

2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛赛卷

2011 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C — Preliminary)

(总分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

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. 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. What does the man want to do?
A. Get something to eat now.
B. Find a quiet place that shows games.
C. Watch the next game with the woman.
2. Why doesn't the man have a MySpace account?
A. He is not skilled at using computers.
B. All of the instructions are in English.
C. The woman won't teach him.
3. How long does the woman plan to try teleworking?
A. For a few days. B. For a few weeks. C. For a few months.
4. What does the man hope will happen?
A. The price of cell phone novels will go down.
B. The novel's author will write longer stories.
C. The woman will tell him how the story ends.
5. What is the woman going to do next?
A. Turn on her computer. B. Go for a walk with Peter. C. Visit her new neighbors.

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 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.

Conversation One

6. What did Jack do over the summer?
A. He studied very hard. B. He took a summer class. C. He visited one of his teachers.
7. What does Jack think of Ms Wellington as a teacher?
A. Easy-going. B. Tough. C. Interesting.
8. Why is Ms Wellington's class hard?
A. Her exams are difficult.
B. She does not give students the help they need.
C. She makes students do lots of work.

Conversation Two

9. Why is Mr Griffin going to the city where the hotel is located?
A. He's on holiday. B. He's on a business trip. C. He's going to a conference.
10. How many times has Mr Griffin stayed at the Sunrise Hotel?
A. Twice. B. Once. C. Three times.
11. Where is Mr Griffin from?
A. Canada. B. New Zealand. C. Australia.
12. What is Mr Griffin's passport number?
A. 87647489. B. 87637289. C. 87637489.
13. What kind of room does Mr Griffin want?
A. A single room for two nights.
B. A double room for two nights.
C. A single room for one night.
14. When will Mr Griffin arrive at the Sunrise Hotel?
A. At 9:15 pm. B. At 9:35 pm. C. At 10:00 pm.
15. What food will be put into Mr Griffin's room?
A. A sandwich with fries. B. A cheese sandwich. C. A burger with chips.

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 does the Associated Press ask editors and news directors to do?
A. Vote for the top stories of the year.
B. Describe the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.
C. Write about the 11 workers killed in the explosion.
17. Where are the doctors and technology experts from?
A. New York. B. London. C. Tokyo.

18. For how long does President Obama agree to extend the tax cuts?
 A. For four years. B. For three years. C. For two years.
19. How many people in the world don't have enough to eat, according to the report?
 A. More than one billion.
 B. Some six hundred million.
 C. Nearly nine hundred million.
20. What have astronomers recently discovered?
 A. There are unknown planets in older galaxies.
 B. There are many galaxies in the universe.
 C. There are a lot more red dwarf stars in older galaxies.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you are required to fill in 10 blanks, each with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

What do you do if you don't get into your first-choice university? This (21) _____ faces thousands of British students every year. Many such (22) _____ turn to Clearing, a service that helps find university places for students at the last moment. If they don't have the marks to get into their (23) _____, Clearing tells them about places available at other universities, though they might have to read a different subject.

This year has seen a record number of people applying to university. This, combined with the (24) _____, an uncertain job market, and budget cuts at universities, has produced even more of a scramble for places than usual. Some sources say six students have applied for each remaining (25) _____ place.

The British University Admissions Service, UCAS, says up to a quarter of this year's university Applicants—almost 190,000 people—have not been admitted into a (26) _____. That's an increase of over 46,000 students from last year.

Faced with these figures, some British students might consider an interesting alternative: (27) _____. The University of Nottingham, for example, is offering places at its campuses in Ningbo, near Shanghai, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Students at these institutions can earn University of Nottingham degrees in business, accounting, engineering and English. Similarly, the University of Bolton says it has “unlimited” places at its campus in the United Arab Emirates.

To deal with these problems, the UK's Higher Education Minister, David Willetts, is encouraging students who haven't made the grade to consider alternatives to university, such as (28) _____ and studying at home.

“There are a range of options available,” he says. “People can reapply next year, so they should consider spending this year in a way that will add positively to their CVs. Getting (29) _____ or other skills will strengthen their chances next year.” Some commentators say, though, that rising university costs, poor long-term (30) _____, and a drop in graduate recruitment mean this is the worst time to be a university student in the UK.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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. After four days of talks, we are glad to announce that the union and management have reached an _____. The agreement is fair and benefits both sides.
A. accord B. accomplishment C. identity D. undertaking
32. As the clerk prepared _____ my milk shake, I wondered how long she had been working there, mindlessly making ice cream treats in a set order of steps.
A. logically B. methodically C. graphically D. synthetically
33. As a boy he wanted to be a fireman. As a high school student, he thought he'd like to become a teacher. Now he _____ to be nothing more than a janitor.
A. assumes B. prescribes C. aspires D. presumes
34. Regardless of what caused it, I am grateful that I have finally reached a point in my life _____ I can appreciate my strengths, accept my weaknesses and try to be comfortable with everything in between.
A. why B. where C. which D. what
35. _____ information provided by members of the public, the police would have a much more difficult job.
A. Supposing B. Provided that C. If it were not for D. On condition that
36. Peter Brown was a painstaking writer; _____, he once spent half a day on the composition of a single sentence.
A. on the other hand B. nevertheless C. moreover D. for example
37. —What am I going to do about a present for Carol?
—You _____ some flowers.
A. might have sent her B. must have sent her
C. could send her D. would send her
38. Without the air holding in some of the sun's heat, the earth _____ cold at night, too cold for us to live on.
A. will be freezing B. would be freezing
C. can be frozen D. would be frozen
39. The students in our university each _____ an English dictionary. That is to say, each of the students in our university _____ an English dictionary.
A. have; has B. have; have C. has; have D. has; has
40. Here's your kitchen. I hope you enjoy cooking here. Is there _____ else that you need?
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
41. David _____ his business partner over plans to reduce the workforce.
A. came down to B. broke down to C. fell out with D. went along with

42. _____ is this piece of equipment to be removed from the building.
A. On no account B. Absolutely C. Scarcely D. Not at all
43. Helen's parents were _____ that she was still on the job, but she had resigned.
A. in doubt B. of the opinion
C. under the impression D. with suspicion
44. —I don't think I will ever, in my life, win a lottery of five million dollars.
—Well, _____. Anything can happen.
A. you made it B. you're kidding C. what you say D. you can never tell
45. —How did you find the concert in the Grand Theatre last night?
—_____, but the conductor was perfect.
A. I couldn't agree more B. I didn't think much of it
C. I was crazy about it D. I really liked it

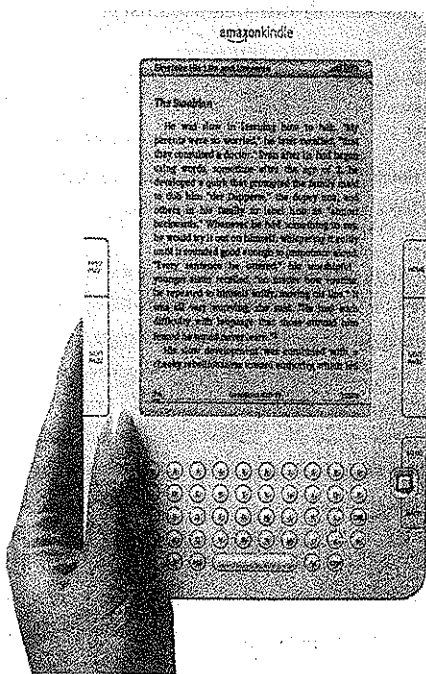
Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following 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**.

I have been reading a lot on my iPad recently, and I have some (46) _____ (complain)—not about the iPad itself but about the state of digital reading generally. Reading is a subtle thing, and its subtleties are artifacts of a venerable medium: words printed in ink on paper. Glass and pixels aren't the same.

When I read a physical book, I don't have to look anywhere else to find out how much I've read. The iPad e-reader, iBooks, tries to create the (47) illu _____ of a physical book. The pages seem to turn, and I can see the edges of those that remain, but it's fake. There are always exactly six unturned pages, no matter (48) _____ I am in the book.

Also, there is a larger problem. Books in their digital format look vastly less "finished," or less genuine than real books. You can vary their font and type size, but this only makes them (49) _____ (resemble) word-processed manuscripts all the more. Your poems—no matter how (50) _____ (wretch) or wonderful they are—will never look as good as Robert Hass's poems in the print edition of *The Apple Trees at Olema*. But your poems can look almost exactly as ugly—as "e-book-like"—as the Kindle version of that collection.



All the e-books I've read have been ugly-books by Chang-rae Lee, Alvin Kernan, and Stieg Larsson—though the texts have been wonderful. I didn't grow up reading texts. I grew up reading books, and this (51) _____ (differ) is important.

When it comes to digital editions, the (52) _____ (assume) seems to be that all books (53) are _____ (create) equal. However, nothing could be further from the truth. In the mass migration from print to digital, we're seeing a profusion of digital books—many of them out of copyright—that look new and even “HD,” but which may well have been supplanted by more accurate editions and better translations. We need a digital readers' guide—a place where readers can find (54) _____ whether the book they're about to download is the best available edition.

(55) Fi _____, two related problems. I already have a personal library, but most of the books I've read have come from (56) _____ (lend) libraries. Barnes & Noble has released an e-reader that allows short-term (57) _____ (borrow) of some books. The entire idea behind Amazon's Kindle and Apple's iBooks assumes that you cannot read a book unless you own it first—and that only you can read it unless you want to give your reading device to someone else.

This goes against the social value of reading, the collective knowledge and (58) _____ (collaborate) discourse that comes from access to (59) _____ (share) libraries. This is not a good thing for readers, authors, (60) pub _____ or our culture in general.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Section A (10 marks)

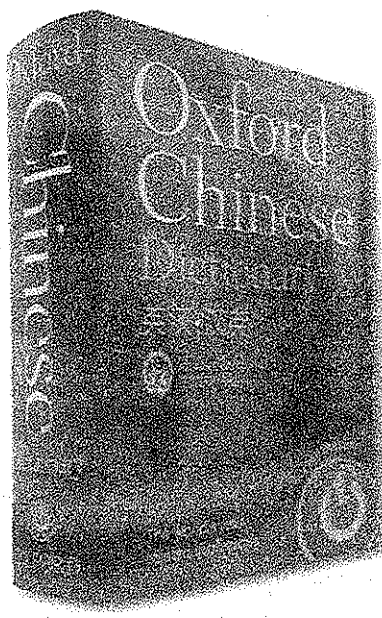
Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Not keen on reading? Do you have trouble finding a novel that arouses your interest? Why not follow Ammon Shea's example and start reading a dictionary?

Mr Shea owns over 1,000 dictionaries and he reads them for fun. He recently spent a year reading all 20 volumes of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The dictionary contains more than 20,000 pages and over 59 million words.

As he read from A to Z, he noted down interesting words in a ledger. This includes words such as “happify”, meaning to make someone happy and “tripudiate”, which means to dance, skip or leap for joy. Mr Shea also kept a diary about this experience, which has since become a best-selling book.

Why did he do this? He claims it was fun. “I've always enjoyed reading dictionaries. They are far more



interesting than people give them credit for," he said.

It appears that it was not his goal to sound more intelligent by using longer and more complex words. "I'm not against long, fancy or obscure words, but I'm opposed to using them for their own sake," he said.

In fact, as a result of reading so many new words, Mr Shea often forgot everyday vocabulary. He wrote, "My head was so full of words that I often had trouble forming simple sentences."

Mr Shea is not alone in his love of reading dictionaries. Elaine Higgleton, a representative of Collins Cobuild dictionaries, explained that thousands of crossword puzzle and Scrabble fans read dictionaries for fun and to improve their games. Ms Higgleton did however note that, "it's probably not the best way to learn English, and you'd learn more than you need." It is not known how many of the 59 million words Mr Shea remembers, but he has certainly made history with his eccentric hobby.

Questions 61 to 65

Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

61. Mr Shea has read 1,000 dictionaries.
62. Mr Shea spent one month reading the *Oxford English Dictionary*.
63. In Mr Shea's opinion, people don't give dictionaries enough credit for being interesting.
64. Mr Shea thinks it is important to be able to use long and complicated words in everyday conversation.
65. Elaine Higgleton thinks that reading a dictionary is the best way to learn English.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Surfing is something people often get hooked on after trying it a few times. For many surfers it is much more than a hobby—they would probably agree with the American professional surfer Kelly Slater when he said, "Once you're in, you're in. There's no getting out."

"Surfing", of course, refers to riding on ocean waves using a surfboard. Many surfers stand up on their boards, which requires good balance and is therefore difficult for most beginners to learn, but some lie down and "bodyboard".

The history of surfing probably began with the Polynesian people of the Pacific Islands. One of the first white people to see anyone surfing was the British explorer Captain Cook, when his ship arrived in Hawaii in 1778. He watched many Hawaiians riding waves on large pieces of wood, and reported that, "Surfing seems to give them a feeling of great pleasure."

When surfing started to become very popular in the United States in the 1950s and 60s, surfers used large wooden boards (often more than three metres long) that were quite heavy. Boards today are shorter and also much lighter, because they are made of artificial materials instead of wood.

For anyone who wants to try surfing, the only essentials are waves and a board. There are a few other things, however, that most surfers find important: a cord to attach one of their ankles to the board and therefore stop it from being carried a long way away when they fall off; wax, which

they put on the surface of the board to help their feet stick to it; and a wetsuit to help them keep warm in cold water. The south-west of England is an example of a place where surfers usually need wetsuits, even in summer.

Surfing has been a professional sport for many years and the very best surfers are able to make a living from it. Most of the best professional surfers in the last 30 years, both men and women, have been American or Australian, but surfers from Brazil, Peru and South Africa have also won important competitions.



Questions 66 to 70

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each question.

66. Why do most beginners find it difficult to stand up on a surfboard?
67. In what part of the world did surfing probably begin?
68. When did surfing start to become very popular in the United States?
69. What do surfers use wax for?
70. According to the passage, in what part of the world do surfers usually need wetsuits?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

The latest *Human Development Report* from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) contains some good news, but also a very serious warning about the threat posed by climate change.

The report, published annually since 1990, seeks to assess “human development” around the world, and calculates a “Human Development Index” (HDI) for 169 countries. The HDI is based on average income, life expectancy and level of education in a country. Not surprisingly, rich countries tend to have higher HDIs than poor countries, but there are interesting variations in human development among countries with similar levels of economic development, because some have better health and education systems than others.

According to the 2010 report, the country with the highest level of human development is Norway, followed by Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Ireland. Most of the lowest HDIs belong to countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Almost all countries around the world have higher HDIs now than in 1990, despite the fact that since the 2008 financial crisis, the total number of people living in extreme poverty has increased. The report concludes that most people are healthier, live longer, are better educated and have

access to more goods and services. Even in countries with severe economic problems, people's level of health and education has generally improved. Although sub-Saharan African countries are at the bottom of the pile in terms of human development, some of them have made significant progress since 1990. The report is critical, however, of the fact that economic inequality has increased significantly in the last twenty years, both within and between countries.

The greatest threat to improving HDIs in the future, according to the report, is climate change. Economic growth increases average incomes in a country through increasing production and consumption. However, if this leads to greater emissions of greenhouse gases, as has always been the case in the past, global warming will probably accelerate, and cause severe environmental problems in some parts of the world that will threaten the livelihoods of huge numbers of people. The progress of the last twenty years, therefore, might not be sustainable.

The only solution, according to the report, is to break the link between economic growth and greenhouse gas emissions—which, needless to say, is easier said than done.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the following sentences with information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each blank.

71. The concept of “human development” is based on the following three factors: _____ and _____.
72. Some countries with similar levels of economic development have quite different HDIs because they have _____.
73. _____ has caused the number of people living in extreme poverty to increase since 2008.
74. The report says that _____ is the greatest threat to increasing HDIs in the future.
75. The report says the link between _____ and _____ needs to be broken.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems—and that they have no sense of humour, at least in parent-child relationships.

[79] I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they felt themselves when they were young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes, hairstyles, entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted, so they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music, entertainers, vocabulary, clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders

in style and taste.

Sometimes teenagers are resistant, and proud because they do not want their parents to approve of what they do. If they did approve, it looks as if the teenager is betraying his own age group. All this is assuming that the teenager is the underdog: he can't win but at least he can keep his honour. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after years of childhood, when children were completely under their parents' control, but it ignores the fact that when they become teenagers, children are beginning to be responsible for themselves.



If you plan to control your life, co-operation should be a part of that plan. You can charm other people, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. [80] You can also impress people with your sense of responsibility and your initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

Questions 76 to 78

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

76. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.
A. teenagers' criticism of their parents
B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
C. the dominance of parents over their children
D. teenagers' ability to deal with crises
77. Teenagers have strange clothes and hairstyles because they _____.
A. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
B. want to prove their existence by creating a culture of their own
C. have no other way to enjoy themselves
D. want to irritate their parents
78. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of what they do because they _____.
A. have already been accepted into the adult world
B. feel that they are superior to adults in a small way
C. want to win adults over to their culture
D. don't want to appear to be disloyal to their own age group

Questions 79 to 80

Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.

79. I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when they were young.

80. You can also impress other people with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

Part V Translation (20 marks)

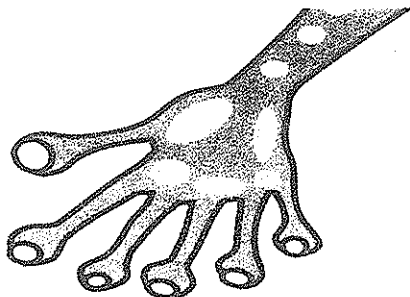
Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

81. 他以牺牲健康为代价获得财富。(at the cost of)
 82. 我不知道有多少学生涉及这次事件。(be involved in)
 83. 为孤儿捐款, 请按以下地址或电话号码同我们联系。(contact)
 84. 目前, 在韩国和日本, 汉语已成为第二外语, 仅次于英语。(second to)
 85. 要不是下雨, 我们的旅行本来是很愉快的。(but for)

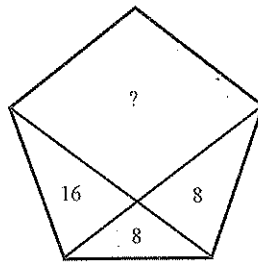
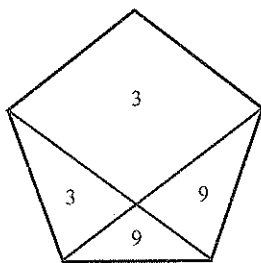
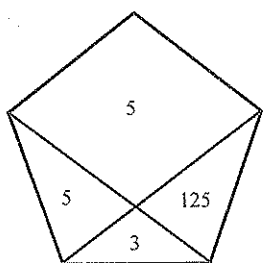
Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ test questions in this part. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

86. There are between 200 and 300 alien fingers in a room. Each alien has more than one finger on each hand, each has a different number of fingers on each hand, and all of the aliens have the same total number of fingers. How many aliens are there in the room?



87. What number should replace the question mark?



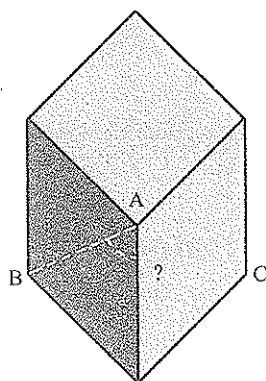
88.

$$8195 + 1921$$

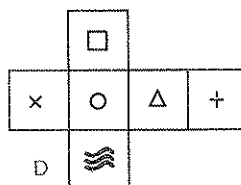
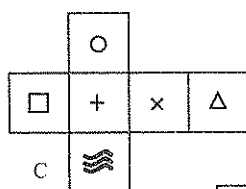
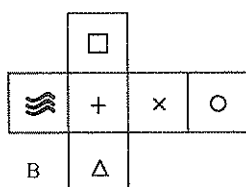
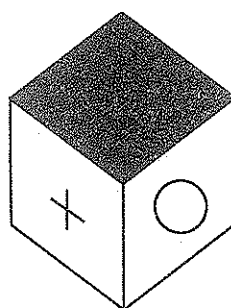
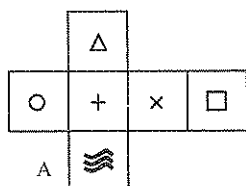
If these two numbers total 6879, what do the two numbers below total?

$$8216 + 1909$$

89. Two diagonals have been drawn on two faces of the cube. Using logical reasoning and lateral thinking, work out the angle between the two diagonals AB and AC.



90. Which of the options given will fold up to make the cube below?



Part VII Writing (30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

It's the beginning of a new year. Write a note describing resolutions you make to try to change your

life and why you want to change it. Do not sign your own name at the end of the note; use "Li Ming" instead.

Write a note of about 100 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet.

Task II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

Success is something most people try to achieve. What does success mean to different people, and what is your view of success?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write your article in about 140 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet.

2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛赛卷

2011 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C — Final)

(总分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

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. 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. How did the man get the ticket to travel into space?
 - A. He went onto a TV game show.
 - B. He won an Internet contest.
 - C. He received it as a prize.
2. Why is the man not keen to attend the event?
 - A. He doesn't like volunteering.
 - B. He is not sure how he can help.
 - C. He thinks he will be busy.
3. Why does the woman have doubts about getting a hybrid car?
 - A. They cost a lot of money.
 - B. There are few good ones on the market.
 - C. She thinks they use more gas than ordinary cars.
4. How long does the Chunnel train take to get from Paris to London?
 - A. About three hours.
 - B. Under two hours.
 - C. A little more than two hours.
5. What do the police think happened to Martin?
 - A. A thief broke into his house.
 - B. His identity information was stolen.
 - C. Somebody took his wallet.

*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 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.*

C. New Orleans.

C. The airport.

C. A taxi.

C. Factories.

C. Magazines.

C. not at all happy

C. The conclusion.

C. The topic sentences.

C. needs some improvement

C. on Apr. 23.

C. Industry Forum.

B. Reading, mathematics and science.

C. Science, mathematics and English.

18. What was the population of America on April 1, 2010?

A. 308,745,358.

B. 308,754,583.

C. 308,745,538.

19. How long have the Harry Potter films been around?

A. Almost ten years.

B. Nearly eleven years.

C. About twelve years.

20. What percentage of rich people in the UK don't want to retire?

A. More than 65%.

B. About 60%.

C. Less than 55%.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you are required to fill in 10 blanks, each with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

The success of a speech is often attributed to the skill of the speaker, with merit being given to speakers who are confident, articulate, knowledgeable and able to (21) _____ with conviction.

Often, however, it is not the speakers who write (22) _____ speeches, but speechwriters. The field in which this practice is most common is that of politics. So, what does it take to be a political speechwriter?

According to a recent job advertisement put out by the US Embassy in Britain, a political speechwriter needs to have (23) _____, be detail oriented and be able to demonstrate a profound knowledge of the subject. They must also be able to work closely with the speakers they write for, and be able to relate to an individual's style.

Some people believe that the best speechwriters have an inherent talent, a (24) _____, and that speech writing is an art form. So what about those of us who do not possess such genius? Can we still produce successful speeches?

In an interview with the BBC, Dr Max Atkinson, a (25) _____, outlined a number of speech-writing techniques. He also illustrated how these techniques have been used in historic speeches.

One such technique is (26) _____. This is especially useful in trying to put a positive spin on a negative issue. One of the most famous examples of this was presented in a speech given by former American President John F Kennedy: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

Another technique is the use of a (27) _____. Dr Atkinson explains that this can be an excellent way of adding finality and confirming a statement. Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair was a fan of this technique. One of his most famous (28) _____ was "education, education, education".

These techniques can be used like tools—they can be chosen from a toolbox and applied as necessary. A few other techniques you might find in a speech writer's toolbox are the use of imagery, anecdotes and (29) _____. So next time you have to prepare a speech or (30) _____, try applying one or more of these techniques and see if you have what it takes to be a winning speech writer.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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. I asked Charles what sponsoring the conference would _____ and he said we would have to handle all of the advertising, as well as the set-up and registration.
A. embody B. encounter C. entail D. ensue
32. Winter is coming and there is nothing we can do to change that. There is no stopping it. It is as _____ as the approach of death.
A. inseparable B. inexorable C. insatiable D. indispensable
33. I went around sniffing at the other doors, trying to find out where the smell was coming from. I finally discovered it was _____ from the closet at the end of the hall.
A. evaporating B. emerging C. evolving D. emanating
34. Later in this chapter, cases _____ consumer complaints have resulted in changes in the law, are presented.
A. where B. when C. who D. which
35. _____ your computer has a virus protection programme, you might still fall victim to e-mail scams or other malicious software.
A. Not until B. Even if C. Now that D. In case
36. Three of the students have neither the intelligence nor the diligence to learn the required material; _____, they will be dismissed from the course.
A. however B. furthermore C. consequently D. similarly
37. There must be some kind of technical problem. The film _____ by now.
A. should have started B. must have started
C. might have started D. could have started
38. I suggested that we _____ a meeting tonight but her face suggested that no meeting _____.
A. should hold; is held B. hold; is holding
C. hold; will be hold D. should hold; would be held
39. A recent survey of problems on health _____ that outdoor exercises _____ of great importance to people's health.
A. have shown; are B. are shown; are C. has shown; is D. is shown; is
40. As far as I'm concerned, that is it! There is _____ more to say!
A. nothing B. hardly C. something D. much
41. Sorry, but something important has _____ and I'll have to ring you back.
A. come off B. come up C. come across D. come down
42. _____, everyone would probably have escaped from the building.
A. Had it not been locked the fire door B. Had not been locked the fire door

- C. Had the fire door not been locked D. Had the fire door not locked
43. The students were _____ the prospect of having to do their projects all over again.
A. faced with B. charged with C. related to D. accustomed to
44. —Rose, mind your step! Jane slipped on the wet floor and broke her leg yesterday.
—_____.
A. It's none of your business B. It doesn't matter to me
C. Thank you for telling me D. I don't care at all
45. —Oh, must you? Stay a bit longer. _____.
—Thanks anyway, but I've got an early start tomorrow morning.
A. It's been such fun having you B. Let's get down to business
C. We welcome you with open arms D. Please take a seat

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following 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**.

One day I can hear the faint rustle of autumn coming. The next day I can't. One evening summer leaks away into the cool night sky, but the next morning it's back again. But there is headway. Birdsong has gone, and is (46) _____ (replace) by a whining bag-piping of insect creation. I look out across the pasture as dusk (47) _____ (begin) and see a shining galaxy of airborne bugs. What would it be like, I wonder, to have an (48) aware _____ of the actual number of insects on this farm?

I ask myself a version of this question every day: "Have you ever really looked at...?" You can (49) _____ in the blank yourself.

Every day I am blinded by (50) familiar _____. I open our beehive, which is filled with honey, and the particularity of the honeybees, and even of their community, somehow escapes me, if only because I've been living with honeybees a good part of my life. I remember the phrase, "keep your eyes (51) _____ (peel)," and maybe that's what I need, a good peeling.

Again and (52) _____, I find myself trying to really look at what I'm seeing. It happened the other afternoon, high on a nearby mountain. A dragonfly had settled on the denuded tip of a pine bough. It clung, still as only a dragonfly can be. Then it flicked upward and caught a midge and settled on the bough again, adjusting (53) _____ (precise) to the wind. I see dragonflies (54) _____ (quiver) in the insect clouds above my pasture, too. I am always aware, however, that there's no such thing as really looking.

What I want to see is invisible anyway: the prehistoric depth of time embodied in the form of those dragonflies, the pressure of life itself, the web of (55) _____ (relate) that bind us all together. I find myself trying to (56) wit _____ the moment when the accident of life becomes a continued purpose. But this is a small farm, and, being human, I keep (57) _____ (come) up against the limits of what a human can see.

This morning I found a spider resting—or perhaps hunting—on the leaf of a hydrangea, the axis of the spider's abdomen perfectly aligned with the axis of the leaf. What I noticed was the symmetry of their placement, the way spider and leaf resembled (58) _____ other. What I wanted to determine was the spider's intent. If I (59) c _____, I would have asked it, "What are you doing?" Or, better yet, "Who are you?" But all I could do was look—and realizing that I was looking—make the (60) b _____ of what I'd seen.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

On New Year's Day, 1985, Michael Harrison phoned his father, Sir Ernest, to wish him a Happy New Year. Sir Ernest was chairman of Racal Electronics, the owner of Vodafone, and his son was making the first-ever mobile phone call in the UK.

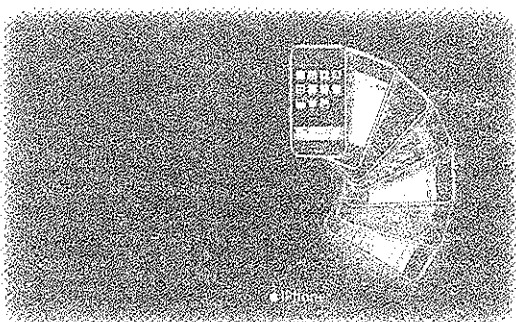
Later that morning, comedian Ernie Wise made a very public mobile phone call from St Katherine's Dock, in East London, to announce that Vodafone was now open for business. A few days later, its only rival, Cellnet, a joint venture between BT and Securicor, was also in business.

At the time, mobile phones weighed almost a kilogram, cost several thousand pounds and, in some cases, provided only 20 minutes of "talk time". The networks themselves were small; Vodafone had just a dozen masts covering London and the area west of London, while Cellnet started with a single mast, stuck on the BT Tower. Neither company had any idea of the huge potential of wireless communication and the dramatic impact that mobile phones would have over the next quarter century.

"We projected there would only be about a million ever sold, and that we would get about 35% of the market. BT projected there would be about half a million mobile phones sold and that they would get about 80% of the market," remembers Sir Christopher Gent, former Vodafone chief executive who was at St Katherine's Dock a quarter of a century ago. "In the first year, we sold about 15,000 to 20,000 phones. The portable Motorola was about £3,000 but most of the phones we sold were car phones from companies such as Panasonic and Nokia."

Hardly anyone believed there would come a day when mobile phones were so popular that there would be more phones in the UK than there are people. But in 1999 one mobile phone was sold in the UK every four seconds, and by 2004 there were more mobile phones in the UK than people.

The boom was a result of increased competition—which pushed prices lower and created innovations in the way that mobiles were sold, helping put them within the reach of the mass



market—and the move to digital technology.

Questions 61 to 65

Decide whether the following statements are True or False.

61. The first-ever mobile phone call in the UK was made by a comedian.
62. Vodafone and Cellnet were the first two mobile phone providers in the UK.
63. Motorola was the first company to make car phones.
64. There are now more mobile phones than people in the UK.
65. Digital technology and increased competition allowed the mobile phone to become available to everyone.

Section B (10 marks)

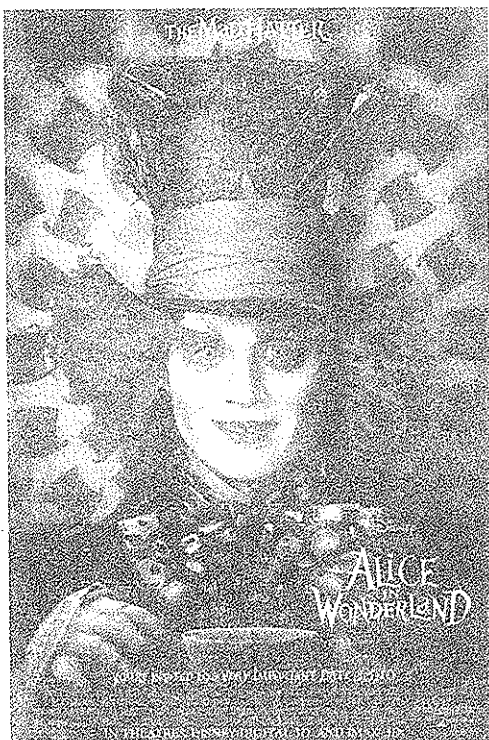
Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (often shortened to *Alice in Wonderland*) is generally thought of as one of the greatest books for children in the history of English literature, and has also been enjoyed by many older readers. It was written by the English writer Lewis Carroll (a pseudonym; his real name was Charles Dodgson) in 1865, but still seems original today and was recently made into a successful film by the American director Tim Burton.

The story of *Alice in Wonderland* takes place in a strange fantasy world that is sometimes amusing and sometimes a bit frightening. It contains all sorts of strange characters, including many talking animals. Few events seem to follow any logic, many characters talk in an odd way or ask questions that are impossible to answer, and nothing appears real.

The main character is Alice, a seven-year-old girl. One summer day she is sitting by a river with her sister when she sees something very strange: a white rabbit wearing a coat and a watch. Curious, she runs after the rabbit and arrives at a large rabbit hole in the ground, which she decides to enter. She starts falling down the hole, and when she gets to the bottom she finds herself in a different world.

Among the many bizarre things Alice finds in this different world are a liquid that makes her very small when she drinks it; a talking caterpillar sitting on a mushroom; a smiling cat that disappears but leaves its smile behind; a tea party that never ends; a game of croquet where the mallets are flamingoes and the balls are hedgehogs; and a playing card, the Queen of Hearts, that has come to life and has a very bad



temper.

At the end of the story Alice is suddenly back by the river again, with her sister telling her she has been asleep. We then understand that her strange journey was a dream.

One big difference between the book and Tim Burton's *Alice in Wonderland* is that in the film Alice is nineteen, not seven. The film also has some characters and events that are not from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* but instead from the sequel that Lewis Carroll wrote in 1871: *Through the Looking-Glass*.

Questions 66 to 70

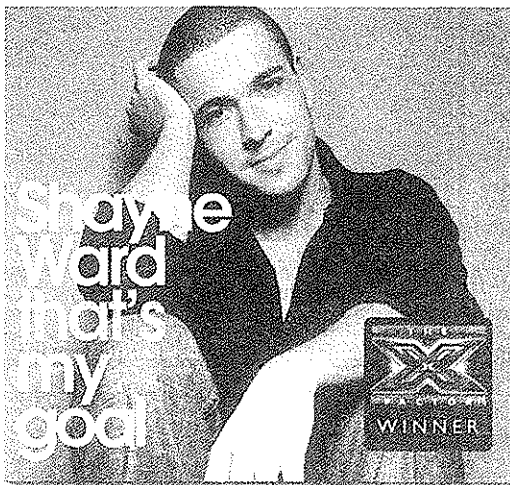
Answer the following questions with information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each question.

66. What was Lewis Carroll's real first name?
67. What kind of questions do many characters ask in the story?
68. How old is Alice in the book and the film?
69. What are flamingoes and hedgehogs used as in the book?
70. Who speaks to Alice at the end of the story?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Tens of millions of television viewers around the world have become familiar with the musical talent show *The X Factor*, which originated in Britain in 2004 and has since become an international franchise. In some countries the name is different—for example, *Factor X* in Spain and *XSeer Al Najah* in Arabic-speaking countries—but the format is usually the same: aspiring pop singers or groups compete in front of a small group of judges, and a large studio audience, for the prize of a lucrative recording contract.



The British version of the show has been enormously successful. Broadcast on Saturday evenings between August and December, it is watched by an average of around 13 million people—more than a fifth of the population. The studio audience is extremely enthusiastic (at times almost hysterical) and the four judges, who give their opinions immediately after each performance, are usually jeered if they make negative comments. The TV audience votes by telephone for their favourite singer, and on Sunday evening the results are announced in a follow-up show. The two singers who receive the fewest votes from the public normally have to perform again in the follow-up show, and then their fate is in the hands of the judges. The competitor the judges think has sung

better stays in the competition, but the loser is eliminated.

As the competition progresses, the performers are in the public eye for far longer than two evenings a week. Their talents (or lack thereof), personalities and off-stage behaviour are also discussed endlessly by gossip magazines and tabloids, their faces frequently appearing on the front pages. Feelings run so high that campaigns for or against certain contestants are launched on social networking sites.

In Britain, winning *The X Factor* guarantees that a singer or group will be able to make a lot of money from their music, at least in the short term. In most years, for example, a debut single by the winner, released in December, has reached the top of the singles charts by Christmas.

Some people, however, think the programme has too much influence on the music-buying public, which is why in 2009 there was a successful campaign to encourage people to buy an alternative single and thereby ensure the song by *The X Factor* winner wouldn't be number one at Christmas. The campaign is being repeated this year. In another kind of protest against the 2010 competition, a lot of people tried to undermine it by voting every week for the contestant with by far the worst singing voice—he was finally eliminated only in late November.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage in a **maximum of 10 words** for each blank.

71. The winners of the *The X Factor* competition will receive _____.
72. On average, _____ of the British population watches *The X Factor* on Saturday evening.
73. _____ endlessly discuss the contestants on *The X Factor*.
74. In most years since *The X Factor* first appeared on British TV, _____ has quickly reached number one in the singles charts.
75. Advertising _____ in 2009 ensured that the song by *The X Factor* winner did not become number one by Christmas.

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.

When your kids are advised to “get an education” if they want to earn a decent income, they are told only half of the truth. What is really meant is that they should get just enough education to provide manpower for the society in which they live, but not so much that they become an embarrassment to that society.

Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you will be occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison, and you can drop out of grade school and still be successful.

Get a college degree, if possible, because with a BA, you are on the launching pad. After that, though, you have to start putting on the brakes. If you go for a master's degree, make sure it is an MBA, and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns

begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more per year than full professors? Yes, the average 2007 salary for truckers was \$ 34,000, while a full professor only earned \$ 33,930.

[79] A PhD is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics and chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are far more PhDs unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English, history, anthropology, political science, languages or—worst of all—philosophy, you are probably over-educated for our national demands—not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

[80] Thousands of PhDs are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month. Many of them end up taking a job in some high school or backwater college that pays much less than the janitor earns.

The level of income is proportional to one's level of education only to a degree—to the degree, that is, that makes a person useful to the gross national product, but not to a degree that nobody can turn much of a profit on such a person.

Questions 76 to 78

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

76. According to the writer, society expects the education system to produce people who _____.
A. will not be a disgrace to society
B. will become loyal citizens
C. do not want to receive help from society
D. will meet the nation's manpower demands
77. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Bernard Shaw didn't finish high school, nor did Edison.
B. One must think carefully before pursuing a master's degree.
C. The higher your education level, the more money you will earn.
D. If you are too well-educated, you'll make things difficult for society.
78. The writer is critical of _____.
A. the educational system
B. today's society
C. people with PhDs
D. employers

Questions 79 to 80

Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.

79. A PhD is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics and chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future.
80. Thousands of PhDs are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling out fruitless applications month after month.

Part V Translation (20 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English. Remember to write your answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

81. 收到我的电子邮件,请尽早回复。(as soon as)
82. 他经常警告学生不要沉溺于电脑游戏。(abandon oneself to /over indulge in)
83. 他在这个美国城市生活一段时间后,日常生活中同美国人交流没有困难。(have no trouble doing sth.)
84. 切记无论干什么,如果尽全力的话,你距离成功就很近了。(not far from)
85. 虽然他单独一人在大学图书馆里,但他埋头于论文写作,一点也没有感到孤独。(anything but)

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

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

86. A census-taker calls at a house. He asks the woman living there the ages of her three daughters. The woman says, "If you multiply their ages the total is 72; if you add their ages the total is the same as the number on my front door, which you can see."
- The census-taker says, "That is not enough information for me to calculate their ages."
- The woman says, "Well, my eldest daughter has a cat with a wooden leg."
- The census-taker replies, "Ah! Now I can calculate their ages."
- What are the ages of the three girls?
87. What number replaces the question mark?

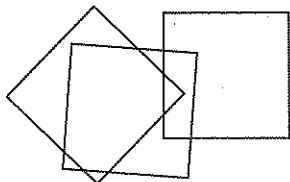


88.

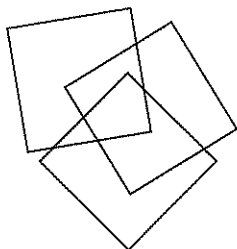
$$76 = 24$$

Correct this equation so that it makes sense by moving the four given digits but without introducing any additional mathematical symbols.

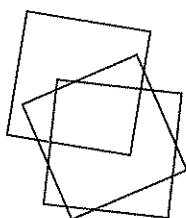
89.



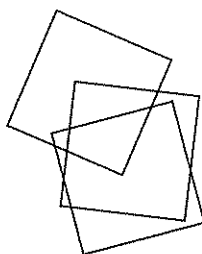
Look at the above group of three squares. They have a certain feature which is shared by only one of the groups of three squares below. Which one has the matching feature?



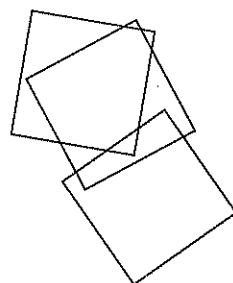
A.



B.

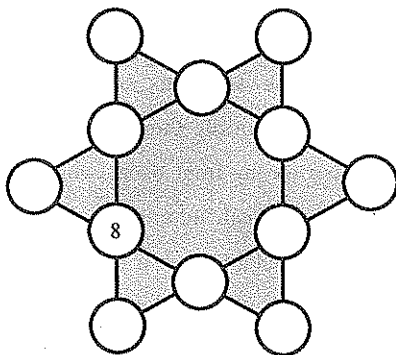


C.



D.

90. Distribute the remaining numbers 1-7 and 9-12 around the nodes so that each of the six lines of four numbers add up to 26.



Part VII Writing (30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

You want to apply for a volunteer job at the 2011 NECCS Summer Camp. Prepare a CV with your personal information, education and work experience. Do not sign your own name at the end of the CV or use your own address; use "Li Ming" instead.

Write a CV of about 100 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet.

Task II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

In many countries, increasing numbers of young people are graduating from university, but are unable to find suitable jobs. What problems do you think youth unemployment causes to the individuals concerned and to society in general?

Give reasons and make suggestions about how to solve this problem.

Write your article in about 140 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet.

2010 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛赛卷

2010 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C — Preliminary)

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**. 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. What is the woman probably doing now?
A. She is writing an essay. B. She is studying for a test. C. She is shopping for shoes.
2. How did the woman feel according to the conversation?
A. She was relaxed. B. She was pleased. C. She was disappointed.
3. What does the woman say about her presentation?
A. It's far from being ready.
B. She got a lot of information from the Internet.
C. She needs another week to get it ready.
4. Where will the company probably hold the staff party?



A.



B.



C.

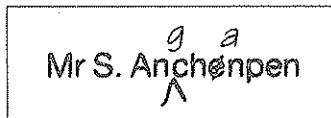
5. Which picture shows the corrections to the man's name?



A.



B.



C.

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 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.

Conversation One

6. What does the man want to talk to Ann about?
 - A. A holiday trip to Yellowstone Park.
 - B. A research project in Yellowstone Park.
 - C. A lecture by a professor who visited Yellowstone Park.
7. According to the man, why is the buffalo population increasing in Yellowstone Park?
 - A. A lot of buffalo have come from neighbouring areas.
 - B. Fewer buffalo are dying of disease.
 - C. It is easier now for the buffalo to find food in winter.
8. Why does the man think Ann would be interested in going to Yellowstone?
 - A. She has been studying animal diseases.
 - B. She is eager to visit Yellowstone Park.
 - C. She needs the money to continue her studies.
9. What did the woman plan to do in July?
 - A. Work on her thesis.
 - B. Have a holiday.
 - C. Study the buffalo population.
10. Where will the woman most probably spend the coming summer?
 - A. At the University of Wyoming.
 - B. At Yellowstone National Park.
 - C. At her friend's home in Wyoming.

Conversation Two

11. What was Matt Ryan's first job?
 - A. Doing holiday relief work at a television channel.
 - B. Working part-time as a model.
 - C. Taking pictures for a television station.

12. What did Matt find interesting about the sixties?
- A. The increasing number of comic books.
 - B. The rapid advances in technology.
 - C. The American space programme.
13. Why were Matt's models once used on the news?
- A. They presented better images than the real pictures.
 - B. The spacecraft camera got damaged and failed to take any pictures.
 - C. The television studio was trying some new ideas.
14. What was the name of the programme that marked the beginning of Matt's TV career?
- A. Strange Creatures.
 - B. Time Traveller.
 - C. Bright Star.
15. What did Matt do for the programme?
- A. He made models.
 - B. He acted the part of a monster.
 - C. He filmed it.

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 many times has the National Hockey League allowed its players to take part in the Winter Olympics?
- A. Five times.
 - B. Three times.
 - C. Twice.
17. Where was the Africa Cup of Nations held?
- A. In Togo.
 - B. In South Africa.
 - C. In Angola.
18. What has caused a large number of people to flee their homes in northern Yemen?
- A. An armed conflict.
 - B. Lack of food.
 - C. Freezing temperatures.
19. Who is Emtiaz Sooliman?
- A. A search and rescue specialist.
 - B. Head of a South African foundation.
 - C. Leader of a local civic group.
20. What did the second stimulus bill passed by the House of Representatives aim at?
- A. Promoting international trade.
 - B. Boosting employment.
 - C. Expanding the private sector.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you are required to fill in 10 blanks, each with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Children's Toys

- ▶ Most popular wooden toy: (21) _____
- ▶ The wooden toy is for (22) _____
- ▶ Output per (23) _____ : 4,000 items
- ▶ Average (24) _____ time per box:
(25) _____ minutes
- ▶ The number of boxes in (26) _____ : 1,000
- ▶ Date of the coming dispatch: (27) _____
- ▶ Current number of (28) _____ : 20
- ▶ Number of staff working on the (29) _____ : 40 staff
- ▶ All staff do: (30) _____ work

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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. When Ian was injured, Harry was chosen as a last-minute _____ for the rugby team.
A. preference B. diversification C. alternative D. replacement
32. —Hello, Mr. Brown, I'm ringing about our component delivery. It's not arrived yet and it's already three o'clock in the afternoon.
—Let's see... it's _____ reach you on Tuesday afternoon.
A. owing to B. likely to C. due to D. subject to
33. Among the last groups of people to accept the new model were religious groups, who still _____ the idea that the earth was the centre of the universe.
A. clung to B. applied to C. adapted to D. contributed to
34. Although apparently rigid, bones exhibit a degree of elasticity that enables the skeleton to _____ considerable impact.
A. escape B. overwhelm C. withstand D. suppress
35. —Would you like me to go to the dentist with you?
—No, you _____ with me.
A. need not to go B. need not go C. do not need go D. not need go

36. Lance returned to cycling and training only five months after he was _____ diagnosed with cancer.
- A. aggressively B. drastically C. exactly D. initially
37. Great minds generally look at life in a way _____ to themselves.
- A. peculiar B. confined C. similar D. unusual
38. They called in an electrician _____ he could put a finger on the cause of the short circuit.
- A. to hope B. to be hoping C. hoping D. to have hoped
39. The resistance experienced when one body moves over another, _____ it is in contact, is called frictional force.
- A. to which B. where C. with which D. while
40. Above all, they want to study a _____ question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in?
- A. contrary B. fundamental C. solemn D. progressive
41. —Tina, I hear you had a good journey to the Maldives last week. How was it?
—I enjoyed the beautiful scenery, but the hotel was _____ satisfactory.
- A. not anything B. nothing from C. nothing but D. anything but
42. At the beginning of the 20th century, people made coffee _____ a cloth bag full of coffee grounds into boiling water.
- A. by dumping B. to dump C. for dumping D. that dumped
43. If you _____ Susan recently, you'd think the photograph on the right was strange.
- A. shouldn't contact B. hadn't contacted
C. weren't to contact D. didn't contact
44. **Beata:** I've put the job advertisement in the newspaper, Mr. Trim.
Trim: Good. _____
Beata: Well, it was a bit more than the \$ 10 that they quoted us.
Trim: As long as it wasn't \$ 10 a day.
- A. How to schedule it? B. How much was it?
C. How often was it put there? D. How about the newspaper?
45. **Woman:** Who is Jackie Tow? I have a parcel here for him.
Jackie: That's me. _____
Woman: Yes, please put your name here.
Jackie: Thank you. It must be the new pair of shoes I bought online.
- A. This is the receipt for it. B. Do you have the sender's address?
C. I have to check the package. D. Do I have to sign for it?

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the following 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.

Where the Wild Things Are

"I didn't set out to make a children's movie," says Being John Malkovich director Spike Jonze, "I set out to make a movie about childhood." Indeed, like the recent alternative children's book (46) (adapt) _____, Fantastic Mr Fox, this is more like an adult film (47) _____ children's clothing—or rather in Jim Henson monster suits. When rambunctious (无法无天的) nine-year-old Max feels (48) ig _____ by his busy single mum and her new boyfriend, and runs away (49) _____ home, he finds himself on an island populated by huge, hairy, scary Wild Things. Here, he gets himself crowned king, and he and the monsters fight and play, and throw mud at each other (which the younger viewers will love). They return home. That's it. And that's your problem. As a film, I can't (50) de _____ it's disappointing. Despite whimsical (异想天开的) imaginative and heart-tugging moments, Jonze and co-writer Dave Eggers inevitably lose the wonderful subtlety (精妙之处) of Maurice Sendak's well-loved 338-word picture book just by (51) _____ (spin) it out into a full-length feature. Enough already! We get this dysfunctional group of neurotic Wild Things (52) rep _____ Max's child's eye view of grown-ups as comprehensible giants, both terrifying and loving. (53) _____, even the repetitive action and non-subtleties (54) _____ make this feel more like family therapy than a fairy (55) t _____ can't destroy the film's haunting magic.



Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

Section A (10 marks)

HOLIDAYS IN WALES

1. Rhos-Ddu Country Cottages

Ynys, Criccieth, Gwynedd LL52 OPB

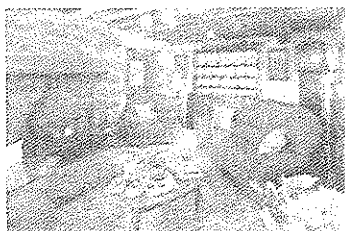
Delightful hideaway cottages with private fishing. Comfortably furnished with antiques, old oak beams, log fires, giving the aura and grace of a bygone age, but with all the essentials of the 20th century—sauna, jacuzzi, four poster bed, snooker table... A holiday venue one rarely finds—but often dreams of.

For Enquiries Contact:

Mrs A Jones

Rhandir, Boduan, Pwllheli

Gwynedd, LL53 8UA



2. Five Star Cottage

Talhenbont Hall, Talhenbont, Criccieth, Gwynedd

Enq: Roger & Gillian Good

Lovingly restored stone cottage and hunting lodge in 70 acre wooded country estate with river. A luxurious and carefree holiday for the discerning. Available throughout the year.

Woodland walks and wildlife. Free tennis, riding and game fishing. One mile from coast, five miles Snowdonia. Under the personal supervision of the owners.



3. Windsor Flats

12 Marine Terrace, Criccieth, Gwynedd, LL52 OEF

On sea front close to Criccieth Castle. Comfortable, clean, fully equipped, completely private flats, in picturesque village central for Snowdonia and the Llyn Peninsula. Climbing, sailing, fishing, walking, tennis and golf close-by. Colour TV, payphone. Bed linen supplied. Short breaks available out of season. Write or phone for brochure.



4. Dwyfach Cottages

Criccieth, Gwynedd

Enquiries: Mrs S Edwards, Pen-y-Bryn.

Chwillog, Pwllheli, Gwynedd, LL53 6SX

Enjoy a peaceful holiday in beautifully situated farmhouse or single storey cottage. This is an area of unrivalled natural beauty, the haunt of buzzards and woodpeckers. Cottages are superbly equipped to make your holiday relaxed and memorable. Dishwasher, washer /dryer, microwave, linen, children's play area, barbecue and farm trail.

5. Bron Afon Self Catering

Borth-y-Gest, Porthmadog, Gwynedd, LL49 9TU

Situated only minutes from the beach with fabulous views of garden, sea and mountains. The accommodation is quiet and private. An ideal base for touring, walking, climbing, fishing, the slate mines, castles, Portmeirion. Porthmadog leisure centre or just relaxing on the beach.

Bed & Breakfast also available.



Questions 56 to 58: Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the advertisements.

56. To have a holiday in a delightful hideaway cottage, you should contact Mrs S Edwards.
57. In the Crickieth Five Star Hotel, free tennis, game fishing, riding and golf are available.
58. Short breaks are available out of season in the Llyn Peninsula.

Questions 59 to 60: Answer the following questions briefly according to the advertisements.

59. If you plan to have a holiday with your children, what is the best place?
60. What will you enjoy most in Bron Afon Self Catering?

Section B (10 marks)

The giant panda, the creature that has become a symbol of conservation, is facing extinction. The major reason is loss of habitat, which has continued despite the establishment of 14 panda reserves. Deforestation, mainly carried out by farmers clearing land to make way for fields as they move higher into the mountains, has



drastically contracted the mammal's range. The panda has disappeared from much of central and eastern China, and is now restricted to the eastern flank of the Himalayas.

Satellite imagery has shown the seriousness of the situation: almost half of the panda's habitat has been cut down or degraded since 1975. Worse, the surviving panda population has also become fragmented; a combination of satellite imagery and ground surveys reveals panda "islands" in patches of forest separated by cleared land. The population of these islands has become isolated because the animals are loath to cross open areas. Just putting a road through panda habitat may be enough to split a population in two.

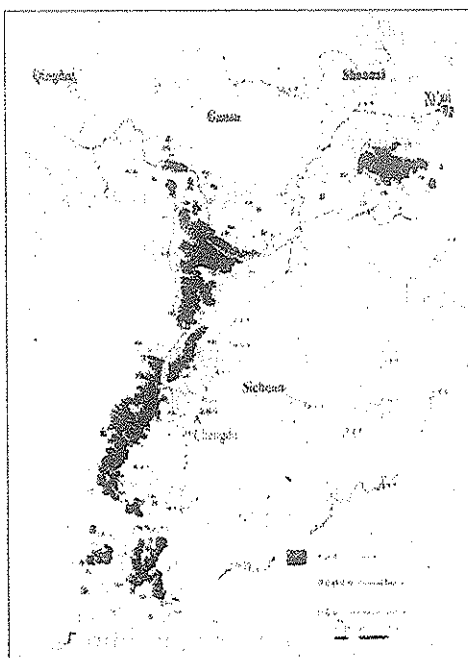
The minuscule size of the panda population worries conservationists. The smallest groups have too few animals to be viable, and will inevitably die out. The larger population may be viable in the short term, but will be susceptible to genetic defects as a result of inbreeding.

In these circumstances, a more traditional threat to pandas—the cycle of flowering and subsequent withering of the bamboo that is their staple food—can become literally species-threatening. The flowering prompts pandas to move from one area to another, thus preventing

inbreeding in otherwise sedentary populations. In panda islands, however, bamboo flowering could prove catastrophic (灾难性的) because the pandas are unable to emigrate.

The latest conservation management plan for the panda, prepared by China's Ministry of Forestry and the World Wide Fund for Nature, aims primarily at maintaining panda habitats and ensuring that populations are linked wherever possible. This plan will change some existing reserve boundaries, establish 14 new reserves and protect or replant corridors of forest between panda islands. Other measures include better control of poaching, reducing the degradation of habitats outside reserves, and reforestation.

The plan is ambitious. Implementation will be expensive and will require participation by individuals ranging from villagers to government officials.



Questions 61 to 65: Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, only one word for each blank.

The survival of the giant panda is being seriously (61) _____. This is largely because the overall size of their habitat has been reduced. As a result, pandas are more prone to problems and are unable to (62) _____ around freely, following the growth cycles of (63) _____ plant. A new plan aims to protect existing panda (64) _____ and to join some of them together. This plan also involves reforestation and the creation of new reserves. To succeed, everyone, (65) _____ both the government and individuals, will have to cooperate.

Section C (10 marks)

Honda has developed a way to read patterns of electric currents on a person's scalp as well as changes in cerebral blood flow when a person thinks about four simple movements—moving the right hand, moving the left hand, running and eating.

67 _____

In a video shown at Tokyo headquarters, a person wearing a helmet sat still but thought about moving his right hand—a thought that was picked up by electrodes attached to his head inside the helmet.

68 _____

Honda said the technology wasn't quite ready for a live demonstration because of possible distractions in the person's thinking.



Another problem is that brain patterns differ greatly among individuals, and so about two to three hours of studying them in advance are needed for the technology to work. The company, a leader in robotics, acknowledged the technology was still at a basic research stage, with no immediate practical application in the works.

69

Japan boasts one of the leading robotics industries in the world, and the government is pushing to develop the industry as a road to growth. Research on the brain is being tackled around the world, but Honda said its research was among the most advanced in figuring out ways to read brain patterns without having to hurt the person, such as embedding (植入) sensors into the skin. Honda has made robotics a centerpiece of its image, sending Asimo to events and starring the walking, talking robot in TV ads.

70

"Our products are for people to use. It is important for us to understand human behaviour," he said. "We think this is the ultimate in making a machine move."

Question 66: Choose the best answer according to the passage.

66. What does Honda say about its robot Asimo?

- A. It can detect a person's way of thinking.
- B. It can imitate complex human movements.
- C. It is still in its experimental stage.
- D. It is ready for market distribution.

Questions 67 to 70: Choose the most appropriate of the following paragraphs that fit into questions 67 to 70 in the passage.

- A. "I'm talking about dreams today," said Yasuhisa Arai, executive at the Honda Research Institute in Japan, the company's research unit. "Practical uses are still way into the future."
- B. Among the challenges for this brain technology is making the reading-device smaller so it can be portable, according to Honda.
- C. After several seconds, Asimo, programmed to respond to these brain signals, lifted its right arm.
- D. Honda succeeded in analysing these thought patterns, and then relayed them as wireless commands to Asimo, its human-shaped robot.

Section D (10 marks)

Being an introvert is a bad thing, right? Well, a lot of people seem to think so, judging by the number of articles I've read about how to "cure" introversion. In response to these articles, I wrote *The Introverts Strike Back*, in which I argued that introverts can't become extraverts, and they shouldn't particularly want to.

However, I am not here to debate whether it's better to be an introvert or an extravert. The fact is, we all have to interact with both types of people every day. Regardless of which type you are, you can greatly improve your relationships by learning to get along better with people of the

other type. Here are some tips for getting started.

For Introverts:

* Indicate to others when you're busy.

When an extravert sees you reading, writing, or maybe just thinking, he might assume that the only reason you are doing this is because you don't have someone to talk to. So he thinks he's doing you a favor by striking up a conversation, when he's actually interrupting.

To prevent this, be sure to give an indication that you're in the middle of something and don't want to socialize right now. This can be a visual sign or verbal.

I know one person who tended to get a lot of visitors at work, and while he was actually an extravert, the frequent visits were slowing him down too much. He put a sign on his door saying "If I don't make eye contact or respond to you, I apologize. I'm not trying to be rude, I just have a lot of work to do. Thank you for understanding." While I don't think many people need to go that far, it certainly worked!

* Realise that extraverts often need to talk.

Because extraverts are more in touch with the external world, for them talking is sometimes as necessary as breathing. They might think out loud by bouncing their thoughts off other people, and they might need to chat in order to boost their energy.

For an introvert, this can be the most difficult part of dealing with an extravert. The same conversation that energises the extravert also drains the introvert. However, keeping in mind that the extravert is not being intentionally malicious, the introvert has at least two options for handling this in a polite way. They can patiently participate in the conversation, and then, when it's over, recharge by being alone. Or they can cut off the conversation early by mentioning something else they need to be doing, or even by saying, "I'd like to help, but I'm not sure that I'm the right person for you to be talking to."

Of course, sometimes a conversation can be very enjoyable for an introvert, in which case this isn't a problem.

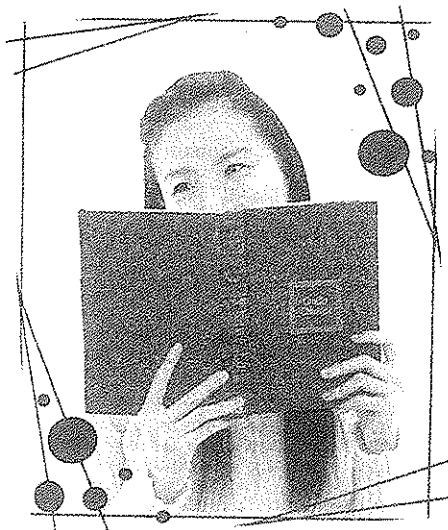
For Extraverts:

* Ask if someone is busy before spending time with them.

If someone appears to be lonely, they might not be. Even if they're just sitting there and don't seem to be doing anything, they could be deep in thought and not want to be interrupted.

If you need something, try to ask for it up front. Otherwise, look for clues that they might not feel like talking right now, such as lack of eye contact.

If they seem uninterested, don't take it personally. You just don't know what you're interrupting.



* Understand what a draining effect a conversation can have on someone.

No matter how fabulous a person you are, keep in mind that introverts simply prefer their internal world to the external world. They might start off with a fully charged battery, but while they're engaged in conversation, that battery is steadily draining. How long it lasts depends on various factors, but be sure to keep an eye out for when they're starting to lose interest. Be more to the point with introverts, and save most of your chatting for extraverts who will appreciate it more.

Questions 71 to 74: Complete each of the following sentences with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** according to the passage.

71. Introverts are advised to _____ to prevent interrupting when they are in the middle of something.
72. For extraverts, having a conversation with people can be as important as _____.
73. An important clue that someone might not feel like talking with you right now is _____.
74. It is necessary to remember that introverts tend to focus more on _____.

Question 75: Choose the best answer according to the passage.

75. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Whether it is better to be an introvert or an extravert.
- B. How to get along with both introverts and extraverts.
- C. How to avoid embarrassment in conversations.
- D. One should be neither an introvert nor an extravert.

Part V Translation (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**.

A soaring dropout rate is causing the United States to lose ground educationally to rivals abroad and is trapping millions of young Americans at the very margins of the economy. (76) The Obama administration acknowledges the problem in its new budget, which includes a \$50 million prevention programme, but solving this problem will require a lot more money and a comprehensive national strategy.

The alarming scope of the dropout crisis is laid out by the Centre for Labour Market Studies at Northeastern University in Boston and the Alternative Schools Network in Chicago. (77) Their study, which examines data from the 12 largest states, finds that 16 percent of people



from the ages of 16 to 24 have dropped out.

(78) The problem is especially pronounced among men, who make up more than 60 percent of those who change school nationally. The dropout problem hits minorities really hard.

(79) Many of this country's large urban high schools are rightly called "dropout factories" because more students leave school than graduate. According to the study, state dropout rates are highest in the South, where Georgia (22.1 percent), Florida (20.1 percent) and Texas (18.5 percent) lead the way.

(80) The dropout crisis presents a clear danger to national prosperity, but at the moment, states and localities are struggling to contain it with little help or guidance from the federal government. Congress, which is just waking up to this issue, can improve the situation by putting its money and muscle behind proven programmes that have been shown to re-engage young people who have dropped out, and that keep at-risk children on track to complete their educations.

Section B (10 marks)

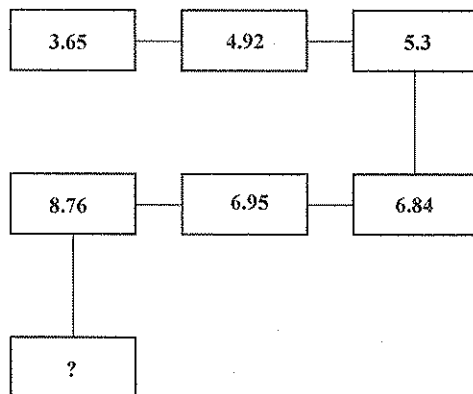
Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

81. 石油价格的飞速上涨对世界经济产生了很大的影响。(affect)
82. 奥林匹克运动会上最重要的不是取胜而是参与。(not... but...)
83. 早知道你沒有钥匙, 我就不把门锁上了。(would not have)
84. 花这么多的时间和精力来安排这样一个活动, 值得吗?(worthwhile)
85. 这些邮票由于其独特的艺术设计吸引了众多集邮者。(appeal to)

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

There are five IQ test questions in this part. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

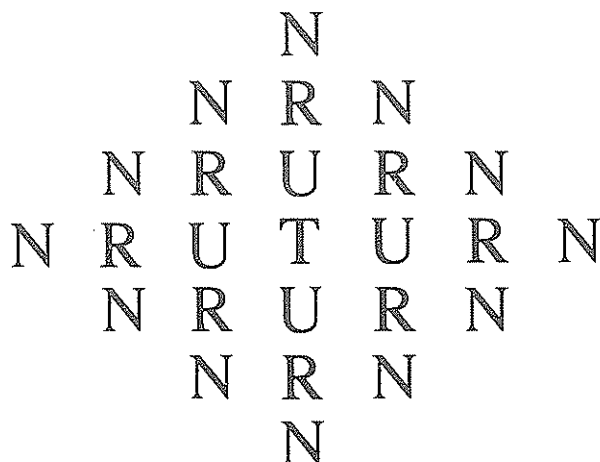
86. What number comes next?



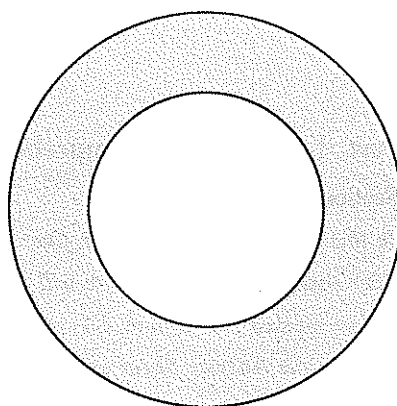
87. When David is twice as old as he is now he will be four times as old as his daughter Jane will be in five years time. If in 1990, four years ago, he was four times as old as his daughter, in what year was she born?
88. The cost of hiring a private rail carriage is shared equally by all the passengers who paid an exact number of pounds which was less than 100 pounds each. The carriage has seats for 50

passengers and the total bill amounts to 1887 pounds. How many seats were not occupied?

89. In how many ways can the word TURN be read? Start at the central letter T and move in any direction.



90. What is the largest number of regions this ring could be divided into using three straight lines?



Part VII Writing (30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

You have been asked to organise a special event as part of the school's English Book Week. Suggestions include a book sale, poetry readings and an opportunity to meet the author of one of your English course books.

Write a notice for the school notice board to advertise the event.

In your notice:

- ★ Describe the kind of event you are planning
- ★ State exactly where and when it will be held
- ★ Ask for volunteers to help with preparations
- ★ Say how you can be contacted

You should write no fewer than 100 words on the Answer Sheet.

Task II (20 marks)

You are a college student. Recently, a national newspaper has been running a special weekly insert on careers, and you are going to contribute an article entitled "Key Considerations for the School Leaver". Please state the most important issues facing young people when they decide on a career path.

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

2010 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛赛卷

2010 National English Contest for College Students

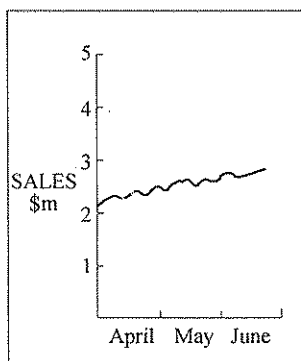
(Level C — Final)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

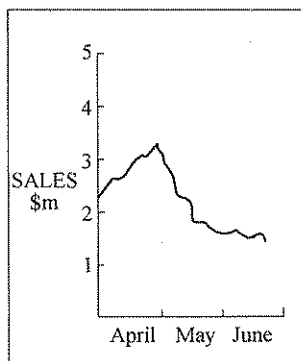
Section A (5 marks)

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

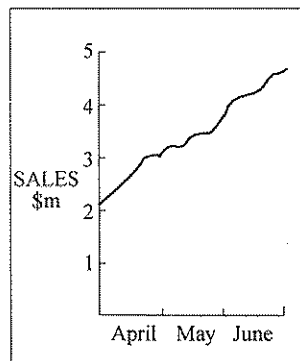
1. Who is not going on the marketing course?
A. Mr Tang. B. Miss Holness. C. Mrs Pascoe.
2. What time will the staff meeting begin?
A. At three o'clock. B. At half past three. C. At half past four.
3. How much did the job advertisement cost?
A. \$ 10. B. \$ 15. C. \$ 20.
4. When does the company sell most of its product G40?
A. In the summer. B. In the autumn. C. In the winter.
5. Which graph shows the sales figures for the man's company?



A.



B.



C.

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 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.

Conversation One

6. How much was Tony prepared to invest in his business?
A. All of his savings. B. Most of his savings. C. \$ 80,000.
7. What did Tony do when he was in France?
A. He talked to restaurant staff about their business.
B. He made notes on the quality of the food.
C. He tasted as many types of fish as possible.
8. What did Tony do when he returned to Chester?
A. He immediately started his business.
B. He did some market research.
C. He tried to find a business partner.
9. What did the bank manager do after carefully studying Tony's business plan?
A. He added some details.
B. He declined Tony's request.
C. He lent Tony the money.
10. When does Tony's restaurant close at weekends now?
A. At 10:30 pm. B. At 11:00 pm. C. At 11:30 pm.

Conversation Two

11. What does Alan say a best boy is?
A. It is a young man he likes best.
B. It is just the name of his job.
C. It is a popular American film.
12. How long has Alan been working in the industry?
A. Fifteen years. B. Five years. C. Fourteen years.
13. For Alan, what is a disadvantage of the job?
A. Its heavy responsibility.
B. The pressure on his family.
C. The criticism he receives.
14. For a job like this, what does Alan recommend doing, first of all?
A. Receiving training as an electrician.
B. Taking a course in mathematics.
C. Working on the production floor.
15. What does Alan say about his future?

- A. He will get a more challenging job.
- B. He hopes to become a film producer.
- C. He will continue doing the same job.

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 many explosive devices did the fireworks show in Sydney involve?
A. 500 kilogrammes. B. 5,000 kilogrammes. C. 1,200 kilogrammes.
17. Why is Margaret Chan disappointed?
A. No important steps to stop climate change have been taken.
B. Many droughts and floods have been reported worldwide.
C. No deal on climate change was struck at the Copenhagen conference.
18. When did Discovery blast off from the Kennedy Space Centre?
A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Sunday.
19. What ranking does the film *Avatar* have with respect to money earned?
A. Number 2. B. Number 3. C. Number 1.
20. How much is the Red Cross trying to raise for survivors of Haiti's earthquake?
A. 100 million dollars. B. 22 million dollars. C. 120 million dollars.

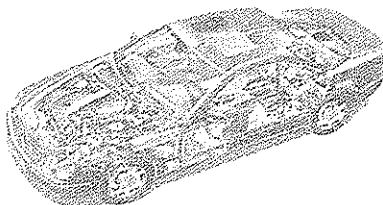
Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a passage with **10** blanks. Fill in each blank with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

SUPACARS PLC

Notes on New Regent Model

- * Supacars recently appointed a new (21) _____.
- * Development of the Regent began in (22) _____, using (23) _____ for rally cars.
- * Production will use very accurate (24) _____.
- * The car will be very (25) _____ to run. It has the best (26) _____ in its class.
- * A wide range of (27) _____ will be available.
- * The (28) _____ is next week. Advertising will concentrate on (29) _____.
- * Sales are expected to be highest in (30) _____.



Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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 popular belief that classical music is too complex, it achieves a simplicity that only a genius can create.
A. Compared to B. Contrary to C. Familiar to D. Subject to
32. It is hard to tell whether the country is going to have an economic boom or a _____.
A. confession B. submission C. recession D. transmission
33. The ability to communicate ideas and instructions was _____ for the incredible development of the frontal brain lobe in human beings.
A. all that was necessary B. necessary all that
C. all necessary that D. that all was necessary
34. —Why can't you and Sarah go to the movies tonight?
—We are _____ a mathematics test tomorrow and I must prepare for it.
A. supposed to have B. supposedly to have
C. supposed to having D. supposedly to having
35. All living creatures are thought to _____ an organism that came into being three billion years ago.
A. descend to B. descend on C. descend into D. descend from
36. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my father's illness interfered. I hope you will give me some extra time.
A. am to have finished B. was to finish
C. was to have finished D. ought to finish
37. There was once a town in this country _____ all life seemed to live in _____ with its surroundings.
A. which; coincidence B. at which; uniform
C. where; harmony D. that; alliance
38. — Nick, what do you do now?
— I joined the editorial staff of a local newspaper, _____ I have contributed to various monthlies.
A. by when B. since when C. for that D. now that
39. Having a _____ attitude towards people with different ideas is an indication that one has been well educated.
A. forgiving B. bearable C. compound D. tolerant
40. While _____ an efficiency test on an engine, certain precautions should be observed.
A. making B. to make C. being made D. made
41. —My brother still hasn't made a decision _____ the new engineering project.
—It's really a hard choice.

- A. in spite of B. on account of C. with regard to D. in proportion to
42. Bell once told his family that he would rather be remembered as a teacher of deaf people _____ of the telephone.
- A. than the invention B. than as the inventor
C. for the invention D. as the inventor
43. In most automobile factories, even _____ assembly line production is now computer guided for more efficient manufacturing and inventory control.
- A. such an age-old technique as B. such as an age-old technique
C. such age-old techniques as D. such an age-old technique by
44. **Sarah:** So, what did you think?
Nick: Really, not at all bad. She's different from how she appears on TV, that actress, isn't she?
Sarah: Yes, she's not so believable.
Nick: Yes, _____, but this new writer certainly knows how to increase the tension.
- A. she has many loyal fans
B. she is an experienced actress
C. She looks very pale
D. her lack of stage experience was a bit obvious
45. **Peter:** Look, I'm at the conference. There's a supplier here I want to take out for dinner. _____ The Old Castle?
- Susan:** Well, I remember the Bridge was bad, so don't go there. Oh, the Palace Garden, take him there. I'm not sure about the Castle.
Peter: OK, thanks.
- A. What do you plan to do with the supplier?
B. Who did you go with on holiday?
C. Where was it you went last time?
D. Why don't you go to the Bridge?

Part III Cloze (10 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**.

Britain's car industry may be slowing down but British engineers can still build the world's fastest car. (46) _____ (construct) work begins today on a car that engineers hope will break the land speed record (47) _____ more than 200 mph.

The car, Bloodhound, is designed to travel faster than 1,000 mph (1,600 km/h)—far in (48) ex _____ of the speed of sound and the equivalent of crossing four football pitches every second. The record of 763 mph was (49) s _____ in 1997 by the Royal Air Force pilot Andy Green, who will also drive Bloodhound.

The time trial is (50) sch _____ for 2011 and will take place in a desert in the Northern Cape of South Africa.

The car's pencil-shape shell is made from (51) _____ (forge) aerospace-grade aluminium. Three engines lie under the bonnet: a 400 kg Euro-fighter Typhoon jet engine, a rocket and a third engine to pump fuel through to the rocket. This combination should produce 135,000 horsepower — (52) eq _____ to power of 180 Formula One cars.



Wing Commander Green, 46, will lie feet-first in Bloodhound. As the car (53) _____ (acceleration) to 1,050 mph in 40 seconds he will experience a force of 2.5 G, or about twice his body weight. As he decelerates and experiences forces of up to 3 G, the blood will drain from his head to his feet and he could black out. He will prepare (54) _____ the trial by flying upside down in a stunt aircraft. "A huge advantage is (55) _____ I've got 20 years' experience of flying fast jets," he said.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and respond to the questions given. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

Section A (10 marks)

Scientists have developed a pioneering technology that allows children with communication difficulties to interact more easily with parents and other carers, it was announced today. The software system, devised by teams at Aberdeen and Dundee universities and the charity Capability Scotland, is the first of its kind, and will help children with learning difficulties and disabilities, such as cerebral palsy, converse in a quicker and more interactive way with family and friends.



Sensors attached to wheelchairs, recording devices and swipe cards all gather information about a child's movements and experiences at school during the day. 59 _____

"It allows a child to really tell a story," said Dr Ehud Reiter, of the University of Aberdeen's school of natural and computing science. "A lot of children are limited to using 'yes' or 'no', or very simple pictures, or phrases such as 'I'm hungry'. This allows them much better communication, which is great for them and for their parents."

Dr Reiter said the children were fully in control of what information they shared and could edit what they say as and how they pleased. The computer system suggests topics for them to include in a narrative, such as lunch or swimming, but they choose what they wish to converse about, and can add comments such as "this was fun" and "that was boring".

The system has been tried out by pupils at Corseford School near Glasgow. Sensors attached to the pupils' wheelchairs have tracked their movements around the school, and the teachers have used swipe cards to tell the computer who the child has met and what activity they have been involved in. All the information is formed into a narrative that can be played back to parents when the child returns home. A recording device is also put into the system which allows people who come into contact with the children to be given more detailed information about events during the day.

Sue Williams, the headteacher at Corseford said, "In the week we used the system, we found it very useful to pupils, teachers, doctors, and parents alike. 60 _____"

The research teams now plan to expand the software system to facilitate conversations in other settings, and to see how it could be used to support children with different types of disability or communication problems.

Questions 56 to 58: Answer the following questions briefly, according to the passage.

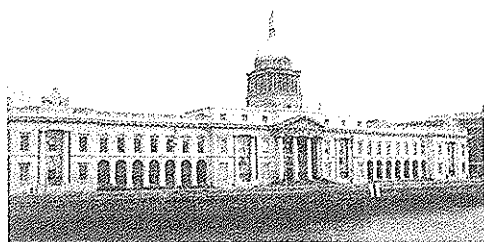
56. Why is the newly developed software system called a "pioneering technology"?
57. How does a disabled child usually express his ideas?
58. What will be the use of the expanded software system?

Questions 59 to 60: Choose the most appropriate of the following sentences that fit into the questions 59 to 60 in the passage.

- A. The information is then turned into a narrative by a computer, which uses natural language generation to tell the story to parents when the child returns home.
- B. It allows children to take control of a conversation without having to rely on help from us.

Section B (10 marks)

THE YOUNG TRAVELLER IN DUBLIN



THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Situated on the North bank of the River Liffey, near Butt Bridge, this is one of Dublin's finest public buildings, completed in 1791. The central copper dome is crowned by a statue of Commerce and the 14 keystones represent the rivers of Ireland.

TRINITY COLLEGE, COLLEGE GREEN

This university was founded by Queen Elizabeth I of England in 1591. Worth exploring for its old buildings, e.g. Rubrics, a row of Queen Anne buildings dating back to 1700 and still in use as residences.

Trinity College Library, the oldest and most famous of Dublin's libraries, dates from 1601. The library has a right to a copy of every book printed in Ireland and Great Britain.

Open: Monday – Friday 09:30 – 16:45 hrs.

Saturday 09:30 – 12:45 hrs.

Closed Sunday & public holidays.

Admission charge.

THE MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART, Parnell Square, is located in Charlemont House, built in 1762 and regarded as one of the finest Georgian mansions in Dublin. Converted to an art gallery in 1908. Sir Hugh Lane, who perished in the Lusitania disaster (1915), was a benefactor of the gallery, which now houses part of his collection of French impressionist paintings. Also many works of 20th-century Irish and Continental masters.

Open: Tuesday - Saturday 09:30 - 18:00 hrs.

Sunday 11:00 - 17:00 hrs.

Admission free.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND, Merrion Square, houses an important collection of paintings of the European schools. It is one of the finest small galleries in Europe, with over 2,000 works on view.

Open: Weekdays 10:00 - 18:00 hrs.

Thursday 10:00 - 21:00 hrs.

Sunday 14:00 - 17:00 hrs.

No admission charge.

ST PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

This cathedral once stood on an island encircled by two branches of the River Poddle, now long since confined underground. Founded in 1190, St Patrick's attracts many visitors because of its

association with Jonathan Swift, author of *Gulliver's Travels*, whose tomb lies in the south aisle. The tattered flags of the many Irish regiments who served on the battlefields of Europe may also be seen.

CHESTER BEATTY LIBRARY

20 Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

Founded by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968), an American mining engineer, this library is considered to hold the most valuable and representative private collection of oriental manuscripts and miniatures in the world.

Open: Tuesday - Friday 10:00 - 17:00 hrs.

Saturday 14:00 - 17:00 hrs.

Admission free. Tel: (01) 692386.

THE YOUNG TRAVELLER, St Mary's Place, Dublin 7, is situated beside the "Black Church"—so called because the dark stone from which the church is built turns black when wet. The Young Traveller offers high quality accommodation to young people visiting Dublin. The restaurant is open to the public Monday to Friday and serves both lunches and evening meals at very reasonable prices. Pre-booking of accommodation is advisable.

Open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Tel: 305000.

Questions 61 to 62: Complete the following sentences with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** for each blank, according to the passage.

61. The best-known of Dublin's libraries is housed in _____.

62. The private collection of oriental manuscripts and miniatures at the Chester Beatty Library is considered to be _____ in the world.

Questions 63 to 65: Answer the following questions briefly, according to the passage.

63. Which building displays paintings by French Impressionist artists?

64. On which day is the National Gallery of Ireland open late?

65. What is a particular attraction in St Patrick's Cathedral for many tourists?

Section C (10 marks)

The Millennium Seed Bank Project

One of the largest conservation projects ever undertaken, this international collaboration aims to safeguard over 24,000 plant species world-wide against extinction and to secure the future of the UK's native flowering plants. A new building to house the seed vaults will open in the summer at Wakehurst Place in Sussex. It will include an



exhibition and provide a world resource for seed conservation, research and education.

The total project cost is about £ 80 million. The Millennium Commission is providing a grant of up to £ 30 million and we are also particularly grateful to Orange plc whose early commitment was so crucial, and to the Wellcome Trust, the world's largest medical research charity. Recognising the enormous contribution that plants make to successful remedies, the Trust has provided £ 9.2 million towards the building itself which will be known as the Wellcome Trust Millennium Building. Much of the remaining cost will be sought from international funding agencies.

Why do we need to conserve plants?

Within fifty years, one quarter of the world's plants could be condemned to extinction. Should this happen, many thousands of animals will disappear as well, but perhaps most importantly, the human cost will be huge. As well as providing staple food crops, plants are the source of a great many medicines, and form the principal supply of fuel and building materials in many parts of the world. They also protect the soil and help to regulate the climate. However, plants are often lost before we know anything about their potential benefits for society.

Why do we need seed banks?

We would always like plants and their habitats to be conserved in the wild. sadly, pressures on the environment are so great that it is not always possible to do this. Because we can't always guarantee the safety of a plant in its natural environment, banking seeds provides an effective form of insurance. Seed banks are very efficient and cost-effective means of conserving plant species because seeds occupy very little space and require little attention.

Many thousands of seeds for each species are stored in a seed bank. Each seed represents a potential new plant. Life's strength is in its diversity, so the greater variety of seeds we store for each species, the more we can guarantee that species' safe future.

Aims of the Millennium Seed Bank

The project aims to collect and conserve seeds from the entire UK native seed-bearing flora by the year 2000. Through international collaboration the aim is to bank 24,000 species, principally from the world's drylands, by 2010.

The project will also carry out research to improve all aspects of seed conservation, make seeds available for research and species reintroduction into the wild, and it aims to promote public interest in plant conservation.

Questions 66 to 68: tell whether the following statements are (T) or false (F), according to the passage.

66. The Welcome Trust has been Britain's only source of funding for plant species conservation so far.
 67. Seeds from every climatic region in the world will be collected by 2000.
 68. The seed bank project hopes to encourage everybody to take greater care of plants.

Questions 69 to 70: Complete the following sentences with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** for each blank, according to the passage.

69. The Millennium Seed Bank is primarily a place for _____.
 70. Seeds need to be kept in seed banks because _____ in their native habitat.

Section D (10 marks)

In every country in the developed world, waistlines are expanding as prosperity grows. A rough guide to national income can be obtained from the average dress or trouser size.

In Europe, obesity has increased by 10 to 40 percent in most countries over the past decade and similar increases have been seen in the United States, Australia and the Far East. Figures presented at the International Congress on Obesity in Paris demonstrate that obesity is a global epidemic.

However, as a table of the fattest and thinnest nations shows, the proportion of the population who are obese varies widely across the globe from the diminutive Chinese to the bulky Samoans. Obesity is not merely a reflection of the calories on a place. It is influenced by genes, culture, physical activity and social attitudes.

In Britain, 15 percent of men and 16.5 percent of women are classified as obese, more than twice the proportion in 1998, when the equivalent figures were 6 percent of men and 8 percent of women. More than one-third of women and almost half of men are considered overweight. Yet, as a nation, we are eating no more than we did two decades ago. The expanding British waistline is linked to a decline in physical activity. More cars and video recorders have meant more flab.

In China, a largely rural lifestyle which makes heavy physical demands combined with a low-fat, rice-based diet keeps the population trim. In the US, where people commute to offices in air-conditioned cars and only break into a sweat when the



Percentage of population who are obese		
	Men	Women
China	1.2	1.6
Japan	1.7	2.7
Sweden	5.3	9.1
Netherlands	8.4	8.3
New Zealand	10.0	13.0
Australia	11.5	13.2
Finland	14.0	11.0
England	15.0	16.5
Czech Republic	16.0	20.0
Former West Germany	17.0	19.0
USA	20.0	25.0
Former East Germany	21.0	27.0
Lithuania	22.0	45.0
Samoa	58.4	76.8

pizza delivery is late, average seat sizes have increased.

Cultural factors also play a part. In Samoa and neighbouring islands in the Pacific, obesity has long been regarded as a symbol of high status and prosperity and is seen as attractive as a result. In recent years, there have been signs that these traditional notions are changing as more Westernised ideas of an attractive body size take hold.

Despite the enormous international range in rates of obesity, only about 20 percent of differences in body shape can be attributed to genes, according to Professor John Garrow, editor of the *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*.

"If it were the case that the Chinese and Japanese had something in their genes that kept them thin, they wouldn't become taller and fatter when they migrated to the US, but migration studies show that they do," says Professor Garrow.

Human beings now live to 70 to 80 when they were designed to live to 20 or 30 from subsistence agriculture where scratching a living was pretty difficult. Now that we are living to a staggering age with food available 24 hours a day, it is surprising that we are not all obese.

Estimates by the World Health Organisation's task force on obesity suggest that this is not mere fantasy. By 2007, there were around 26 million obese adults in the US. If the present trend continues, the entire population will be obese in 35 years unless American can be persuaded to curb their appetites.

Questions 71 to 75: Complete the following table with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** for each blank, according to the passage.

Why obesity has become a global problem	
Main Points	► Increased (71) _____
	► Decline in (72) _____/Sedentary lifestyle
	► (73) _____
	► Human beings were designed to live to (74) _____ when they used subsistence agriculture
	► Food is now available (75) _____

Part V Translation (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*.

Some 30,000 local retail, catering and tourism firms are expected to participate in the 2009 Hangzhou Leisure and Shopping Festival held from December 5 to January 3 in the capital of east China's Zhejiang Province.

(76) This massive marketing promotion will be staged in all districts and counties of Hangzhou. Hangzhou is a renowned tourism destination in China, famous for its picturesque West Lake, Longjing tea and silk.

(77) The festival is one in a range of city-sponsored events designed to stimulate demand and attract more tourists in the face of the global economic downturn. (78) Locals can benefit from special offers at the city's major retail outlets offering goods ranging from home appliances and garments to daily goods at favourable prices.



Gourmets will be delighted that many of the city's time-honoured restaurants such as Louwailou, Huazhongcheng, Kuiyuanguang and Taizilou will offer discounted prices. (79) Some restaurants will even offer free meals, hoping to benefit later from the goodwill generated by their food and service.

Silk and tea, noted Hangzhou specialties are always top choices for tourists. On Silk Street, a venue to sell locally produced silk products—said to be among the best in China and even the world—about 60 silk producers and dealers will exhibit their products during the festival.

(80) Fashion shows highlighting silk in traditional Chinese and modern styles will be staged on the Wulin Road, the commercial centre of Hangzhou.

Section B (10 marks)

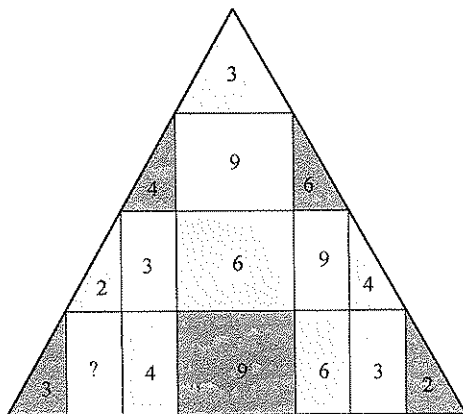
Translate the following sentences into English, using the words in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

81. 警察已经收到这个投诉,正在着手调查。(look into)
82. 他未能回答出这些问题使警察起了疑心。(suspicious)
83. 最后,它激励我在华盛顿成功地开创了自己的公司。(motivation)
84. 当你变换了看问题的角度,生活就会豁然开朗,幸福也会接踵而来。(enhance)
85. 做一个好的倾听者不仅能使你变得更有耐心,而且能够改善人际关系。(not only... but also...)

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

There are five IQ test questions in this part. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

86. What number should replace the question mark?



87. A set of dominoes(多米诺) consists of rectangular(矩形) tiles each carrying two numbers from 0 to 6 which represented by patterns of spots. Every possible pairing of numbers occurs just once, including each number with itself.

How many dominoes are there in a set?

88. What letters should replace the question mark?

ADF

is to

ZWU

as

GJL

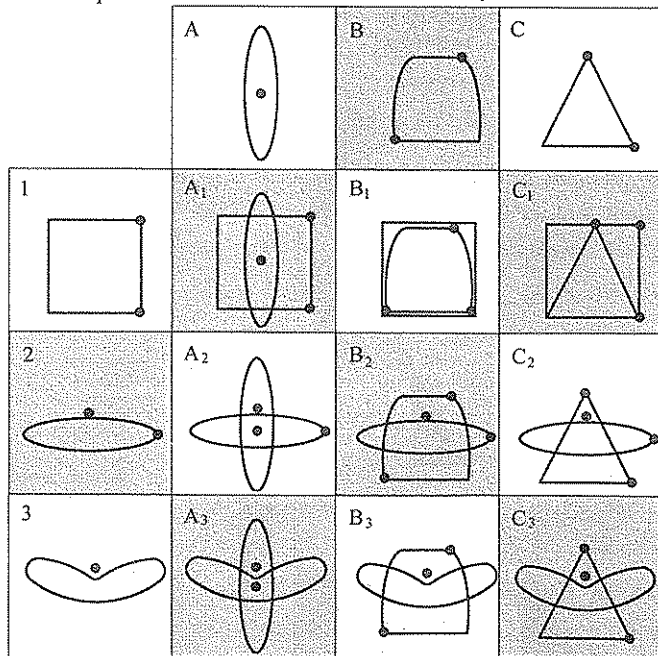
is to

?

89. One hundred boys went on a school outing. Eighty-one percent of the boys lost a shoe, 82 percent of the boys lost a sock, 77 percent of the boys lost a handkerchief and 68 percent of the boys lost a hat.

What is the minimum percentage who lost all 4 items?

90. Each of the nine squares in the grid marked A1 to C3 should incorporate all the lines and symbols which are shown in the squares of the same letter and number immediately above and to the left. One of the squares is incorrect. Which one is it?



Part VII Writing (30 marks)**Task I (10 marks)**

You have read the following advertisement in a magazine.

Recommend a Friend

Do you know someone who meets the following criteria?

- * **Has a keen interest in other cultures**
- * **Is able to work as part of a team**
- * **Has a range of practical skills (indoors or outdoors)**
- * **Is willing to endure unfamiliar environmental conditions**

An aid team is looking for people to help out with a voluntary work scheme in undeveloped rural areas in my country.

If there is someone you would like to recommend for this, please submit a formal proposal to the magazine, clearly addressing the criteria above and outlining the contributions that you feel this person would be able to make to a project of this kind.

You have a close friend who wishes to participate in this project and you feel he or she would be very suitable. Please write a recommendation to the magazine.

You should write no fewer than 100 words on the Answer Sheet.

Task II (20 marks)

Look at the following picture. Please write an article entitled "Our Disappearing Countryside".



You should write no fewer than 140 words on the Answer Sheet.