

# 2022 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(B 类)

## 2022 National English Competition for College Students (Type B – Sample)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

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

1. A. The price.                      B. The style.                      C. The size.                      D. The color.
2. A. Smoking in a public area.                      B. Taking photographs.  
C. Entering the building.                      D. Harassing other visitors.
3. A. He was glad that Elizabeth could come.  
B. He didn't know that Elizabeth wanted to be invited.  
C. He can have more than four guests at his graduation.  
D. He forgot to invite Elizabeth to his graduation party.
4. A. Watch a ballet performance.                      B. Write a paper.  
C. Go to a play.                      D. Dine out at lunch time.
5. A. He has already been taken on.  
B. He has been eliminated.  
C. He is writing an essay in order to be employed.  
D. He is one of the last few candidates' choices.

#### Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause.*

### Conversation one

Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

6. Why did Linda work in a cake shop?
- A. Her parents didn't give her enough money.
  - B. She wanted to give her parents some money.
  - C. Her parents asked her to learn making cakes.
  - D. She needed to buy things for college.
7. Linda liked her first boss because he \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sent her on a training course
  - B. paid her well
  - C. was kind to her
  - D. was good at doing business
8. What did Linda enjoy about working in the shop?
- A. Eating the cakes.
  - B. The clean workplace.
  - C. The smell of baking.
  - D. Displaying cakes.
9. Linda says that the full-time shop assistants \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were friendly to her
  - B. didn't work as hard as her
  - C. were allowed to make cakes
  - D. hadn't got the same skills as her
10. What does Linda say about serving customers?
- A. She enjoyed the busy part of the day.
  - B. She liked giving them advice.
  - C. She didn't like dealing with complaints.
  - D. She liked baking bread for them.

### Conversation two

Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences with **one word** according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

11. The woman get the advertisement from a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The woman's plane land at \_\_\_\_\_ for a stopover to pick up passages from another flight.
13. The advertisement had been proved to be a \_\_\_\_\_ when the woman arrived at the hotel.
14. The woman and her husband went out for dinner and spent the rest of time in a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The woman had determined to put in a \_\_\_\_\_ to get her money back.

### Section C (5 marks)

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



16. The news item reports on a research finding about \_\_\_\_\_ people suffering from Alzheimer's disease.  
A. 66                      B. 240                      C. 650                      D. 391
17. What added to the difficulty in the putting out of the bush fire?  
A. The strong winds and high temperatures.  
B. The shortage of firefighters in the state.  
C. The difficult access to the mountains.  
D. The slow action of the state government.
18. What is the news item reporting?  
A. A comet approaching the Earth.  
B. A new development in space exploration.  
C. A rare occurrence in the solar system.  
D. An extraordinary comet disappearing in space.
19. What did Pickens ask the young people to do?  
A. To watch for the coming energy crisis.  
B. To fight for a national energy plan.  
C. To save energy for the future.  
D. To work out a new energy policy.
20. What did the family of the dead think of the grand jury's verdict?  
A. It was an insult to the dead.  
B. It was a challenge to public opinion.  
C. It was a violation of human rights.  
D. It was an abuse of the legal process.

#### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read only **once**. After each passage there will be a **one-minute** pause.*

#### Dictation

*Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

I know why the ocean is still salty: evaporated water leaves the salt behind. But how did it get salty in the first place?

According to one hypothesis, oceans formed at least (21) \_\_\_\_\_ years ago when water vapor and other gasses escaping from the Earth's interior gradually formed the atmosphere and clouds surrounding the planet. As the Earth cooled below (22) \_\_\_\_\_ of water, rain began to fall, and kept \_\_\_\_\_ . Eventually the rainfall filled the Earth's hollows and formed oceans.

In their infant state these oceans were not nearly as salty as they are today. As the initial rains swept over the planet's surface and (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to the hollows, the rushing waters picked up chemicals from erosion of the Earth's crust. These chemicals included sodium, which is one of the main ingredients of salt. The other main ingredient, chlorine, came from the solid and gaseous fallout of land and ocean floor volcanoes. Over hundreds of millions of years, the steady flow of (24) \_\_\_\_\_ rivers and streams and the eruption of volcanoes and undersea vents combined to increase the oceans' salt content.

This does not mean, however, that the oceans' saltiness is constantly increasing. Scientists believe that ocean salinity reached plateau hundreds of millions of years ago, when roughly the same amount of salt fed into the oceans (25) \_\_\_\_\_ as sediment on the ocean floor.

Summary

Listen to the passage and complete the table using *no more than three words* for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

GLASGOW

Arrival by car

★ City centre car parks are expensive. Leave car at hotel.

‘Discovering Glasgow’ tour bus

★ Departs from (26) \_\_\_\_\_ every 30 minutes.

★ Buy tickets from the bus drivers.

Walking

★ Go to Welcome Centre for information—(27) \_\_\_\_\_ available.

Places to visit

★ (28) \_\_\_\_\_—built in fifteenth century.

★ Merchant City area—shops selling (29) \_\_\_\_\_.

★ Byres Road—student area.

★ Botanic Gardens—glasshouses close at (30) \_\_\_\_\_.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

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



31. Her boss is constantly finding \_\_\_\_\_ with her, which makes her very anxious.  
A. shortcomings      B. errors      C. flaw      D. fault
32. Every student should be encouraged to know \_\_\_\_\_ own potentialies and to weigh the chances of developing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his/her; them      B. their; them      C. their; it      D. his/her; it
33. A season ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the holder to make as many journeys as he wishes within the stated period of time.  
A. promises      B. blooms      C. entitles      D. grants
34. There hasn't been a great response to the sale, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. does there      B. hasn't there      C. hasn't it      D. has there
35. What \_\_\_\_\_ used as chief building materials today \_\_\_\_\_ steel and concrete.  
A. are; are      B. have been; is      C. is; are      D. has been; is
36. You may be a good singer, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ unlikely that you will make it big. Looks are important too.  
A. greatly      B. highly      C. fairly      D. largely
37. Time \_\_\_\_\_, the celebration will be held as scheduled.  
A. permit      B. permitted      C. permits      D. permitting
38. The man in the corner confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ a lie to the manager of the company.  
A. have told      B. be told      C. being told      D. having told
39. She lost her house and farm in the big fire, and she asked every friend for help in vain. Now she was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at her wit end      B. at the end      C. at her wit's end      D. at length
40. That was not the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ us. I think it's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ strong actions against him.  
A. betrayed; take      B. has betrayed; take      C. betrayed; took      D. had betrayed; took
41. Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in pre-literate societies in order to attract good health or to \_\_\_\_\_ disease.  
A. set aside      B. ward off      C. give away      D. shrug off
42. It \_\_\_\_\_ for over a month and the downpour had damaged many houses.  
A. rained heavily      B. has been raining heavily      C. has rained cats and dogs      D. had been raining cats and dogs
43. The library in the school isn't large. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ books in it.  
A. five thousand, seven hundred and forty-one.  
B. five thousands and seven hundreds and forty-one.  
C. five thousand, seven hundreds and fourth-one.  
D. five thousands, seven hundred forty and one.
44. —Do you think Mike is going to watch a football match this weekend?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't believe      B. I believe not      C. I believe not so      D. I don't believe it

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

—Not me. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Speaking of food, I like Italian cuisine.
- B. As for me, I don't eat out at all.
- C. Considering my age, I shouldn't eat a lot.
- D. As far as I'm concerned, I don't eat much.

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.



A letter of application is a sales letter in which you are both salesperson and product, for the purpose of an application is to attract an employer's attraction and (46) per\_\_\_\_\_ them to grant you an interview. To do this, the letter presents what you can offer the employer, (47) \_\_\_\_\_ than what you want from the job.

A letter of application must communicate your ambition and enthusiasm. Yet it must, at the same time, be modest. It should be neither aggressive nor meek: neither pat yourself on the back (48) \_\_\_\_\_ ask for sympathy. It should never express (49) \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) with a present or former job or employer. And you should avoid discussing your reasons for leaving your last job.

Keep in mind the following (50) prin\_\_\_\_\_ when writing your letter of application.

1. Start by attracting attention. You must say, of course, that you are applying and mention both the specific job and how you heard about it. But try to avoid a mundane opening. Instead of:

*I would like to apply for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10...*

Try something a bit more (51) \_\_\_\_\_ (origin)

*I believe you will find my experiences in the Alameda District Attorney's office have prepared me well for the position of legal secretary, which you advertised in the Los Angeles Times of Sunday, August 10...*

2. Continue by describing your (52) qua\_\_\_\_\_. Highlight your strengths and achievements and say how they suit you for the job at hand. Provide details and explanations not found on your resume, and refer the reader to the resume for the remaining, less pertinent facts.

3. Assume the employer that you are the person for the job. List verifiable facts that prove you are not exaggerating or lying. Mention the names of any familiar or prominent (53) \_\_\_\_\_ (refer) you may have. In some way, distinguish yourself from the mass of other qualified applicants.



4. Conclude by requesting an interview. Urge the employer to action by making it easy to contact you. Mention your telephone number and the best hours to reach you, or state that you will call them (54) \_\_\_\_\_ a few days.

A complete application should contain both a letter of application and a resume.

While it is possible to write a letter so complete in detail that a resume seems (55) redundant, it is always most professional to include both.

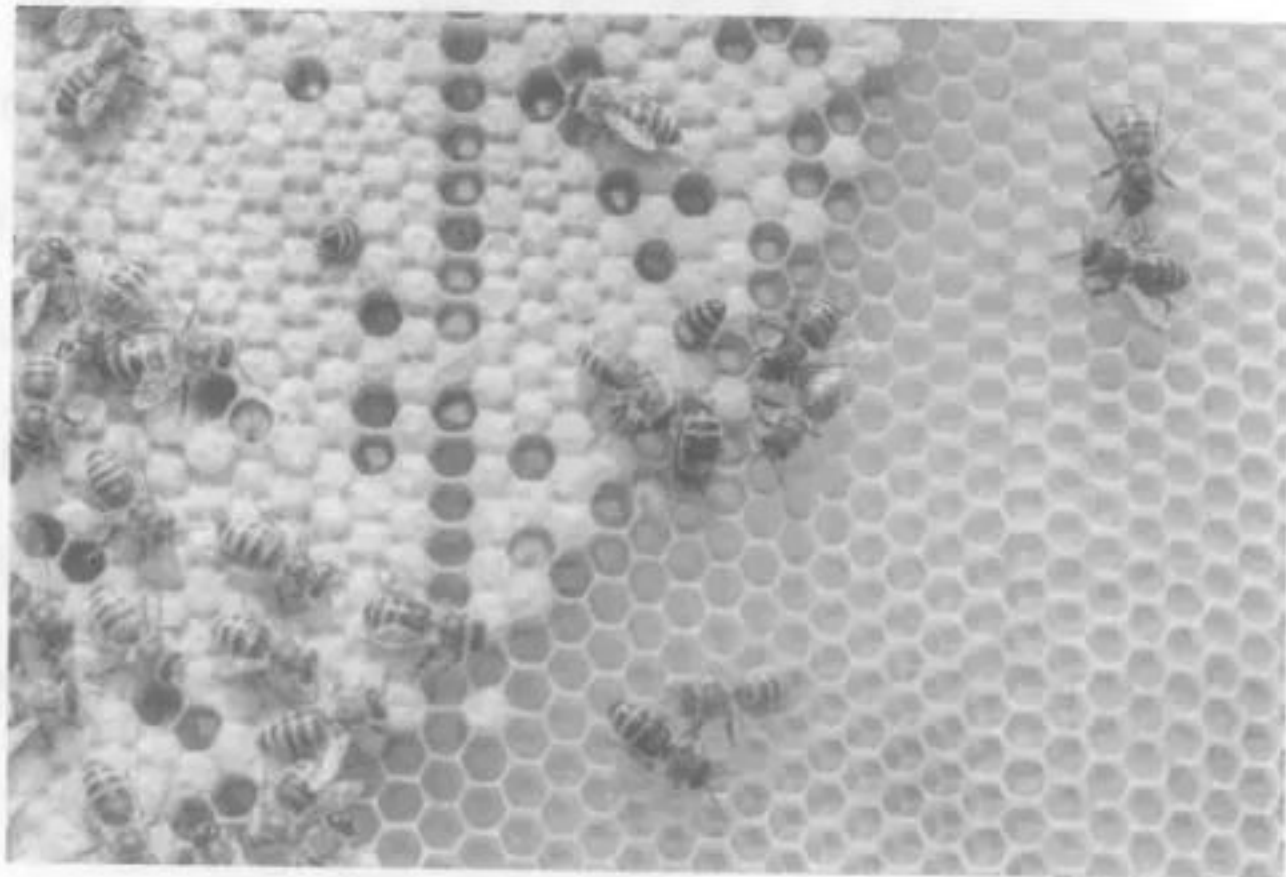
#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are *three* passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the *answer sheet*.

##### Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

You might think that honey bees are important because they make honey — but that is not the only reason they matter so much. The most important thing they do is pollinate plants, from food crops to trees, helping them to reproduce.



(56) \_\_\_\_\_ Colony Collapse

Disorder has been happening at such a rate that it has been dubbed “bee aids”. In the winter of 2017–2018

nearly 30% of bee colonies in America collapsed. They were opened in the spring only to discover that only the queen bees and the eggs remained.

(57) \_\_\_\_\_ This is strange because bees do not normally abandon a functioning hive at all, and, if they do abandon a hive, the honey within is usually eaten by other bugs, such as beetles. However, in cases of CCD such pests leave the hive and its honey alone and intact.

(58) \_\_\_\_\_ Some suggest that it is a microbe called the Acute Paralysis Virus that is wiping out bee colonies. Others think it may be due to a parasite called the Varroa mite which feeds on blood. Another culprit could be a fungus which lives in the gut and is called Nosema Ceranae. Even modern technology has been claimed for causing CCD.

(59) \_\_\_\_\_ However, the number of bee colonies in America has fallen from nearly 6 million 60 years ago, to approximately 2.5 million today. CCD has not reached Britain yet but the Varroa mite has. By the spring of 2017 a quarter of all bee colonies had died.

(60) \_\_\_\_\_ People are keen to learn aspects of beekeeping ranging from how a hive is actually structured to how bees communicate with each other. This increased popularity is partly due to heightened concern about the environment and a wish to be self sufficient.

Beginner's courses now run throughout the year. For anyone thinking about taking up *apiary* (蜂房) seriously there are twelve-week courses available country-wide which cover both theory and practical skills.

Questions 56 to 60

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 56 to 60. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. Bees are currently not on the endangered species list—there is some way to go before their population falls that low.

B. Over a year a fully-functioning hive can produce fifty kilos of honey.

C. No one knows for sure why bee colonies are collapsing like this but various theories have been put forward.

D. Scientists are hoping that this claim was an exaggeration.

E. Apparently colonies of bees have been dying more and more in recent years.

F. The plight of bees has caught the attention of the public and generated a growing interest in beekeeping.

G. The bees themselves were nowhere to be seen and it is assumed that they died elsewhere.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



*Guernica* was the last great history-painting. It was also the last modern painting of major importance that took its subject from politics with the intention of changing the way large numbers of people thought and felt about power. Since 1937, there have been a few admirable works of art that contained political references — some of Joseph Beuys's work or Robert Motherwell's *Elegies to the Spanish Republic*. But the idea that an artist, by making a painting or sculpture,



could insert images into the stream of public speech and thus change political discourse has gone, probably for good, along with the nineteenth-century ideal of the artist as public man. Mass media took away the political speech of art. When Picasso painted *Guernica*, regular TV broadcasting had been in existence for only a year in English and nobody in France, except a few electronics experts, has seen a television set. There were perhaps fifteen thousand such sets in New York City.

Television was too crude, too novel, to be altogether credible. The day when most people in the capitalist world would base their understanding of politics on what the TV screen gave them was still almost a generation away. But by the end of World War II, the role of there was 'artist' had been rendered negligible by looked like bad, late German Expressionism, or the incontrovertible photographs from Belsen, Majdanek, and Auschwitz. It seems obvious, looking back, that the artists of Weimar Germany and Leninist Russia lived in a much more attenuated landscape of media than ours, and their reward was that they could still believe, in good faith and without bombast, that art could morally influence the world.

Today, the idea has largely been dismissed, as it must be in a mass media society where art's principal social role is to be investment capital, or, in the simplest way, bullion. We still have political art, but we have no effective political art. An artist must be famous to be heard, but as he acquires fame, so his work accumulates 'value' and becomes, *ipso facto* (事实上), harmless. As far as today's politics is concerned, most art aspire to the condition of Muzak. It provides the background hum for power. If the Thrid Reich had lasted until now, the young bloods of the Inner Party would not be interested in old fogeys like Albert Speer or Arno Breker, Hitler's monumental sculptor; they would be queuing up to have their portraits silkscreened by Andy Warhol. It is hard to think of any work of art of which one can say, this saved the life of one Jew, one Vietnamese and one Cambodian. Specific books perhaps; but as far as one can tell, no paintings or sculpture. The difference between us and the artists of the 1920s is that they thought such a work of art could be made. Perhaps it was a certain naïveté that made them think so. But it is certainly our loss that we cannot.

### Questions 61 to 65

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

61. What does the writer mean by *insert images into the stream of public speech* in paragraph 1?
62. Where do people in the West nowadays get ideas to form their political opinions, according to the writer?
63. Why is the word *value* in quotation marks in paragraph 3?
64. According to the writer, what is the principal social role of art today?
65. What does the writer say about today's political art?



## Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.




Where do tigers live? North-eastern China, the Indian subcontinent, and the Russian Far East are all home to different species of this beautiful big cat, but maybe not for much longer. According to a recent study by leading conservationists, the wild tiger is now closer to extinction than previously realized. In fact, it is thought that there are fewer than 5,000 tigers existing in the wild. Illegal

hunting is a huge factor. Most countries have laws that prohibit the hunting and trade of these animals, but the temptation for local poachers is great. A poor villager can earn up to 60 times his daily earnings by trapping and killing one tiger. This money may guarantee the survival of his family. The dead tiger is handed over to a middle man, who then often smuggles it abroad. Its fur may end up hanging on a wall and its bones may be used for medicinal purposes.

The other factor affecting the survival of the wild tiger is the reduction of their natural habitat. When humans move into what was previously tiger territory, the tiger loses its natural prey since villagers often hunt such animals for their own food. Then the tiger goes after the villagers' cows and goats, and so it becomes the hunted. Another problem with reduced habitat is that because tigers will not cross open land, they cannot reach isolated areas of forest to breed.

One country that has taken action over the competition for habitat is Russia. The ancient forests of Southern Siberia are being logged for their increasingly expensive timber. Logging timber, along with the poaching of Siberian tigers and their prey, threaten the survival of the tiger species. However, since 1992 the Siberian Tiger Project carried out by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has been attaching radio collars to the tigers to trace their movements and study their habits. With this project, the Russian government has been provided with invaluable information and advice.

A special unit of the Russian government, the "Tiger Response Team" takes active steps towards resolving problems between tigers and humans. One aim is to keep tigers away from human settlements. The team use fireworks or even electrified dead animals to deter the tigers from approaching villages. Sometimes the tigers are captured and simply moved to other areas. If the animal is considered too dangerous, it may be taken to a zoo on the other side of the world because, at least in a protected environment, scientists can study wild tigers in a way that they could not in their natural habitat. Captive breeding programmes also increase tiger numbers and they can be used to introduce genetic variability back into the wild tiger population.

The WCS considers the management of the tigers' prey essential to the programme. Since large tracts of land must be set aside for both tigers and their prey to coexist, properly managed  is



relied on in establishing the tiger habit. Tourism can generate money and jobs for local people, to create opportunities to conserve suitable land for tigers to live on, and an excellent way to educate locals and tourists in conservation issues.

There is no clear solution to saving the tiger, but there is great support from conservation societies and environmental groups to ensure its survival. We will only be able to do this if we can find a balance between the need of people to earn a living and the need to preserve the tigers' habitat.

Questions 66 to 70

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

One of the threats to the survival of the wild tiger is (71) \_\_\_\_\_ although it is hard to put the blame on the poor people who do this. (72) \_\_\_\_\_ is another threat to their survival. Tigers are living in small areas of forest where there is no longer any (73) \_\_\_\_\_ for them to hunt. Various solutions have been suggested. People have been studying the tigers' habits so that they can help solve the conflicts between people and the tigers. Sometimes tigers are caught and taken to zoos, where they can be used in breeding programmes to introduce (74) \_\_\_\_\_ into the wild tiger population. Wildlife tourism generates money and jobs for local people and is also useful in helping to (75) \_\_\_\_\_ and tourists. While there are still a lot of problems between tigers and humans, many people are working hard to save these rare animals.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. Transport is an important service industry—a basic, leading and strategic sector of the economy underpinning sustainable development. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, and particularly since the beginning of reform and opening up in 1978, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China has followed a strategy of coordinating the development



of its transport industry with its economy and society, and ensuring harmony between the transport system and the natural environment. Based on a self-reliant approach, China has made a great effort to create a transport industry that fully responds to public needs. Remarkable results have been achieved, and a once-backward transport industry with a weak base has been hugely improved, providing strong support for economic and social development and creating an outstanding transport system with Chinese characteristics.

Section B (10 marks)

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

72. 父母无不望子成龙、成凤,并为此不惜一切代价。的确,许多子女受家庭影响,子承父业、光前裕后,成为父母一样的人或父母期望的人,而也有相当多的子女没有实现父母的梦想,没有达到父母的期望值,甚至走向父母愿望的反面。俗话说:“老子英雄儿好汉,老子卖葱儿卖蒜”;“兵家儿早识刀枪”。但俗语也说:“父母难保子孙贤”。说到底,家庭教育也是一个因材施教的问题,给孩子以选择发展道路的自由,让他们根据自己的兴趣爱好特长做好自己。人各有志,不必强求,对儿女也是如此。


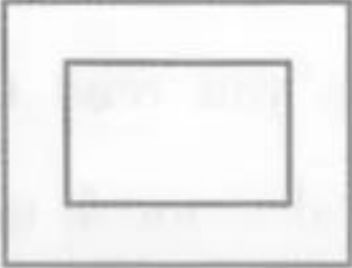
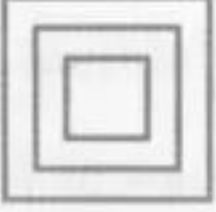
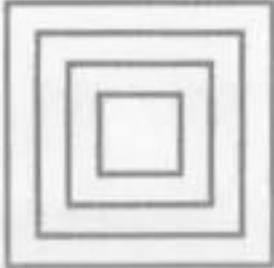

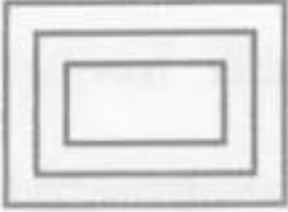
Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

73. Underline one word in the brackets which will go equally well with both the pairs of words outside the brackets.

Example: dig; sow      tree; bush      (leaf, vegetable, spade, rake, plant)  
rush; attack      cost; fee      (price, hasten, strike, charge, money)

74. Which code matches the shape given at the end of the line?



LF

KG

JH

JF

LG

?

a KF

b LF

c KH

d JG

e LH

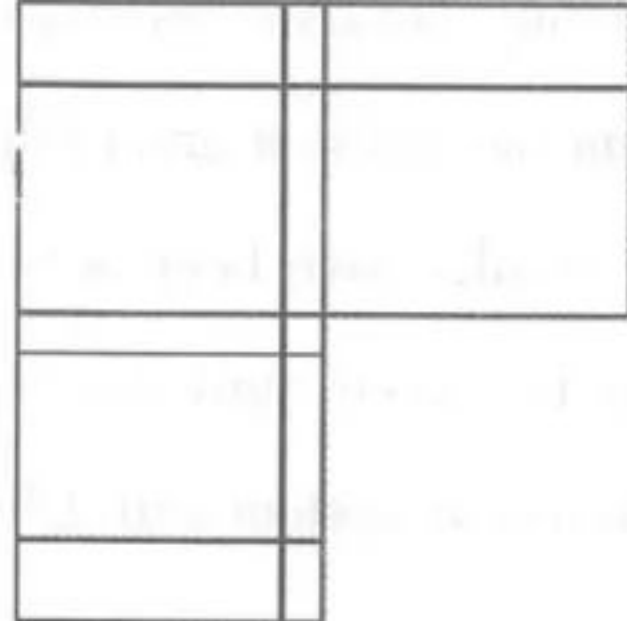
75. Find a word which when placed on the end of the first word and the start of the second makes two new words or phrases:

MASTER ( ) ROOM

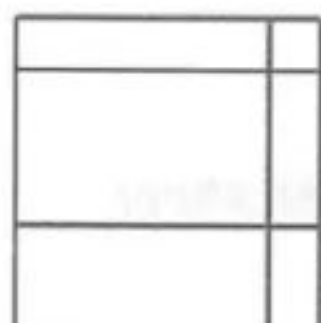
76. What 5-letter word has 6 left when you take 2 letters away?



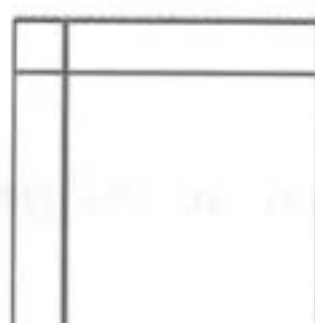
77.



Which is the missing box?



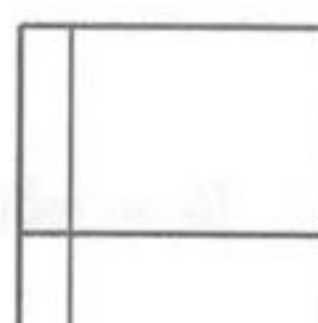
A.



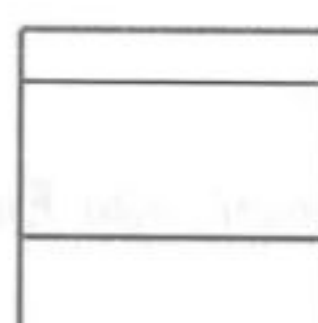
B.



C.



D.



E.

## Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors ~~where~~ near her home.

Are you frowning as you read this? Habitual frowner may not even be aware that their foreheads are creased, and will need to touch their brows to find out. A permanent frown is forbid and unattractive, yet it is very easy to get into the habit of frowning. You can stop yourself by placing your hand on your forehead to check whether your brow is smooth when you happen to reading or watching television. In this way, you can begin to learn a negative piece of body language—and if you suffer from headaches, you should find yourself suffering from them much less. Smiling at yourself may make you feel a little self-conscious—and it works! Next time you are under the weather, physically or emotionally, you can ~~best for yourself~~ the therapeutic powers of smiling. Each time the expression fades to your face, try again and again until you

begin to notice an improvement in yourself. In a large number of cases, this simple technique will produce noticeable benefits within a short space of time and it's free.

As well as cheering yourself up, smiling at someone else can help both of you to feel better, for a smile tends to call forth a answering smile. One of the reasons why we are attracted to smiling faces is because they can effect our autonomic nervous system. Facial expression and moods are caught, because we are not simply registering that someone is cheerful or cross—we are experiencing the same emotion. If you are always surrounded by miserable people with long faces, you are more than likely to suffer depressive feelings yourself eventual.

## Part VIII Writing

### Section A (10 marks)

88. Imagine that you can win a free trip to the Winter Olympics in Beijing 2022 by writing a letter to the President of the International Olympic Committee. You must explain persuasively why you wish to attend and what you can do for the Olymics. *Write at least 110 words on the answer sheet.*

### Section B (20 marks)

89. Write about the following topic:

Living in another language means growing another self, and it takes time for that other self to become familiar.

——Allistair Reed

How do you understand the meaning of this quote and how it applies to you and your experiences? Has studying English changed your life? If yes, how has English changed your life? What is different about you now, as opposed to before you knew English?

*Write an article of no less than 160 words in response to the views. Write the article on the answer sheet.*



## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

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

1. **M:** Excuse me, but can I return this coat, please?

**W:** Sure! Er ... can I ask what's wrong with it?

**M:** Oh, yeah. It's a little bit tight when I wear a sweater as well.

**Question:** Why does the man want to refund his coat?

2. **W:** I'm terribly sorry, sir, but we can't allow you to do that here.

**M:** But why ever not? I've paid my money, now just leave me alone.

**W:** I'm awfully sorry, but we simply can't allow it. You see, the flash disturbs other visitors and damages the coloring in our priceless antique paintings.

**Question:** What is the woman trying to stop the man doing?

3. **W:** Elizabeth was really upset that you didn't invite her to the graduation ceremony.

**M:** Well, you know. They only let you invite four people. But it turns out my brother can't go after all. And she is the fifth on my list.

**W:** Woo, that's great.

**Question:** What does the man mean?

4. **M:** So, let's do something on Friday then, I've got the paper in front of me so let me see what's on. Mmm ... there is the Kirov Ballet at the Playhouse.

**W:** I like ballet. That would be nice. What time does it start?

**M:** Well, it's on at 2:10, 5:10 and 8:10.

**W:** Let's go to the 5:10 and then have something to eat afterwards.

**Question:** What do the speakers plan to do on Friday?

5. **W:** Hi Gary, how is your application going? Have you heard anything yet?

**M:** It seems that I'm on the short list. Now the selection board wants to see some samples of my published works.

**Question:** How is Gary's application going?

### Section B

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause.*

#### Conversation one

*Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

**M:** Now Linda, let's talk about your first job.

**W:** Well, I was an assistant in an expensive cake shop in the small town where I lived. It was my last year at school, before I went to college. I wanted to earn extra money for myself because I come from a family of seven and my parents couldn't afford to give us much pocket money.

**M:** Did you like your first boss?

**W:** He was always polite, never shouted at us, even when we dropped things, and that was good for a young girl like me who wasn't very confident. He knew everything about the business. I had no proper training, but it was good experience working for someone with so much knowledge. He didn't pay us well, but I didn't expect to earn much in my first job.

**M:** And what about the shop? Was it a nice place to work?

**W:** As I say, it was an expensive shop, and the cakes were beautiful. Then in the morning there was wonderful smell of bread baking. The first week was difficult because I just wanted to eat the cakes, which wasn't allowed, but then I lost interest in them. We had to keep everything clean, and that was hard work.

**M:** Did you do any of the baking yourself?

**W:** There were two chefs who were specialists in making cakes for celebrations and creating new bread recipes. I loved watching them at work, but I wasn't allowed to touch the ones on display in the windows. We sold sandwiches at lunchtime again, very luxurious ones, and the shop assistants had to make those. I learnt to put in really generous fillings, much more than I used at home.

**M:** How did you get on with the other shop assistants?

**W:** One of them was my best friend, which was great, but the full-time staff sometimes treated us like silly schoolgirls because we couldn't cook. But I was surprised because the full-time assistants couldn't add up in their head. I was good at it, but they used calculators if there was anything difficult to work out.

**M:** Did you enjoy serving customers in the shop?

**W:** The best part of the day was lunchtime when we were busy. Time just flew. Then it was interesting when people came in to plan a party or a wedding. One of the chefs would come through to discuss the design of the cake. Some customers thought the prices were too high, but usually ended up buying the cakes anyway.

## Conversation two

*Listen to the conversation, and complete the following sentences with **one word** according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

**M:** Well, how did your trip go? Pairs, was it?

**W:** It was an absolute disaster. In fact, it was so bad, it was really quite hilarious. I saw this ad in the colour supplement which offered 'weekend breaks with a difference to the glamour spots of Europe for less than it costs to stay at home'. Well, I suppose we should have been on our guard when we read the ad. It really was too good to be true.

**M:** What happened? Do tell me.

**W:** Well, to start with, the ad said we would travel by air direct from London to Paris with a well-known airline and be met at the airport and then be taken by taxi to a luxury hotel with a view of Montmar... Well, what it didn't say was the flight was with an unknown charter company. We did leave from London, but we flew via Brussels



where we hang around there for two hours waiting for passengers on another obscure charter flight from Bucharest. We finally landed in Paris six hours after leaving London, only to discover that our personal taxi service had turned into a coach journey.

M: What about the hotel? Did it live up to expectations?

W: You must be joking! The ad promised luxury double bedrooms with adjoining bath and toilet in a three-star hotel overlooking a unique historic area of Paris, within walking distance of some of the city's best hot spots.

M: Sounds wonderful.

W: Yeah, it was. The deception, I mean. It was a real fleapit. The sort you read about but never expect to see. 'Luxury double bedroom with adjoining bath and toilet' translates as a glorified cupboard at the end of a dark corridor with one toilet and bath for entire floor. The sheets hadn't been changed and there were cigarette ends in the ashtrays. Not to mention no soap or towels.

M: What about the view? Was it overlooking a derelict railway line or something even more awful?

W: Even that would have been more interesting than brick wall we could see from the window, if you climbed on a chair, you could just see the top of the dome of Montmartre — which I suppose justified the 'view of Montmartre'. And as for the hot spots, well, I'll leave you to imagine what the neighborhood was like!

M: What did you do? Did you complain?

W: What could we do? We had no choice. It was terribly late when we got there. No, we decided to put up with the hotel and go out on the town. So we called a taxi and went to a restaurant in the Latin Quarter. And then we went on a nightclub until the early hours. When we got back to the hotel, we were so tired that we didn't notice our surroundings. We checked out at ten and moved into a decent place for the following night.


M: So you did have a good time in the end. But I suppose it cost a lot more.

W: And absolute fortune. But we've put in a complaint and we're trying to get our money back.

## Section C

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

16. A study in India suggests that speaking more than one language may delay different kinds of dementia that is the loss of mental ability, these included Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, vascular dementia, Lewy bodies dementia and mixed dementias. Researchers studied nearly 650 people whose average age was 66. 240 of those studied suffered from Alzheimer's, the most common form of mental decline. 391 of the subjects spoke two or more languages. Investigators found the dementias began about four and a half years later in those who were bilingual compared to those who spoke only one language. The level of education had no effect on the age at the first sign of dementia.

17. The authorities in the Australian state of New South Wales have urged people living in the Blue Mountains to leave their homes as strengthening winds and high temperatures threatened to spread major bush fire. Forecasters warned that Wednesday could be the worst day since the crisis began more than a week ago. Exhausted firefighters have been preparing for their most challenging day yet, they have been  burning of key areas, the ideal was to deprive fires of fuel and prevent them from travelling. On Monday, they



joined up two large fires to make one that is easier to manage, around 60 fires are burning in New South Wales, for there are 17 of them are still uncontrolled.

18. An extraordinary thing happened today in the solar system, uh, a comet that came from the most outer parts of the solar system has recently had an incredibly close pass by the planet Mars. It actually got so close it was about a third of the distance from the earth to our moon. And that's really only about 132,000 kilometers. Now that sounds like a huge distance to our surflings, but this is an incredibly rare event in space. It probably only happens once in several millions of years.
19. Speaking in a lecture hall at Rice University, 80-year-old T. Boone Pickens called for the young people in the audience to carry forth the fight for a national energy plan. He said a severe crisis might not cripple the nation during his lifetime, but he said such a crisis could crush the hopes of younger generations unless the government acts now to develop a clear, comprehensive policy.
20. An American grand jury has decided not to indict two white police officers over the fatal shooting last year of a 12-year old black boy as he played with a pellet gun. The local prosecutor Timothy McGinty described the shooting of Tamir Rice in Cleveland, Ohio, as a perfect storm of human error. He said the evidence did not indicate criminal action by the police. The boy's family accused Mr. McGinty of abusing and manipulating the legal process.

## Section D

*In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read only **once**. After each passage, there will be a **one-minute** pause.*

## Dictation

*Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

I know why the ocean is still salty: evaporated water leaves the salt behind. But how did it get salty in the first place?

According to one hypothesis, oceans formed at least 500 million years ago when water vapor and other gasses escaping from the Earth's interior gradually formed the atmosphere and clouds surrounding the planet. As the Earth cooled below the boiling point of water, rain began to fall, and kept falling for centuries. Eventually the rainfall filled the Earth's hollows and formed oceans.

In their infant state these oceans were not nearly as salty as they are today. As the initial rains swept over the planet's surface and filtered down to the hollows, the rushing waters picked up chemicals from erosion of the Earth's crust. These chemicals included sodium, which is one of the main ingredients of salt. The other main ingredient, chlorine, came from the solid and gaseous fallout of land and ocean floor volcanoes. Over hundreds of millions of years, the steady flow of chemical-rich rivers and streams and the eruption of volcanoes and undersea vents combined to increase the oceans' salt content.

This does not mean, however, that the oceans' saltiness is constantly increasing. Scientists believe that ocean salinity reached plateau hundreds of millions of years ago, when roughly the same amount of ~~water~~ <sup>sediment</sup> fell into the oceans was deposited as sediment on the ocean floor.



## Summary

Listen to the passage and complete the table using **no more than three words** for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Good morning. This week's programmer is about the city of Glasgow. We're going to give you some ideas of what you can see and do if you visit for a weekend. Glasgow is Britain's third largest city, and Scotland's biggest. It is well worth a visit.

If you arrive by car, the motorway will take you into the city centre. Don't park in one of the city centre car parks however, as they are expensive. It's better to leave your car at your hotel or somewhere away from the centre, and take the bus.

Glasgow is a large city and where there is an excellent public transport system. A good idea is to catch a "Discovering Glasgow" tour bus which leaves George Square every half hour. You can get off anywhere and catch the next bus to continue your trip. The tour costs £5 and tickets are available from the bus driver.

If you want to walk around the city centre, then it's best to start at the Welcome Centre on St Vincent Place. You can get information about opening times and entrance fees of places to visit and take a free map to help you with your sightseeing.

Don't miss the fifteenth century cathedral, which has particularly beautiful windows. Further on is the Merchant City area, where there are cafes and lots of small, fashionable shops which sell jewellery and clothes.

Byres Road is popular with university students and you can find a lot of bargains in the shops around there. The Botanic Gardens are also worth a visit. The gardens are open until sunset, and the glasshouses from ten o'clock until a quarter to five. These contain a wide variety of beautiful plants and flowers. The gardens are also a good place to have a picnic.

## 参考答案

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

1—5 CBBAD

#### Section B (10 marks)

6—10 ACCDA

11. supplement 12. Brussels 13. deception 14. nightclub 15. complaint

#### Section C (5 marks)

16—20 BACBD

#### Section D (10 marks)

#### Dictation

21. 500 million; 22. the boiling point; 23. filtered down; 24. chemical-rich; 25. was deposited

#### Summary

26. George Square 27. free map 28. Cathedral / Glasglow Cathedral 29. jewellery and clothes 30. 4:45

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

31—35 DACBA 36—40 BDDCD 41—45 BCABA

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. persuade 47. rather 48. nor 49. dissatisfaction 50. principles  
51. original 52. qualifications 53. references 54. within 55. redundant

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (10 marks)

56—60 EGCAF

#### Section B (10 marks)

66. The writer means that an artist, as a public man, could change the way large numbers of people thought.  
67. From the mass media.  
68. Because it only means the imaginary value.  
69. Investment capital.  
70. The background hum for power.

#### Section C (10 marks)

66. illegal hunting 67. Reduced habitat 68. natural prey/prey 69. genetic variability  
70. educate the locals

### Part V Translation (15 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

71. 交通运输是国民经济中基础性、先导性、战略性产业和重要的服务性行业,是可持续发展的重要支撑。新中国成立以来特别是改革开放以来,在中国共产党领导下,中国的交通运输秉持与经济社会协调发展、与自然生态和谐共生的理念,以建设人民满意交通为目标,自立自强,艰苦奋斗,取得了举世瞩目的发展成就,从根本上改变了基础薄弱、整体落后的面貌,为经济社会发展提供了有力保障,走出了一条中国特色交通发展之路。

#### Section B (10 marks)

72. Parents all hope that their children will have glorious futures, and they spare no efforts to turn that dream into reality. Many young people do meet their parents' expectations, embarking on careers once pursued by the father and winning even greater distinction. However, some others stray from the paths set for them, or even do things contrary to the wishes of their parents. As some wise sayings put it, "Just as a hero's son would likely be heroic, so an onion seller's son would likely sell garlic;" "warriors' children learn early the spear and the sword." Yet there are other proverbs that reflect less certainty: "How well our children will turn out, even the wisest parents live in doubt." Besides, home education also involves the question of how best to help a child realize his or her potential. Children should be encouraged to develop their own interests and talent, find their own paths and live their lives to the full. Human aspirations vary; one cannot force them to do things to one's own liking.

### Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

73. charge.  
74. C.  
75. CLASS: MASTERCLASS/CLASSROOM  
76. Sixth.  
77. E. The lines within the large square are drawn top, bottom, middle left and middle bottom.



## Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

Are you frowning as you read this? Habitual frowner may not even be aware that their foreheads are  
frowners  
creased, and will need to touch their brows to find out. A permanent frown is forbid and unattractive, yet it  
forbidding  
is very easy to get into the habit of frowning. You can stop yourself by placing your hand on your forehead  
to check whether your brow is smooth when you happen to  $\wedge$  reading or watching television. In this way, you  
be  
can begin to learn a negative piece of body language—and if you suffer from headaches, you should find  
unlearn  
yourself suffering from them much less. Smiling at yourself may make you feel a little self-conscious—and  
but  
it works! Next time you are under the weather, physically or emotionally, you can test for yourself the  
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noticeable benefits within a short space of time and it's free.

As well as cheering yourself up, smiling at someone else can help both of you to feel better, for a  
smile tends to call forth a answering smile. One of the reasons why we are attracted to smiling faces is  
an  
because they can effect our autonomic nervous system. Facial expression and moods are catched, because  
affect  
catching  
we are not simply registering that someone is cheerful or cross—we are experiencing the same emotion. If  
you are always surrounded by miserable people with long faces, you are more than likely to suffer  
depressive feelings yourself eventual.  
eventually

## Part VIII Writing

### Section A (10 marks)

Omitted

### Section B (20 marks)

Omitted