

# 2020 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(A 级)

## 2020 National English Competition for College Students (Level A – 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. A few minutes.                | B. Half an hour.                     | C. An hour.                                   | D. One hour and a half. |
| 2. A. What to eat for lunch.        |                                      | B. The person who will pay for lunch.         |                         |
|                                     | C. The time a delivery will arrive.  | D. Whether or not to eat out.                 |                         |
| 3. A. One.                          | B. Two.                              | C. Three.                                     | D. Four.                |
| 4. A. A baker's delivery service.   |                                      | B. A floral designer.                         |                         |
|                                     | C. An office supplies salesperson.   | D. His colleague.                             |                         |
| 5. A. The woman solved the problem. |                                      | B. The woman used the same software.          |                         |
|                                     | C. The woman designed the programme. | D. The woman worked on the programme all day. |                         |

#### Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Conversation One

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

6. Peter is waiting for his friends and he said they're always late.
7. He isn't studying much this month because there's no maths lecture at university.
8. His parents owns a shop and he works there as an assistant.
9. He practices the piano for an hour or so about every day.
10. He doesn't support any football teams.

### Conversation Two

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

11. What's the problem being discussed in this conversation?
 

A. The condition of Salt Lane.	B. The council's complaints.
C. The demolition of some old buildings.	D. The gas company.
12. Why does the woman think it's unfair?
 

A. Because no one complains.	B. Because office blocks are needed.
C. Because the company offers a low price.	D. Because there's a housing shortage.
13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the man?
  - A. Those old buildings are in pretty bad condition.
  - B. The council is doing nothing about the complaint.
  - C. The land those houses are built on is worth a good price.
  - D. The gas company is in business like everyone else.
14. What's the response of the local council to the problem in Salt Lane?
  - A. They sold the land to a property company to build residence block.
  - B. They complained and couldn't put up with the bad housing condition.
  - C. They tried hard to help the local residents move to a decent place.
  - D. They just sent printed postcard saying "the matter is receiving attention".
15. Who'll move to one of the new office blocks in Salt Lane next year?
 

A. The man's company.	B. The woman's colleagues.
C. The cashier.	D. Mrs Stanley.

### 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. Which of the following regions in the world will witness the sharpest drop in life expectancy?
 

A. Asia.	B. Latin America.	C. Sub-Saharan Africa.	D. The Caribbean.
----------	-------------------	------------------------	-------------------

17. How did Charles Schulz have his art education?
- A. His father taught him at home.
  - B. He studied art in high school.
  - C. His teacher taught him when he was five.
  - D. He took a class by mail from a Minnesota art school.
18. According to the news, what is it that makes the credit card different from conventional ones?
- A. It can recognize the owner's face.
  - B. It can identify the owner's voice.
  - C. It can remember the owner's password.
  - D. It can store the owner's personal information.
19. Where is the Serena Hotel located?
- A. Far from the embassy district.
  - B. In the centre of Kabul.
  - C. Inside the presidential palace.
  - D. Next to a police station.
20. What's the main message of the news item?
- A. Career service needs to be improved.
  - B. Career advice isn't offered on the Internet.
  - C. Businesses aren't getting talented people.
  - D. Young people should seek career advice.

#### 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. During the pause, write the answers on the answer sheet.

#### Dictation

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

For Egyptian farmers and fishermen, the Nile is not just a beautiful view, it is a gift, without which there could be no Egypt, only a scorched wasteland. In a country which does not receive much (21) \_\_\_\_\_, the river is their livelihood. It covers only four percent of the country but its banks are where almost all of the 67 million Egyptians live. The Nile irrigates corn crops and citrus orchards, and provides water for (22) \_\_\_\_\_ cows and for doing the laundry. Its seasons are the rhythms of the Egyptian way of life; when it floods every July, locals move to (23) \_\_\_\_\_ ground until it subsides three months later.



The waters of the Nile flow for (24) \_\_\_\_\_ seven thousand kilometers, from the jungles of Uganda through the deserts of Sudan to arrive at Cairo, Africa's largest city. For centuries, no one knew where it began, and the whereabouts of its source was a legend and a quest—a dangerous one, as the Nile contains crocodiles—and intruders into (25) \_\_\_\_\_ Africa were often not welcomed by the natives. The source was finally discovered in the mid-nineteenth century.

## Summary

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

Published in 1987, the novel (26) \_\_\_\_\_ won Toni Morrison the Pulitzer Prize. Its main character is an (27) \_\_\_\_\_ named Sethe. The author was inspired by a true story of a slave, Margaret Garner, who escaped from her owner, but was recaptured. Before the recapture, she tried to kill her children to spare them the inevitable (28) \_\_\_\_\_. Garner was thus (29) \_\_\_\_\_ for the crime. The novel based on two of the most unscientific things of all, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ and redemption, made Toni Morrison one of the most important American writers of the 20th century.

## Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ both sides accept the arrangement \_\_\_\_\_ a lasting peace be established in the region.  
A. Only if; will                      B. If only; would                      C. Should; will                      D. Unless; would
32. Had William received five more votes in the last election, he \_\_\_\_\_ our chairman now.  
A. would have been                      B. must have been                      C. were                      D. would be
33. We think it possible \_\_\_\_\_ the local government will be able to solve the housing problem.  
A. for                      B. that                      C. when                      D. how
34. The speaker attempted to explain it in such a way that it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to an outsider.  
A. intelligible                      B. invariable                      C. plausible                      D. permissible
35. My reading in later life has supplied me with some possible explanations of his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. temperature                      B. temperament                      C. temptation                      D. tempera
36. When he leaves the company next year, he \_\_\_\_\_ for this company for thirty years.  
A. will be working                      B. will work                      C. has worked                      D. will have worked
37. Thirty-nine Steps is one of the most exciting films \_\_\_\_\_ directed by Alfred Hotchcock.  
A. which was                      B. that was                      C. that were                      D. which were
38. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.  
A. are demonstrating                      B. demonstrate  
C. had been demonstrating                      D. have demonstrated
39. Grandparents are being used as \_\_\_\_\_ babysitters by their \_\_\_\_\_ children, who, on average spend six and a half hours a week looking after their grandchildren.  
A. unpaying; overworking                      B. unpaid; overworked  
C. unpaying; overworked                      D. unpaid; overworking

40. \_\_\_\_\_ user comments, a cover has been designed that can be added to give protection to the patient and attendant in poor weather.
- A. In contrast to      B. In addition to      C. In response to      D. With respect to
41. \_\_\_\_\_, it's said that Schmidt's about to resign due to the huge mistake he made brought great loss to our company.
- A. Among ourselves      B. Among us      C. Between us      D. Between ourselves
42. \_\_\_\_\_ although we're always asked to try our best.
- A. Never before we achieved such a high standard  
 B. Never before has such a high standard been achieved  
 C. Never before had such a high standard been achieved  
 D. Never before we achieve such a high standard
43. —Good morning. Can I help you?  
 —Yes, I have an appointment with Hans Ekburg. Could you tell him I'm here? \_\_\_\_\_  
 —That's OK, I'll take the car registration number. Do you know the building?  
 —I'm afraid I don't.
- A. The directions were very clear.      B. I've already written my name here.  
 C. I've left my car in a reserved space.      D. I find his car in visitors' space.
44. —Who are your main competitors?  
 —It depends on the region. There are a lot of local producers in Europe and we cannot compete with them on price. However, \_\_\_\_\_  
 —Well, thanks for your introduction. I'm really impressed.
- A. we have a reputation for low price.  
 B. high transport costs make it very unprofitable to do business.  
 C. you can compare prices of various shops and find the best deal.  
 D. we are well-known in the market for high quality and reliability.
45. —So, what exactly do you do?  
 —I'm responsible for new product development. I report directly to the CEO.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_  
 —I supervise a team of designers. We all have to think of new ideas, test them and develop the ones that we think will succeed.  
 —It sounds challenging.
- A. Are the hours flexible?      B. What does that involve?  
 C. Why do you decide to stay in Finland?      D. How many plants do you have?

### 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.



Stratford-upon-Avon is an unremarkable market town but (46) \_\_\_\_\_ one little detail: in 1564, the wife of a local merchant, John Shakespeare, gave birth to William Shakespeare, probably the greatest writer ever to use the English language...

There was no theatre in Stratford in Shakespeare's day—it was not until 1769 that Stratford organised any event in (47) \_\_\_\_\_ of him, and that was a festival put together by London-based actor-manager David Garrick, (48) \_\_\_\_\_ featured no dramatic performances at all. From then on, the idea of building a permanent home in which to perform Shakespeare's works gained momentum, and the (49) \_\_\_\_\_ of building a theatre in backwater Stratford grew immensely with the advent of better roads and the railways. The first memorial theatre opened in 1879, on land donated by local beer magnate Charles Flower, who also funded the project.

After a fire in 1926, the competition held for a (50) \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) was won by the only woman applicant, Elisabeth Scott. Her theatre, overlooking a beautiful scene of lush meadows and willow trees on the northern banks of the Avon, is today the Main House, presenting a constant diet of Shakespeare's works. At the bank, the burnt-out (51) \_\_\_\_\_ theatre has been converted into a replica "in-the-round" Elizabethan stage—named The Swan. It's used for works by Shakespeare's contemporaries, classics from all eras, and one annual piece by the man himself. A third (52) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, The Other Place, in nearby Southern Lane, showcases modern and experimental pieces.

As the Royal Shakespeare Company works on a repertory system, you could stay in Stratford for a few days and see four or five different plays. During the day you can inspect the Royal Shakespeare Company's trove of (53) \_\_\_\_\_ (theatre) memorabilia at the RSC Collection, or go on a backstage tour.

In Stratford you can (54) \_\_\_\_\_ visit the Shakespeare Centre and Birthplace Museums; Holy Trinity Church, which contains Shakespeare's tomb; Hall's Croft, the former home of Shakespeare's elder daughter, Susanna, and her doctor husband, John Hall—now a fascinating museum of Elizabethan medicine; the beautiful gardens and foundations of New Place; Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the home of the woman who in 1582 became Shakespeare's wife; Mary Arden's House, an Elizabethan country farm, (55) \_\_\_\_\_ (former) the home of Shakespeare's mother; and the Shakespeare Countryside Museum.

#### 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.

Watercress is a rapidly growing, aquatic or semi-aquatic, perennial plant native to Europe and Asia, and one of the oldest known leaf vegetables consumed by humans. It is a member of the family Brassicaceae, botanically related to garden cress, mustard, radish and wasabi—all noteworthy for their piquant flavor.



The hollow stems of watercress will float; the leaf structure is pinnately compound. Small, white and green flowers are produced in clusters and are frequently visited by insects, especially hoverflies such as *Eristalis* flies.

In some regions, watercress is regarded as a weed, in other regions as an aquatic vegetable or herb. Watercress has been grown in many locations around the world. Crisp, green and peppery, watercress is positively packed with healthy vitamins and minerals. It has a long history: the Greek god Zeus was reputed to think that watercress helped in building health and strength, while Hippocrates, “the father of medicine”, was so convinced that watercress was a great healer that he built his first hospital next to a stream so that he could grow a plentiful supply of the glossy green leaves for his patients. The Romans chewed watercress in large quantities, believing that it would cure baldness. Modern-day celebrities recommend a watercress-soup diet as a great way to lose weight healthily.

Watercress sandwiches were traditionally a breakfast item in nineteenth-century Europe. The most basic type of watercress sandwich has two pieces of white bread with a mixture of butter and watercress greens. A nickname for the vegetable, in fact, was “poor man’s bread”, because watercress was often eaten on its own for breakfast by families that could not afford the bread to go with it.

Watercress is a member of the mustard family and, as its name suggests, it’s grown in water—in warm, shallow streams of flowing spring water. It contains vitamins C, K and A, and is also a valuable source of minerals such as iron, potassium, copper and calcium. Like broccoli and spinach, it has special properties which help prevent cancer. The mustard oils in its glossy leaves and stems contain a chemical compound known as PEITC. Recent research has proved that this compound can inhibit the growth of cancer cells and, in some cases, actually destroy them.

The best watercress has silky green leaves without any marks and crisp, undamaged stems. The older the plant, the darker are its leaves and the thicker its stems. This means a higher concentration of oils and vitamins. Young watercress, on the other hand, may be harvested after only 28 days growth and has a

milder flavour. It's best to eat watercress fresh and raw, to preserve more of its valuable nutrients, but it can be lightly cooked and used as an alternative to spinach—another dark green vegetable—in various recipes. From soups to salads to stir-fries, watercress is now acclaimed around the world as a natural and healthy super food. Watercress can be sold in supermarkets in sealed plastic bags, containing a little moisture and lightly pressurised to prevent crushing of contents. This has allowed national availability with a once-purchased storage life of one to two days in chilled/refrigerated storage.

#### Questions 56 to 60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using no more than three words for each blank.

Examples of the use of watercress through the ages:

- Zeus thought watercress was good for health and strength.
- Hippocrates grew watercress by his hospital to heal patients.
- Romans ate watercress as a (56) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Watercress sandwiches were eaten for breakfast in 19th-century Europe.
- Celebrities use watercress-soup diet to (57) \_\_\_\_\_.

Health-giving properties of watercress:

- Contains vitamins C, (58) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Contains iron, potassium, copper and calcium.
- Contains cancer-preventing PEITC.

More about watercress:

- the best: silky green unmarked leaves, (59) \_\_\_\_\_ stems
- older watercress: darker leaves and thicker stems
- young watercress: grown for (60) \_\_\_\_\_ /mild flavour
- eat it raw or cooked

#### Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

New research points to a biological role in criminality. The tattoo on the ex-con's beefy arm reads: Born to raise hell. Much as it may defy the science of the past, which blamed crime on the social influences such as poverty and bad parenting, the outlaw may be onto something. Though no one would deny that upbringing and environment play important parts in the making of a criminal, scientists increasingly suspect that biology also plays a significant role.

Poverty and family problems, sex-role expectations, community standards—all may predispose individuals toward crime. But many researchers now believe that the reason one individual commits a crime and another person doesn't may have as much to do with neurological differences as it does with differences



in upbringing or environment. After all, says Dr. James Q. Wilson, a professor of management and public policy at UCLA, “it’s hard to find any form of behavior that doesn’t have some biological component.”

After evaluating recent research on violence, a special panel gathered by the National Research Council (NRC) in Washington published a lengthy report last fall noting that “even if two individuals could be exposed to identical experiences, their potentials for violent behavior would differ because their nervous systems process information differently”.



First and most obvious among the clues that biology plays a role in criminal behaviors is the simple fact that throughout history, crime has occurred in all cultures. One element in the universality of crime is the human capacity for aggression. Nobel prizewinning ethnologist Konrad Lorenz, author of *On Aggression*, argued that just as people have an instinct for eating and drinking, nature evolved in them the impulse for aggression. Though Lorenz thought it was peculiar to people and rats, aggression has now been observed in every vertebrate species studied. In people, only a fine line separates aggression from violence—defined by researchers as behavior intended to inflict harm on others. “Criminals are, on the whole, angry people,” says Harvard psychologist Richard Herrnstein. “That is well substantiated.”

Another simple fact pointing to a biological basis for criminality is that in all societies, about 90% of violent criminals are men—many of them young. The great majority of other crimes are also committed by men. Among animals too, the male is almost always more aggressive. This fact suggests that certain hormones, particularly androgens, which characterize maleness, may help tip the balance from obeying to breaking the law.

While there’s no such thing as a “crime gene”, or indeed any single determinant that leads a person to break the law, each child is born with a particular temperament, or characteristic pattern of psychological response. As Wilson notes, “One is shy, the other bold; one sleeps through the night, the other is always awake; one is curious and exploratory, the other passive. These observations are about differences that cannot be explained wholly or even largely by environment.”

Linking an individual’s temperament to criminality is, of course, a much more contentious matter. To search for the roots of violence, the members of the NRC panel asked several key questions. Why do some children show patterns of unusually aggressive behavior—hitting, kicking, biting peers or parents, or being cruel to animals—at an early age? Why do only a small percentage of those children commit violent crimes as adults? The panel concluded: “Research strongly suggests that violence arises from interactions among individuals’ psychological development, their neurological and hormonal differences, and social processes.” There is no basis, the researchers added, for giving one of these elements more weight than another.

Nonetheless, two camps have emerged to debate whether criminality is influenced more by nature (biology) or nurture (environment). And this is no mere ivory tower question. Public interest mounts with the statistics: Some 35 million offenses against people or households, 20% of them violent, are reported in the US every year.

Research that may help resolve this nature-nurture question focuses mostly on three areas: biochemical imbalances, genetic factors and physical damage such as head injury around the time of birth. Some studies suggest a link between behaviors—particularly the violent sort—and birth-related trauma, premature birth or low birth weight. Similarly, a woman’s use of alcohol, cocaine, tobacco or other drugs during pregnancy also appears, in some instances, to damage fetal development in a way that is related to later criminality. On a more positive note, however, one recent study concluded that when children who’d had a traumatic birth grew up in a stable family environment, they were no likelier than anyone else to develop into criminals.

#### Questions 61 to 65

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

61. According to the passage, what makes a person commit a crime besides factors like upbringing and environment?
62. Why do some researchers believe that biology has an effect on criminality?
63. What do criminals have in common according to biological experts?
64. How to explain “One is shy, the other bold; one sleeps through the night, the other is always awake; one is curious and exploratory, the other passive...”?
65. What is the focus of research on the nature-nurture question?

#### Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

There’s good news and bad news about life in modern cities—first, the bad. People who study population growth predict a nightmare by the year 2025: the global population will be more than 8 billion, and almost 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria. Population growth is already causing unbelievable overcrowding. Nairobi, Kenya, has basic services for 200,000 people but has a population of 5 million. Mexico City is home to almost 25 million people. By the year 2025, population experts predict, 660 million people will be living in cities in India. Due to overcrowding, these cities have problems with air pollution, disease, and crime. People spend hours in gridlock—that is, traffic so horrible that it simply doesn’t move—when they commute daily from their homes to their work and back. There isn’t enough water, transportation, or housing. Many people don’t have access to health services or jobs. Now the good news: in some cities, instead of worsening, urban life is actually getting much better.

It might not be a surprise to find that life in affluent cities is improving. But what about cities that aren’t rich? The city of Curitiba, Brazil, proves that it’s possible for even a city in a developing country to offer a good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba for twenty-five years, Jaime Lerner, was an architect and a very practical person. Under his leadership, the city planners established a list of priorities—in other

words, a list of what was most important to work on. They decided to focus on the environment and on the quality of life. With an average income of only about \$200 per person per year, Curitiba has the same problems as many cities. However, it also has some creative solutions.

One creative solution is the method of garbage collection. In neighborhoods that garbage trucks can't reach, poor people bring bags of trash to special centres.



At these centres, they exchange the trash for fresh produce—such as potatoes and oranges—or for bus tickets. At a recycling plant, workers separate bottles, plastic, and cans from other trash. Two-thirds of Curitiba's garbage is recycled, which is good for the environment. And the plant gives jobs to the poorest people, which improves their lives.

Due to careful planning, Curitiba does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown—now twice the size it was in 1974—but traffic has actually decreased 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the centre lanes of five wide major streets. At each bus stop, there is a forty-foot-long glass tube. Passengers pay before they enter the tube. Then they get on the bus “subway style”—through wide doors. This allows people to get on and off the bus quickly and efficiently. People don't crowd onto the bus; loading and unloading takes only thirty seconds. This makes commuting more pleasant and also helps to solve the problem of air pollution.

Then there is the problem of street children. To help solve this problem, Jaime Lerner talked seriously with owners of factories and stores. Each factory and store owner agreed to take care of a few street children—to give them a meal every day and a small amount of money. In exchange, the children do small, simple jobs in the garden or office. In addition, the city hired teenagers to keep the public parks clean.

Clearly, overcrowding in big cities worldwide is the cause of serious problems. However, the example of Curitiba provides hope that careful planning and creative thinking can lead to solutions to many of them. Curitiba is truly, as Lewis Mumford once said of cities in general, a “symbol of the possible”.

#### Questions 66 to 70

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

There's good news and bad news about life in modern cities. Researchers have estimated that the (66) \_\_\_\_\_ will be more than 8 billion. 4 billion of these people will be living in cities in developing countries such as India and Nigeria. It will cause (67) \_\_\_\_\_. By the year 2025, with big population living in Indian cities, people will face problems of air pollution, disease and crime. The good news is that in some cities, urban life is actually getting much better.

Curitiba proves that it is possible for a city in developing countries to offer good life to its residents. The mayor of Curitiba, Jaime Lerner, has come up with lots of solutions to problems ahead of Curitiba. One creative solution is the method of (68) \_\_\_\_\_. People bring their trash to special centres and exchange it for something useful. The trash is then recycled and put to use again. Besides, Curitiba's city planners install a forty-foot-long glass tube at each bus stop for passengers to pay the fare before getting on the bus. This not only saves time but also helps to reduce (69) \_\_\_\_\_. Jaime Lerner also makes effort to help street children. He asks the owners of factories and stores to allow these children to do simple jobs in exchange for (70) \_\_\_\_\_ or some money. In addition, the city hires them to keep the public parks clean.

#### Part V Translation (15 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

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

71. Tourism helps people to develop a variety of skills. As a service sector with cross-cutting impact on agriculture, construction or handicrafts, tourism creates millions of jobs and business opportunities. Its capacity to lift people from poverty, promote gender equity and help protect the environment has made it a vital tool for achieving positive change in communities across the world. Harnessing tourism's benefits will be critical to achieving the sustainable development goals and implementing the post-2020 development agenda.

##### Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answer on the answer sheet.

在找工作的过程中,有面试,就有曙光。面试的成功与否,除了面试官如何看你的条件及个人素质外,主要取决于他们如何评价你在面试中总的表现。(72) 大多数人在面试中处于被动地位,竭尽全力回答提出的任何问题。(passive position) 一种更好的方法是控制局面,给面试官提供你想给他们的信息,而不是他们想从你这儿发现的信息;使他们有信心,绝对相信你是能胜任这项工作的人选,让他们几乎没有理由相信你不能胜任。(73) 信心不仅仅来自你做出的回答,也产生于你的外表以及你在回答中所表现出来的热情、精力、个人品质和雄心壮志。(reflected in your answers) 大多数面试者没能得到工作的主要原因就是他们没能使面试官对他们产生信心。(74) 他们败下阵来并非是他们没有资格做这项工作,而是他们没能在面试中表现出自信。(not because ... but because) 他们的自我推销做得还不够,大多数人之所以这样是因为他们在面试时很紧张。(75) 如果几次面试后都没有得到工作,不少人会觉得自己是失败者并变得更为焦虑。(fail to get) 不要想自己是否会得到这份工作。(76) 只需专心参加面试,并竭尽所能,你就一定会找到工作。(concentrate on)

## Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right line, put the sign “✓” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favourite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>✓</u>
on the moors <del>where</del> near her home.	<u>where</u>

Holidays mean leisure time, a time when you can enjoy yourself,  
forget about work and just concentrate on have fun. It's also a time 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
when you can relax, think and enjoy doing ordinary things you don't 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
have usually the time to do.

A perfect holiday is something I dreamt of a lot of times, just 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
like everyday else, I imagine. In my dreams I've seen a beautiful  
place surrounded by woods. There is also a beach, river and a 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
beautiful country house. There are no telephones, no newspapers,  
no TV; just books and good company, because of the people who 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
are staying with you are important.

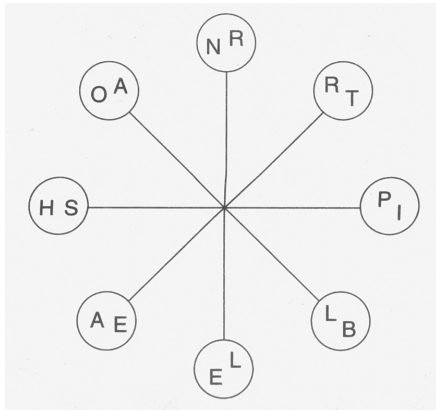
During the ideal holiday you should have time to do everything  
you like. You can go on the seaside, read books and forget 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
everything apart from leisure and relax. Two months living like 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
that would be perfect, but it's more difficult than it seem 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
because you run the risk of getting boring, although it's not 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
probably. Perhaps one day every one of us will have a perfect 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
holiday.

## Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

87. To whom does everyone always take off his hat?

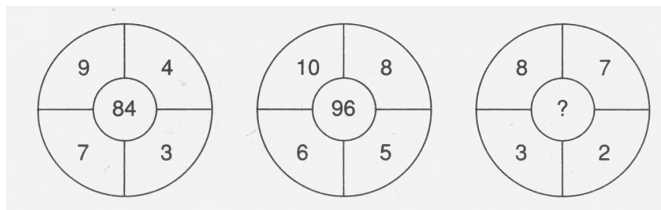
88. Take one letter from each circle in turn and reading clockwise find two words that are antonyms. All letters are used once each only and each word starts at a different circle.



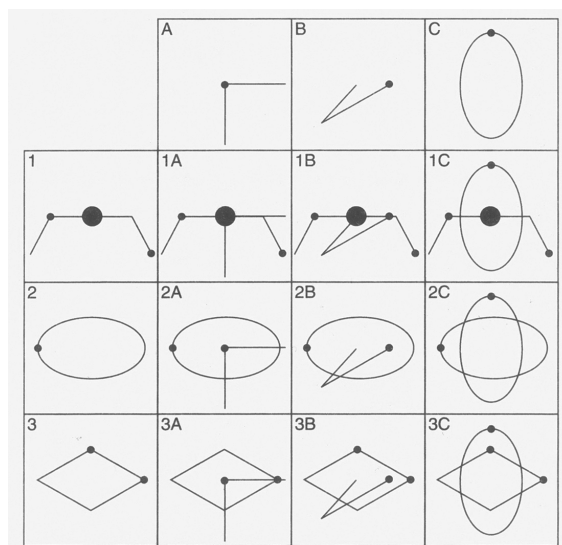
89. Arrange the following words into an old saying.

MAP	TO	YOU
EXCEPT	EVERYTHING	ROAD
TELLS	FOLD	IT
HOW	A	ALWAYS

90. Find the missing number.



91. Each of the nine squares in the grid marked 1A to 3C should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are shown in the squares of the same letter and number immediately above and to the left. For example, 2B should incorporate all the lines and symbols that are in 2 and B. One of the squares is incorrect. Which one is it?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92.



You have seen a poster at your college about a new magazine and would like to be involved.

Write a letter offering to be a writer for the magazine. Your letter should be at least 100 words long without the details about yourself.

Don't forget to include:

- why you are suitable
- why you want to write for the magazine
- what kinds of articles you could contribute.

Write your article on the answer sheet.

Section B (20 marks)

93. There are plans to close down your local railway line at the end of the year because of a new city design. This line connects with the main line to your capital city in one direction, and with a ferry to a nearby island in the other direction. It is also vital for transporting students to your university, as the train runs every 30 minutes whereas the local bus service is very infrequent. What are your views about this situation?

Write an article of at least 160 words to express your opinion on the answer sheet.