

# 2009 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛赛卷

## 2009 National English Contest for College Students

### (Level C — Preliminary)

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. In an engine room.            B. In a car.            C. In a factory.
2. Who is the man talking to?  
A. A lifeguard.            B. A travel agent.            C. A gymnasium manager.
3. How will the correct price be determined?  
A. By calling the company.  
B. By asking the sales representative.  
C. By looking at the price list.
4. Why is Sue upset according to the conversation?  
A. Someone broke into her car.  
B. She had to pay too much for parking.  
C. She was given a ticket.
5. What do the two speakers probably do for a living?  
A. Office clerks.            B. Printers.            C. Architects.

##### Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One**

6. Why did the man watch the video?  
A. It was required by Professor Stephen.  
B. He wanted to learn about heart attacks.  
C. He had to take part in a discussion.
7. In the man's opinion, what is the video about?  
A. Men's health.                      B. Stress.                      C. Health care for women.
8. What did the man learn from the video?  
A. Women are under more stress than men.  
B. Women have more heart attacks than men.  
C. Women who have heart attacks get less care than men.
9. At what ages are women most likely to have a heart attack?  
A. 40 to 45.                      B. 60 to 65.                      C. 45 to 60.
10. What does the woman think about the video?  
A. It sounds puzzling.                      B. It sounds very interesting.  
C. It sounds very dull.

**Conversation Two**

11. How long did the man wait before his call was answered?  
A. Twenty minutes.                      B. Twelve minutes.                      C. Twenty-four minutes.
12. Why did the man phone Interserve Customer Service?  
A. He wanted to know what the recorded message means.  
B. He didn't know which button to choose.  
C. He wanted to know if he can use his e-mail address while overseas.
13. What does the man think about the menu of options?  
A. Its meaning isn't ambiguous.  
B. It is far from clear.  
C. It is satisfactory.
14. Which department would the man have spoken to if he had chosen button two?  
A. Accounts and Billing.  
B. General Enquiries.  
C. Accounts and Service.
15. What will the operator do next?  
A. Make an official complaint.  
B. Improve the menu of options.  
C. Make a note of the man's complaint.

**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 pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

16. How does rotational grazing reduce the need for pesticide treatments?
- A. By increasing the use of natural fertilizer.  
B. By limiting the need for chemical fertilizers.  
C. By reducing the growth of weeds.
17. Which news agency votes for the top ten news stories?
- A. Reuters.                      B. The Associated Press.                      C. United Press International.
18. Which countries spent billions of dollars to develop new oil fields?
- A. Syria, Brazil and Russia.  
B. Brazil, Iran and Saudi Arabia.  
C. Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Russia.
19. Why has the number of camels in India been decreasing in recent years?
- A. Because they are dying from travelling too far.  
B. Because they are short of food.  
C. Because they are infected with a disease.
20. What is a symptom of multiple sclerosis?
- A. Loss of the ability to hear.  
B. Loss of the ability to see well.  
C. Loss of the ability to speak clearly.

#### Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage which will be read only once. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

The fourth component of the Swedish social system is that its policies ensure full employment and increase the mobility of labour—that is, the ability to change jobs without (21) \_\_\_\_\_ income. Swedes have a strong work ethic. This, combined with state-funded programmes that (22) \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment, results in a policy of subsidized employment, which Sweden prefers to high unemployment rates and large welfare (23) \_\_\_\_\_. So, there are a large number of (24) \_\_\_\_\_ training programmes that employers pay for (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to workers in jobs that have become unnecessary. There are also subsidies for workers who must change jobs because of changes in the labour market.

Sweden introduced the fifth and final component of its social system at the end of the 20th century. This component corrects some of the problems created by the four (26) \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned components. It includes new rules that are designed to improve job stability, such as training programmes to help employees learn new skills as their jobs change and become more (27) \_\_\_\_\_. Also, the government has reduced social (28) \_\_\_\_\_ and welfare payments.

So, in conclusion, the Swedes are happy with their system. Sweden has achieved more in terms of social equality, economic (29) \_\_\_\_\_ than many other economies. As a result, most Swedes aren't interested in any more reform of the economic system. However, because it is (30) \_\_\_\_\_ in international markets, Sweden must continue to manage its social policies so that it remains competitive in the international marketplace.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (10 minutes, 15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

31. The businessmen discussed the contract \_\_\_\_\_ but never actually signed anything.  
A. at length                      B. at sea                      C. at random                      D. at will
32. Accustomed to the coffee from Columbia, \_\_\_\_\_ Governor John said that \_\_\_\_\_ coffee should always be strong.  
A. /; a                      B. the; a                      C. a; a                      D. /; /
33. \_\_\_\_\_ a well-balanced diet, \_\_\_\_\_ adequate sleep, is needed for good health.  
A. Alongside; with                      B. Not only; but                      C. Attached; to                      D. Due to; so
34. \_\_\_\_\_ very familiar with inspection reports, I realised that some pages of this one were missing.  
A. To be                      B. That was                      C. Being                      D. So was
35. If you have not signed a contract, you are under no \_\_\_\_\_ to pay them any money.  
A. responsibility                      B. liability                      C. circumstance                      D. obligation
36. As the market was \_\_\_\_\_ goods, the economy became more balanced, and inflation went down.  
A. speculated on                      B. subscribed for                      C. saturated with                      D. submitted to
37. Surveys show that the majority of passengers are pleased that an agreement has been reached to forbid smoking on \_\_\_\_\_ flights within the continental United States.  
A. economical                      B. commercial                      C. global                      D. internal
38. The new CEO asked that all inter-office communications \_\_\_\_\_ in writing rather than in person, \_\_\_\_\_ possible.  
A. have been made; whoever                      B. would be made; whichever  
C. be made; whenever                      D. were made; whatever
39. Written to be performed on a \_\_\_\_\_, Thornton Wilder's play *Our Town* depicts life in a small New England community.  
A. stage scenery of bare                      B. bare of stage scenery  
C. scenery bare of stage                      D. stage bare of scenery
40. \_\_\_\_\_ school policy, the students had a holiday between Christmas and the New Year.  
A. On behalf of                      B. With regard to                      C. In line with                      D. In case of
41. To sell the house, we made a \_\_\_\_\_ to the buyer by agreeing to put a new roof on it.

- A. consideration      B. commission      C. concession      D. confirmation
42. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ available for quick and easy access in so many different fields of study.  
A. so much free information were      B. has so much free information been  
C. were so much free information      D. so much free information has been
43. The computer company announced that the new software \_\_\_\_\_ in the first half of next year.  
A. be released      B. will have released  
C. would have released      D. was going to be released
44. **Tina:** A group of us are going bowling on Tuesday night. Would you like to join us?  
**Joe:** I really would, but unfortunately I have a tennis lesson.  
**Tina:** Oh, that's too bad. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Joe:** Yes, for sure. Thanks for the offer.  
A. How do you deal with that?      B. Maybe another time then?  
C. When will you come back?      D. Don't you really like bowling?
45. **George:** Hey, Agnes. How did the Human Resources meeting go? I couldn't make it because  
I was out at a sales conference.  
**Agnes:** Oh, George. \_\_\_\_\_ It turned into a major argument.  
**George:** Really?  
A. Glad you're back now.      B. You're lucky to have missed it.  
C. Nice to see you again.      D. You're just on time.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 35 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by five questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

When e-mail first came into general use about fifteen years ago, there was a lot of talk about the imminent arrival of the paperless office. However, it seems that e-mail has yet to revolutionize office communication. According to communications analyst Richard Metcalf, some offices have actually seen an increase in paper as a result of e-mail. "Information in the form of e-mail messages now floods our computer screens. These messages can be sent so quickly that memos tend to be distributed in the hundreds. For those secretaries whose bosses ask them to print out all their e-mails and leave them in their in-trays, this means using up a great deal of paper every month," Metcalf says.

Metcalf has found that because some e-mails get lost in cyberspace, PAs are increasingly likely to be asked by clients and colleagues to send all important documents both by e-mail and by fax or "snail mail"—through the post. This highlights a further potential problem with e-mail in today's offices—it is taking up time rather than saving it.

"With e-mail, communication is much easier, but there is also more room for misunderstandings," says psychologist Dr. David Lewis. Generally, much less care is taken with

e-mails than with letters or faxes and the sender will probably print the document and reread it before putting it in an envelope or sending it by fax.

More worrying is still the increasing misuse of e-mail for sending “flame-mail”—abusive or inappropriate e-mail messages. Recent research in several companies suggests that aggressive communications like this are on the increase. E-mail has become the perfect medium for expressing workplace frustration because it is so instant.

E-mail can also be a problem in other ways. Staff all too often make the mistake of thinking that the contents of an e-mail, like things said over the phone, are private and not permanent. But it is not only possible for an employer to read all your e-mail, it is also perfectly legal. E-mail messages can be traced back to their origin for a period of at least two years, so you might want to rethink e-mailing your frustrations about your job to your friends. The advice is to keep personal e-mails out of the office.

It goes without saying that e-mail exists to make life easier, and if used correctly, it is an invaluable tool for businesses of all sizes. But perhaps, for the time being, the fact that in the business world 70 percent of all documents are still in paper form is not such a bad thing after all.

46. Why has the promise of the paperless office not come true in many offices?

- A. People write more memos than they used to.
- B. Many secretaries keep paper copies of everything their bosses send and receive.
- C. Many managers prefer to read their messages on paper.
- D. Staff leave messages lying around their offices.

47. What does Richard Metcalf say about e-mail in Paragraph Two?

- A. It is not an appropriate channel for sending important information.
- B. It increases the amount of paperwork done in offices.
- C. It is not popular with many secretaries.
- D. It is a less efficient channel than fax.

48. How does David Lewis feel about e-mail messages?

- A. Many of them are not well written.
- B. Many of them are too long.
- C. Many of them are not printed out.
- D. Many of them are never read.

49. Why should employees not use company e-mail systems for personal messages?

- A. Because company e-mail systems are not easy to use.
- B. Because the people the messages are sent to can't respond immediately.
- C. Because they allow people to express their anger immediately.
- D. Because e-mail is not a private means of communication.

50. What does the writer conclude about e-mail in the last paragraph?

- A. It has already made life a lot easier for many businesses.
- B. It is not being used enough in business today.
- C. It will never replace written communication.
- D. It is really useful when people use it properly.

**Section B (10 marks)**

*In this section, there is one passage followed by five incomplete sentences. Read the passage carefully, and then complete the sentence in a maximum of three words for each blank. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. In contrast, surveys have revealed that some people would rather have a daughter than a son. Apparently, each of these preferences has its explanation in the local culture.

Around the world, people who prefer sons have similar reasons. In many countries, sons are valued because they can work and contribute to the family income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some cultures, sons are important also because they enable the family name to continue for another generation. This is because the wife in these cultures takes her husband's family name, and more or less "belongs" to the husband's family. In addition, having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for a family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden because the family has to pay a dowry when the girl gets married.

Generally, people think traditional cultures are the ones in which boys are preferred. Research seems to support this belief. However, according to a survey conducted in 2000, people in the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Portugal, and the Caribbean prefer to have daughters. The researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic situation that exists in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money. Instead, families in these countries want daughters for emotional reasons. Many mothers think they will have a better relationship with a daughter than a son, for example. In addition, they think daughters will take better care of them when they are old.

In Japan, a similar trend has emerged. This might come as a surprise to some, because only one generation ago, the Japanese favoured sons. In 1982, over half of Japanese couples surveyed would want a boy if they could have only one child. A survey done in 1997, on the other hand, found that 75 percent wanted a girl!

Some Japanese couples say they want to have daughters because they think daughters are cuter and easier to raise. Japanese couples also worry about being taken care of when they are old. If they have to live with their children when they are very old, many Japanese parents would want to live with a daughter. "A son's wife would be like a stranger and harder to ask for help," one Japanese mother said.

Critics warn that preference for a daughter is just as bad as preference for a son. "Instead of valuing children for the social roles they are expected to fill, parents must learn to value children as individuals," critics say. When that is the case, parents will be equally pleased with a son or daughter.

**Questions:**

51. The reasons that parents prefer to have sons are to continue \_\_\_\_\_, to help earn money for

the family, and to support the parents in their old age.

52. Japan's preference for daughters now is quite \_\_\_\_\_ because not long ago the preference was for sons.
53. In some developing countries, parents value boys more than girls mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.
54. In India, parents receive \_\_\_\_\_ when their sons get married.
55. Critics maintain that children should be treated by their parents as \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section C (10 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully, and then answer each of the questions in a maximum of 10 words. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

#### Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

At least 600,000 jobs could disappear in the UK this year, according to a report by a personnel managers' professional body. The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development says even those who escape redundancy will face pay freezes. It says that while total unemployment will not hit three million, the time between New Year and Easter will be the worst for job losses since 1991. According to official statistics, there were 1.86 million people out of work in the UK in October, 2008. This figure was the highest since 1997, taking the overall unemployment rate to 6 percent. David Frost of the British Chamber of Commerce says, "It is the worst year. Companies are in survival mode."

The CIPD, which represents managers and personnel staff, issued its gloomy forecast a day after children's retailer Adams joined a growing list of well-known chains applying for bankruptcy protection. Chief economist John Philpott said, "In the face of some skepticism, the CIPD warned that 2008 would be the UK's worst year for jobs in a decade." It was, but in retrospect it will be seen as merely the slow-motion prelude to what will be the worst year for jobs in almost two decades. The CIPD's annual barometer forecast is that the UK economy will shed at least 600,000 jobs in 2009. Overall, the 18-month period from the start of the recession in mid-2008 until the end of 2009 will witness the loss of around three quarters of a million jobs, equivalent to the total net rise in employment in the preceding three years. Mr. Philpott said job losses were likely to continue into 2010, taking the final toll to about one million.

The CIPD also surveyed 2,600 workers and found that more than one in four did not expect a pay rise next year, while others feared wage cuts.

The institute's reward adviser, Charles Cotton, said, "Employees are realistic about their pay prospects. Against this backdrop, employers will need to work hard to find new ways to motivate their employees to perform."

"Financial incentives and targeted investment in training and development could be effective ways to do this," he added.

"More than ever, this is a time where organizations need to engage in an open and straightforward communication with their staff, clearly explaining the reasons for any difficult



measures that will affect them," he said. "This will help preserve staff loyalty and engagement even during times when unpopular decisions need to be made."

### Questions:

56. According to the passage, which year will be the worst for job losses in the UK?
57. What kind of organisation is the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development?
58. What are many British companies now struggling for?
59. What does the CIPD advise British employers to do under the present circumstances?
60. Why does Charles Cotton suggest that employers communicate with their staff straightforwardly?

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully, and then complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in each of the blanks. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

#### Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Everyone knows about pollution in the environment. Water, air, and land are all polluted. This means that pollution is everywhere. Now, scientists are looking inside our bodies to find out about internal pollution.

In 2003, the Environmental Working Group studied nine people to measure the chemicals in their bodies. These nine people had an average of 53 cancer-causing chemicals in their bodies. They also had an average of 62 chemicals that can damage the brain, and 55 that can harm babies in pregnant women. Even though a lot of chemicals were found in human bodies, the chemicals were found in small amounts. The amounts were small enough that they were probably not hurting the people. However, scientists are worried because most of these chemicals were created by humans. Most of these chemicals did not exist 75 years ago. This proves that we have not only polluted the world—we have polluted our own bodies!

How does this pollution get into our bodies? We come into contact with many chemicals every day. For example, everyone uses soap, skin lotion, and shampoo. However, few people know that these products contain harmful chemicals, some of which may cause memory loss. Chemicals known as DEA (diethanolamine) and TEA (triethanolamine) may seep into the skin and stop us from absorbing a helpful nutrient called "choline". Choline is a nutrient that plays a crucial role in the memory cell making process in the developing brain. Some people worry that every time we wash our hair, we are decreasing our memories.

Everyone knows they should brush their teeth regularly, but recent research has shown that some toothpastes can cause cancer. Fluoride is a key ingredient in many toothpastes. However, studies show that fluoride does not really protect our teeth. In fact, fluoride has been connected with bone cancer and other diseases. While we are trying to save our smiles, we could be damaging our health.

Women are probably exposed to more chemicals than men because they use more beauty products. Recently, harmful chemicals have been found in nail polish, hair spray, deodorant, and perfume. The chemicals are called "phthalates". Studies on animals have shown that phthalates can damage the liver, the kidneys, and the lungs. Cosmetic companies say the amounts of phthalates in their products are safe, but consumer protection groups disagree. They say some women use so many products that the levels are actually high. So the more women try to look beautiful, the more they could be harming their health.

In a futuristic story by Ray Bradbury, a man found pristine stream on a new planet. When he drank from the stream, he died! Why? His body was so polluted that pure water was a poison to him! Perhaps that is only science fiction, but it reminds us to take care of our bodies. We must find ways to reduce the pollution we absorb.

### Summary:

Like our polluted environment, our bodies are no longer pollution-free. Scientists now know that there is pollution in our bodies. On (61) \_\_\_\_\_, we have 53 cancer-causing chemicals in our bodies. Even fluoride (62) \_\_\_\_\_ with bone cancer and other diseases. Some common cosmetics contain small amounts of chemicals, which seep into our (63) \_\_\_\_\_ when we use these products. They prevent us from absorbing the (64) \_\_\_\_\_ our bodies need. So, it is (65) \_\_\_\_\_ that we find ways to reduce the amount of chemicals in our bodies. We should remind our friends and families to take care of their bodies.

### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 20 marks)

*Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word. Choose the 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 letters of the word. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

According to a group called the Voices Foundation, everyone has a singing voice as well as a (66) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) voice somewhere inside them. This, they say, should be (67) enc \_\_\_\_\_ from an early age because it provides the best, and the (68) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap), basis on which to build an understanding of music.

The teachings of the Hungarian (69) \_\_\_\_\_ (compose) Zoltan Kodaly are responsible for this idea. He observed that songs can become a key part of the relationship (70) \_\_\_\_\_ a mother and her child almost from birth. This is (71) es \_\_\_\_\_ true of traditional societies, (72) \_\_\_\_\_ those of West Africa, where some small children are able to sing literally (73) hun \_\_\_\_\_ of songs, all of which have been learnt by heart. However, many modern children first come to an understanding of music (74) \_\_\_\_\_ they learn to play an instrument, (75) \_\_\_\_\_ although some teaching of the theory of music is usually a part of this, their relationship with the music on the page is often a mechanical one.

The (76) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) of the Voices Foundation is that a natural feeling for rhythm, harmony and musical structure, the very qualities we appreciate in the greatest musicians, can only

be achieved through the (77) \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) of the music of the voice from the beginning of a person's life. The foundation has, therefore, set itself the task of (78) \_\_\_\_\_ a singing-centered musical education (79) pro \_\_\_\_\_ that could benefit junior pupils all (80) \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

## Part V Translation (15 minutes, 20 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Embroidery (刺绣) is a brilliant pearl in Chinese art. (81) From the magnificent Dragon Robes worn by emperors to today's fashions, embroidery adds a great deal of pleasure to our culture and our lives.

The oldest embroidery on record in China dates from the Shang Dynasty. Embroidery in this period symbolized social status. (82) It was not until later on, as the national economy developed, that embroidery entered the lives of the common people.

After the Zhou Dynasty, the Han Dynasty witnessed a leap in both techniques and styles of embroidery. Embroidered objects ranged from the sun, the moon, stars, mountains, dragons, and phoenixes to tigers, flowers and grasses, clouds and geometric patterns. Auspicious words were also fashionable. Both historic records and products of the time prove this.

(83) The cultural relics found in the Mawangdui Han Tomb are the best evidence of this unprecedented development in embroidery. In addition, embroidery unearthed from the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang, the ancient tombs in Turpan and northern Inner Mongolia, further strengthen this observation.

(84) The Chinese word for embroidery is "xiu", a picture or embroidery in five colours. It implies beautiful and magnificent things.

Embroidery was an elegant task for ladies who were forbidden to go out of their homes. (85) It was a good pastime to which they could devote their intelligence and passion. Imagine a beautiful young lady embroidering a dainty pouch. Stitch by stitch, she embroiders a pair of love birds for her lover. It's a cold winter day and the room is filled with the aroma of incense. What a touching and beautiful picture!

### Section B

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or structures required in the brackets. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

86. 她先天残疾,但她从未屈服于任何困难。(倒装句)

87. 无论什么时候说什么事情,你至少要让别人听得懂。(whenever)

88. 对于一个公司来说,能跟上市场的发展变化是很重要的。(keep pace with)

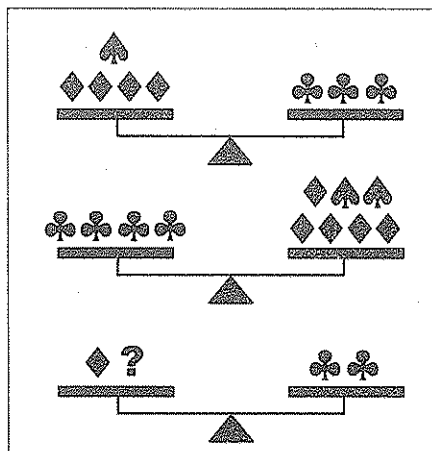
89. 如果你通过旅行社预订你的行程,你可能会得到很大的折扣。(discount)

89. 当初要是投资电信业,我们现在会很富有。(虚拟语气)

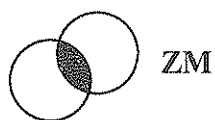
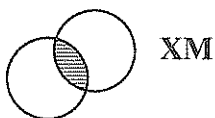
## Part VI IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 marks)

There are five IQ questions in this part. Write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

91. If all the letters of the alphabet were written out backwards, which would be the next but one letter after the third vowel?
92. The top two scales are in perfect balance.  
How many spades (黑桃) will be needed to balance the bottom set?



93. If **FRTZZ** is the code for **ESSAY**, what is the code for **PAPER**?
94. A, B, C, D, E and F are six seaside resorts. A, C and F have promenades, but the others do not. B, D and F have a fun fair and a caravan park, whereas C has a caravan park only. The others have neither. There are amusements at all the resorts except B and C.  
Which resort without a caravan park has amusements but no promenade?
95. On the left are some shapes and the codes that go with them. You must decide how the code letters go with the shapes. Which code should replace the question mark on the right?



## Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 marks)

### Task I (10 marks)

*You must organise a two-day debating contest which will take place on May 1-2. Write an e-mail to your classmate Tom:*

- ※ informing him that you're working on a schedule for the contest and that you will send it by e-mail tomorrow
- ※ asking him to get in touch with some teachers to act as judges—you need to know their names by Friday
- ※ asking him to come up with some ideas by tomorrow morning

*You should write no fewer than 80 words on the Answer Sheet.*

### Task II (20 marks)

*You have received this letter from an English-speaking penfriend. Read the letter and write your report about fashion industries.*

We're doing a project at college on fashion industries in different countries. It would be nice to include a first-hand report from someone living abroad. The report should describe how fashions for young people have changed in recent years.

*You should write no fewer than 120 words on the Answer Sheet.*

# 2009 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛赛卷

## 2009 National English Contest for College Students

### (Level C — Final)

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. Who is the woman probably talking to?  
A. A tailor. B. A hair stylist.  
C. A salesperson.
2. Why might the company file for bankruptcy?  
A. Its market is rapidly shrinking. B. It can't meet the payroll.  
C. It is being sued by the bank.
3. How will the woman solve the problem?  
A. By delivering the package herself.  
B. By renting a car.  
C. By having the package shipped.
4. Where are the two speakers going in the afternoon?  
A. To a car wash. B. To a supermarket.  
C. To a friend's house.
5. What does the woman's statement imply?  
A. She'll use her hard-earned money.  
B. The competition is ahead of them.  
C. Reducing the budget could be costly.

##### Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once.*

After each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, 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. What did the man do before attending a drama school?  
A. He joined a band. B. He joined an amateur theatre club.  
C. He worked for a club as a waiter.
7. Why did the man take up "busking"?  
A. To earn extra pocket money. B. To support his family.  
C. To support himself while he studied.
8. How did the man's grandmother influence him?  
A. She encouraged him in his ambitions.  
B. She taught him how to perform.  
C. She had been involved in the theatre.
9. What does the man say about actors who are shy?  
A. They prefer to perform on their own.  
B. They are eager to perform.  
C. They concentrate more on their performances.
10. When do actors play a role better, in the man's opinion?  
A. When they can identify with the character they are playing.  
B. If they know what the audience wants.  
C. If they are familiar with the plot of the play.

### Conversation Two

11. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Professor and postgraduate student.  
B. Interviewer and analyst.  
C. Customer and businessman.
12. What was the result of the changes boo.com made after Christmas 1999?  
A. Their website was much expanded.  
B. Their spending was cut by 40 per cent.  
C. Their sales improved slightly.
13. How much more money did boo.com try to raise in May?  
A. \$ 80 million. B. \$ 100 million.  
C. \$ 20 million.
14. According to Marlene, what was the biggest financial mistake boo.com made?  
A. They spent too much money launching their site in other countries.  
B. Their products were too expensive.  
C. They wasted a lot of money on advertising.

15. Why didn't investors want to risk any more money by investing in boo.com?

- A. Because it didn't have the right kind of staff.
- B. Because it didn't have a good business strategy.
- C. Because it didn't have high quality products.

**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 pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, 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 satellite observations show about deforestation in the Amazon?

- A. It was slowing down.
- B. It is increasing again.
- C. Illegal sawmills had disappeared.

17. How many schools had to close because of the snow in Britain?

- A. More than 3,000.
- B. More than 1,300.
- C. More than 300.

18. What do we learn from the news item?

- A. The ancient city shows evidence of human sacrifice.
- B. The Wari state existed some four hundred years ago.
- C. The Inca state built Peru's first extensive road network.

19. Where has Orascom Telecom planned to set up a third generation mobile network?

- A. In the Middle East.
- B. In Africa.
- C. In North Korea.

20. How do Indians feel about *Slumdog Millionaire*'s success?

- A. They are overjoyed at its success.
- B. They are disappointed with it.
- C. They are furious with the judges.

**Section D (10 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear a short passage which will be read only once. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Well, um, let's turn now to vase painting. Vase painting was a very popular form of art among the Greeks. Illustrations of the lives of the gods, goddesses, and heroes—both (21) \_\_\_\_\_ and real—usually decorated the vases. The vases were made of red-coloured clay by people called potters. The vases had a (22) \_\_\_\_\_. That is, people used them to hold dry things such as grain, or (23) \_\_\_\_\_ like wine or oil.

The artists who decorated the vases perfected several different glazing techniques. They painted glazes on the vases, and then fired them in an oven or a kiln to make them (24) \_\_\_\_\_. Artists



illustrated stories on these vases in different ways. They did this by decorating them in bands that (25) \_\_\_\_\_ the pots. At times, many bands with small figures were popular, and at other times fewer bands with larger figures were more popular. As with (26) \_\_\_\_\_ many examples of this art form have disappeared.

The earliest vases date back to the Geometric period. These vases had (27) \_\_\_\_\_ geometric designs. In the late Geometric period, figures start to appear on the vases. During the Archaic period, the black-figure technique was popular. In the black-figure technique, the figures are (28) \_\_\_\_\_ against the natural red background of the clay. Later, a painter known as Andokides—that's A-N-D-O-K-I-D-E-S—developed a (29) \_\_\_\_\_ technique, called the red-figure technique. Examples of the red-figure technique can be seen on kraters (掺和器), a type of vase. Take a look at the example in your book. As you can see, it's decorated with scenes from the lives of the gods. In the scene we can see here, Artemis, the goddess of hunting, kills Actaeon after he (30) \_\_\_\_\_ sees her bathing.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (10 minutes, 15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the centre.

31. Although he has no education, he is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen in the company, which was established by Mr. Smith three years ago.  
A. sternest                      B. shrewdest                      C. nastiest                      D. laziest
32. The people who had been injured in the explosion lay \_\_\_\_\_ in agony.  
A. screeched                      B. groaned                      C. screaming                      D. to shriek
33. I think being alone is never really a bad thing, \_\_\_\_\_ you've got something positive to do.  
A. but for                      B. provided that                      C. in that                      D. in case
34. In 1979 it became clear that the amendment would not go into effect, and that the new government would \_\_\_\_\_ not continue to support it.  
A. nevertheless                      B. hitherto                      C. otherwise                      D. therefore
35. The outbreak is spreading \_\_\_\_\_ usual for want of transport to take victims to hospital, and basic medicines for those who do manage to get there.  
A. as four times faster as                      B. four times faster than  
C. as fast as four times                      D. four times more faster than
36. In some speech communities, two languages are used side by side with each having a different role to play. Being able to speak two languages is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bilingualism                      B. mixture                      C. parole.                      D. blend
37. The concept of television, \_\_\_\_\_ images over distances, had intrigued scientists even before the invention of moving pictures or radio.  
A. the transmission of                      B. transmitted by                      C. transmission into                      D. the transmitting for
38. An employer has to pay for your glasses if they are prescribed specifically \_\_\_\_\_ you view

the screen, but not if you use these glasses in other situations too.

- A. for the distance at which                      B. at the distance for which  
C. for which at the distance                      D. at which the distance for

39. Although the Earth's chemical composition had been studied for years, only toward the end of the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_\_ as a discipline in its own right.

- A. when geochemistry was recognized                      B. was geochemistry recognized  
C. then recognized geochemistry                      D. as geochemistry was recognized

40. I \_\_\_\_\_ to be present at your birthday party, but business interfered. I hope you will forgive me.

- A. am to have intended                      B. was to intend  
C. was to have intended                      D. ought to intend

41. Not until the \_\_\_\_\_ of Yellowstone Park in the late nineteenth century did the United States have a national park.

- A. commencement                      B. dedication                      C. evolvement                      D. devotion

42. Our analysts are encouraging the construction of more \_\_\_\_\_ water treatment facilities.

- A. concerned                      B. indebted                      C. sophisticated                      D. congested

43. The application form got crumpled — I tried to \_\_\_\_\_, but I think I made it worse.

- A. clear it up                      B. fend it off  
C. straighten it out                      D. pin it down

44. Faith: How many people do you think will show up for dinner?

Louis: Only two of the people we invited can't come, so there should be six people.

Faith: \_\_\_\_\_ I cleaned out the store when I bought the food for tonight.

- A. We can make do with paper towels.  
B. These steaks look great but expensive.  
C. I have to stay up late cleaning up.  
D. We're going to have a lot of extra food.

45. Sean: When you fill out this form, be sure to include your telephone number so that we can get in touch with you.

Dora: Should I fill in this part at the bottom about my work experience?

Sean: Yes. Include all of your experience, \_\_\_\_\_. In the long run, even your experience in part-time jobs will be of use to you.

- A. even if it takes a lot of time to complete  
B. whether you think the work was important or not  
C. and be sure to return the form before the deadline  
D. if the people who see this form are interested

### Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 35 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

In this section, there is one passage followed by five questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. you should decide on the best choice, and then mark the

*corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Long distance travel is now a routine part of many workers' lives, yet what was once considered a perk of the job is now seen as a headache by frequent fliers. Business travel isn't as exciting as it sounds. The reality for most travelers is that they rarely see anything beyond the airport, the office and the hotel. Even after a long overnight flight in a cramped seat without sleep, staffs are frequently expected to be in the office the following morning, ready to do a good day's work.

Despite alternatives such as fax, e-mail and teleconferencing, business travel continues to grow. Many companies have teleconferencing equipment, but they do not know how to use it. In the global economy, increasing numbers of people deal with more and more countries, and are required to travel across the globe for business which has also become much more cost-effective for companies. In the early eighties, an around-the-world ticket was at least \$ 1,250. Now it's \$ 700.

Stephen Joy, a marketing director at US toy maker Mattel, has been a frequent traveler during most of his sixteen-year career. He believes business travel has become more stressful. "As your life gets fuller, with children and so on, it becomes a lot more difficult," he says. "But, it's not just to do with age. Modern communications mean that the only time you're truly out of reach is on a plane. When you get to the hotel you log on and get your e-mail. In the past when you were away, you were away. Now you're expected to take the in-tray with you, and managing your work from afar can be very difficult, especially if you're in a different time zone."

As the volume of business travel has grown, companies have begun to pay increasing attention to its impact on costs. "Now I don't travel in as much comfort as I did as a junior years ago," says Joy. Today, costs are scrutinized and many companies are concerned with anything more than cheap travel.

There may also be as many health risks associated with long distance flights as there are passengers in economy class. Because most airlines re-circulate the air inside planes, mixing half-fresh air with half-recycled air, flu and colds are among the most frequent problems for travelers. New research suggests that jet lag, once seen as a minor inconvenience, may be far more upsetting to travelers' health and routines than earlier thought. More worryingly, a recent study identified a possible link between long-distance travel and an increased risk of heart attacks, especially amongst older passengers. Is it time for companies to reassess attitudes to travel and show a little more concern for their traveling staff?

46. Why are many business travelers unhappy about long distance travel these days?

- A. It can cause headaches.
- B. They usually have to fly at night.
- C. Aircraft have become very uncomfortable.
- D. They often don't get time to recover from their journeys.

47. According to the writer, why has business travel kept growing?
- A. Employees are unwilling to use alternative methods of communicating.
  - B. It enables people to do business face to face.
  - C. It broadens business people's horizons.
  - D. Business has become more globalized.
48. Why does Stephen Joy think that business travelers are under more stress these days?
- A. They have to travel farther than they did.
  - B. They are more concerned about their safety.
  - C. They still have lots of work to do while they are abroad.
  - D. They receive too many phone calls.
49. Which of the following is mentioned about long distance air travel according to the passage?
- A. It leads to breathing problems.
  - B. It's affordable to anyone who wants to fly.
  - C. It may be dangerous for older people.
  - D. Frequent fliers have serious health problems.
50. How are companies dealing with having to travel more on business?
- A. By keeping travel costs as low as possible.
  - B. By sending fewer staff on business trips.
  - C. By using less comfortable airlines.
  - D. By reducing the number of days employees spend traveling on business.

### Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by five incomplete sentences. Read the passage carefully, and then complete the sentences in a maximum of five words for each blank. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

### COPTER CAMERA

#### The heligimbal has revolutionized wildlife filming

The heligimbal is a high-definition, long-lens camera that can swivel through 360 degrees. It is about 50 cm in diameter, and is the shape of an oversized basketball. The camera is housed in a protective cover and suspended beneath the nose of a helicopter.

### ASK THE EXPERT

Michael Kelem, the Hollywood cameraman who used the heligimbal to film Planet Earth, says he'd rather film wildlife than work on feature films.

**How has the heligimbal changed wildlife filming?**

It provides a steady platform in the sky. Even at 300 m the shot is stable because of the gyroscopes definition. To get close enough to film natural behavior you used to have to film from the ground, but from the helicopter you can choose where you film from and follow the action. It's expensive, though. That's part of the reason why it's not been used for wildlife filming before.

**What's the main difference between shooting wildlife and feature films?**

You need massively improved concentration! In feature films you do a shot which maybe lasts a minute, then you rest. But when I filmed wild dogs hunting in the Okavango, for example, they were difficult to follow, because they blended into the scenery and dodged between trees. I couldn't take my eye off the monitor for a full 40-minute take. That was the most tiring work I've ever done.

What tricks did you use in feature films that you applied to filming wildlife?

No matter how carefully you script something, in the air you have to change the shot as needs be. This flexibility helped me when filming wildlife, because you have to adapt to the action.

**What was the highlight of *Planet Earth* for you?**

Filming wolves hunting caribou in the Arctic, because we got five hunts within a couple of hours. Apparently that rarely happens. And shooting Mount Everest was pretty spectacular.

**What would you rather work with—wildlife or Hollywood divas?**

The work ethic of wildlife and the Hollywood diva are very similar—they work hard for a couple of hours in the morning, hunt and eat their prey (whether that's a caribou or a submissive director) and then take the afternoon off. The catering is better in Hollywood, but it can be a sick industry. The people in wildlife are more down to earth.

**Questions:**

51. The heligimbal, which is a high-precision, \_\_\_\_\_, has revolutionized wildlife filming.
52. During flight, the camera is covered and hung beneath \_\_\_\_\_.
53. Despite there being so many advantages to using a heligimbal, the main disadvantage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
54. If you are filming animals in the wild, anything can happen, so you have to change the shot to \_\_\_\_\_ whenever necessary.
55. The most spectacular filming for Michael Kelem was when he filmed wolves hunting caribou in the Arctic and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section C (10 marks)**

*In this section, there is one passage followed by five questions. Read the passage carefully, and then answer each of the questions in a maximum of 10 words. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The US space agency's (NASA) Mars rovers are celebrating a remarkable five years on the Red Planet.

The first rover, named Spirit, landed on January 3, 2004, followed by its twin, Opportunity, 21 days later.

It was hoped the robots would work for at least three months, but their longevity in the freezing Martian conditions has surprised everyone.

The rovers' data has revealed much about the history of water on the equator of Mars billions of years ago.

"These rovers are incredibly resilient considering the extreme environment the hardware experiences every day," said John Callas, project manager for Spirit and Opportunity at NASA's Jet Propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, California. "We realize that a major component on either vehicle could fail at any time and end a mission with no advance notice, but on the other hand, we could accomplish the equivalent of four more prime missions on each rover in the year ahead."

Spirit is exploring a 150 km-wide bowl-shaped depression known as Gusev Crater. It has found an abundance of rocks and soils bearing evidence of extensive exposure to water.

Opportunity is on the other side of the planet, in a flat region known as Meridiani Planum. Its data have shown conclusively that this part of Mars experienced liquid water on its surface. The sedimentary rocks at its study location were laid down under gently flowing surface water.

The rovers are now showing some serious signs of wear and tear.

Spirit has to drive backwards everywhere it goes because of a jammed wheel, and Opportunity's robotic arm has a glitch in a shoulder joint because of a broken electrical wire.

There have been times also when the vehicles have been dangerously short on power because of the dust covering on their solar panels.

When Spirit and Opportunity do eventually fail, NASA will have to wait awhile for its next surface mission.

It recently delayed this year's planned launch of a much more capable vehicle, known as the Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) to 2011. The rover project has been beset by technical and budgetary problems. The decision was taken not long after Europe also postponed its rover venture known as ExoMars. Officials cited cost concerns. It is likely all surface missions in future for NASA and the European Space Agency will be joint affairs because of the high cost of getting spacecraft down on to the planet.

NASA lost contact with its static Phoenix Lander in November. It was operating in much more difficult conditions at a high-latitude location.

### Questions:

56. Why is the robots' longevity in the freezing Martian conditions surprising?
57. What has Spirit found that has been exposed to water?
58. What's wrong with Spirit according to the passage?
59. How many robots launched by NASA are mentioned in the passage?
60. Why will NASA and the Europe Space Agency combine their efforts to explore Mars in the future?

**Section D (10 marks)**

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a table. Read the passage carefully, and then complete the table by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in each of the blanks. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

Faced with increasing shortages of labor, especially personnel with specialist expertise, companies throughout the world are turning to new methods of attracting talented and qualified job candidates.

Thousands of companies are experimenting with electronic recruitment and a few on the leading edge have fully integrated it into their human resources strategy. While corporate websites are now commonplace, few are used to their full potential. In recruiting, a company website should be used not only to post job openings, but also to market the company to prospective employees and to accept job applications. The most successful of these sites allow candidates to submit their CVs either by filling out an on-line form or by pasting an existing electronic CV file into the form. These can then be circulated to specific recruiters within the company if they match the requirements of existing job openings. They can also be stored in a database so that they can be considered for future job openings.

If designing a state-of-the-art website seems too complicated, or a company wants to reach people who might not ordinarily visit their website, some of the Internet's commercial job-listing services may provide the answer. There are literally hundreds of these job boards, including many specializing in specific skills or industries. The largest ones also offer companies extra services, such as access to their databases of CVs. The cost of these services compares favorably with placing job advertisements in newspapers. A minimum package allowing ten postings per month plus access to the CV database costs about \$ 400 to \$ 500 a month. In contrast, a newspaper might charge the same price, or more, to run a job advertisement for only one or two days.

The Internet is undoubtedly a powerful tool for attracting and locating potential new employees. However, it does not solve all the problems recruiters face. Many companies simply do not have the time to sort through dozens of CVs, in electronic form or otherwise, nor do they necessarily have the expertise to pick the right people. Accordingly, although the costs are higher, many firms are turning to recruitment agencies to find the right people for them. This is particularly true of companies which need specialist or technical staff. "We recruit specifically for the engineering and petrochemical industries," says Jacqui Thompson, operations manager of the Human Resource Bureau. "We have a database of personnel from all over the country, from which we put forward candidates that we feel meet the client's requirements. Ninety per cent of companies in the industries we deal with now recruit externally as they cannot access the staff they need without outside help. What's more, we often find that those companies which do try to go it alone come to us six months later when they still haven't found the type of candidate they want."

Ms. Thompson's experience is borne out in other areas. "Traditionally, companies only used agencies for top jobs," says Sharon Pinner of FSS, a company which recruits for the financial and IT sectors. "Many firms are still happy to recruit junior personnel themselves, but some companies find this too time-consuming. Companies are facing a shortage of good candidates in areas such as accounting and IT, and they don't have the recruitment resources to ensure they will make the right choices."

### Statements:

Recruitment	Advantages for employers	Disadvantages for employers
The company websites	all the paperwork is dealt with applications can be kept for (61) _____.	Difficult (62) _____ applications and CVs still have to be processed
Electronic job boards	companies can (63) _____ of CVs inform potential employees about the company	none
Recruitment agencies	(64) _____ in finding the right people	the costs are (65) _____

### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word. Choose the 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 of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

It's not always easy to decide which sport to (66) t \_\_\_\_\_ up. When choosing, it is important to remember that excellence in sports is the (67) \_\_\_\_\_ (resultant) of a number of factors. For some sports, the body shape and structure with (68) \_\_\_\_\_ you are born are important. Top runners are typical (69) ex \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals who have selected a sport because of their natural body type. Many other sports are more dependent on training and technique, and anyone following a well-structured and (70) app \_\_\_\_\_ training program should do well.

The aim of all sports is to improve fitness and skills, and to develop training programs that are both safe and (71) ef \_\_\_\_\_. To do this properly, and understanding of the (72) \_\_\_\_\_ demands of sport is needed. All sports require a combination of strength, speed, endurance, agility and (73) \_\_\_\_\_ (flexible) to varying degrees. (74) \_\_\_\_\_ is important is how these elements are (75) com \_\_\_\_\_ to build up the skills of the sport in question. Other factors to be taken into (76) ac \_\_\_\_\_ in a training program are diet, (77) \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) injuries, a person's general state of health, and the nature and role of other team players.



Bearing (78) s \_\_\_\_\_ considerations in mind, anyone prepared to work at it can (79) ex \_\_\_\_\_ to progress to a reasonably competitive level, even (80) \_\_\_\_\_ only a few people will go on to break world records.

## Part V Translation (15 minutes, 20 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

(81) The twentieth century, perhaps more than any other, marked a period where architects experimented with form and took their inspiration from various sources.

**Casa Batllo**, located in the heart of Barcelona in Spain, was designed by Antoni Gaudi and built in the years 1905-1907. It was originally designed for a middle-class family and situated in a prosperous district of Barcelona. It is now a museum.

The building is remarkable, like virtually everything Gaudi designed. It seems that his goal was to avoid straight lines completely—the front of the house is all wavy lines. The ground floor in particular is astonishing, with irregular oval windows, and flowing sculpted stone work. (82) There are various opinions about the symbolism: some people say it is a poetic vision of the sea, whilst others say carnival scenes are represented. (83) Most likely, however, is that Gaudi was thinking of a huge dragon, with the roof being the dragon's curved-back, given that this was a recurring theme in his work.

**City Hall in London** is the headquarters of the Greater London Authority and the Mayor of London. It stands on the south bank of the River Thames. Designed by Norman Foster, it opened in July, 2002.

(84) The building has an unusual bulbous shape, which reduces the surface area and thus improves energy efficiency, since less heat is lost to the outside. It has been variously compared to Darth Vader's helmet, a misshapen egg or a motorcycle helmet. The building has no front or back in conventional terms, but derives its shape from a modified sphere.

A 500-metre Walkway goes right to the very top of the ten-storey building, where there is an exhibition and meeting space called "London's Living Room". The Living Room opens onto a viewing deck which is occasionally open to the public. (85) The walkway provides views of the interior of the building, and is intended to symbolize transparency of government. A similar device was used by Foster in his design for the rebuilt Reichstag in Germany.

### Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or structures required in the brackets. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

86. 并不是任何人都允许进入某些政府办公大楼的。(allow)

87. 无论我怎么劝说,他就是坚持自己做的事很对。(no matter how)

88. 许多插图画家只好亲自学习电脑制图。(design, many a)

89. 被多家公司雇佣的这位顾问是财务方面的资深人士。(定语从句, knowledgeable about)

90. 要去国外旅行的旅客在入境之前都被要求填写一张入境登记表。(非谓语动词, prior to)

## Part VI IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 marks)

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

91. Which of the numbers in the square is the odd one out?

42	15	63	6
9	81	33	21
96	16	12	48
18	60	3	90

92. Mr Jones' daughter was born two months after the month which begins with the second letter after the thirteenth letter of the alphabet. When was Mr Jones' daughter born?

93. What number should replace the question mark?

1	
2	8
4	9

2	
1	5
3	4

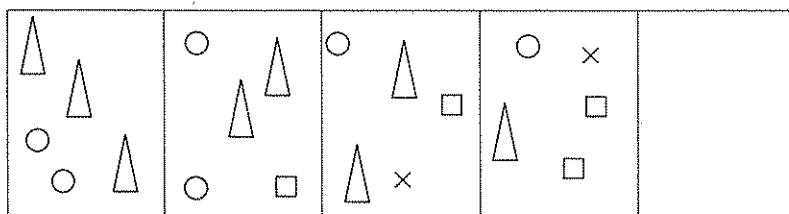
3	
?	7
8	8

94. The following is part of a bus timetable. Express buses do not stop at some of the towns between Dawtry and Saresbury.

DAWTRY	07:50	08:30	09:10	09:50
TAMSVILLE	07:59	...	...	10:00
BRISTOWN	08:07	08:42	...	10:08
JAMCASTER	08:24	08:55	09:27	10:25
SARESURY	08:33	09:04	09:36	10:33

How much less time does it take to travel on the fastest express bus from Dawtry to Saresbury than it does on a slow (non-express) bus?

95. There are five squares arranged in order below. The last square has been left empty. Please fill in it in a way that continues the sequence.



**Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 marks)**

**Task I (10 marks)**

*Sales in a department store have been decreasing for several months. As an assistant to the Customer Service Director, you are sent to find out what was going on.*

*Write a memo of no fewer than 80 words to the Personnel Director and the Training Manager:*

- *reminding them of the problem*
- *explaining your findings—staff not interested in helping customers and unhappy in their jobs*
- *suggesting that you meet to talk about possible solutions*

*You should write the memo on the Answer Sheet.*

**Task II (20 marks)**

*Write an article of no fewer than 120 words telling other students how you control stress about your courses.*

**Take My Advice on How to Control Stress**

*You should write the article on the Answer Sheet.*