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全国英语等级考试

第五级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 5

全真模拟试卷一

姓名_____　　准考证号_____

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则,考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
3. 各项填涂部分一律用2B铅笔,按照答题卡上的要求填涂。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
4. 听力理解部分答题时,考生先将答案勾划或书写在试卷上,听力理解部分结束前有5分钟的时间将答案誊写或转涂到答题卡1上。
5. 听力理解部分C节和英语知识运用部分,必须用黑色签字笔书写在答题卡1上;写作部分必须用黑色签字笔书写在答题卡2上。注意字迹清楚。
6. 考试结束时将试题和答题卡放在桌上,不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后,考生方可离场。

Section I Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section: Part A, Part B and Part C.

*Remember: while you are doing the test, you should first answer the questions in your test booklet, **not** on the answer sheet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.*

*If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.*

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

*You will hear a high school teacher talking about her class activity "Celebrity Interview Project". As you listen, answer Questions 1 to 10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You will hear the talk **only once**. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 1 to 10.*

Questions 1 to 10:

1. Gary Marshall of Grand Island is experienced in teaching.	TRUE / FALSE
2. At the beginning of the Celebrity Interview Project, the teacher wrote to ask children's parents to choose role models for their kids.	TRUE / FALSE
3. A media expert also helped the children with their project.	TRUE / FALSE
4. The students are asked to hand in their project drafts after three weeks' preparation.	TRUE / FALSE
5. Most celebrities gave responses to the children by answering the 20 questions they asked.	TRUE / FALSE
6. Children are too excited to share with their classmates the correspondence they got from their stars.	TRUE / FALSE
7. One of the obstacles in the project is that children set new standards for themselves.	TRUE / FALSE
8. Sometimes children encounter technical problems with the computer.	TRUE / FALSE
9. The teacher will continue to do the project in spite of the heavy work load.	TRUE / FALSE
10. The teacher doesn't think much of some interviews as they are about those stars she doesn't like.	TRUE / FALSE

You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1 to 10.

That is the end of Part A.

Part B

You will hear 3 conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C, or D. You will hear the recording ***only once****.*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on an interview between a radio hostess and a botanist about his research field. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 to 13.

11. Why Peru and Mali are chosen for the research?
    [A] They are identical in geography.
    [B] They are different in geography.
    [C] They are far apart.
    [D] They are close to each other.

12. Which one of the following diseases is NOT mentioned in the talk?
    [A] Diabetes.
    [B] Tuberculosis.
    [C] Malaria.
    [D] Eczema.

13. What is the interviewee doing for his research for the moment?
    [A] Looking for an active ingredient in the plants.
    [B] Turning effective compounds.
    [C] Grouping compounds in the plants.
    [D] Testing on the crude extracts of the plants.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11 to 13.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on a talk on pruritus, so called "severe itching"—why and how body parts itch. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 to 16.

14. What is the positive side of pruritus?
    [A] It arises from the irritation of skin cells or nerve cells.
    [B] It can be an unbearable nuisance.
    [C] It is a dominant symptom of many skin diseases.
    [D] It serves as a sensory and self-protective mechanism.

15. What in a human body generates a scratching or rubbing?
    [A] C-fibers.
    [B] Brain.
    [C] Nerve.
    [D] Spinal cord.

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an itching-suppressing agent?
    [A] Antihistamines.
    [B] Aspirin.

[C] Cologne.
[D] Ultraviolet light therapy.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 to 16.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following interview with Tom Kenney, the managing editor for multimedia at Washingtonpost Newsweek Interactive about WashingtonPost.com. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 to 20.

17. When did the WashingtonPost. com get into the video news business?
[A] 1988.
[B] 1989.
[C] 1998.
[D] 1999.

18. Which one of the following is NOT viewed by the managing editor as competition in the market?
[A] Magazines.
[B] Television.
[C] Newspaper.
[D] Audience.

19. What aspect of WashingtonPost. com has been depreciated?
[A] Narrative storytelling.
[B] Visual and editing technique.
[C] Documentary photography.
[D] Time and attention of audience.

20. What advice does the manager give to those who are scared of unemployment?
[A] Learn more skills.
[B] Play new tricks.
[C] Be more scrupulous.
[D] Abandon the profession.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 to 20.

That is the end of Part B.

Part C

You will hear an interview with University of Wisconsin-Madison public health expert Jonathan Patz about the ethical issues raised by climate change—who's causing it and who suffers most from it. As you listen, answer the questions or complete the notes in your test booklet for Questions 21 to 30 by writing ***not more than three*** *words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the interview twice. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 21 to 30.*

21. What is causing global warming according to Dr. Patz?	
22. Who are experiencing the most impacts from climate change?	
23. What diseases are highly sensitive to climatic conditions?	
24. Apart from flooding and diarrhea, World Health Organization also observed _____.	
25. Between 1970 and 2000, _____ people are estimated killed from warming every year.	
26. What's unique about Patz's paper is that the figures are from _____.	
27. The United States' produced _____ times the global average CO_2 emissions per person every year.	
28. 70 to 80 percent of the world's malaria is in _____.	
29. What is the important issue Dr. Patz brought up in his paper?	
30. What does Dr. Patz comment on the opinion that industrialized nations are immune to global warming problems?	

You now have 1 minute and 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 21 to 30.

That is the end of Part C.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

THAT IS THE END OF SECTION ONE.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO.

Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

*Read the following text and fill each of the numbered spaces with **one** suitable word. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

Chocolate is not a great source of nutrients, but there's no harm in eating a moderate amount, especially the dark variety, __31__ contains some of the same disease-fighting antioxidants as red wine, fruits and vegetables.

In fact, a 40-gram __32__ of dark chocolate offers about the same amount of antioxidant protection __33__ a 150-ml glass of dry red wine.

Thirty grams of solid chocolate contains about 150 calories and 2 or 3 grams of protein. The original bean has significant __34__ of vitamin E and B vitamins. These nutrients, __35__, are so diluted as to be negligible in modern processed chocolate. Sweet or semisweet chocolate __36__ between 40 and 53 percent fat, or cocoa butter. __37__ chocolate and cocoa powder supply chromium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, and potassium, but __38__ of the high fat and calories, you're best to get

these minerals from __39__ sources.

Ever __40__ why you suddenly crave the rich, sweet taste of chocolate?

Well, the scientific answer is that chocolate contains two stimulants, theobromine and caffeine. Theobromine, __41__ caffeine, does not __42__ the central nervous system but has a mainly diuretic effect. Most chocolate products contain no more __43__ about 0.1 percent caffeine and are much less __44__ than a cup of decaffeinated coffee. Unsweetened baking chocolate is a __45__ more concentrated __46__ of caffeine.

Some people have a tendency to __47__ themselves in chocolate after emotional upset, as it can be a mood elevator. While there's no __48__ basis for this behavior, psychiatrists have theorized that "chocoholics" may be people __49__ have a faulty mechanism for regulating their body levels of phenylethylamine. And every woman knows that __50__ cravings can be tied to those monthly hormonal changes.

THAT IS THE END OF SECTION TWO.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO.

Section III Reading Comprehension

(50 minutes)

Part A

Read the following texts and answer the questions which accompany them by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

TEXT 1

People who are extremely careful and "finish what they start" may have a reduced risk of developing Alzheimer's disease, according to a study involving Catholic nuns and priests.

The most conscientious and self-disciplined individuals were found to be 89% less likely to develop this form of dementia—deterioration of intellectual faculties, such as memory, concentration, and judgment, resulting from an organic disease or a disorder of the brain—than their peers over the course of the 12-year study.

Robert Wilson at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois, US, and colleagues followed 997 healthy Catholic nuns, priests and Christian brothers between 1994 and 2006. Early on in the study, participants completed a personality test to determine how conscientious they were.

Based on answers to 12 questions such as "I am a productive person who always gets the job done", they received a score ranging from 0 to 48. On average, volunteers scored 34 points in the test.

Volunteers also underwent regular neurological examinations and cognitive tests. Over the lifetime of the study, 176 of the 997 participants developed Alzheimer's disease. However, those with the highest score on the personality test—40 points or above—had an 89% lower chance of developing the debilitating condition than participants who received 28 points or lower.

"These are people who control impulses, and tend to follow norms and rules," Wilson told *New Scientist*.

Previous studies suggest that exercise and intellectual stimulation can decrease the risk of Alzheimer's disease. But the link between self-discipline and a reduced risk of the illness remained strong even after researchers discounted these factors from their study. Subjects still had a 54%

lower chance of developing the condition.

Exactly why conscientiousness should have an impact on Alzheimer's risk remains unclear, says Wilson. He notes that brain autopsies conducted on 324 of the study's participants failed to resolve the mystery.

Earlier work has linked the presence of plaques and protein tangles within the brain to Alzheimer. Yet, in general, the brains of those who scored highly on the conscientiousness test had as many plaques and protein tangles as those of subjects who scored lower.

Wilson suggests that more careful and conscientious individuals may have more active frontal brain regions, an area that is responsible for decision-making and planning. Increased activity in this region may perhaps compensate for a decline in function in other brain regions, he speculates. Based on the new findings, doctors could perhaps consider certain patients at greater risk of dementia, says Ross Andel at the University of South Florida, US. "This is a study about identifying people at risk," he says.

51. How did the study evaluate every participant's sense of responsibility?
    [A] Through a 12-year observation.
    [B] On a neurological examination.
    [C] By a cognitive test.
    [D] By asking a group of questions.

52. Previous studies suggest
    [A] links between physical exercises and Alzheimer.
    [B] links between brain plaque and Alzheimer.
    [C] links between brain autopsies and Alzheimer.
    [D] links between self-discipline and Alzheimer.

53. Which one of the following is NOT true about Robert Wilson at Rush University?
    [A] He and his co-workers followed 997 healthy Catholic nuns, priests and Christian brothers within 12 years.
    [B] He hasn't yet found out the underlying reasons why conscientiousness has an impact on Alzheimer's risk.
    [C] He suggests that people with more active frontal brain regions are more careful and conscientious.
    [D] He thinks that increased activity in frontal brain regions may compensate for a decline in function in other brain regions.

54. This study aims to
    [A] help Catholic nuns and priests fight against Alzheimer.
    [B] explore the possible causes of dementia's risk.
    [C] find out who are at risk of developing a form of dementia.
    [D] determine the effects of the presence of brain plaques.

55. According to the study, which one of the personalities below is more closely related to Alzheimer's disease?
    [A] Scrupulousness.
    [B] Optimism.

[C] Responsibleness.
[D] Spontaneousness.

TEXT 2

The linear flight formations of migratory birds are called echelons. The V and the J structures are typical and are the most readily recognized flock echelons, but other variations also occur. Studies of several species have shown that a true V-shaped echelon is, in fact, less common than a J formation is.

There are two well-supported and complementary explanations for why birds fly in formation. One is to conserve energy by taking advantage of the upward vortex fields created by the wings of the birds in front. The other is to facilitate orientation and communication among the birds. These explanations are not mutually exclusive, and both have been backed by a variety of studies. The relative importance of each undoubtedly shifts as various factors, such as the season of the year or the purpose of individual flights, change. During local feeding flights, for example, energy conservation is probably much less important than careful orientation and collision avoidance are. During long-distance migration, orientation and communication remain necessary, but there is also much to be gained for each bird in the flock by optimizing its position to conserve energy.

Fluid dynamics and energy wave configuration calculations have been used to test predictions of where birds should position themselves in relation to others to conserve the most energy as they travel through the air. Analyses of flock formations using photography have measured bird positions and found them to almost always be located such that they gain some energetic advantage. The animals are not very often in the expected optimal location, however, indicating that other factors also influence position in the formation.

Knowledge of birds' visual axes, "blind spots" and field of vision has allowed researchers to pinpoint the best locations for birds within a flock to maintain optimal visual positioning. Actual positions of the animals are usually positively related to these predictions but are, again, not always optimal. Studies have categorized the positions of birds and found that some individuals take positions that are most closely predicted to satisfy the energy conservation hypothesis; others are in better visual contact positions; and still others are not apparently responding to either benefit or are in a position that should gain some advantage from both benefits.

The leaders of formations change from time to time, but the causes, frequency and characteristics of these changes have not yet been determined. Sustained observation from the ground of flocks covering great distances in the air is very difficult. There are plenty of intuitive predictions about leader choice that quickly come to mind relative to the age, experience, sex, condition and social status of the leaders, but researchers have not figured out how to overcome the prohibitive logistic issues to test them. Some scientists have trained birds to fly in formation with small aircraft; perhaps their experiences will yield opportunities to test these ideas.

56. Migratory birds fly in formation to
[A] conserve energy.
[B] help orientation.
[C] facilitate communication.
[D] All Above.

57. The word "each" (Line 5, Paragraph 2) refers to
[A] formation.
[B] study.
[C] factor.
[D] explanation.

58. How do the researchers test predictions of where birds should position themselves in their echelon to conserve energy?
[A] Using the energy conservation hypothesis to categorize the positions of birds.
[B] Using fluid dynamics and energy wave configuration calculations.
[C] Using photography to analyze various flock formations.
[D] Using knowledge of birds' visual axes, "blind spots" and field of vision.

59. Why do echelon leaders change sometimes?
[A] It can help optimize orientation.
[B] Birds can better avoid collision.
[C] The reason is still unclear.
[D] Birds can't determine one leader.

60. What makes sustained observation of flock formations very difficult?
[A] The characteristics of echelon changes.
[B] Lack in hands and equipment.
[C] Too many intuitive predictions.
[D] Too many factors involved in echelons.

TEXT 3

Letting computer viruses loose on a quarantined computer and recording their pattern of activity could lead to a better way of spotting them in the "wild".

A prototype system developed at the University of Michigan uses the "fingerprint" of virus activity to identify them more effectively than existing anti-virus software.

The designers of programs that damage, take over or steal data from computers—called malware—are locked in an arms race with companies that make anti-virus (AV) software to prevent and fix malware damage.

Conventional AV software looks for suspicious behavior and then tries to determine what's causing it. It does this by looking for virus "signatures"—chunks of computer code from known viruses.

But identifying previously unknown malware is difficult, and keeping track of different variants of existing viruses makes it harder. For example, a virus called Agobot has split into more than 580 variants since its release in 2002.

In tests, Michael Bailey and colleagues at the University of Michigan, US, showed that five leading AV programs could identify only between 50 and 80 percent of a large sample of malware. And the programs struggled to agree on what they had found—the identifications often did not match.

Bailey and his team say their approach is superior and have used it to develop a prototype AV system that is significantly better at identifying viruses once they are detected.

The team set loose the malicious software on a quarantined computer, recording all the files

and strings of instructions (processes) created and modified by the malware.

They then created software that uses a database of these "fingerprints" to identify malware. It can also define clusters of malware that operate in similar ways, and generate a kind of family tree showing how superficially different programs have similar modi operandi.

In tests on the same malware, the new software could identify at least 10 percent more of the sample than any of the other AV software. It also always correctly linked different pieces of malware that behave in the same way—the best AV program spotted only 68 percent of such doubles.

"What they're doing here is quite viable," says Richard Overill, a researcher at Kings College London, UK. "In principle this should work very well at identifying different viruses, and grouping those that may appear different but work in the same way."

The new approach could reduce the number of updates needed for conventional AV systems, suggests Overill. "Instead of having separate patches for each virus, this could be more efficient and reduce the size of updates that must be downloaded."

Grant Malcom researches computer security at Liverpool University, UK. He says that recording activities like files created and modified is a novel approach to the problem and that it would be interesting to see whether this approach to categorizing malware could work without giving false positives.

61. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
    [A] There is competition between virus designers and AV companies.
    [B] The definition of "malware".
    [C] Malware designers are locked up by AV companies.
    [D] A metaphoric explanation of how the new AV software is developed.

62. How does existing AV software detect viruses?
    [A] By searching for the characteristics of known viruses.
    [B] By registering activity patterns of known viruses.
    [C] By identifying and grouping "signatures" of known viruses.
    [D] By spotting and identifying previously unknown viruses.

63. What is novel about this new approach?
    [A] The software could identify at least 10 percent more virus.
    [B] The computer viruses are let loose.
    [C] The virus behavior has been observed and recorded.
    [D] The computers in the experiment have been quarantined.

64. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about the new approach?
    [A] It can define groups of malware that operate in similar ways.
    [B] It can keep track of different variants of existing viruses.
    [C] It can link different pieces of malware that behave in the same way.
    [D] It could reduce the number of updates needed for conventional AV systems.

65. What is Grant Malcom's attitudes towards the new approach?

[A] Indifferent and conspicuous.

[B] Interested but doubtful.

[C] Positive and optimistic.

[D] Pessimistic but supportive.

Part B

In the following article, some paragraphs have been removed. For questions 66 to 70, choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A to F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is ***one*** *paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

During 1958 the West German government caused some disappointment to the British and French aircraft industries by failing to order British or French interceptors for the re-established German Air Force. Instead they ordered the American Lockheed F-104 Starfighter. Even so it was well known beforehand that whatever aircraft were ordered would be regarded as interim equipment, against the day when a very high-speed vertical take-off aircraft became available—if ever.

66.	

A step towards this ideal interceptor seems to have been taken. It has just been reported that the Ministry of Defense in Bonn has awarded "a secret development contract to a French firm for a new type of vertical take-off fighter"—the coleopter.

67.	

Basically, the Coléoptère is a jet engine, adapted to run in a vertical position while sitting on its tail, with a small cockpit on the top. Several aircraft of roughly this form have been flying for some time in the United States, but the Coléoptère is unique in that it has an annular wing; the aircraft stands inside it like a salt cellar inside a napkin ring. What is stopping the Coléoptère becoming a successful vertical take-off aircraft? The first difficulty has been to develop a precise and reliable method of balancing the aircraft on the column of air from its jet pipe during take-off and landing and, more particularly, during manoeuvres out of the vertical.

68.	

Another control difficulty was that of overcoming the torque imparted to a vertical engine by its own rotating compressor and turbine wheels.

69.	

A sensitive pilot can control the height of a unit such as this by careful operation of the throttle, so that the thrust of the jet balances its weight, but it would take a superman to control pitching and rolling forces at the same time; automatic stabilisation has therefore to be introduced. This consists of a system of gyroscopes and gyrometers which sense the aircraft's movements and operate the jet steering system, the directional nozzle unit which counteracts tilting, and auxiliary air jets which compensate for any tendency to rotate.

70.	

Nevertheless, before a successful coleopter can be achieved it must be shown that the Atar Volant with an annular wing can make the transition from vertical to horizontal flight, that the

annular wing can support the aircraft in horizontal flight, and also that the much more tricky transition from horizontal flight back to a tail-first landing can be successfully made. The C.400 P.3 has accordingly been built as a full-scale coleopter to carry out the appropriate test programme. No doubt we can look forward to seeing it in flight at the International Paris Air Salon, which will be held in June this year at Le Bourget.

A. The engine produced by SNECMA engineers to overcome these problems was a straightforward turbojet in their "Atar" series, and in the logical French way it became known as the Atar Volant or C.400 P.1. It was encased in a simple fairing which contained fuel and remote-control equipment. As the complete unit weighed 5600 pounds and the engine could produce a thrust of 6200 pounds, vertical lift was obviously feasible.

B. The MiG-21 proved itself over and over as a formidable dogfighter against the heavier American fighters which was another reason for the success of the MiG-21. Its reliable engine, easy maintenance, rough field capabilities, and save flight characteristic made it the most successful jet aircraft of all times.

C. Vertical take-off implies virtually indestructible air bases, because any piece of road or any field would serve for take-off. A fast climb to height is required since West Germany could expect only the shortest warning of an attack from the east.

D. I was privileged to inspect the test rig in October 1956, but even that experience was no preparation for the fantastic impression created by the second Atar Volant (the C.400 P.2), which stole the show at the international air display at Le Bourget in June 1957. At that time the P.2 surmounted by Auguste Morel, the test pilot, rose in a cloud of dust, stalked across the main runway, tilted about 20 degrees, danced back and forth, spun rapidly on its vertical axis, shot up to about 500 feet and then withdrew, leaving a sophisticated audience gasping. On the face of it the aircraft seemed distinctly unsafe but, of course, the very fact that these manoeuvres were even possible, and in rapid succession, was a considerable achievement.

E. SNECMA had already had experience of directional control of high-speed airflow by mechanical means—that is, metal spoilers inserted into the jet efflux. This method inevitably generated a delay of several seconds before an alteration of the controls by the pilot could be fully effective on the aircraft. This delay is unacceptable when the aircraft's stability depends entirely on the airflow from the engines. SNECMA therefore devised a directional nozzle unit consisting of a number of auxiliary jets of low output, bled from the engine compressor and sited round the outlet of the main jet. These deflect the main jet in order to steer the machine.

F. Work on this very interesting project has been going on in France for the past six years. The "firm" concerned is the Société National d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation (SNECMA), working in conjunction with Nord-Aviation, both organisations being integrated parts of the nationalised French aircraft industry. The aircraft should make its first flight this spring.

Part C

Answer questions 71 to 80 by referring to the introduction of the 4 different types of melanoma on a skin cancer website. Answer each question by choosing A, B, C, or D and mark it on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given ***in any order****.*
Some choices may be required more than once.

A = Superficial Spreading Melanoma
B = Nodular Melanoma
C = Lentigo Maligna Melanoma
D = Acral Lentiginous Melanoma
Which type(s) has/ve the trait that ...

• it is the most common form of melanoma in people of color?	71. ____
• this type of melanoma occurs more often in males than females?	72. ____
• dark nodules may appear within the irregular borders of the lesions?	73. ____
• it may develop on mucous membranes?	74. ____
• it can occur anywhere on the skin's surface?	75. ____
	76. ____
• this type of melanoma occurs more often in females than males?	77. ____
• it often looks like a bruise or nail streak in the early stages?	78. ____
• it can develop on sun-damaged skin especially on the face?	79. ____
• it looks like a freckle that is spreading sideways on the skin in the early stages?	80. ____

Melanoma, also referred to as "malignant melanoma", is the most serious form of skin cancer. It is the skin cancer most likely to spread to lymph nodes and internal organs. There are four most common types of melanoma, which accounts for about 100% of diagnosed cases.

A

Superficial Spreading Melanoma: Superficial spreading melanoma (SSM) is the most common type of melanoma in the United States, accounting for about 70% of all diagnosed melanoma cases. This type of melanoma can strike at any age and occurs slightly more often in females than males. SSM is the leading cause of death from cancer in young adults.

When SSM occurs in females, it most commonly appears on the legs. In males, it is more likely to develop between the neck and pelvis. However, this does not mean that females do not get SSM on their trunks or that males do not see SSM on their legs. This melanoma can occur anywhere on the skin's surface.

A typical SSM lesion has irregular borders and various shades of black, brown, gray, blue, pink, red, or white. Within the lesion there can be a remarkable variation in color involving white, pink, brown, and black.

In the early stages, SSM usually appears as a flat spot that looks like a freckle that is spreading sideways on the skin. Over time, the pigmentation in the lesion may darken, and the lesion may grow, develop increasingly irregular borders, and have areas of inflammation within the lesion. The area around the lesion may begin to itch. Occasionally, a SSM may become "less" pigmented as a person's immune responses try to destroy it.

Superficial spreading melanoma can progress rapidly.

B

Nodular Melanoma: Nodular melanoma (NM) is the most aggressive type of melanoma and accounts for about 15% of all melanomas diagnosed in the United States. It can appear anywhere on the body and occurs more often in males than females. It can develop at any age; however, it is most often seen in people aged 60 and older.

NM is different from other types of melanoma. It tends to grow more rapidly in thickness than in diameter and it may not have a readily visible phase of development. Instead of arising from a pre-existing mole, it may appear in a spot where a lesion did not previously exist.

Since NM tends to grow deeper more quickly than it does wide and can occur in a spot that did not have a previous lesion, the prognosis is often worse because it takes longer for a person to be aware of the changes.

NM is most often darkly pigmented; however, some NM lesions can be light brown or even colorless (non-pigmented). A light-colored or non-pigmented NM lesion may escape detection because the appearance is not alarming. An ulcerated and bleeding lesion is common.

C

Lentigo Maligna Melanoma: Lentigo maligna melanoma (LMM) typically occurs on sun-damaged skin in the middle-aged and elderly, especially on the face. This melanoma may be mistaken in its early, and most treatable, stages for a benign "age spot" or "sun spot". LMM accounts for about 10% of the melanomas diagnosed in the United States. Since LMM is so easily mistaken, it can go undetected for years. This can be quite dangerous.

LMM begins as a spreading, flat, patch with irregular borders and variable colors of brown. This lesion is called "lentigo maligna". This spreading brownish patch may grow slowly for years and is often mistaken for lentigo simplex—a benign (non cancerous) brownish patch that can develop in the elderly after years of sun exposure.

As the lesion grows and evolves, both the pigmentation and borders tend to become more irregular. This often occurs slowly over a period of 10 to 15 years. It also can happen rapidly—in a matter of weeks or months. As the lesion grows deeper into the skin (thickness increases), it may become various shades of black and brown. Dark nodules may appear within the irregular borders. These nodules are the invasive tumor, and if large enough to be felt by touch, will feel lumpy.

D

Acral Lentiginous Melanoma: In the United States, acral lentiginous melanoma (ALM) accounts for about 5% of all diagnosed melanomas. It also is the most common form of melanoma in Asians and people with dark skin, accounting for 50% of melanomas that occur in people with these skin types.

ALM is sometimes referred to as a "hidden melanoma" because these lesions occur on parts of the body not easily examined or not thought necessary to examine. ALM develops on the palms, soles, mucous membranes (such as those that line the mouth, nose, and female genitals), and underneath or near fingernails and toenails.

ALM is often overlooked until it is well advanced because in the early stages, it often looks like a bruise or nail streak.

As an ALM tumor increases in size, it usually becomes more irregular in shape and color. However, some ALM lesions can be lightly colored or colorless. The surface of the ALM lesion may remain flat, even as the tumor invades deeply into the skin. Thickening ALM on the sole of the foot can make walking painful and be mistaken for a plantar wart.

THAT IS THE END OF SECTION THREE.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO.

Section IV Writing

(40 minutes)

81.

You have read online the news which says, ***"China launched a crackdown on plastic bags on January 8, 2008, banning production of ultra-thin bags and forbidding supermarkets and shops from handing out free carriers from June 1."***

Write ***an article for China Daily*** *to comment on this move. You should use your own ideas, knowledge or experience to generate support for your argument and include an example.*

You should write no less than 250 words. Write your answer on ANSWER SHEET 2.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.