combination of air and ocean currents.

In recent times, flying fish have also been gaining 29. _____ in other islands, fueling several maritime disputes. In 2006, the council of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea fixed the maritime boundaries between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago over the flying fish dispute, which gradually 30. _____ between the neighbours. The ruling stated both countries must preserve stocks for the future. Barbadian fishers still follow the flying fish southward. Flying fish remain an important part of Barbados' main national dish.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

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.

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. The manager wants to know whether his proposals at the meeting have been agreed _____.
A. with B. on C. to D. about
32. Michael is a man you can . He never goes back on his _____.
A. carry on; permission B. rely on; word
C. walk with; words D. back up; saying
33. The geologist gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through Peru, the mysterious country in south America.
A. tale B. communication C. news D. account
34. Recently a number of cases have been reported of young children _____ a violent act previously seen on television.
A. modifying B. duplication C. accelerating D. stimulating
35. It is _____ day that travel advisories have been issued for most of the major highways.
A. such a snowy B. such snowy a C. so a snowy D. so snowy
36. Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar in a foreign language _____ fluently.
A. you will write B. can you write C. you can write D. you could write
37. _____ as much as one-fourth of all timber harvested is not used.
A. That is estimated B. It is estimated that
C. There is estimated D. It estimates that
38. The science of medicine, _____ progress has been very rapid in recent years, is perhaps the most important of all the sciences.
A. to which B. in which C. which D. with which

39. —I tried to clean the inside of my computer and I've put all the bits back but I have two bits left over.

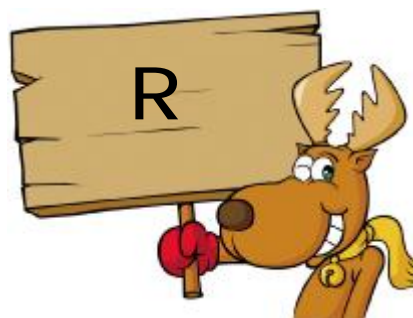
—_____ I warned you not to take apart in the first place.

- A. Well, I'm not surprised! B. Sorry, I shouldn't have said it.
C. You look exhausted these days. D. Why don't you just forget it?

40. —What does 'R' mean on that sign?

—_____ Let's stop. You must be dying for something to eat.

- A. It reminds us to turn 'right'.
B. It means to keep 'running'.
C. Oh, the petrol might 'run out'.
D. I think it stands for 'restaurant'.



Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. According to Greek mythology, the goddess Eris inscribed "to the fairest" and tossed in the midst of the feast of the gods at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, thus sparking a vanity-fueled dispute among Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite that eventually led to the Trojan War. Thus, "_____ of discord" is used to signify the core, kernel, or crux of an argument, or a small matter that could lead to a bigger dispute.

- A. apple B. banana C. grape D. pear

42. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern _____, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign state in Europe. It was the world's first industrialised country and the world's foremost power during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- A. England B. Ireland C. Scotland D. Wales

43. The United States of America (USA or U.S.A.), commonly referred to as the United States (US or U.S.), America, and sometimes the States, is a federal republic consisting of _____ states and a federal district.

- A. 48 B. 49 C. 50 D. 51

44. The iconic _____ Gold Medal is awarded each year to the American news organization that wins the Public Service category. The name of the winning news organization is inscribed on the Franklin side of the medal. The year of the award is memorialized on the other side.

- A. Breakthrough Prize B. Future Generation Art Prize
C. Nobel Prize D. Pulitzer Prize

45. _____ is an ode written by Percy Bysshe Shelley in 1819. It was published in 1820 by Charles and James Ollier in London as part of the collection Prometheus Unbound, A Lyrical Drama in Four Acts, With Other Poems.

- A. Ode to the West Wind B. My Love is like a Red Red Rose
C. Ode to a Nightingale D. I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

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.

As the supply of genetically modified (GM) food increases, many people are unaware that some food they eat is a product of the GM process. Scientists in a laboratory have 46. art _____ changed food by copying genes from one cell and putting them into another cell in order to achieve some supposedly desirable results.



Nowadays, there are a variety of GM foods 47. _____ (be) produced—such as soybean, nuts and potato. The reason for the 48. _____ (modify) process is to make these foods resistant to insects and viruses so that farmers don't need to use much herbicide. Taking the 49. _____ of tomatoes, which are sensitive to the weather, they can be inserted with genes from a type of fish that lives in very cold seas so as to survive frost.

Its 50. sup _____ argue that GM technology is the future of food that has many advantages. They assert that because of GM food's stronger resistance to nature's forces, farmers can produce better harvests. Moreover, it can increase the worldwide supply of food, which can in turn help those areas suffering from food 51. _____ (short). In addition, common foods such as bananas and tomatoes can be injected with vaccines for illnesses such as hepatitis to help prevent the spread of serious diseases.

52. Nev _____, there has been increased concern about the dangers of GM food. Some people have 53. _____ (usual) reaction to specific proteins called allergens. Nuts and soybeans are two of the major sources of these allergies, and reactions to these foods can be life threatening. In addition, the ecosystem might be destroyed by the GM process—the practice of feeding animals with GM crops could 54. _____ to health problems related to growth or metabolism.

The U.S., Canada, and Argentina, the world's three largest producers of GM foods, have challenged countries that protect against GM products. Meanwhile, the EU has urged for a wise and careful approach to this matter, labeling products 55. con _____ GM elements, and some European companies have stopped using GM ingredients. GM food is a complex issue associated with both benefits and risks. The debate on it will continue until we fully examine the long-term consequences.

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 Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster was a nuclear disaster at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant on 11 March 2011, resulting in a meltdown of three of the plant's six nuclear reactors. The failure occurred when the plant was hit by a tsunami triggered by the magnitude 9.0 Tōhoku earthquake. The plant began releasing substantial amounts of radioactive material on 12 March, becoming the largest nuclear incident since the Chernobyl disaster, initially releasing an estimated 10–30% of the earlier incident's radiation. In August 2013, it was stated that the massive amount

of radioactive water is among the most pressing problems affecting the cleanup process, which is expected to take decades.

Other countries have had similar accidents. There was a close call at a nuclear plant at Three Mile Island in the United States. On March 28, 1979, there was a reactor meltdown at this plant. A reactor meltdown happens when the fuel inside a reactor melts. Unless immediate safety measures are taken, a meltdown can lead to radiation leaking into the atmosphere.

Probably the most famous nuclear accident occurred at a plant in Chernobyl, in the former Soviet Union. The accident happened on April 26, 1986, when things went terribly wrong during an experiment. This caused a meltdown so serious that the top of a reactor exploded into the sky. Radiation leaked into the atmosphere for more than a week. Wind carried some of the radioactive pollution over large parts of Europe. Many deaths and birth defects throughout Europe have resulted from this horrible event.

The idea of using nuclear power as a form of energy grew out of weapons research before and during World War II (1939–1945). Nuclear power was first used to make electricity on December 20, 1951. By the 1960s, nuclear energy was becoming cheap to produce, and utility companies were building plenty of plants. However, in the 1970s, there were concerns about the possibilities of nuclear disasters and environmental problems. Then, those concerns came true with the tragedy at Chernobyl and the near-disaster at Three Mile Island.

Today, supporters of nuclear energy say it is a necessary source of power. This is especially true in countries like Japan, which depends on nuclear energy for about 35% of its power. Obviously, taking away that source of energy could badly hurt the economy. Also, while minor accidents sometimes happen at nuclear plants, most are contained without deaths or serious injuries.

For now, nuclear energy is probably not going away. Citizens should demand that government agencies have very strict safety measures for nuclear power plants. At the same time, we must find other safer and cheaper sources of energy.

Questions 56—60

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

- 56. The accident at a nuclear plant in Fukushima, Japan occurred because some workers forgot to put uranium into a tank.
- 57. A reactor meltdown occurs when the fuel inside a nuclear reactor melts.
- 58. A meltdown is dangerous because radiation can leak into the atmosphere.
- 59. As a result of the accident at Chernobyl, people in the area were exposed to small amounts of radiation.
- 60. According to the passage, nuclear power was not used to generate electricity in the 1940s.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

One of my greatest disappointments as a child was not having been born in America. I knew from my library that they had a great deal of fun over there. They had Disneyland on their doorstep and perhaps more importantly, they celebrated Hallowe'en.

61. _____ However, this element of mystery added the excitement. This sensation was aroused by tales of ghosts, skeletons, dressing up, doing clever things with exotic vegetables and annoying grumpy old neighbours. It just had to be fun.

62. _____ Considering my love of America and its traditions as a child, I suppose I should see this development as a cause for rejoicing. However, I have recently had cause to wonder whether Hallowe'en is such a good thing after all and I now view the whole thing with deep suspicion.



63. _____ At first it all seemed quite enjoyable. The pumpkin was overpriced, but I had never made a death's head mask before and I found it very satisfying cutting out the teeth shapes in its mouth. Indeed, I enjoyed it so much I didn't want to stop. This led to a disagreement between James and myself as to how much of the pumpkin each of us should be allowed to carve. The disagreement turned into a heated argument and James left the scene in a raging temper.

64. _____ I heard shrieks of protest from the sitting-room that James wanted to go trick-or-treating while his mother thought he was too young. Feeling a bit of killjoy after the pumpkin incident, I decided to act as mediator. Yes, he could go, I decreed, provided he went with a group of friends.

65. _____ This problem was resolved when a neighbouring parent agreed to escort the trick-or-treat party on their rounds. It all seemed worthwhile when James returned from his expedition clutching an impressive quantity of sweets and fruit. He intended to eat them all immediately. And so began another argument which might have gone on until bedtime if we had not been rescued by the arrival of numerous other trick-or-treaters.

However, our supply of tangerines had run out. There was only one thing for it: we would have to dip into James's sweet collection. Needless to say, it ended in tears. They have of course dried up now, but they left their mark and a feeling that Hallowe'en may be more trouble than it is worth. Guy Fawkes Night seems a safer, less controversial alternative.

Questions 61—65

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

- A. There's always a bonfire and the one they had built on the village green was enormous.
- B. Worse was to follow while I made pumpkin soup in the kitchen.
- C. Dressing up was great fun that James decided we should all be ghosts and his mother and I spent the best part of the afternoon working on the costumes.
- D. This change of attitude occurred last October, when I spent my first Hallowe'en with my girlfriend's son, James.
- E. Now it was his mother's turn to get upset for it just wasn't safe for the boy to go knocking on strange people's doors on a dark, foggy October night.
- F. Twenty years on we now have EuroDisney on our own doorstep and Hallowe'en is almost as important in Britain as New Year's Eve or Christmas Day.
- G. Exactly what Hallowe'en meant, the books never really explained: I knew its origins were Irish, but little more.

Section C (10 marks)

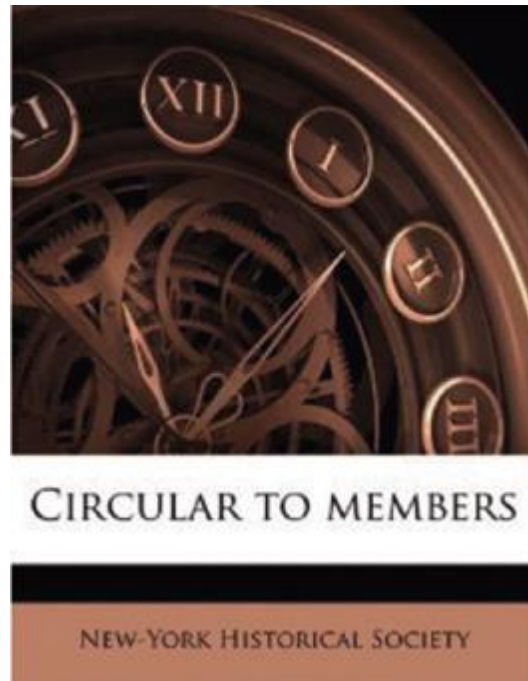
Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.

To a passer-by, the familiar building on the corner of 77th Street in New York, which is a formal and inexpressive box, suggests very little about its occupant. To anyone who knows the nature of the Historical Society, however, who have ventured inside the bronze doors and climbed a flight of wide marble stairs to visit the stately library, closed behind tall doors, or has looked, even at random, through one of the card catalogues along a back wall, it is the organization that first institutionalized the concept of historic preservation in New York.

The New York Historical Society is the mother of the city's cultural institutions. It was founded in 1804—sixty-five years before the American Museum of Natural History, sixty-six years before the Metropolitan Museum of Art, ninety-one before the New York Public Library—at a time when the nation was barely three decades old and only eccentric were collecting American artifacts and ephemera. New York was a provincial town in 1804, and as it grew, the Society, its self-appointed annotator, moved seven times to keep pace with its acquisitions before it settled on the sleepy Upper West Side and, in 1908, erected a pink granite building as a permanent home.

By this time, the city was old enough and big enough to have awakened to its own history. By the 1890s, dozens of volumes had been published about New York, studying its origin and rise, celebrating its progress and its new fame. In 1899, a fat tome entitled *The New Metropolis* was issued in commemoration of the city's growth; it ran to three hundred thousand words and included a thousand engravings. This historical-mindedness was part of a sudden rush to remember earlier times, to document a way of life that was disappearing, and to take stock before the future took over. It was prompted by a mixture of civic pride and the imminent arrival of the millennium.

A century later, New York is in a similar frame of mind. The past seems to be a more reliable source of inspiration than the future for architects, moviemakers and fashion designers, and that historic preservation is a national passion. Many things in the Historical Society's collection have acquired star status. The heart of the collection resides in the everyday and the



commonplace, however, in unsung glories like civic documents, scrapbooks and diaries, architectural drawings, street photographs and old books. Writers and scholars refer to these as our collective memory bank. These are the things, they say, which are truly priceless.

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. Where is the Historical Society located?
67. When was the Historical Society founded?
68. Why was the New York Historical Society taken as the mother of the city's cultural institutions?
69. What change had taken place in New York by the 1890s?
70. What are regarded as truly priceless things by writers and scholars?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.



In most modern democracies, there exists a basic assumption that individuals are innocent. Even when an individual is accused of a crime, he or she is assumed to be innocent unless proven guilty. Underlying the presumption of innocence is the belief that people are basically honest and respectful of society's laws. Accusation

alone does not indicate guilt. With this basis, societies seek to preserve the fundamental freedoms and human dignity of accused individuals.

Under the system of "innocent until proven guilty," the law does not require an accused person to prove his innocence. An accused person does not have to produce any evidence at all of his guiltlessness. Rather, the burden of proof falls to the State. The government must produce evidence that establishes a person's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

In both civil and criminal court cases in the United States, a jury is called to give a verdict for a case. This jury is made up of members of the general population—individuals who typically have little or not legal training. Such a jury is valued because it offers a trial by one's peers.

In preparation for hearing a court case, a jury must understand the presumption of

innocence and the burden of proof. Before a legal trial, an explanation is read to jurors, as follows:

“The defendant enters this courtroom as an innocent person, and you must consider him to be an innocent person until the State convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty of every element of the alleged offense. If, after all the evidence and arguments, you have a reasonable doubt as to defendant’s having committed any one or more of the elements of the offense, then you must find him not guilty.”

So powerful are these words that they have become the standard opening courtroom scene in movies and television dramas across the United States. Particularly important is that guilt must be established “beyond a reasonable doubt.” This means that a juror must believe that the accused is guilty, and the juror must not reasonably doubt this belief. If the juror reasonably and honestly doubts guilt, based upon the evidence that has been presented, he or she must not reach a verdict of guilty.

This does not mean that the law requires the State to prove that a defendant is guilty beyond all possible doubt. The law recognizes that, in dealing with human affairs, there are very few things in this world that we know with absolute certainty. So, the law does not require a complete absence of doubt in order to reach a verdict of guilty.

In determining whether or not the State has proven the defendant’s guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, jury members should be guided only by a full and fair evaluation of the evidence. Jurors should not be influenced by their own personal bias or sympathy.

Questions 71—75

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

Most of the world’s most visible legal system are based on the “presumption of innocence.” This means that an accused individual is considered to be innocent until he or she is (71) _____ guilty. In such a system, the accused person does not have to produce any evidence showing his/her (72) _____. Instead, the accusing party must produce evidence of his/her guilt. In the United States, a jury is called to (73) _____ a verdict about the accused person’s wrongdoing. The jury must make its decision based on fair evaluation of the evidence. A jury must not be swayed by (74) _____, prejudice, sympathy, or even by boredom. A jury should render a guilty verdict only when it is convinced of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The United States sees the presumption of innocence as a (75) _____ human right.

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. Christmas is the time for self-indulgence: huge quantities of sweets and chocolates are consumed and it is a time for heavy drinking. Many people deplore what they consider the over-commercialization of a sacred holiday, but, underneath all the business activity, a great deal of genuine Christmas spirit is to be found. The custom of giving presents to one's family and friends is a very pleasant one so long as one remembers that it is the spirit behind the gift which matters most and not the gift itself.

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. 粗心的错误会引起严重的后果。(due to)
78. 如果你不立刻把这些书还给图书馆,你就得交罚款。(状语从句)
79. 当获胜的足球队捧着奖杯归来的时候,全城的人都出动欢迎他们。(turn out)
80. 在说别人不好之前,也要想想自己的毛病。(run down)
81. 一般每年有 50 名学生学这门课程,其中一多半是留学生。(定语从句)

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 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>

Man has always been fascinate by the mysterious nature of dreams.
 In the past, in many cultures it was believed that dreams had great
 significance. The Bible tells the story of Joseph, the eleven son of Jacob,
 who remembered and had the ability to interpret not his own dreams
 but also those of others. The influent psychologist Freud believed
 that dreams were mechanism of the unconscious, a view that is hotly
 debate today. The scientific community has found that sleep has different
 phases, and that it is in the phase calling Rapid Eye Movement (REM)
 sleep that we dream. People woken the REM phase have difficulty
 complete even the simplest tasks. This suggests that dreams make an
 important contribution to our psychological health.

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

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

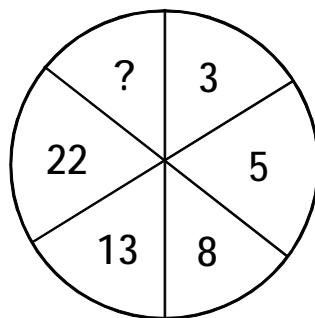
There are five IQ Test questions in this part. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

92. One letter in each word of a well-known saying has been changed. What is the saying?

TAPE TIE PULL MY TOE CORNS

93. Before Sir Richard Burton attempted to discover the source of the Nile, what was the world's longest river?

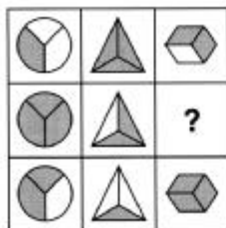
94. What number will complete the series in the circle?



95. What well-known phrase will you get if you change one letter in each word, then rearrange the words?

ANY LIGHT PAY

96.



A



B



C



D



E

Part VIII Writing

I. (10 marks)

You are in your final year at school. Your class teacher has asked you write a letter to a social worker inviting him/her to come to your school to give a talk on job interviews. In the letter, you should give relevant details such as how many students will attend the lecture and how long the talk should last. Write the letter in 120 words and do not write your real name or any addresses. Use the name Jason instead. Write on the answer sheet.

II. (20 marks)

The following is an advertisement on behalf of an organization called Friends of the Earth. It campaigns for an awareness of our environment. Try to support your opinions with reasons. Write an essay in 160–180 words on the answer sheet.



Is this the future you want for your children?
With the backing of people like you,
Friends of the Earth is fighting
for your right to clean air.
Your support will help everyone breathe easier.