

# 2007 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C - Preliminary)

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

### Section A (6 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 6 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read 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. A. He hasn't found a suitable one. | B. He hasn't enough money.  |
| C. He prefers his old one.            |                             |
| 2. A. In ten minutes.                 | B. In fifteen minutes.      |
| C. In twenty minutes.                 |                             |
| 3. A. Have dinner with Mary.          | B. See a film with Mary.    |
| C. Do his homework.                   |                             |
| 4. A. Rainy.                          | B. Sunny.                   |
| C. Cloudy.                            |                             |
| 5. A. He has to go to the bank.       | B. He has missed the train. |
| C. His train has been delayed.        |                             |
| 6. A. £315.                           | B. £350.                    |
| C. £375.                              |                             |

### Section B (4 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long conversation. The conversation will be

read only once. At the end of the conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, you must read the four questions, each with 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.

7. What office is the student looking for?  
A. Accounting.                      B. Economic History.                      C. Economics.
8. When was the orientation meeting held?  
A. Yesterday.                      B. Last Friday.                      C. A week ago.
9. What is the rule about attendance at lectures?  
A. It is optional.                      B. It is necessary.                      C. It is difficult to enforce.
10. How often does the student have to attend tutorials?  
A. Once every other week.                      B. Three times a week.  
C. Once a week.

### Section C (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short news items. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the question and then 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.

11. When did the bomb go off in a popular market in central Baghdad?  
A. Late in the evening.    B. At mid-morning.                      C. Late in the afternoon.
12. What's the purpose of the Amber Alert program?  
A. To report the number of children missing in the U.S. every year.  
B. To help find the children who are believed to have been abducted.  
C. To find out the reasons why children are kidnapped in the U.S.
13. How many villages have been involved in the inter-communal fighting in Chad?  
A. Fewer than 8.                      B. About 10.                      C. Over 20.
14. What is the best tactic when you're caught up by a rolling wave of snow?  
A. To create space around you.                      B. To outrun the avalanche.  
C. To leave the ski resort instantly.
15. What's the news item mainly talking about?  
A. Development of medical technology.                      B. Health care in California.  
C. Health insurance in the U.S.

16. How many people did bird flu kill in Indonesia in two weeks?  
A. 5.                                      B. 2.                                      C. 35.
17. What's the function of the new drug produced by Pfizer?  
A. Reducing dogs' weight.  
B. Increasing dogs' appetite.  
C. Controlling dogs' population.
18. What will soon begin in the southern Senegalese towns?  
A. Planting new agricultural crops.                                      B. Biofuel production.  
C. Fuel recycling.
19. When did Ponti begin making films?  
A. In 1913.                                      B. In 1931.                                      C. In 1938.
20. What's the main reason Democrats could regain control of Congress after 12 years?  
A. Nancy Pelosi has become their leader.  
B. Americans are dissatisfied with the Iraq war.  
C. They support sending more troops to Iraq.

#### Section D (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are ten missing words or phrases in it. Fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Every traveller has a tale to tell about bad driving. These are usually exaggerated (21) \_\_\_\_\_ of life on the main streets of cities where the motorists are crazy and traffic lights are treated as colourful (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

It all happened on a Sunday April morning. I (23) \_\_\_\_\_ my intention to turn left into a side road and paused as the oncoming traffic cleared. But as I drove across the road, an elderly man driving a battered Renault 12 chose to overtake me (24) \_\_\_\_\_ pass on the inside. There was a fearful bang and my car was pushed sideways. I felt groggy and bruised and was taken to hospital in the back seat of a police car. There my spleen was removed. Fortunately, though, my recovery was steady and (25) \_\_\_\_\_.

But that's not the end of the tale. Yes, I had taken out insurance and it covered my medical expenses, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ while I recovered and my flights home. However, as always, there was a catch to it. I had (27) \_\_\_\_\_ hired my car from a backstreet firm called Kavis that had been recommended by the hotel front desk. I was assured that I had

full insurance cover, but Kavis (28) \_\_\_\_\_ my credit card £800 on the day of the accident. My solicitor took advice on the form I had signed. Being in a hurry at the time, I hadn't (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to get it translated. "Mr. Balmer was stupid to sign this document," it read. I (30) \_\_\_\_\_ with a smile. After all, I am still alive!

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

**Directions:** 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.

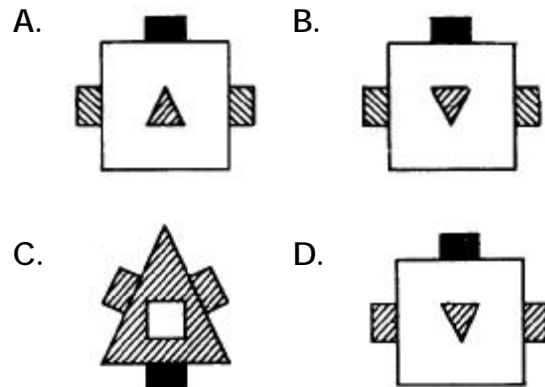
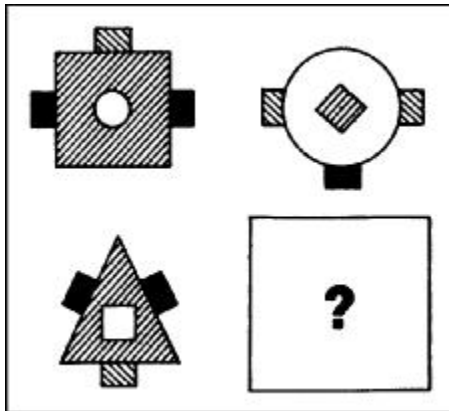
31. If I lose my new watch my parents will be very annoyed \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. against                      B. with                      C. for                      D. about
32. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.  
A. this                      B. that                      C. its                      D. it
33. Does brain power \_\_\_\_\_ as we get older? Scientists now have some surprising answers.  
A. descend                      B. decline                      C. reduce                      D. collapse
34. I don't believe in Brown's adventure at all. It sounds so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. incredible                      B. credible                      C. incredulous                      D. credulous
35. We'll never get to the station on time \_\_\_\_\_ we run as fast as we can.  
A. in case                      B. even if                      C. provided that                      D. if only
36. Oil sales volume in local urban and rural areas rose by 24% and 50% \_\_\_\_\_, over July 2006.  
A. separately                      B. individually                      C. independently                      D. respectively
37. The shipping authorities followed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the unidentified submarine on their radar screens.  
A. channel                      B. way                      C. course                      D. direction
38. I set off as soon as I got the news about my grandpa's illness. Unfortunately, he \_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital before I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has died; went there                      B. had died; arrived  
C. died; had been there                      D. was dying; had gone
39. The committee has made rules \_\_\_\_\_ all its members are supposed to work.

- A. by which      B. so that      C. now that      D. for which
40. They were married for fifteen years but have now \_\_\_\_\_ up and live apart.  
A. split      B. divided      C. divorced      D. separated
41. We wouldn't have missed the train if we \_\_\_\_\_ to the station.  
A. didn't walk      B. wouldn't run      C. hadn't walked      D. weren't running
42. No matter what measure they took, in no way \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. could the outflowing tide be controlled  
B. the outflowing tide could be controlled  
C. could the outflowing tide control  
D. the outflowing tide could control
43. — Did you get any information from Peter?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ an expert, but he doesn't seem to know much.  
A. believes to be      B. is supposed to be      C. thought to be      D. is claimed being
44. — The radio's terribly loud. Could you turn it down a little?  
— Sorry! \_\_\_\_\_  
— Yes, and something else – wouldn't it be an idea to buy your own soap?  
A. Is it disturbing you?  
B. I forgot where I put my soap this morning.  
C. A football match was broadcast live on it.  
D. Could you repeat what you said?
45. — Can I book a room from now until Friday?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
— What's the price?  
— \$128.75 not counting the service.  
A. Definitely. Go see it yourself.  
B. Yes, our hotel is quite near to the station.  
C. Of course. Would you like to follow me?  
D. You can have Room 33, overlooking the sea.

### Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

Directions: There are 5 IQ Test questions in this part. For each question there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

46. Which figure completes the sequence?



47. A man has 29 socks in his drawer, 9 identical blue, 8 identical grey and 12 identical black. The lights have fused and he is completely in the dark. How many socks must he take out to make certain that he has a pair of each colour?

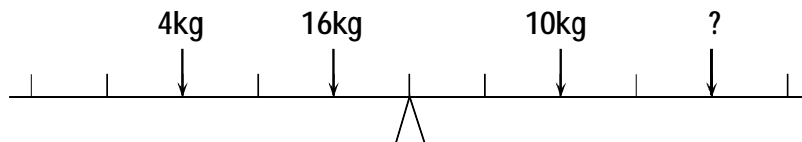
- A. 21                      B. 14                      C. 23                      D. 24

48. Which comes next?

A, 1A, 11A, 311A, ?

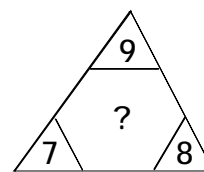
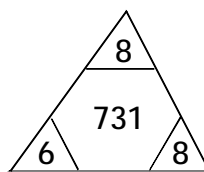
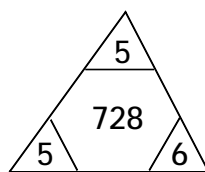
- A. 1312A                      B. 13211A                      C. 1231A                      D. 11231A

49. Find the weight to balance the scales.



- A. 2kg                      B. 4kg                      C. 3kg                      D. 5kg

50. What is the missing number?



- A. 748                      B. 754                      C. 745                      D. 784

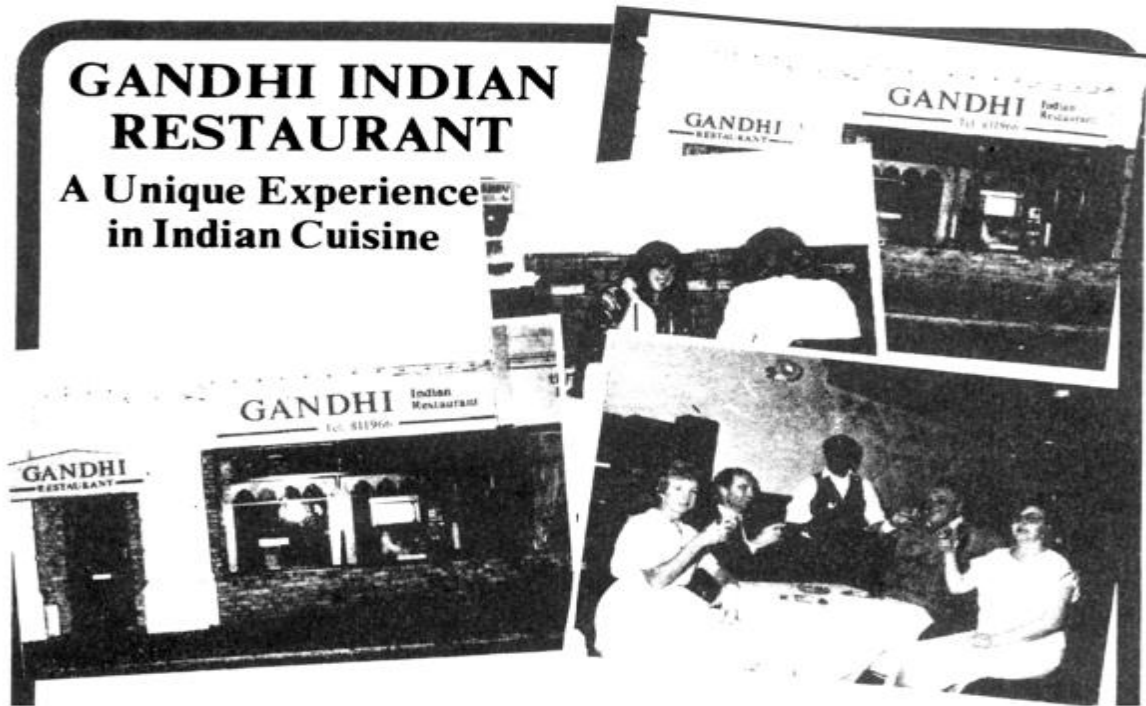
## Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

### Section A (6 points)

Directions: There is one passage in this section with 6 questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then

mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 51-56 are based on the following passage.



**“A Unique Experience in  
Indian Cuisine”**

Opening night at the Gandhi Restaurant brought cries of praise and delight from customers when they sampled the unique cuisine on Monday night.

Opened by County Councillor, Mr. Tony Peaston, the Gandhi offers the discerning diner authentic Indian dishes, many available for the first time in Hampshire.

The secret lies in the preparation - only authentic Indian herbs and spices are used to individually prepare each special dish, following ancient recipes, many handed down through generations of Indian chefs.

**High Standard**

“I’ve travelled extensively and dined at many Indian restaurants throughout the country, but rarely have I tasted Indian food of such a high standard,” extolled Councillor Peaston.

“Whilst Gandhi himself was a leader of men, the Gandhi Restaurant could be considered the leader of a new breed of Indian cuisine in Hampshire,” he added.

“By far the best curry we have had in the Portsmouth area,” was the comment of Havant diners, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cairns of Denvilles.

“We enjoyed the different menu and

found the advice of the staff, explaining how each dish was prepared, very helpful for deciding our choice of menu,” they said.

Such glowing comments reflect the exclusive nature of the dishes available at the Gandhi Restaurant.

#### Original Recipes

You can choose from a menu which offers curries and tandoories, knowing each one is specially cooked for you, with individual care and attention, according to strict original recipes, by a top London chef, formerly of Covent Garden.

And after you have sampled the spicy delights of your main course, you can select from a choice of original Indian sweets to temper your palate.

Relaxing in the comfortable surroundings of the restaurant, you can have a hot towel to freshen yourself or clean your fingers between courses – another touch of In-

dian living.

The Gandhi Restaurant, situated at 139 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, is fully licensed and open seven days a week.

You can pop in for a traditional Indian lunch between 12 and 2:30 pm or enjoy a languid evening meal, when the restaurant is open from 6 pm to midnight.

But take care to book in advance, as demand for this cuisine is expected to be high, so avoid disappointment by telephoning Portsmouth 811966.

As proof of confidence in your enjoyment, the Gandhi is offering a 10 per cent discount on the cost of your meal, when you produce this advertisement within three months of the opening.

The staff at the Gandhi look forward to serving you with your first taste of truly authentic Indian cuisine in this area – and they know you will come back again and again.

51. “A Unique Experience in Indian Cuisine” here means that the Gandhi restaurant

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is the only genuine Indian restaurant in Hampshire
- B. offers customers its own special style of cooking
- C. makes special food for native Indian customers
- D. is trying out Indian recipes for the first time

52. How does the food preparation contribute to the unique experience?

- A. It varies from customer to customer, depending on the price.
- B. The methods used are secret and known only to the chef.
- C. It uses genuine Indian ingredients and follows ancient recipes.
- D. It follows methods described by traditional Indian authors.



53. According to the article, in what way does the restaurant live up to its name?
- A. It will soon be as famous throughout the world as Gandhi himself.
  - B. The owner considers himself to be a leader of the local Indian community.
  - C. It has had a considerable influence on other Hampshire restaurants.
  - D. It sets new standards of excellence for other Indian restaurants to follow.
54. Where did the top chef of the Gandhi Restaurant use to work?
- A. In London.
  - B. In Hampshire.
  - C. In Denvilles.
  - D. In Portsmouth.
55. Hot towels are provided \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. because customers feel cold
  - B. to make customers feel more relaxed
  - C. mainly for hygienic reasons
  - D. to give customers the true feel of Indian life
56. Customers can obtain a cheaper meal by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bringing the advertisement with them
  - B. making a phone call to the restaurant
  - C. providing proof of their enjoyment
  - D. contributing to the cost of advertising

## Section B (7 points)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by 7 statements. Go over the passage quickly and mark the answers on the Answer Sheet. For questions 57 - 63, mark Y (for Yes) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for No) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for Not Given) if the information is not given in the passage.

Questions 57-63 are based on the following passage.

Eleven days ago, as he felt himself being crushed from head to toe, Andrew Jepson was certain he was about to die.

Yesterday the 26-year-old construction worker was able to stroll around his parents' home and tell for the first time how he survived being run over by a four-ton road roller.

The accident happened as Mr. Jepson worked at a building site at Heathrow and the roller was reversing at 4 mph.

“I was looking away and then I just felt it go over my leg”, he said. “I fell to the floor and felt this amazing pain in my leg as it was being crushed.”

“When I felt it running over me I thought this is it, I’m dead. Nobody can survive this.”

“There was absolutely nothing I could do. The pain was horrendous and all the air was being crushed out of my lungs.”

“I couldn’t breathe. I thought every breath would be my last.”

The machine took more than a second to roll over Mr. Jepson’s body.

“It came over my head but I had my hard hat on which must have blocked most of the pressure,” he said.

Workmates believed he would be dead but the uneven surface, foundation for a road, cushioned much of the weight of the roller and saved him.

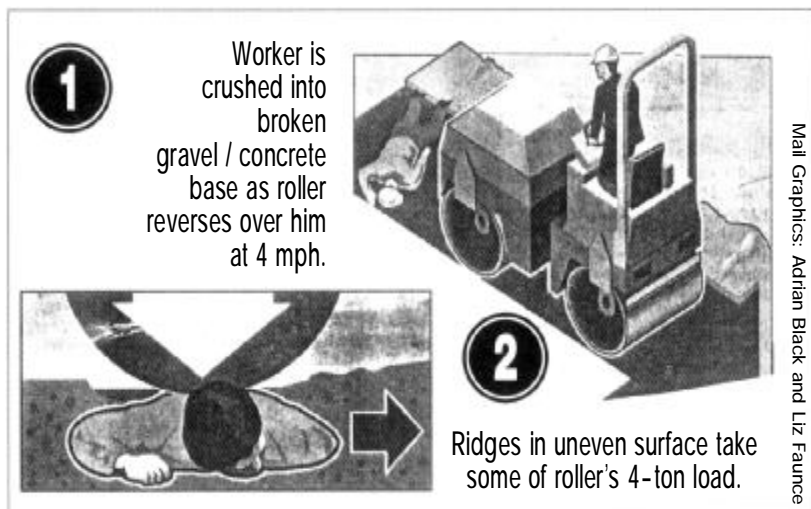
“Afterwards I tried to get straight up,” he said. “I was fully conscious. I was in shock but for some reason I thought, ‘If I stay down, I will die.’”

“Luckily a labourer ran over and kept me down so that I would not do any more injury to myself.”

“The driver rushed over. He was really upset. I said, ‘You are not to blame, it was just an accident.’”

Mr. Jepson, a site engineer, suffered crushed ribs, bruising, cuts and a collapsed left lung but escaped permanent injury. An air ambulance arrived and doctors operated at the scene.

He spent two days in intensive care but six days later was back at his parents’ home near Spalding, Lincolnshire.



“It is like being born again,” said Mr. Jepson, who has amazed doctors with his recovery.

“When I came around from the anaesthetic I just cried with joy. Being able to walk and breathe again is the most wonderful thing in the world.”

Mr. Jepson’s 62-year-old father, John, said, “When we heard he had been under a roller I feared the worst. We prayed all the way to the hospital. To see him now is just wonderful.”

Mr. Jepson’s employer, construction firm Laing, said the accident was still being investigated.

### Statements:

- 57. The accident happened two weeks ago.
- 58. Mr. Jepson was paving the road when the accident happened.
- 59. The roller was going backwards when it hit Mr. Jepson.
- 60. A workman ran immediately to the scene of the accident.
- 61. An operation was performed at the scene of the accident.
- 62. The company has decided who is responsible for the accident.
- 63. The investigation of the accident lasted for almost two years.

### Section C (7 points)

**Directions:** You are going to read a magazine article about sand. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A – H) the one which fits each gap (64–70). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Sand: as children we play on it and as adults we relax on it. It is something we complain about when it gets in our eyes on a windy beach, and praise when it is made into sand castles.

But we don’t often look at it. If we did, we would discover an account of a

geological past and a history of sea life that goes back thousands and, in some cases, millions of years.

Sand covers not just seashores, but also ocean beds, deserts and mountains. 64 And it is a major element in manufactured products too – concrete is largely sand, while glass is made of little else.

65 Well, it is larger than fine dust and smaller than shingle. In fact, according to the most generally accepted scheme of measurement, grains can be called sand if their diameter is greater than 0.06 of a millimetre and less than 0.6 of a millimetre.

Depending on its age and origin, a particular sand can consist of tiny stones or porous grains through which water can pass. 66 They have come from the breaking down of rocks, or from the dead bodies of sea creatures, which collect on the bottom of the oceans, or even from volcanic eruptions.

67 If it is a dazzling white, its grains may come from nearby coral, from crystalline quartz rocks or from gypsum, like the white sand of New Mexico. On Pacific Islands, jet black sands form from volcanic minerals. Other black beaches are magnetic and are mined for iron ore.

68 It washes rock into streams and rivers and down to the sea, leaving behind softer materials. By the time it reaches the sea, the hardest rocks remain but everything else has been broken into tiny particles of 0.02 millimetre diameter or less. The largest pieces fall to the bottom quickly, while smaller particles float and settle only slowly in deeper water, which is why the sandy beach on the shoreline so often turns to mud further out.

69 If the individual fragments still have sharp edges, you can be sure they were formed fairly recently. This is the case on the island of Kamoama in Hawaii, where a beach was created after a volcanic eruption in 1990. Molten lava spilled into the sea and exploded into glassy droplets.

It seems that when the poet William Blake saw infinity in a grain of sand he was not far wrong. Sand is an irreplaceable industrial ingredient which has many uses. 70 Sand cushions our land from the force of the sea, and geologists say it often does a better job protecting our shores than the most advanced coastal technology.

- A. These may have the shape of stars or spirals, their edges rough or smooth.
- B. It is one of the most common substances on earth.
- C. In addition, it has one vital function which you might never even notice.
- D. Rain is an important force in the creation of beaches.
- E. In the great slow cycle of the earth, sand that was once rock can turn to rock again.
- F. What exactly is sand?
- G. Colour is another clue to the origins of sand.
- H. It can be difficult to date the sand on a beach accurately but it is possible to get a general idea of whether or not the sand is “young” or “old”.

#### Section D (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions in as few words as possible (not more than 10 words). Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

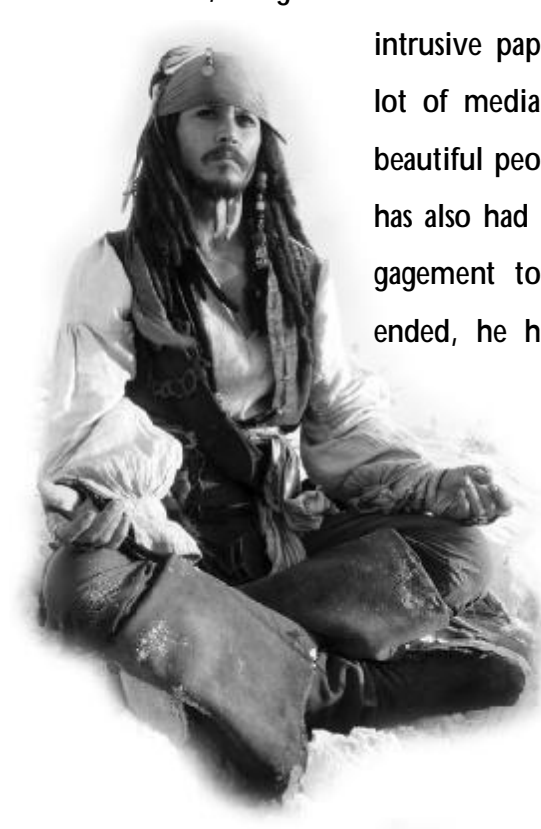
Questions 71–75 are based on the following passage.

Rare among American actors, Depp has made a name for himself effortlessly switching between mainstream Hollywood movies and more “out of the ordinary” projects. Talking about his choice of roles, he once said, “With any part you play, there is a certain amount of yourself in it. There has to be, otherwise it’s not acting. It’s lying.” Highlights of a richly diverse career include *Edward Scissorhands*, *Sleepy Hollow* and *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

Depp dropped out of school at sixteen to concentrate on a career in music, playing the guitar (he played with more than twenty bands). However, his musical career failed to take off, and he found himself selling pens over the phone to pay the bills. His lucky break came when makeup artist Lori Allison, to whom he was briefly married, introduced him

to Nicolas Cage. Although at first they did not like each other, they later became good friends and Cage persuaded him to try acting. Depp signed on with Cage's agent, and made his feature film debut in Wes Craven's horror film *Nightmare on Elm Street*, in which the character he played was eaten by his bed. After that he had his first screen leading role in *Private Resort*.

Depp went on to achieve teen idol status in the TV series *21 Jump Street*, but after four seasons, he wanted out, with the hope of making the transition to the big screen. He starred in *Cry-Baby*, followed by Tim Burton's *Edward Scissorhands*, after which he went on to win considerable critical acclaim in *Ed Wood*, a reunion with Burton. Depp made his feature directorial debut with *The Brave* in 1997, a film he also co-wrote and starred in. Premiering at the Cannes Film Festival, the film also featured Marlon Brando, but earned mostly negative reviews, with most critics blaming its weak script. *Sleepy Hollow* teamed him with director Burton yet again, before he starred in Ted Demme's *Blow*, and appeared in the thriller *From Hell*, about Jack the Ripper.



Off screen, his good looks and “bad boy” image (he was once arrested for attacking intrusive paparazzi with a wooden plank) have earned him a lot of media attention. He was voted one of the fifty most beautiful people in the world by *People* magazine in 1996. He has also had his fair share of celebrity romances; when his engagement to *Edward Scissorhands* co-star Winona Ryder ended, he had a tattoo (one of at least eight), which said “Winona Forever”, altered by laser to get rid of the last two letters of her name. His relationship with model Kate Moss also ended abruptly in 1998, when he started dating French singer-actress Vanessa Paradis. They are now married and have two children, Lily-Rose Melody and Jack. More recent work has included *Pirates of the Caribbean* with Geoffrey

Rush and Once Upon a Time in Mexico.

Questions:

71. What does Johnny Depp think of acting a role without having any part of oneself in it?
72. Who inspired Depp to start his film career?
73. Why did many critics negatively review Depp's film The Brave?
74. How many films has Depp made with director Tim Burton?
75. What have brought Depp a lot of media attention off screen?

### Section E (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in the spaces 76–80. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 76–80 are based on the following passage.

Lack of culture, or rather an excess of the wrong sort of culture, is often considered to be synonymous with disadvantage. Most commonly associated with low cultural standards are low levels of reading, and some thirteen per cent of all twenty-three-year-olds feel they have trouble with reading and writing. One way of compensating such disadvantaged young people is thought to be to provide them with the culture they lack: in particular, high quality reading material.

Whereas forty to fifty per cent of young people aged sixteen to twenty rarely read a book, the majority appear to read comics. In 1991 sales of *Viz*, a UK comic, exceeded one million copies per issue, making it the fourth best-selling periodical in Britain. The reading of comics, however, is not restricted to young people: by 1992 it was estimated that two out of three men aged eighteen to fifty-three read *Viz*. The number of imitators this comic has spawned, including *Zit*, *Gas*, *Brain Damage* and *Swiz*, indicates the extent of the influence it wields.

The reading of comics was traditionally regarded by the educational establishment

with considerable suspicion. Whereas the received arts were always assumed to exert an improving or civilizing influence, comics were thought to “rot children’s brains”, to lower educational standards and to threaten morality. They were, and are, assumed to be an inferior cultural form, their readers assumed to come from the lower social classes, to be low educational attainers and to be easily led astray.

Over the past decade, perceptions of comics have shifted. Since the 1970s, the comic format has been commonly used to represent the interests of various disenfranchised groups – community groups, the unemployed, welfare recipients – who became more conscious of a climate conditioned by other contemporary movements such as civil rights, consumerism, self-help and de-institutionalization. As cultural signifiers, comics have become the subject matter of academic courses in cultural and media studies. Indeed, young people’s cultural activities, grounded in the commercial rather than the subsidized sector, are beginning to merit the attention of the arts establishment.

### Summary:

Low cultural standards, such as 76 of reading, a difficulty experienced by many young adults, are often associated with disadvantage. While around half of sixteen to twenty-year-olds rarely read books, most will read comics. Although many comics in Britain are 77 and have lots of readers, the educational establishment still considers them to be an 78, appealing only to the lower levels of society. However, attitudes are beginning to change as the format has been adopted to 79 of disenfranchised groups. Certain comics have been included in the courses of 80 studies. Young people’s cultural activities are beginning to attract the attention of the arts establishment.

### Part V Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the passage. Use the words (phrases) given in the box to fill in the blanks, changing the form where necessary. Use only one word (phrase) in each blank. There are two extra words (phrases) which you do not need to use. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.



anxious about, strong, suggest, instruct, which,  
especial, whether, apply to, all, both, great, form

Working out to music can improve the coordination of your mind and body, (81) \_\_\_\_\_ you are football crazy or keen on tennis. The (82) \_\_\_\_\_ that rock or pop music might ever play a part in sports training would have been regarded as a joke not so long ago. But today modern music is increasingly filling the gym as well as the front room.

The idea of exercise to music is not new. For years, (83) \_\_\_\_\_ in eastern Europe, the benefits of sportsmen and sportswomen having (84) \_\_\_\_\_ in ballet and classical dance, with their stress on total body control and balance, have long been recognised.

Figure-skating and ice-dance are usually performed to music and can be said to be specialised (85) \_\_\_\_\_ of this type of exercise. But ballet and classical dance can be (86) \_\_\_\_\_ other sports that are also pleasing to the eye, such as gymnastics and skiing, (87) \_\_\_\_\_ of which demand high standards of balance, coordination and suppleness.

In western Europe and North America, a far (88) \_\_\_\_\_ interest has been shown in working out to classical music. Even sports which seem to demand muscular (89) \_\_\_\_\_ more than any other physical requirement have taken up exercise to music as a valuable addition to their own specialised training schemes.

Devotees of soccer, rugby, and rowing now regularly train to music; even those who take part in weightlifting, (90) \_\_\_\_\_ demands enormous physical strength, and participants in athletics field events, find that exercise to music is beneficial and makes their movements more fluid.

## Part VI Translation (15 minutes, 20 points)

### Section A (10 points)

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

(91) An active lifestyle and a healthy, fish-rich diet are not only good for your heart, they may also help tackle the memory loss associated with old age, two leading neuroscientists said.

As people live longer, finding ways of halving the decline in mental agility is becoming increasingly important, said Professor Ian Robertson, director of the Institute of Neuroscience at Trinity College Dublin.

(92) “The biggest threat to being able to function well and properly is our brains,” he told journalists.

“There is very strong evidence, particularly in the over-50s, that the degree to which you maintain your mental faculties depends on a handful of quite simple environmental factors,” he said.

(93) Those who remained physically fit, avoided high stress levels and enjoyed a rich and varied social life are better equipped to stay alert as they age. Mental stimulation, learning new things and simply thinking young also help.

A new survey compiled for the University of Kent and the charity Age Concern showed ageism was rife in Britain where people, on average, see youth as ending at 49 and old age beginning at 65.

But Robertson said such attitudes were not helpful given the number of 80-year-olds who remain “sharp as pins”.

(94) “If you start to think of yourself as old when you are 60, which is no longer justified, you will behave old,” he said.

Research conducted by his Trinity College colleague, Professor Marina Lynch, showed healthy eating was another key requirement for staying on the ball.

(95) Lynch said new research showed fish oils may reduce the cell inflammation that triggers a decline in memory.

## Section B (10 points)

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

96. 这决不是解决人口问题的最好办法。(by no means)

97. 首先,我要感谢那些为取得这项成果而辛勤工作的所有人。(bring about)

98. 越来越多的新能源被开发出来代替煤和石油。(exploit)  
 99. 有必要让人们充分认识违反交通规则的危害。(aware of)  
 100. 看到古代的生活完整地保存下来,我们是多么高兴啊!(preserve)

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

### Task I (10 points)

Directions: You are in England helping to organise a course for foreign students which begins next week. This morning you received a message from Katarina Tabacek, one of the students who has reserved a place on the course. She wants to bring a friend with her on the course. Look at the description of the course below and the notes you have made and write to Katarina explaining why her friend cannot come on the course.

**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**  
 (1564–1616)

*Was he really the greatest writer  
the world has ever known?*

- ✿ Learn about his life and work in  
**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**  
the town where he was born
- ✿ One-week course for foreign students  
with a good level of English
- ✿ Comfortable accommodation  
at unusually reasonable price
- ✿ Two theatre visits included
- ✿ Three sightseeing tours
- ✿ Daily lectures

**NOTES**

Katarina's friend:  
beginner!

booked last yr. -  
we got discount

✓ expensive now

more tickets  
impossible

coaches full

in English

Write a letter of between 80–120 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet.  
 Do not write your address or name.

## Task II (20 points)

**Directions:** Read the following extract of a newspaper article on personal freedom. Then write an article (between 110–150 words) responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

Week after week we seem to hear about some reckless adventure that has gone wrong. In a recent Sydney to Hobart ocean yacht race, the boats sailed into violent storms. Most of the sailors were rescued, but only as a result of a massive rescue operation which cost a huge amount of money and put rescuers' lives at risk. Similar tragedies have occurred in other dangerous sports, costing the taxpayer thousands and wasting the emergency services' time. Isn't it time to ban dangerous sports and protect people who put themselves and others at risk? Or would a ban restrict our freedom too much?

Please write on the Answer Sheet.

# 2007 National English Contest for College Students

## (Level C - Preliminary)

### 参考答案及作文评分标准

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

##### Section A (6 points)

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B

##### Section B (4 points)

7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C

##### Section C (10 points)

11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

##### Section D (10 points)

21. accounts 22. decorations 23. signalled 24. rather than 25. complete 26. accommodation 27. foolishly 28. charged 29. bothered 30. paid up

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

31. B 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. A

41. C 42. A 43. B 44. A 45. D

#### Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

46. B 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. B

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

##### Section A (6 points)

51. B 52. C 53. D 54. A 55. D 56. A

##### Section B (7 points)

57. N 58. NG 59. Y 60. Y 61. Y 62. N 63. NG

##### Section C (7 points)

64. B 65. F 66. A 67. G 68. D 69. H 70. C

Section D (10 points)

- 71. Lying. / Not acting, but lying.
- 72. Nicolas Cage.
- 73. They thought its script was weak.
- 74. Three.
- 75. His good looks and “bad boy” image.

Section E (10 points)

- 76. low levels
- 77. best-selling periodicals
- 78. inferior cultural form
- 79. represent the interests
- 80. cultural and media

Part V Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

- 81. whether 82. suggestion 83. especially 84. instruction 85. forms 86. applied to
- 87. both 88. greater 89. strength 90. which

Part VI Translation (15 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (10 points)

- 91. 两位著名的神经专家认为,积极的生活方式和健康的、富含鱼类的饮食不仅对心脏有好处,还有助于攻克由衰老引起的记忆力减退。
- 92. 他告诉记者说:“对我们肌体正常运转构成最大威胁的是我们的大脑。”
- 93. 那些身体健康、不为压力困扰、享受多姿多彩生活的人,在上了年纪后,思维更能保持敏锐。
- 94. 他说:“尽管 60 岁已不再算老,但如果你 60 岁就开始认为自己老了,那么你的举止就会像老人一样。”
- 95. 林奇说最新的研究显示:鱼油能降低细胞炎症,而细胞炎症正是会导致记忆力衰退。

Section B (10 points)

- 96. This is by no means the best way to solve the population problem.  
This is by no means the best solution to the population problem.  
By no means is this the best way to solve the population problem.
- 97. First (of all), I'd like to thank all those who have worked hard to bring about the

result.

98. More and more new energy resources have been exploited to replace coal and oil.

99. It is necessary to make people fully aware of the danger of violating traffic rules / regulations.

100. What a delight it is for us to see ancient life perfectly preserved!

How delighted we are to see ancient life so well preserved!

How happy we are to see ancient life preserved so well!

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

### Task I (10 points)

参考范文略

### Task II (20 points)

参考范文略

## Task I 应用文评分标准

### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 10 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响阅卷,将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

#### 第四档:8—10 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

#### 第三档:6—7 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

#### 第二档:3—5 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

#### 第一档:1—2 分

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

#### 0 分

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。

## Task II 议论文评分标准

### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 110 或多于 150 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响交流,将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

#### 第四档:16-20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

#### 第三档:11-15 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

#### 第二档:6-10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

#### 第一档:1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

#### 0 分

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。



# 2007 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C - Final)

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

### Section A (6 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 6 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read 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. A. By car.                            | B. By train.                                | C. By plane.    |
| 2. A. Paper.                             | B. Pens.                                    | C. Pencils.     |
| 3. A. In a restaurant.                   | B. On a farm.                               | C. In a garage. |
| 4. A. To clean Mrs. Johnson's house.     | B. To wash his plate after the meal.        |                 |
| C. To eat every bit of food he is given. |   |                 |
| 5. A. She's been working in the office.  | B. She's been entertaining a lot of guests. |                 |
| C. She's been preparing for a party.     |   |                 |
| 6. A. 7:30.                              | B. 10:30.                                   | C. 11:30.       |

### Section B (4 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long conversation. The conversation will be read only once. At the end of the conversation, there will be a one-minute pause.

During the pause, you must read the four questions, each with 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.

7. What was the price of the van Gogh painting at the auction?  
A. 12 million dollars.    B. 12 million pounds.    C. 12 billion dollars.
8. Which of the following about van Gogh is true?  
A. He led a prosperous life as an artist.  
B. He was famous when he was alive.  
C. People now think highly of his art work.
9. What do the speakers disagree about?  
A. The effects of supply and demand.  
B. The price buyers should pay for a painting.  
C. What caused the death of an artist.
10. What does the man say motivates people to buy famous paintings?  
A. The desire to acquire material goods.  
B. The pleasure of showing them to others.  
C. The beauty of such works of art.

### Section C (10 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short news items. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the question and then 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.

11. What does the news talk about?  
A. The U.S. Army.    B. Public relations.    C. A computer game.
12. Who have been allowed to visit Guantanamo?  
A. Businessmen.    B. Reporters.    C. Students.
13. When did the media report say the air strike occurred?  
A. On Monday.    B. On Tuesday.    C. On Sunday.
14. In what direction is the wave of freezing cold air moving now?  
A. East.    B. North.    C. South.

15. What's the current life expectancy in Mali?  
A. 48. B. 56. C. 62.
16. Which countries did President Bush seriously criticize in his Iraq policy address?  
A. Iran and Lebanon. B. Syria and Pakistan. C. Iran and Syria.
17. What's the purpose of the campaign British scientists are launching?  
A. To calculate the number of endangered creatures in British wildlife conservation.  
B. To save some of the most unusual creatures ignored by other conservation programs.  
C. To raise public awareness about the protection of highly endangered species.
18. What caused the one-month delay of the Southeast Asian Nations summit?  
A. A typhoon. B. An earthquake. C. A flood.
19. What reports have the U.N. Children's Fund received?  
A. The situation in war-torn Somalia is stabilized now.  
B. Lots of children below age 15 are abused and neglected.  
C. Many Somalian children are being recruited as soldiers.
20. How many Vietnamese joined the parades in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City?  
A. 400,000. B. 40,000. C. 4,000.

#### Section D (10 points)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are ten missing words or phrases in it. Fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Cinema and television are (21) \_\_\_\_\_ thought of as being distinct, whether as industrial practices or as viewing experiences. In fact, the two have been quite closely interwoven, ever since television first emerged as a possible (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema on an industrial scale. This was particularly true in the United States, where a crossover between radio and cinema interests began in the 1920s, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ to television with the start of commercial broadcasting in 1939. In European countries, where broadcasting was (24) \_\_\_\_\_ state monopolies, they remained separate for longer, but since the 1950s, there has been a growing convergence at all levels. By the 1980s, with the advent of large-screen television, on the one hand, and home video, on the other, all the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ had become blurred.

Before television, in the United States, broadcasting developed as a system of privately owned, commercial stations, tied together by two great networks and (26) \_\_\_\_\_ regulated by the federal government. The Hollywood Studios were the first to (27) \_\_\_\_\_ an alternative programming structure, which would have supported broadcasting from box-office profits. Paramount and MGM (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to initiate their own film-based radio networks in the late 1920s, using film talent under contract to provide entertainment with publicity value in promoting films. However, a combination of exhibitors' objections, together with an inability to obtain necessary connecting land lines, blocked these efforts. In (29) \_\_\_\_\_, the studios turned to station ownership and the advertising agencies and sponsors who produced the bulk of radio programming in the 1930s and 1940s. Hollywood stars and properties figured large in radio's golden age. Paramount purchased an interest in CBS in 1928, which it was forced to (30) \_\_\_\_\_ under financial pressure in 1932.

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

Directions: 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. Mary sent me a gift and wished me many happy \_\_\_\_\_ on my birthday.  
A. returns      B. memories      C. congratulations      D. greetings
32. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the store without paying for the goods.  
A. refused      B. denied      C. rejected      D. defied
33. She has to work hard to keep the house \_\_\_\_\_ and tidy with three small children.  
A. smooth      B. neat      C. compact      D. plain
34. The farm produced more food than \_\_\_\_\_ thought possible during World War II.  
A. ever be      B. would ever be      C. has ever been      D. had ever been
35. The building looks deserted but there's \_\_\_\_\_ to be someone on guard there.  
A. still      B. simply      C. bound      D. probable
36. As the plane flew off towards the mountains in the distance the sound of its engines gradually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. died away      B. sank down      C. dropped off      D. went out
37. All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.

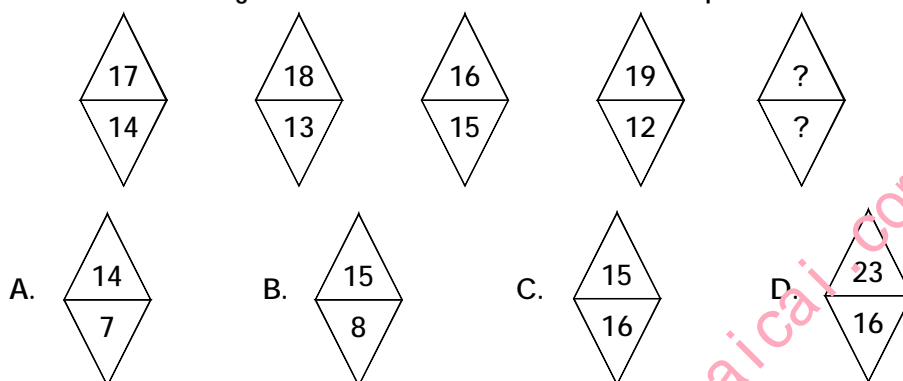
- A. had been cancelled                      B. having been cancelled  
C. were cancelled                          D. have been cancelled
38. Could I change my pounds \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, please? I'm off to the USA shortly.  
A. from                      B. against                      C. for                      D. by
39. We would greatly \_\_\_\_\_ any advice you may care to give.  
A. estimate                      B. appraise                      C. appreciate                      D. evaluate
40. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ won gold medals in the Olympic Games.  
A. such many Chinese athletes have                      B. have so many Chinese athletes  
C. have such many Chinese athletes                      D. so many Chinese athletes have
41. The defendant was \_\_\_\_\_ to ten years in prison for robbing a jewellery shop.  
A. accused                      B. sentenced                      C. fined                      D. punished
42. We must firmly follow the path of development that is \_\_\_\_\_ China's national conditions.  
A. comparable to                      B. familiar with                      C. consistent with                      D. similar to
43. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to see my butterfly collection, I'll be glad to show you.  
A. could wish                      B. would like                      C. had wanted                      D. will enjoy
44. — I'd like to fix an appointment with the principal. Would ten o'clock tomorrow morning be all right?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Could I see him some time in the afternoon?  
— Sorry again, but I'll ring you if somebody cancels.  
A. I'm afraid so. He's got a meeting then  
B. I'm sorry. He can't see you tomorrow  
C. Don't bother. He'll have a visitor at that time  
D. I'm afraid not. He's got rather a full day tomorrow
45. — Thank you from the bottom of my heart for saving my little girl's life.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
— But I can't tell you how much I appreciate what you've done.  
— I'm just happy I could help.  
A. Anybody would have done the same                      B. I'm really fond of doing that  
C. There's nothing to be afraid of                      D. Don't keep saying that

### Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

Directions: There are 5 IQ Test questions in this part. For each question there are 4

choices marked A, B, C and D. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

46. What are the missing numbers in the last diamond in the sequence below?



47. Which letter can fill in the bracket?

666(S) 389(T) 972(N) 707( )

A. Z B. N C. E D. S

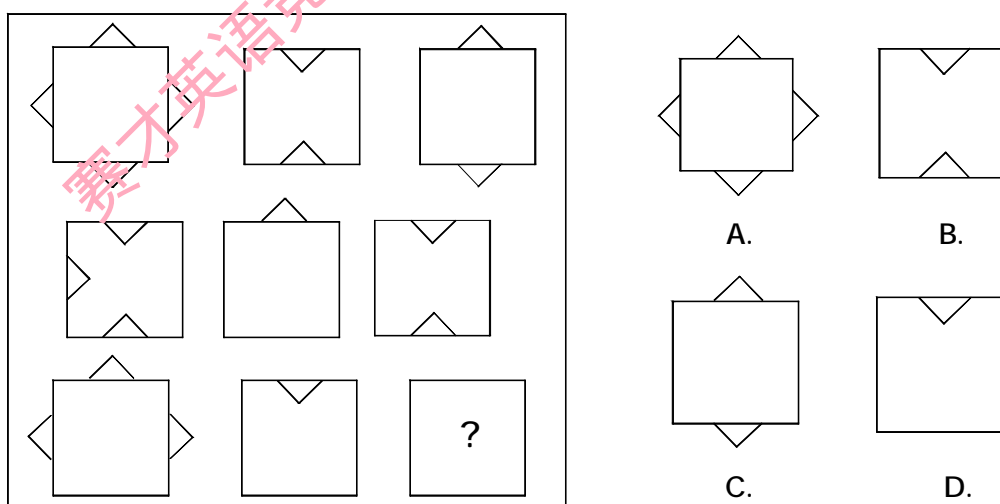
48. If 13 P 15 O is the code for M O O N, what is the code for S H O E?

A. 18 G 14 E B. 19 I 15 F C. 17 E 13 D D. 15 D 12 C

49. A train travelling at a speed of 75 m.p.h. enters a tunnel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. The length of the train is  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. How long does it take for all of the train to pass through the tunnel, from the moment the front enters to the moment the rear emerges?

A. 2'12" B. 3'15" C. 2'20" D. 3'30"

50. Which figure completes the sequence?



## Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

### Section A (6 points)

**Directions:** There is one passage in this section with 6 questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 51–56 are based on the following passage.

When important events are happening around the world, most people turn to traditional media sources, such as CNN and BBC, for their news. However, during the invasion of Iraq by the United States and its allies in early 2003, a significant number of people followed the war from the point of view of an anonymous Iraqi citizen who called himself “Salam Pax” (salam means “peace” in Arabic, and pax means “peace” in Latin).

Salam Pax wrote a diary about everyday life in Baghdad during the war, and posted it on his web site. Pax’s online diary was a kind of web site known as a “blog.” Blogs, short for “web-logs,” are online diaries, usually kept by individuals, but sometimes by companies and other groups of people. They are the fastest growing type of web site on the Internet. In 2003, there were estimated to be several hundred thousand blogs on the Internet, and the number was growing by tens of thousands a month.

A blog differs from a traditional web site in several ways. Most importantly, it is updated much more regularly. Many blogs are updated every day, and some are updated several times a day. Also, most blogs use special software or web sites which are specifically aimed at bloggers, so you don’t need to be a computer expert to create your own blog. This means that ordinary people who may find computers difficult to use can easily set up and start writing their own blog. In 2003, the Internet company AOL introduced their own blogging service, enabling its 35 million members to quickly and easily start blogging.

There are many different kinds of blogs. The most popular type is an online diary of links, where the blog writer surfs the Internet and then posts links to sites or news articles that they find interesting, with a few comments about each one. Other types are personal

diaries, where the writer talks about their life and feelings. Sometimes these blogs can be very personal.

There is another kind of blogging, called “moblogging,” short for “mobile blogging.” Mobloggers use mobile phones with cameras to take photos, which are posted instantly to the Internet. In 2003, the first international mobloggers conference was held in Tokyo. The use of mobile phones in this way made the headlines in Singapore when a high school student posted on the Internet a movie he had taken of a teacher shouting at another student, and tearing up the student’s homework. Many people were shocked by the student posting a video of the incident on the Internet, and wanted phones with cameras to be banned from schools.

Many people think that as blogs become more common, news reporting will rely less on big media companies, and more on ordinary people posting news to the Internet. They think that then the news will be less like a lecture, and more like a conversation, where anyone can join in.

51. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The history of the Internet.
- B. The war in Iraq.
- C. New types of media.
- D. The increase in popularity of computers.

52. Which statement about Salam Pax is true?

- A. He works for CNN.
- B. Salam Pax is not his real name.
- C. He lives in the US.
- D. He used a mobile phone for his blog.

53. To start your own blog, what do you need most?

- A. Special software.
- B. An AOL account.
- C. An interesting point of view.
- D. Access to the Internet.

54. Which of the following is the most popular kind of blog?

- A. Personal diaries.
- B. Online diaries of links.
- C. Mobloggings.
- D. Links of news reports.

55. What is the most significant difference between blogs and traditional web sites?

- A. Blogs are updated much more often.
- B. Blogs use special software.
- C. Blogs contain links to other web sites.
- D. Blogs contain personal information.

56. According to the passage, which statement about the future is most likely?

- A. Everyone will have a blog.
- B. Large media companies will be unnecessary.



C. People will be able to learn the news from alternative points of view.

D. Blogging technology will be banned.

## Section B (7 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there is one passage followed by 7 statements. Go over the passage quickly and mark the answers on the Answer Sheet. For questions 57 - 63, mark Y (for Yes) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for No) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for Not Given) if the information is not given in the passage.

Questions 57-63 are based on the following passage.

The Official Residences of the Sovereign and the Royal Collection  
Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and the Palace of Holyroodhouse are the official residences of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and office for The Queen, whose personal standard flies whenever Her Majesty is in residence.

These buildings are used extensively for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are opened to the public as much as these commitments allow.

All are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, which has been assembled over four centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Apartments and rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their conception and many of the works of art are displayed in the rooms for which they were originally intended.

The official residences are in regular use and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflects their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal appearance as possible. Inevitably, opening times are subject to change at short notice, depending on circumstances.

The Royal Collection, which is owned by The Queen as Sovereign in trust for her successors and the Nation, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust, to which a proportion of admission fees and other income from visitors is directed.

The remainder of this income funds the majority of the cost of restoring Windsor Castle, which was badly damaged by fire in November 1992.



### Summer Opening of the State Rooms

In 1993 the State Rooms at Buckingham Palace were opened to the public for the first time. The income generated funds the majority of the cost of the restoration of Windsor Castle, a part of which was badly damaged by fire during the previous year. It has recently been announced that the Summer Opening will continue beyond the completion of this restoration in 1998 and the State Rooms will, therefore, be open during August and September each year.

During this time visitors are able to tour many of the grandest rooms in the Palace. These are furnished with some of the most important pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, one of the finest art collections in the world. These rooms, which form the nucleus of the working Palace today, are regularly used by The Queen and the Royal Family for official entertaining, Court ceremonial and State functions.

Entering the Palace via the Ambassadors' Entrance and the Quadrangle, visitors arrive at the Guard Room, the traditional entrance to the rooms of the Sovereign. Here the great suite of rooms starts with the Green Drawing Room and includes the Throne Room where loyal addresses are delivered, the Picture Gallery with its outstanding collection of paintings including works by Vermeer, Rubens, Rembrandt, van Dyck and Canaletto, the State Dining Room, the magnificent Blue and White Drawing Rooms, which overlook the gardens, the Marble Hall and the Bow Room.

Visitors then leave via the garden where The Queen's garden parties are held each summer.

To ensure visitors enjoy their tour to the full,  
a comprehensive Official Guide to the State  
Rooms is available in English, French, German,  
Italian and Japanese languages for purchase.

#### Admission Tickets

Admission tickets may be purchased in advance by telephone, subject to availability.  
During the Summer Opening, tickets are available on the day or in advance, from 9:00  
am, at the Ticket Office in Green Park.

Day tickets are sold on a first-come, first-served basis, with each ticket indicating a  
specific time to enter Buckingham Palace.

For further information, please contact the Visitor Office at Buckingham Palace.

#### Visitors with Disabilities

Visitors with disabilities are welcome. Due to certain architectural limitations,  
wheelchair users and those requiring a wheelchair to complete their visit should write for  
details to the Visitor Office and ask for an Application Form for Special Arrangement.

#### Statements:

- 57. We know in which of the three palaces the Queen is staying.
- 58. The Royal Collection Trust is responsible for looking after the famous art collection.
- 59. The upkeep of works of art is partly paid for by the admission charges.
- 60. Initially, admission charges were used to pay for the restoration of Buckingham Palace.
- 61. Visitors can purchase refreshments in the palace.
- 62. Guides free of charge are available for visitors.
- 63. All public areas of the Palace are accessible to wheelchair users.

#### Section C (7 points)

Directions: You are going to read an article from a consumer magazine about the  
London underground railway. Choose the most suitable heading (A-H) for each part (64-  
70) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your  
answers on the Answer Sheet.

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Poor announcements         | B. Dirty and outdated |
| C. Passengers' opinions count | D. Occasional users   |
| E. Overcrowded                | F. A waste of time    |
| G. Unreliable                 | H. Under pressure     |

64

The world's first underground railway (the Tube) opened in London in January 1863. Today there are 11 lines serving 272 stations, the busiest of which, King's Cross, sees the start and finish of around 70 million journeys a year. But the system is in crisis – mainly as a result of underinvestment. Overcrowding combined with poor reliability can lead to problems for travellers, particularly those who use the Tube during its busiest hours.

65

This report looks at service and safety on the Underground. It's based on the findings of our survey of passengers. Last June we interviewed 1,698 Tube travellers outside 46 Underground stations in London; 517 regular travellers (those using the Tube throughout the year on three or more days each week) were contacted again and asked more detailed questions by phone.

66

Since 1981 the number of passengers using the Tube has increased by almost half. The increase in passengers has not been matched by an expansion of the Underground system and there is widespread congestion, particularly during the six peak hours when over 60 per cent of all journeys are made. London Underground Limited (LU) states that over the busiest rush hour no more than one person should have to stand for each seated passenger. But LU's own statistics show that this standard is often not met over large areas of track on a daily basis.

67

Forty-three per cent of regular travellers had missed an appointment or been late for something in the two weeks before the survey because of delays on the Underground.

68

Forty-three per cent of regular travellers mentioned graffiti, rubbish and generally

dirty conditions as one of the aspects of the Underground's service they disliked. The aim set by Government for train cleaning is that carriages should be cleaned internally every day they are in use. LU's figures show it has come very close to achieving this. But there are no standards to define or measure how well trains have been cleaned. LU has made progress in dealing with rubbish at major stations but graffiti, old coaches and unmodernised stations remain serious problems.

69

Well over half of the regular travellers said they were dissatisfied with the information provided when something goes wrong on the system; 72 per cent of those who were dissatisfied complained that the information was wrong or given too late; 49 per cent couldn't hear or understand what was said. LU told us that a new system has been installed, which should mean clearer messages. However, the new system applies only to messages broadcast within stations; those coming from a central control room may not improve for some time to come.

70

Most of this report reflects the experiences of regular Tube travellers but we also asked those who do not travel every day for their views. The most popular type of ticket bought by these travellers was a one-day pass. Few appeared to have had problems finding their way around the system – 89 per cent said finding their way around was “easy”.

#### Section D (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions in as few words as possible (not more than 10 words). Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 71–75 are based on the following passage.

Many people today are worried about bird flu. They are afraid that it will pass from birds to humans and that thousands of people will die in a pandemic. In 1918 a flu virus killed about 50 million people around the world. The virus was called Spanish influenza (or Spanish flu, for short) because Spanish newspapers first described the disease. Now, after

nine years of work, scientists in an American laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia, have produced a copy of the Spanish flu virus. They are also going to publish the genetic sequence of the virus on the Internet and some experts are afraid that other laboratories could copy the virus.

Scientists have copied the virus because they want to understand why the 1918 Spanish flu pandemic killed so many people. In a report in the journal Science, Dr. Jeffery Taubenberger and a team of scientists in the USA show that the copied virus is extremely powerful. The scientists injected the virus into mice and the mice began to lose weight very quickly. They lost 13% of their weight in two days and all of the mice died within six days.

“I didn’t expect it to be as lethal as it was,” Dr. Terrence Tumpey, one of the scientists in the team, told the journal Nature. In another experiment, they injected more mice with a normal type of flu. The mice lost weight at first but then they got better and did not die. The experiments showed that the mice with the Spanish flu virus had 39,000 times more flu virus in their bodies than the second group of mice.

The scientists who copied the virus say their work has already provided important information about the virus and helps to explain why it is so lethal. But other experts are worried that the virus could escape from the laboratory. “Some people will think that they have really created a biological weapon,” said Professor Ronald Atlas of the University of Louisville in Kentucky. “I am even more worried now than I was before about the possibility of a flu pandemic. The 1918 flu pandemic started with bird flu and that might happen again today with Asian bird flu.”

Some scientists are worried about the publication of the genetic sequence on the Internet. They are afraid that biologists could copy the virus using the information on the Internet. This could be very dangerous.

It took a long time to copy the virus. Scientists used material taken from the lungs of people who died from the flu virus in 1918. In a second report in Nature, Taubenberger and his colleagues analyzed the genetic make-up of the virus. They were surprised to find that it was completely different from all the normal human flu viruses. This probably means that Spanish flu jumped from birds to humans and did not mix with a human virus first. This is very worrying for scientists because in the past everyone believed that a pandemic was only possible if a bird flu virus mixed with a human flu virus.

Taubenberger says it is very important to know what changes in the virus caused the 1918 Spanish flu virus. This will help scientists to work out which viruses might cause a

pandemic. The H5N1 bird flu in Asia is already changing and it could infect humans, he said.

Viruses have escaped from high-security labs before. The SARS virus escaped at least twice, once in Taiwan and once in Singapore. But some scientists believe a pandemic will not happen even if the virus escapes, because most people are naturally immune and there are now a lot of drugs which protect people from flu.

Questions:

71. When was the Spanish flu pandemic?
72. How many people died in the Spanish flu pandemic?
73. Where did the scientists produce a copy of the Spanish flu virus?
74. How quickly did the laboratory mice die?
75. What is H5N1?

### Section E (10 points)

**Directions:** In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in the spaces 76-80. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 76-80 are based on the following passage.

Headaches are a big problem. But they are not just a problem for the person suffering from the headache. They are a problem for society as well. Each year, millions of people suffer from severe headaches that keep them from doing their jobs. In fact, according to one estimate, headaches cost individuals and businesses more than \$50 billion each year! This is one of the reasons research into headaches has become a worldwide effort.

Although he did not know much about how headaches work, Hippocrates was the first doctor to find a way to treat them. Before 400 B.C., Hippocrates discovered that the bark from willow trees was useful in treating pain. He made a white powder from the tree's bark and gave it to his patients.

Hippocrates did not know it, but he was actually prescribing a natural chemical in willow bark called salicin. When a person eats salicin, the chemical is changed inside her or his body into salicylic acid. It turns out that salicylic acid is good for stopping pain, including headache, but it is bad for a person's stomach. In the 1800s, a chemist in Germany changed the acid's form a little to make it easier for people to take. This new form of the chemical was called acetylsalicylic acid, commonly known as aspirin today.

Aspirin was used throughout most of the 1900s to treat headaches, but doctors had little idea about what really caused headaches. When doctors know the cause of a disease, they can find better ways to treat it. Therefore, as medical technology developed, doctors began to use the technology to learn more about the human brain and about headaches.

Currently, doctors classify headaches into two general types: primary and secondary. A primary headache is a condition suffered as only the headache itself. On the other hand, a secondary headache is one caused by another condition. For example, someone who catches the flu may suffer from headaches along with other symptoms of the illness. Flu headaches are thus secondary headaches.

For primary headaches, doctors have determined three possible causes. One kind of primary headache is caused by stress. Doctors usually call these tension headaches. Such headaches are characteristically felt on both sides of the head as a dull, steady pain.

Another kind of primary headache is the migraine headache. Doctors believe these headaches are caused by reduced flow of blood to certain parts of the brain. A migraine sufferer usually feels intense pain on one side of the head. The sufferer also becomes sensitive to light and noise. If the migraine is severe, the sufferer may vomit repeatedly.

The third kind of primary headache is known as the cluster headache. Cluster headaches typically occur around the same time each day for weeks or months at a time. The person suffering from this kind of headache usually feels pain on one side of her or his head, and the pain is centered around one of the person's eyes. Doctors do not know much at present about cluster headaches, but they seem more common among men and could be related to alcohol or other things that affect a person's blood flow.

Using computers and more advanced medical equipment, doctors continue to learn more about what happens in the brain before and during headaches. Especially in the case of migraines, some doctors believe they have found the part of the brain that sets off the reaction for severe attacks. With this new insight into brain processes, doctors hope new ways will be discovered for stopping disabling headaches before they begin.



Summary:

Doctors knew a long time ago that the (76) \_\_\_\_\_ from the willow trees could help people who felt pain. Hippocrates was the first doctor to change organic material into a powder and give it to his patients. But it was not until the 1800s that this natural drug was altered and became known as (77) \_\_\_\_\_.

With the help of technology, doctors have now gained detailed insight into how the brain works and what happens when a person suffers from a headache. Through this research, headaches have been (78) \_\_\_\_\_ primary and secondary headaches. There are three types of primary headaches: tension, migraine, and cluster headaches. Although not much is known about cluster headaches, doctors have been able to determine some of the things that (79) \_\_\_\_\_. During a migraine attack, the sufferer may become (80) \_\_\_\_\_ and noise.

#### Part V Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the passage. Use the words (phrases) given in the box to fill in the blanks, changing the form where necessary. Use only one word (phrase) in each blank. There are two extra words (phrases) which you do not need to use. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

resent, calm, obvious, in detail, resolve, satisfy, involve,  
prefer, allow for, outcome, according to, inspire

Psychologists agree that conflicts are inevitable in almost any long-term relationship; however, what matters most is the way in which they are (81) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than the sources of the disagreements themselves. (82) \_\_\_\_\_ recent studies, the methods that couples use to settle their differences are crucial to the success of the (83) \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the interesting findings is that although excessively aggressive behaviour patterns are (84) \_\_\_\_\_ undesirable, what must be avoided at all costs is the suppression of anger, as feelings of (85) \_\_\_\_\_ can lead a relationship to break down irretrievably.

It is essential for couples to communicate when things start going wrong, and

successful conflict resolution (86) \_\_\_\_\_ a three-stage process. Firstly, one partner should explain precisely what the problem is and should try and remain as (87) \_\_\_\_\_ and unemotional as possible. Secondly, the couple should discuss the specific problem (88) \_\_\_\_\_, taking care not to rake up old grievances. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, there should be negotiation until a (89) \_\_\_\_\_ agreement is reached. This may not mean that their problem will be solved, but even this is (90) \_\_\_\_\_ to allowing a problem to rankle.

## Part VI Translation (15 minutes, 20 points)

### Section A (10 points)

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

My mother's wedding band may not have been fancy or expensive, but to me, it was a priceless jewel.

When I was growing up, my mother had a ring she never took off. It was the only ring I ever saw her wear during my childhood. (91) It was a silvery copper ring with an oblong metallic piece upon which two hearts were attached in the center.

She wore it when she swept, when she mopped, when she made her large mound of golden flour tortillas, when she sewed on her treadle Singer sewing machine and when she washed clothes on the rubboard.

She didn't really have any other jewelry, and, in fact, I remember my father saying that he didn't even buy her a ring when they were married. He hadn't thought about it, and during the ceremony, they had borrowed her brother Charlie's ring.

The years passed. (92) My father, who had come from Mexico in 1920 to try to earn a living, worked long, long hours at the service station he operated. And my mother, who was also from Mexico, toiled at home, keeping house for her husband and eight young-sters. With his hard work and her thriftiness, they sent their first son off to college, then another child and then another.

The older children helped with the expenses of the younger ones.

Just as the last two children were graduating from college, my father died suddenly of

a heart attack, but my mother lived on for another twenty-three years. Their children had become lawyers, businessmen and teachers. (93) In the last years of her life, my mother was finally able to enjoy the luxuries that had always been denied her. She was even able to buy some jewelry, which, I was surprised to learn, she really loved.

A few years before she died, she told me that she wanted her jewelry to go to her granddaughters. And when she died, it was done. A diamond ring to this one, a pearl ring to that one, an opal ring to another, and so it went.

Then I discovered it: her first ring. Now I could identify the metal. The ring was a thin, fragile thing by now, a small strip of stainless steel attached to two hearts on either side of an oblong-shaped piece of copper. It had been worn so long that the copper had become unattached to the circle. Its value was naught.

I took the ring, polished it with a cloth and carried it to the bank to place in a safety-deposit box. (94) To me, it was a gem that symbolized the sacrifices my mother had made for us and the values of her life. How many years had she worn it? How many times had she denied herself so that we might succeed? Why did she save this ring when it seemed worthless? Was it a symbol to her, too?

The rest of my family doesn't quite understand this, but (95) when I look at that ring, I see the brilliance of the love that my mother showed us every day of her life.

## Section B (10 points)

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

96. 这个城市过去曾经有一些低矮、破旧的房屋。(used to)
97. 有些人不愿承认自己失败,也不会从失败中汲取教训。(admit to)
98. 他们在长年战争期间所遭受的痛苦是无法形容的。(beyond)
99. 工地的嘈杂声使我不能专心读书。(distract)
100. 科学家们在探索的就是如何揭示生命的奥秘。(reveal)

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

**Task I (10 points)**

**Directions:** Your English teacher is starting a club to help students practice English in their free time. You have been asked to write an advertisement (100–120 words) about the new club for the school newsletter. Please write it on the Answer Sheet.

In your advertisement:

- tell students about the club
- outline possible activities
- give details of the meeting place and time
- encourage students to join

**Task II (20 points)**

**Directions:** You have read the extract below as part of a newspaper article on the loss of national and cultural identity. Please write an essay (130–150 words) on the Answer Sheet responding to the points raised and expressing your own views.

“We are losing our national and cultural identities. Because of recent advances in technology and the easy availability and speed of air travel, different countries are communicating more often and are therefore becoming more and more alike. The same shopping malls and fast food outlets can be found almost everywhere. So can the same types of office blocks, motorways, TV programmes and even lifestyles. How can we maintain the traditions that make each nation unique?”

# 2007 National English Contest for College Students (Level C - Final)

## 参考答案及作文评分标准

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

#### Section A (6 points)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B

#### Section B (4 points)

7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A

#### Section C (10 points)

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A

#### Section D (10 points)

21. generally 22. rival 23. extending 24. in the hands of 25. distinctions  
26. ineffectively 27. propose 28. attempted 29. desperation 30. surrender

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

31. A 32. B 33. B 34. D 35. C 36. A 37. B 38. C 39. C 40. B

41. B 42. C 43. B 44. D 45. A

### Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

46. C 47. D 48. B 49. A 50. C

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

#### Section A (6 points)

51. C 52. B 53. D 54. B 55. A 56. C

#### Section B (7 points)

57. Y 58. Y 59. Y 60. N 61. NG 62. N 63. N

#### Section C (7 points)

64. H 65. C 66. E 67. G 68. B 69. A 70. D

## Section D (10 points)

71. In 1918.  
72. About 50 million.  
73. Atlanta, Georgia, USA (in a laboratory).  
74. Within 6 days.  
75. A bird flu virus.

## Section E (10 points)

76. bark 77. aspirin 78. classified into 79. set off migraines 80. sensitive to light

## Part V Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

81. resolved 82. According to 83. outcome 84. obviously 85. resentment  
86. involves 87. calm 88. in detail 89. satisfactory 90. preferable

## Part VI Translation (15 minutes, 20 points)

## Section A (10 points)

91. 它是一枚镀银的铜戒指,长方形的金属底座中间镶着两颗心。  
92. 1920年爸爸从墨西哥来,为了谋生不得不在自己经营的维修站长时间地工作。  
93. 在她生命的最后几年,妈妈终于过上了她从未享受过的舒适生活。  
94. 对我来说,它是一颗宝石,它体现了母亲为我们作出的牺牲和她的人生价值。  
95. 每当我看到那枚戒指,就会看见母亲每时每刻给予我们的母爱的光辉。

## Section B (10 points)

96. There used to be some low, old and shabby houses in this city.  
97. Some people do not want to admit to having failed, neither / nor will they draw lessons from their failures.  
98. Their sufferings during the long years of war are beyond description.  
99. The noise of the construction site distracted me from my reading.  
100. What scientists are searching for is how to reveal the secrets of life.

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

## Task I (10 points)

参考范文略

## Task II (20 points)

参考范文略

## Task I 应用文评分标准

### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 10 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 100 或多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响阅卷,将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

#### 第四档:8-10 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

#### 第三档:6-7 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

#### 第二档:3-5 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

#### 第一档:1-2 分

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

#### 0 分

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。

## Task II 议论文评分标准

### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 或多于 150 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响交流,将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

#### 第四档:16-20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性

很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档:11-15 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档:6-10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档:1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。

赛才英语竞赛论坛 <http://en.saicai.com>



**2008 National English Contest for College Students(Level C - Preliminary)**

**参考答案及作文评分标准**

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

**Section A (5 marks)**

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

**Section B (10 marks)**

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

**Section C (5 marks)**

16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. B

**Section D (10 marks)**

21. sentences 22. preventative 23. direction 24. governments 25. unemployment

26. instead of 27. householders 28. rather than 29. evidence 30. effective

**Part II Vocabulary and Structures (10 minutes, 15 marks)**

31. C 32. C 33. D 34. C 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. B 39. B 40. A

41. A 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. D

**Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 40 marks)**

**Section A (4 marks)**

46. C 47. C 48. B 49. D

**Section B (14 marks)**

(注：50-55 题，每题 1 分；56-59 题，每题 2 分。)

50. Y 51. Y 52. NG 53. N 54. NG 55. N

56. will use force 57. completely successful 58. large international conferences

59. attempting to persuade

Section C (10 marks)

60. About 4,000. 61. For forming words and for ordering those words in sentences.

62. By gestures. 63. Word order. 64. The Basque language.

Section D (12 marks)

65. three quarters of 66. theatrical agencies 67. TV shows 68. particular qualities

69. too impersonal 70. product details

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. imperfect 72. selection 73. Similarly 74. confidence 75. honesty

Section B (10 marks)

76. might 77. terms 78. time 79. at 80. Being 81. so 82. rather 83. consequence

84. What 85. mind

Part V Translation (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (8 marks)

86. 不论感觉怎样，他每天都比前一天多游一圈，以此证明每次都有提高的余地。

87. 一起慢走时父亲装出一副不十分需要我搀扶的样子，而我也佯装不见。

88. 重病房内他十分痛苦；皮管几乎插遍每个出气的地方。

89. 父亲今生第一次不愿看我，他把脸转向病床边空荡荡的绿墙。

Section B (7 marks)

(注：90-91 题，每题 2 分；92 题，3 分。)

90. After only a short exposure to sunlight her face began to turn red.

91. I would rather you didn't mention this matter to anyone else.

92. The suggestion that the new rule be adopted came from the chairman.

Part VI IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 marks)

93. 11 94. DRINKABLE 95. Q 96. 5040 97. MAKE GOOD

Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

参考范文略

Task II (20 marks)

参考范文略

Task I 应用文评分标准

一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 10 分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 或多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差，以致影响阅卷，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第四档：8-10 分

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档：6-7 分

基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档：3-5 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档：1-2 分

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷；作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

## Task II 议论文评分标准

### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 100 或多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差，以致影响交流，将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第四档：16-20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档：11-15 分

基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档：6-10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档：1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷：作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

# 2008 National English Contest for College Students

## (Level C--- Preliminary)

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

#### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, read 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 center.*

1. A. To buy a newspaper.                      B. To find a chemist.                      C. To post a letter.
2. A. Their billing system has been efficient.  
   B. Their old billing system is outdated.  
   C. He's unimpressed with the new billing system.
3. A. She's been on vacation.                      B. She's been at the grocery store.  
   C. She's been on a business trip.
4. A. To go to the market.                      B. To have coffee.                      C. To have a discussion.
5. A. Changing a flight reservation.                      B. Canceling a hotel reservation.  
   C. Reserving an extra hotel room.

#### Section B (10 marks)

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

#### Conversation one

6. What's Tania's phone number?  
   A. 506-6178                      B. 501-6678                      C. 501-6687
7. Who is going shopping at Harrods?  
   A. Tania.                      B. Karl.                      C. Karl's mother.
8. How is Tania going to get to Harrods?  
   A. On foot.                      B. By taxi.                      C. By tube.
9. Which street plan shows the way from the station?  
   A.                      B.                      C.
10. What kind of wine does Karl want?  
   A. Red Merlot.                      B. White Bordeaux.                      C. Rose Chianti.

#### Conversation Two

11. Which drawing shows the position of the handle?  
   A.                      B.                      C.
12. What other product features are included?  
   A. A range of handle sizes.                      B. A variety of color combinations.  
   C. A set of rings for different-sized tins.
13. What's the purpose of the V-clip?  
   A. To hold the paint brush so it drips in the can.

- B. To prevent paint from getting onto the painted surfaces.  
 C. To prevent the brush drying out if the painter is interrupted.
14. Who will probably use the can-holder?  
 A. Artists. B. Decorators. C. Soldiers.
15. How much does the product cost?  
 A. £ 4. B. £ 5. C. \$4.

### 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 center.*

16. What has prompted the new administration to review the Australia's citizenship test?  
 A. It's out of date. B. Higher immigration rates. C. Many applicants failing it.
17. Which train provides the easiest way to see Mount Fuji?  
 A. From Tokyo to Yokohama. B. From Osaka to Yokohama.  
 C. From Tokyo to Osaka.
18. How many U.N. employees were killed in 2007?  
 A. 17. B. 42. C. 59.
19. What have studies found out about severe pneumonia treatment?  
 A. No medication works in developing countries.  
 B. It can be effectively treated at home with oral antibiotics.  
 C. It can only be treated in the hospital with injectable antibiotics.
20. What was the bar's business like before the smoking ban?  
 A. Almost empty every day. B. Usually crowded at midday.  
 C. Empty on Wednesdays.

### Section D (10 marks)

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

Crime isn't rising because the laws are not strict enough, or because the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ are not tough enough, or simply because there aren't enough policemen on the beat. It is rising because the agencies and individuals who can have a (22) \_\_\_\_\_ effect on crime are not pulling together or in the same (23) \_\_\_\_\_. The police are one of those agencies, of course. But crime prevention is also a matter for (24) \_\_\_\_\_ who are content to see mass (25) \_\_\_\_\_ turn into a way of life, for councils who prefer to shout yah-boo at the police, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ getting on with making life safer for local people, for architects who design exposed and indefensible buildings, for parents who don't take enough interest in what their teenage children are getting up to and for (27) \_\_\_\_\_ who sit inside and moan (28) \_\_\_\_\_ do anything about the state of the neighborhood or the street. Crime prevention has been neglected for too many by too many. Over the last ten years it has been willfully neglected in defiance of mounting (29) \_\_\_\_\_ that it is the central hope of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ action against crime.

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

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices, marked A, B*

C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence, then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

31. They are looking for \_\_\_\_\_ man with \_\_\_\_\_ long dark hair. He is armed and dangerous.  
A. a; a                      B. the; a                      C. a; /                      D. ./; the
32. It was unfortunate, but she had no \_\_\_\_\_ but to act as she did.  
A. chance.                      B. opportunity                      C. option                      D. solution
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ driver thinks that accidents only happen to other people.  
A. general                      B. usual                      C. common                      D. average
34. How did they manage to steal the Van Gogh? It was right \_\_\_\_\_ the security guard's nose.  
A. below                      B. before                      C. under                      D. beside
35. The student \_\_\_\_\_ continuing his studies when he had to return to his home country unexpectedly.  
A. is considering                      B. was considering                      C. should consider                      D. has considered
36. My friends and I enjoy doing many of the same things. In that respect, we have a lot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in similar                      B. in particular                      C. in common                      D. in accordance
37. Our planned visit to the United States \_\_\_\_\_ because we were unable to get the visas.  
A. fell over                      B. fell down                      C. fell through                      D. fell on
38. Lest anyone \_\_\_\_\_ it strange, let me assure you that it is quite true.  
A. thought                      B. should think                      C. had thought                      D. thinking
39. When Sally \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal \_\_\_\_\_ her house, she screamed at the top of her voice because she didn't want \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. saw; enter; killed                      B. saw; enter; to be killed  
C. sees; entering; be killed                      D. sees; enter; killing
40. Tina's children, \_\_\_\_\_ all live nearby, organized a big party for her eightieth birthday.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. which                      D. as
41. Sometimes it is necessary to be careful \_\_\_\_\_ the right date to sit for a test.  
A. when choosing                      B. when you will choose  
C. when you have chosen                      D. when you chose
42. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed hard to believe at the time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when he first introduced                      B. that he first introduced it  
C. he first introduced                      D. which he first introduced it
43. \_\_\_\_\_ really. I like both public transport and driving.  
A. On second thoughts                      B. I could go either way  
C. I will never learn to drive                      D. But then again
44. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm getting married!  
A. Can you keep a secret?                      B. Well I never!  
C. Many happy returns.                      D. Congratulations!
45. --- So, do you know where you'd like to go?  
--- Actually, I've heard that it's very expensive and it's cold all the time.  
A. I beg your pardon?                      B. Yeah, but it's not very good.  
C. Do you know any good hotels?                      D. Do you have any suggestions?

### Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 40 marks)

#### Section A (4 marks)

There is one passage in this section with 4 questions. For each question, there are four choices



marked A, B C and D. You should decide on the best choice, then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

**Questions 46-49 are based on the following passage.**

Most sore throats are caused by an infection which treatment with antibiotics cannot cure. But with simple remedies the patient normally gets better in 4 or 5 days.

Tonsillitis, however, usually starts with a sore throat which causes pain on swallowing. With children and some adults there may be a fever and the patient is obviously not feeling well. It may be possible to see white spots on the back of the throat. The neck may also swell, both of which are the normal response to infection.

Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold, and with influenza there may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

**TREATMENT**

*Aspirin:* To help relieve the pain on swallowing and (if there is one) the fever, use aspirin tablets dissolved in water, so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every 4 hours.

*Drink:* Encourage the patient to drink plenty of liquids.

*Food:* Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat.

*Steam:* If there is pain in the throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help.

**CHILDREN**

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin dissolved in water every 4 hours at the right dose for their age.

*At one year:* a single junior aspirin.

*At five years:* half an adult aspirin.

*At eight years:* one whole adult aspirin.

**WHEN TO SEE THE DOCTOR**

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days.

If the patient complains of earache.

If the patient or parent is very worried.

46. According to the passage, it would appear that most sore throats \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. require an immediate visit to a doctor
- B. respond quickly to treatment with an antibiotic
- C. rarely turn out to be symptoms of serious illness
- D. result in tonsillitis even when treated

47. In order to treat a sore throat one should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prevent the patient from eating too much
- B. give the patient up to 4 aspirin tablets every day
- C. advise the patient to drink large amounts of liquids
- D. make the patient gargle with hot liquids

48. You should call the doctor in if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. swelling occurs in the region of the ears
- B. the patient's condition worsens after 2 days
- C. the patient's throat is still sore after a week
- D. the disease spreads to another member of the family

49. What difference is there in the way adults and young children should be treated with aspirin?

- A. Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it.
- B. Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole.
- C. Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults.
- D. Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children.

**Section B** (14 marks)

*There is one passage in this section with 10 questions. Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the **Answer Sheet**.*

**For questions 50-55, mark**

**Y** (for **YES**)                      if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

**N** (for **NO**)                        if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

**NG** (for **NOT GIVEN**) if the information is not given in the passage.

**For questions 56-59, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.**

In 1945 leaders from 51 countries met in San Francisco, California, and organized the United Nations (often called the UN). World War II had just ended. Millions of people had died, and there was destruction everywhere. People hoped they could build a future of world peace through this new organization.

The United Nations has four main goals and purposes:

1. To work together for international peace and to solve international problems;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations;
3. To work together for human rights for everyone of all races, religions, and of both sexes;
4. To build a center where nations can work together for these goals.

Today almost every country in the world is a member of the UN. Each country has signed an agreement that says:

1. All members are equal.
2. All members promise to solve international problems in a peaceful way.
3. No member will use force against another member.
4. All members will help the UN in its actions.
5. The UN will not try to solve problems within countries except to enforce international peace.

Obviously, the United Nations has not been completely successful in its goals. There have been several wars since 1945. However, the organization has helped bring peace to some countries that were at war. It has helped people who left their countries because of wars. It has helped bring independence to colonies.

The main United Nations organization is in New York City, but the UN has a “family” of other related organizations all over the world. These organizations try to provide a better life for everyone. One example is UNICEF, an organization that provides food, medical care, and many other services for poor children wherever they live. Another example is the World Health Organization, which develops medical programs all over the world.

There are thousands of UN workers in developing countries. They work as planners to increase production in farming and industry. They provide medical services, improve education programs, and spread scientific information. They develop programs that provide jobs and better living conditions. They help countries control their population growth.

The United Nations also holds large international conferences, where people meet to discuss

important world issues. One conference was about the uses and ownership of oceans. Another was about women. There are also International Years. In these special years, people work together to improve situations and solve problems. One year was the International Year of the Child.

For centuries countries have fought each other, and powerful countries have taken control of weaker ones. It is very difficult to persuade nations to live together in peace. Nevertheless, the United Nations is attempting to do this. It is the only organization that unites the world in the search for peace.

50. The United Nations was organized at a meeting in California in 1945.
51. The United Nations works for international peace.
52. Kuwait is a member of the UNICEF.
53. The United Nations has its main organization in San Francisco.
54. The United Nations helped Algeria become independent.
55. UNICEF is an organization that helps save wildlife.
56. Each country in the UN has signed an agreement that says no member \_\_\_\_\_ against another member.
57. Despite its effort, the United Nations hasn't been \_\_\_\_\_ in its goals.
58. People meet to discuss important world issues in \_\_\_\_\_ held by the United Nations.
59. The United Nations is \_\_\_\_\_ nations to live together in peace, though it is difficult.

### **Section C** (10 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passage carefully, and then answer the questions in as few words as possible (**not more than 10 words**). Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

**Questions 60-64 are based on the following passage.**

A language is a system of sounds, gestures, or characters used by humans to communicate their ideas and feelings. There are about 4,000 spoken languages in the world. Some are spoken by millions of people. Other languages have only a few speakers.

All languages have rules for forming words and for ordering those words in sentences. In written languages, meaning is expressed through a system of characters and rules for combining those characters. In spoken languages, meaning is expressed through a system of sounds and rules for combining those sounds. Many deaf people use sign languages, in which gestures do the work of the sound system of spoken languages.

Word order is more important in English than it is in some other languages, such as Russian. The sound system is very important in Chinese and in many languages spoken in West Africa.

Languages are always changing, but they change very slowly. People invent new words for their language, borrow words from other languages, and change the meanings of words as needed. For example, the English word *byte* was invented by computer specialists in 1959. the English word *tomato* was borrowed from Nahuatl, and American Indian language spoken in Mexico. The English word *meat* once referred to food in general.

There are several major language families in the world. The languages in each family are related, and scientists think they came from the same parent family. Language families come in different sizes. The Austronesian family contains at least 500 languages, including Pilipino, Malay, and Maori. The Basque language, spoken in northern Spain, is the only member of its language

family.

The Indo-European language family contains 55 languages, including English, German, Spanish, Russian, and Hindi.

Another language family is Sino-Tibetan, which includes Chinese, Burmese, and Tibetan. The Afro-Asiatic family includes Arabic, Hebrew, and Amharic. There are about 150 American Indian languages spoken today. These languages have many differences and have been divided into more than 50 language families.

People learn languages by listening, copying what they hear, and using the language. Most children learn their first languages easily, and sometimes other languages as well. Adults often must work harder at learning a second language.

**Questions:**

60. How many languages are spoken all over the world?
61. What are the language rules for?
62. How is meaning expressed in sign language?
63. What is more important in English compared with other languages?
64. Which language is the only member of its language family?

**Section D** (12 marks)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in each of the spaces, 65-70. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

**Questions 65-70 are based on the following passage.**

Welcome to "Software World" --- bringing you the very latest information on what is currently available on CD-ROM. Are you a director or producer looking for an unusual actor to play a part in a new movie project, or with that special look for a new commercial on TV? OK. The usual procedure would be to contact a theatrical agency, who would try and sell you the idea of using one of the actors listed on their books. Books? Too old-fashioned for you? Then get yourself a copy of this latest electronic database called "The Electronic Curtain".

The brainchild of casting agent Fred Harkney of the Better Talent Agency, he says he got the idea of an actor's directory from his son playing computer games. Noting that junior had to type in the details of the characters in his favorite game, he realized he could do the same for the actors he represents. Eventually, he came to include information on nearly three quarters of the approximately 34,000 actors registered and looking for work in Britain. With some theatrical agencies boasting that they represent over 500 performers, the need for this product is not hard to fathom. It can be a nightmare trying to remember just which actor has done what, or just what an actor can do. The database lists details of over 5,500 actors: TV shows they have appeared in, special skills they possess --- everything down to the color of their eyes and other distinguishing physical features. By entering the details of the type of person you are looking for, the database quickly locates only those persons with the particular qualities requested.

One problem though, is that many actors feel it is too impersonal, and they could be missing out on much needed auditions for parts in theatrical shows. On the other hand, it might just get them that elusive job. The days of nervous nail-biting while waiting around to give an audition could well and truly be over. And all because of a small plastic disk. For product details ring this

number now: 0171-379-60000.

**Summary:**

An electronic database giving information on nearly (65) \_\_\_\_\_ the 34,000 actors registered and looking for work in Britain, is now available on CD-ROM. Some (66) \_\_\_\_\_ have over 500 actors on their books and it is difficult to remember all their details. The database lists information on over 5,500 actors and can be searched for details such as past (67) \_\_\_\_\_ they have appeared in, special skills they might have, and even the color of their eyes. The database can quickly locate persons with (68) \_\_\_\_\_ and, although some actors feel it is (69) \_\_\_\_\_ to be of much use, it is certain to change the way actors are chosen for parts in films, plays and shows. Ring the following telephone number for further (70) \_\_\_\_\_ : 0171-379-6000.

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

**Section A** (5 marks)

There are 5 blanks in the passage. Use the word given on the right-hand side to form a word that fits in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Interviews are an (71) _____ method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human beings like to examine each other in this way. One of the many problems of (72) _____, as it is commonly practiced, is that the forms filled in by applicants often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can follow all the best advice when completing your form and still find that you are unsuccessful at the next stage ---the interview. (73) _____, in the rare cases where interviews are automatic, a candidate with an inadequate form may do surprisingly well.	perfect
Of course, your form needs to show that you have (74) _____ in your ability to do the job, but don't try to turn yourself into someone else --- a person you have to pretend to be at the interview. Realism and (75) _____ are definitely the best approach.	select
	similar
	confident
	honest

**Section B** (10 marks)

*There are 10 blanks in the passage. For each blank, one or more letters of the word have been given (not exceeding 3 letters). Read the passage below and decide which word best fits each blank, using **only one word** in each word in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (76) mi\_\_\_\_\_ be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in (77) te\_\_\_\_\_ of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alertness, yet, at the same (78) t\_\_\_\_\_, passive awareness, in which our bodies are (79) a\_\_\_\_\_ rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (80) Be\_\_\_\_\_ relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, (81) W\_\_\_\_\_

needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With this in (85) m\_\_\_\_\_ we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes, however deep-seated.

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

### **Section A** (8 marks)

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

After my mother passed away, my dad tried even harder to stay healthy and active. Every morning, until the weather turned too cold, he swam in the turquoise pool in the complex where he lived. (86) Each day, no matter how he felt, he swam one more lap than the previous day, just to prove there was always room for improvement. Every few days he reported the new number of laps to me, pride edging his voice.

By his late seventies, in spite of swimming and working six days a week, my dad had noticeably dwindled in strength and energy. By age eighty-one he was in poor health and had to retire. (87) He pretended he didn't need to lean heavily on me for support as we walked slowly, and I pretended not to notice. His mind was clear, but congestive heart problems and disabling arthritis had worn him down. One day he said, "In case of an emergency, I do not wish to be kept alive by any extraordinary means. I've signed an official paper to this effect." He smiled his wonderful, broad grin and said, "I've been blessed to have had your mother as my wife and you as my only child, and I'm ready to go."

Less than a month later he had a heart attack. In the emergency room, he again reminded his doctor and me of his wishes, but I couldn't imagine, in spite of this latest crisis, that he wouldn't always be saying, "Have I told you yet today that I adore you?"

(88) He was miserable in intensive care; tubes seemed to come from every opening. But my dad still had his sense of humor, asking me, "Does this mean we can't keep our lunch date tomorrow?" His voice faltered.

"I'll be here to pick you up and we'll go someplace special," I answered, a lump in my throat.

(89) Dad refused to look at me for the first time in his life and turned toward the blank green wall next to his hospital bed. There was a painful silence between us. He said, "I don't want you to remember me like this. Promise me you won't, darling! And please go now --- I'm so miserable.

### **Section B** (7 marks)

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

90. 她在阳光下只晒了一会儿，脸就开始变红了。(exposure)

91. 我情愿你没有对任何人提及此事。(would rather)

92. 采纳新规则的建议是主席提出的。(suggestion, 同位语从句)

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

*There are 5 IQ questions in this part. Write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

93. Find the missing number.

7    9    8    10    9    ?

94. Find a nine-letter word by moving from letter to letter in any direction. Each letter must only be used once.

A	N	I	D
K	B	R	U
O	C	L	D
Z	M	T	E

Clue: OK to drink.

95. Complete the sequence.

A   C   A   E   A   G   A   K   A   M   A   ?

96. How many different arrangements can you make of all the seven letters in the word COMBINE?

97. Change just one letter in each word to find a familiar phrase.

MALE    FOOD

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

**Task I** (10 marks)

*You are planning to take a computer course with a friend who has sent you a letter with a school advertisement. Read the letter and the advertisement, together with the notes. Then write to the school, asking for the information which your friend suggests and adding any relevant questions of your own.*

I think this may be just the kind of course we want. Could you write to the school for more details?

I've made some notes and maybe you can think of other points.

See you when I come back from holiday!

### BENTON COMPUTER STUDIES

Would you like to improve your computer skills? →beginners?

We have the course for you!

- Prices from £ 100 a month
- Discounts for students →how much?
- Four-week courses throughout the year →hours a week?
- INTENSIVE SUMMER COURSES → begin?
- Use of school computers free
- We provide all study materials
- COURSES RECONGNIZED →certificates?

Write a letter of between 80 and 100 words in an appropriate style on the Answer Sheet. Do not write any address.

#### Task II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic:

*College students are becoming far too dependent on computers. This is having an alarming effect on reading and writing skills. Teachers need to avoid using computers in the classroom at all costs and go back to teaching basic study skills.*

Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write between 100 and 120 words on the **Answer Sheet**.

**2008 National English Contest for College Students(Level C - Preliminary)**

**参考答案及作文评分标准**

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

##### Section A (5 marks)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C

##### Section B (10 marks)

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A

##### Section C (5 marks)

16. C 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. B

##### Section D (10 marks)

21. sentences 22. preventative 23. direction 24. governments 25. unemployment  
26. instead of 27. householders 28. rather than 29. evidence 30. effective

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

31. C 32. C 33. D 34. C 35. B 36. C 37. C 38. B 39. B 40. A

41. A 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. D

#### Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 40 marks)

##### Section A (4 marks)



46. C 47. C 48. B 49. D

Section B (14 marks)

(注: 50-55 题, 每题 1 分; 56-59 题, 每题 2 分。)

50. Y 51. Y 52. NG 53. N 54. NG 55. N

56. will use force 57. completely successful 58. large international conferences

59. attempting to persuade

Section C (10 marks)

60. About 4,000. 61. For forming words and for ordering those words in sentences.

62. By gestures. 63. Word order. 64. The Basque language.

Section D (12 marks)

65. three quarters of 66. theatrical agencies 67. TV shows 68. particular qualities

69. too impersonal 70. product details

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. imperfect 72. selection 73. Similarly 74. confidence 75. honesty

Section B (10 marks)

76. might 77. terms 78. time 79. at 80. Being 81. so 82. rather 83. consequence

84. What 85. mind

Part V Translation (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (8 marks)

86. 不论感觉怎样, 他每天都比前一天多游一圈, 以此证明每次都有提高的余地。

87. 一起慢走时父亲装出一副不十分需要我搀扶的样子, 而我也佯装不见。

88. 重病房内他十分痛苦; 皮管几乎插遍每个出气的地方。

89. 父亲今生第一次不愿看我, 他把脸转向病床边空荡荡的绿墙。

Section B (7 marks)

(注: 90-91 题, 每题 2 分; 92 题, 3 分。)

90. After only a short exposure to sunlight her face began to turn red.

91. I would rather you didn't mention this matter to anyone else.

92. The suggestion that the new rule be adopted came from the chairman.

Part VI IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 marks)

93. 11 94. DRINKABLE 95. Q 96. 5040 97. MAKE GOOD

Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

参考范文略

Task II (20 marks)

参考范文略

Task I 应用文评分标准

一、评分原则:

1. 本题满分为 10 分。

2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次, 最后给分。

3. 词数少于 80 或多于 100 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 如书写较差, 以致影响阅卷, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求:

**第四档：8-10 分**

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

**第三档：6-7 分**

基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

**第二档：3-5 分**

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

**第一档：1-2 分**

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

**0 分**

白卷；作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

**Task II 议论文评分标准**

**一、评分原则：**

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 100 或多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差，以致影响交流，将分数降低一个档次。

**二、各档次的给分范围和要求：**

**第四档：16-20 分**

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

**第三档：11-15 分**

基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

**第二档：6-10 分**

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

**第一档：1-5 分**

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

**0 分**

白卷；作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

## 2009 National English Contest for College Students

### (Level C - Preliminary)

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

##### Section A (5 marks)

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

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

##### Section B (10 marks)

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

6. Why did the man watch the video?  
A. It was required by Professor Stephen.  
B. He wanted to learn about heart attacks.  
C. He had to take part in a discussion.
7. In the man's opinion, what is the video about?  
A. Men's health.                      B. Stress.                      C. Health care for women.
8. What did the man learn from the video?  
A. Women are under more stress than men.

- B. Women have more heart attacks than men.  
C. Women who have heart attacks get less care than men.
9. At what ages are women most likely to have a heart attack?  
A. 40 to 45.                                      B. 60 to 65.                                      C. 45 to 60.
10. What does the woman think about the video?  
A. It sounds puzzling.  
B. It sounds very interesting.  
C. **It** sounds very dull.

### Conversation Two

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

### Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **jive** 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**, **Band C**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. How does rotational grazing reduce the need for pesticide treatments?  
A. By increasing the use of natural fertilizer.  
B. By limiting the need for chemical fertilizers.  
C. **e**. By reducing the growth of weeds.

17. Which news agency votes for the top ten news stories?  
A. Reuters.                      B. The Associated Press.                      C. United Press International.
18. Which countries spent billions of dollars to develop new oil fields?  
A. Syria, Brazil and Russia.  
B. Brazil, Iran and Saudi Arabia.  
C. Saudi Arabia, Brazil and Russia.
19. Why has the number of camels in India been decreasing in recent years?  
A. Because they are dying from travelling too far.  
B. Because they are short of food.  
C. Because they are infected with a disease.
20. What is a symptom of multiple sclerosis?  
A. Loss of the ability to hear.  
B. Loss of the ability to see well.  
C. Loss of the ability to speak clearly.

**Section D (10 marks)**

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

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

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

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

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

*There are **15** incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C***

**and D.** Choose the one that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

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

- A. be released                      B . will have released  
C. would have released          D. was going to be released

44. **Tina:** A group of us are going bowling on Tuesday night. Would you like to join us?

**Joe:** I really would, but unfortunately I have a tennis lesson.

**Tina:** Oh, that's too bad. \_\_\_\_\_

**Joe:** Yes, for sure. Thanks for the offer.

A. How do you deal with that?

B. Maybe another time then?

C. When will you come back?

D. Don't you really like bowling?

45. **George:** Hey, Agnes. How did the Human Resources meeting go? I couldn't make it because I was out at a sales conference.

**Agnes:** Oh, George. \_\_\_\_\_ It turned into a major argument.

**George:** Really?

A. Glad you're back now.

B. You're lucky to have missed it.

C. Nice to see you again.

D. You're just on time.

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

#### **Section A (5 marks)**

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

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

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

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

"With e-mail, communication is much easier, but there is also more room for misunderstandings," says psychologist Dr David Lewis. Generally, much less care is taken with e-mails than with letters or faxes and the sender will probably print the document and reread it before putting it in an envelope or sending it by fax.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- D.  
50; What does the writer conclude about e-mail in the last paragraph?
- A. It has already made life a lot easier for many businesses.
  - B. It is not being used enough in business today.
  - C. It will never replace written communication.
  - D. It is really useful when people use it properly.

### Section B (10 marks)

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

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

It is well known that some cultures prefer sons to daughters. In contrast, surveys have revealed that



some people would rather have a daughter than a son. Apparently, each of these preferences has its explanation in the local culture.

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

daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for a family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a burden because the family has to pay a dowry when the girl gets married.

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

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

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

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

#### Questions:

51. The reasons that parents prefer to have sons are to continue \_\_\_\_\_, to help earn money for the family, and to support the parents in their old age. |
52. Japan's preference for daughters now is quite \_\_\_\_\_ because not long ago the preference was for sons.
53. In some developing countries, parents value boys more than girls mainly for \_\_\_\_\_
54. In India, parents receive \_\_\_\_\_ when their sons get married. |
55. Critics maintain that children should be treated by their parents as \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section C (10 marks)

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

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

At least 600,000 jobs could disappear in the UK this year, according to a report by a personnel managers' professional body. The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development says even those who escape redundancy will face pay freezes. It says that while total unemployment will not hit three million, the time between New Year and Easter will be the worst for job losses since 1991.

E.



According to official statistics, there were 1.86 million people out of work in the UK in October, 2008. This figure was the highest since 1997, taking the overall unemployment rate to 6 percent. David Frost of the British Chamber of Commerce says, "It is the worst year. Companies are in survival mode."

The CIPD, which represents managers and personnel staff, issued its gloomy forecast a day after children's retailer Adams joined a growing list of

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

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

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

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

"More than ever, this is a time where organisations need to engage in an open and straightforward communication with their staff, clearly explaining the reasons for any difficult measures that will affect them," he said. "This will help preserve staff loyalty and engagement even during times when unpopular decisions need to be made."

Questions:

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

F.  
**Section D** (10 marks)

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

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

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

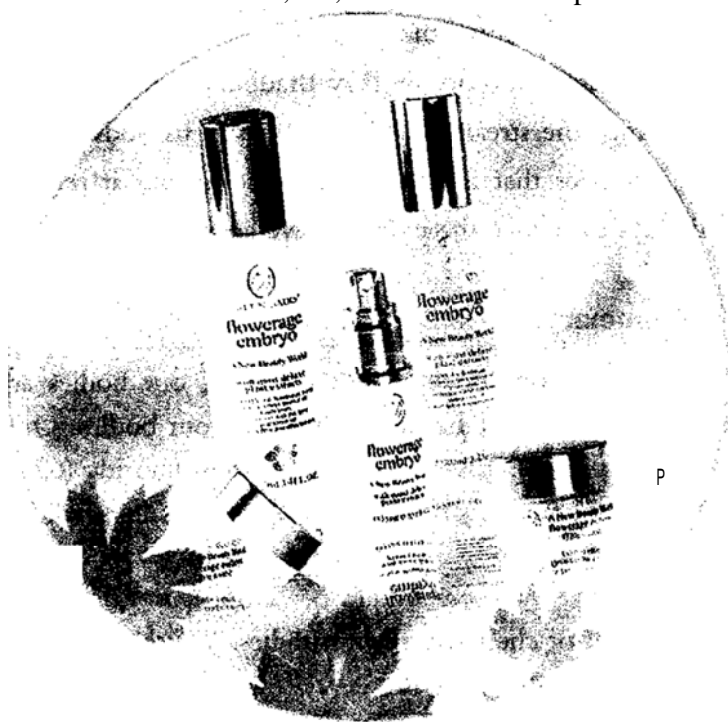
In 2003, the Environmental Working Group studied nine people to measure the chemicals in their bodies. These nine people had an average of 53 cancer-causing chemicals in their bodies. They also had an average of 62

chemicals that can damage the brain, and 55 that can harm babies in pregnant women. Even though a lot of chemicals were found in human bodies, the chemicals were found in small amounts. The amounts were small enough that they were probably

not hurting the people. However, scientists are worried because most of these chemicals were created by humans. Most of these chemicals did not exist 75 years ago. This proves that we have not only polluted the world - we have polluted our own bodies!

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

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



G.

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

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

### Summary:

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

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

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

According to a group called the Voices Foundation, everyone has a singing voice as well as a (66) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) voice somewhere inside them. This, they say, should be (67) enc\_\_\_\_\_ from an early age because it provides the best, and (68) \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap), basis on which to build an understanding of music. The teachings of the Hungarian (69) \_\_\_\_\_ (compose) Zoltan Kodaly



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

The (76) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) of the Voices Foundation is that a natural feeling for rhythm, harmony and musical structure, the very qualities we appreciate in the greatest musicians, can only be achieved through the (77) \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) of the music of the voice from the beginning of a person's life. The foundation has, therefore, set itself the task of (78) \_\_\_\_\_ a singing-centred musical education (79) pro \_\_\_\_\_ that could benefit junior pupils all (80) \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

### **Part V Translation (15 minutes, 20 arks) Section A (10 marks)**

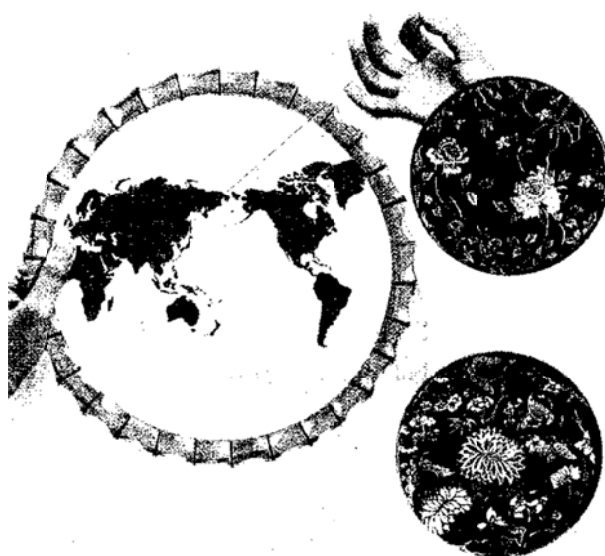
*Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

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

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

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

(83) The cultural relics found in the Mawangdui Tomb are the best evidence of this unprecedented development in embroidery. In addition, embroidery unearthed from the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang, the ancient tombs in Turpan



and northern Inner Mongolia, further strengthen this observation.

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

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

### Section B (10 marks)

*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or structures required in the brackets.*

*Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.*

86.她先天残疾，但她从未屈服于任何困难。(倒装句)

87.无论什么时候说什么事情，你至少要让别人听得懂。(whenever)

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

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

90.当初要是投资电信业，我们现在会很富有。(虚拟语气)

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

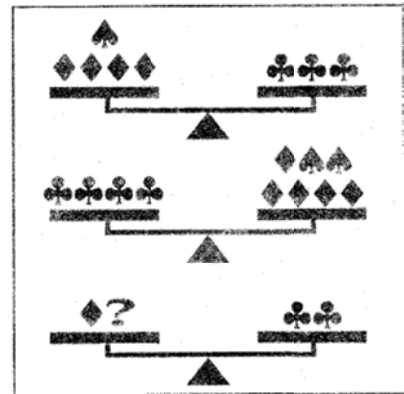
*There are five IQ questions in this part. Write the answers on the answer sheet.*

91. If all the letters of the alphabet were written out backwards, which would be the next but one letter after the third vowel?

J.

92. The top two scales are in perfect balance.

How many spades (黑桃) will be needed to balance the bottom set?



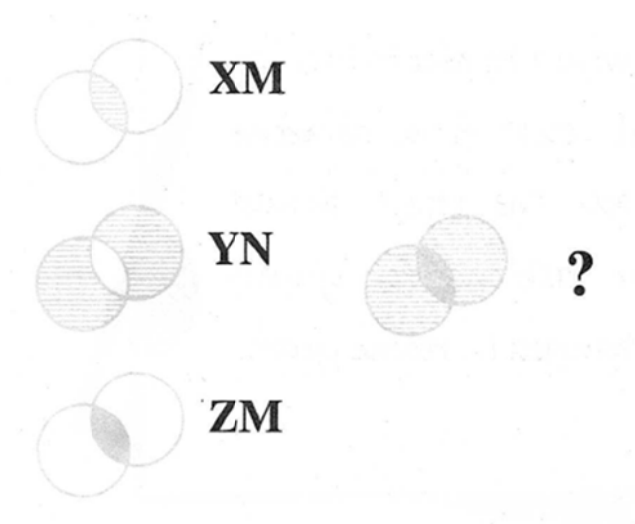
93. If **FRTZZ** is the code for **ESSA Y**, what is the code for **PAPER**?

94. A, B, C, D, E and F are six seaside resorts. A, C and F have promenades, but the others do not.

B, D and F have a fun fair and a caravan park, whereas C has a caravan park only. The others have neither. There are amusements at all the resorts except Band C.

Which resort without a caravan park has amusements but no promenade?

95. On the left are some shapes and the codes that go with them. You must decide how the code letters go with the shapes. Which code should replace the question mark on the right?



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

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

★informing him that you're working on a schedule for the contest and that you will send it by e-mail tomorrow

★asking him to get in touch with some teachers to act as judges - you need to know their names by Friday

★asking him to come up with some ideas by tomorrow morning.

You should write no fewer than **80** words on the **answer sheet**.



K.  
Task II (20 marks)

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



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

*You should write no fewer than 1 words on the answer sheet.*

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## 2009 National English Contest for College Students

### (Level C - Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C

Section B (10 marks)

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. C

Section C (5 marks)

16. C 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. C

Section D (10 marks)

21. losing 22. minimise 23. expenditures 24. vocational 25. available 26. previously 27. complex  
28. insurance 29. security and freedom 30. heavily involved

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

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. D 36. C 37. B 38. C 39. D 40. C 41. C 42. B 43. D 44. B 45. B

Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

46. B 47. A 48. A 49. D 50. D

Section B (10 marks)

51. the family name 52. surprising 53. economic reasons 54. dowries 55. individuals

Section C (10 marks)

56. 2009.

57. It's a professional body representing managers and personnel staff.

58. Survival.

59. Find new ways to motivate their employees to perform.

60. To help preserve staff loyalty and engagement.

Section D (10 marks)

61. average 62. has been connected / is connected 63. skin 64. nutrients 65. crucial

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 marks)

66. speaking 67. encouraged 68. cheapest 69. composer 70. between 71. especially

72. like / including 73. hundreds 74. when 75. and 76. belief 77. exploration

78. developing / designing 79. program(me) 80. over

Part V Translation (15 minutes, 20 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

81. 从皇帝身上华丽的龙袍到当今的时装，刺绣给我们的文化和生活增添了许多乐趣。

82. 直到后来，随着国家经济的发展，刺绣才进入平常百姓的生活。

83. 马王堆汉墓出土的文物是这个时期刺绣空前发展的最好见证。

84. 汉语“刺绣”一词中的“绣”，意思是由五种颜色组成的图画或刺绣，它暗示着美丽壮观的事物。

85. 倾注了智慧和热情，刺绣确实是大家闺秀用来打发时间的一种很好的消遣。

Section B (10 marks)

86. She was disabled from birth, but never did she give in to any difficulty.

87. Whenever you say anything, you must at least make yourself understood.

88. It is important for a business to keep pace with changes in the market.

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89. If you book your trip through a travel agency, you're likely to get a big discount.

90. Had we invested in the telecommunications industry, we would be quite rich by now.

Part VI IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 marks)

91. G.

92. Four spades.

93. QZQDS.

94. E resort.

95. ZN.

Part VII Writing (30 minutes, 30 marks)

参考范文略。

Task I 应用文评分标准

一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 10 分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差，以致影响阅卷，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第四档：8—10 分

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档：6—7 分

基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档：3—5 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档：1—2 分

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷；作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

Task II 议论文评分标准

一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差，以致影响交流，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第四档：16—20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求，覆盖所有内容要点，表达思想清楚，文字通顺，连贯性很好，基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档：11—15 分

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基本符合写作格式的要求，有个别地方表达思想不够清楚，文字基本通顺、连贯，有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档：6—10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求，漏掉内容要点，表达思想不清楚，文字多处出现词汇和语法错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档：1—5 分

未完成写作格式的要求，明显遗漏主要内容，表达思想紊乱，有较多词汇和语法的重大错误，未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷：作文与题目毫不相关；内容太少，无法评判；所写内容无法看清。

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

## Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, read 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 center.

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?

## Section B (10 marks)

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

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



A B C

## Section B (10 marks)

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

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 item. 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 center

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 10 blanks, each with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS after listening to a short passage. 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 Structures ( 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 center.

31. When Ian was injured, Harry was chosen as 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 center 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 contact 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.

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, 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 Thing 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) 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) 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 (40marks)

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 LL532 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 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 Peninula. 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. Dwyach 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, Phorthmadog, 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, Phorthmadog leisure centre or just relaxing on the beach.

Bed & Breakfast also available.

Question 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 Criccieth Five Star Hotel, free tennis, game fishing, riding and golf are available.

58. Short breaks are available out of season in the Llyn Peninsula.

Question 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 populations worries conservationists. The smallest groups have too few animals to be viable, and will inevitably die out. The larger populations 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 pandas, 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.

Question 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 applications 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 behavior," 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.

Question 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 (10marks)

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'm not here to debate whether it's better to be an introvert to 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 socialise 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 something 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 (20marks)

##### 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 problems 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 Center for Labor 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)

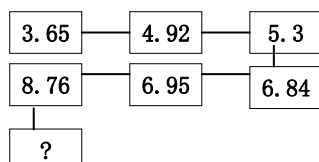
Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

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. 早知道你没有钥匙，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 each. The carriage has seats for 50 passengers and the total bill amounts to £ 1887. 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.

N  
N R N  
N R U R N  
N R U T U R N  
N R U R N  
N R N

N



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 (30 marks)

You have been asked to organize 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.

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

In your notice:

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 to 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 类真题答案及作文评分标准 .DOC

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C

Section B (10 marks)

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A

Section C (5 marks)

16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B

Section D (10 marks)

21. train sets 22. the under-fives 23. month 24. packaging 25. five 26. storage 27. November 3rd 28. drivers 29. production lines 30. Shift

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. D 32. C 33. A 34. C 35. B 36. D 37. A 38. C 39. C 40. B 41. A 42. A 43. B 44. B 45. D

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. adaptation 47. in 48. ignored 49. from 50. deny 51. spinning 52. representing 53. However 54. that/which 55. Tale

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56. F 57. F 58. T 59. Dwyfach Cogages 60. The beach

Section B (10 marks)

61. threatened 62. move 63. bamboo 64. habitats 65. including

Section C (10 marks)

66. C 67. D 68. C 69. A 70. B

Section D (10 marks)

71. give an indication signal 72. breathing 73. lack of eye contact 74. their internal world 75. B

Part V Translation (20 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

76. 奥巴马政府在新预算中承认了这个问题，该预算包括了一个五千万美元的预防性方案。

77. 他们的研究参照了 12 个最大的州的调查数据，发现 16-24 岁的人中有 16% 的人辍学。
78. 这个问题在男性中尤为明显，辍学的人占到了全国转学人数的 60% 还多。
79. 全国各城市内一些大的高中被恰当地称为“辍学工厂”，因为辍学学生多于毕业学生。
80. 辍学危机明显给国民经济造成威胁，但在缺少联邦政府帮助和指导情况下，各州各地现仍在努力遏制这种危机。

Section B (10 marks)

81. The rapid increase in the price of oil has affected the world economy.
82. The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part.
83. If I had known you didn't have a key, I wouldn't have locked the door.
84. Is it worthwhile to spend so much time and energy arranging this activity?
85. These stamps appeal to many stamp collectors because of their unique artistic designs.

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

86. 8.6 (there are two alternate sequences, +1.65 and +1.92)
87. in 1983
88. 13 seats (37 people each paid £ 51)
89. 28
90. Nine regions

Part VII Writing (30 marks)



# 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**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **twenty-second** 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**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions, each with **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. After each item, which will be read only **once**, 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 will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. 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 section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

31. 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 (15 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given 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.

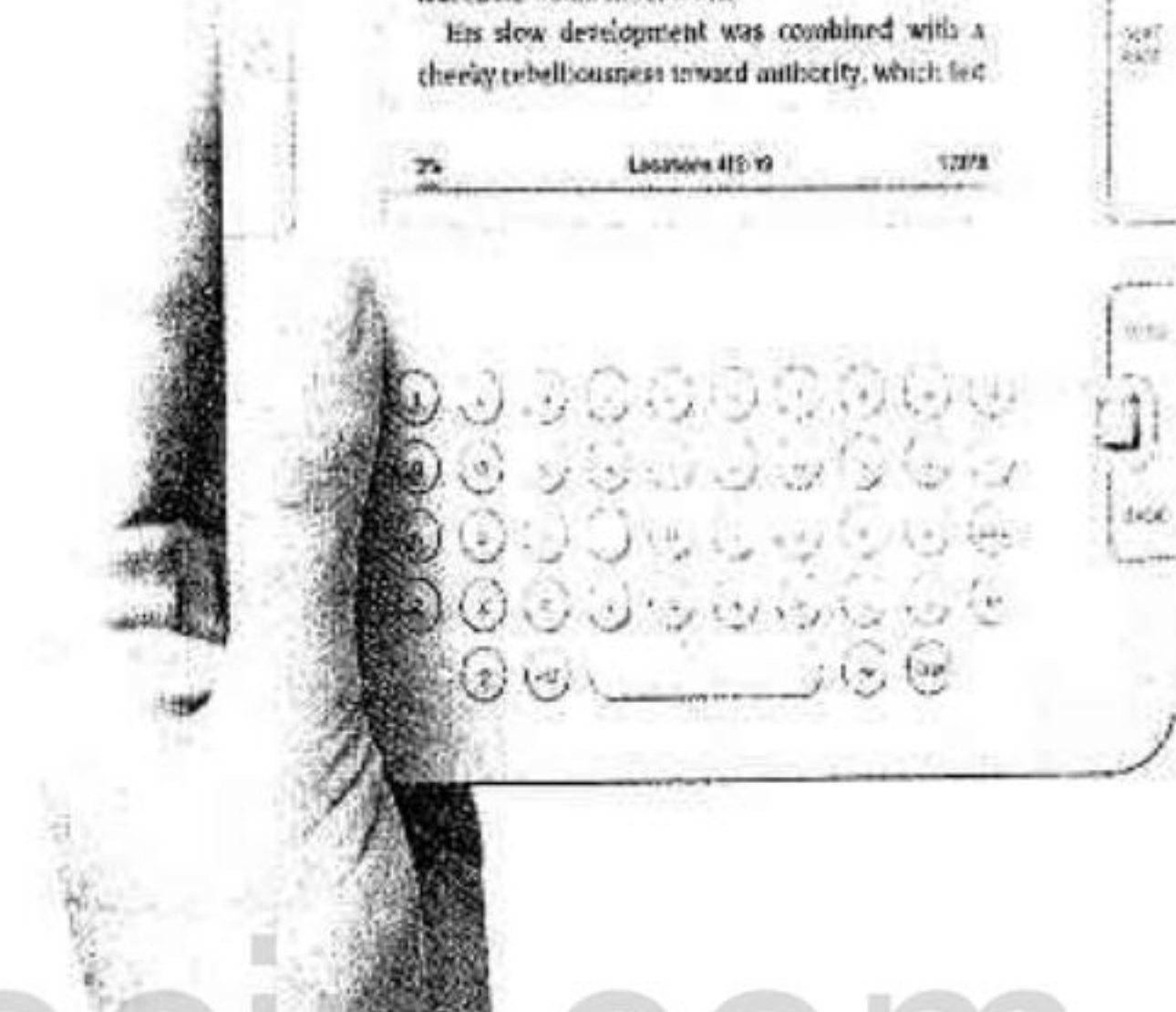
This goes against the social value of reading, the collective knowledge and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ (collaborate) discourse that comes from access to (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (share) libraries. This is not a good thing for readers, authors, (60) pub \_\_\_\_\_ or our culture in general.

The Swabian

He was slow in learning how to talk. “My parents were so worried,” he later recalled, “that they consulted a doctor.” Even after he had begun using words, sometime after the age of 2, he developed a quirk that prompted the family maid to dub him “der Depperle,” the dopey one, and others in his family to label him as “almost backwards.” Whenever he had something to say, he would try it out on himself, whispering it softly until it sounded good enough to pronounce aloud. “Every sentence he uttered,” his worshipful younger sister recalled, “no matter how routine, he repeated to himself softly, moving his lips.” It was all very worrying, she said. “He had such difficulty with language that those around him feared he would never learn.”<sup>1</sup>

His slow development was combined with a thereby rebelliousness toward authority, which led

24 Einstein 415-19 1278





## Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

### Section A (10 marks)

Questions 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.

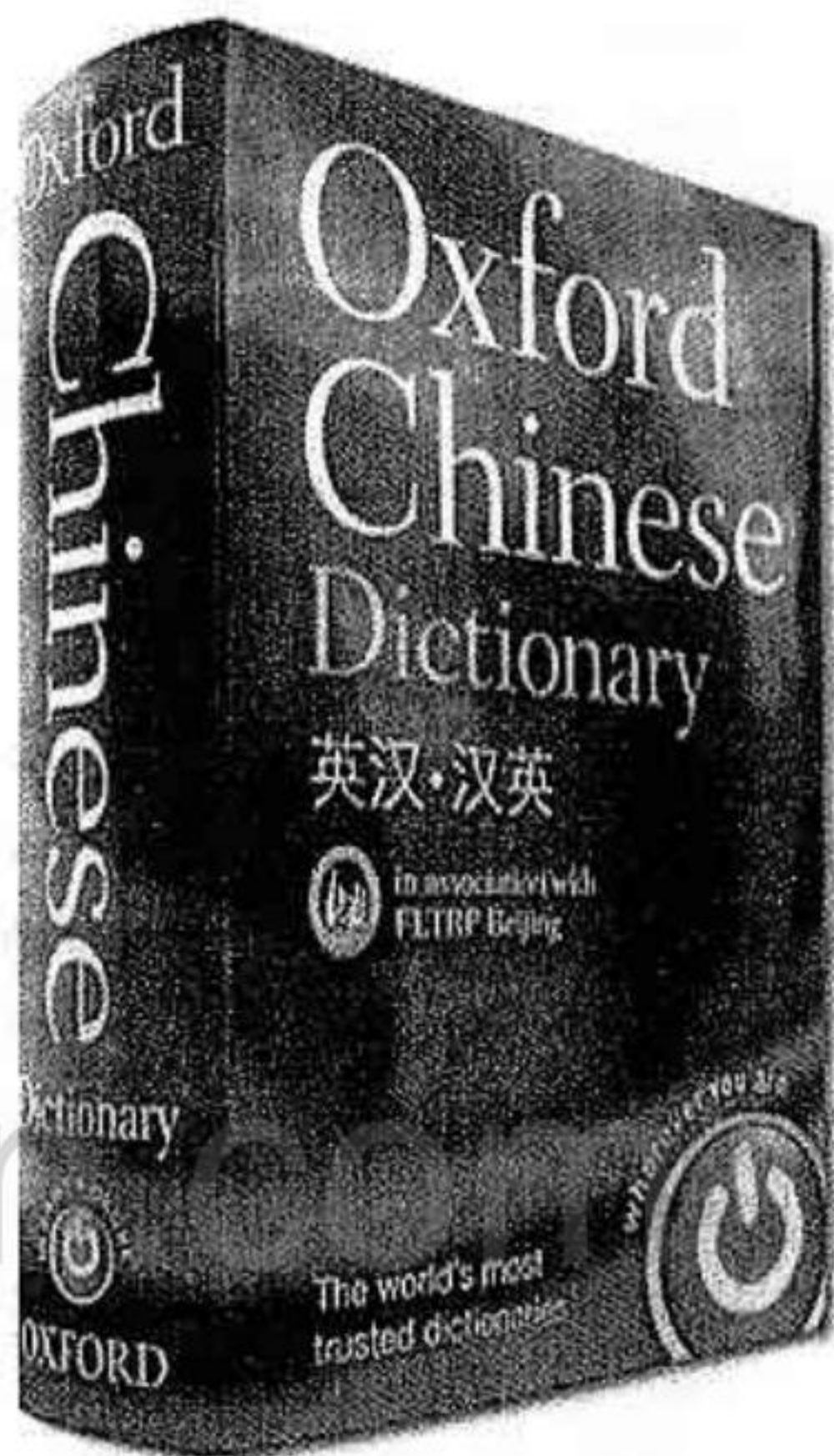
As he read from A to Z, he noted down interesting words in a ledger. This includes words such as "happify", meaning to make someone happy and "tripudiate", which means to dance, skip or leap for joy. Mr Shea also kept a diary about this experience, which has since become a best-selling book.

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.

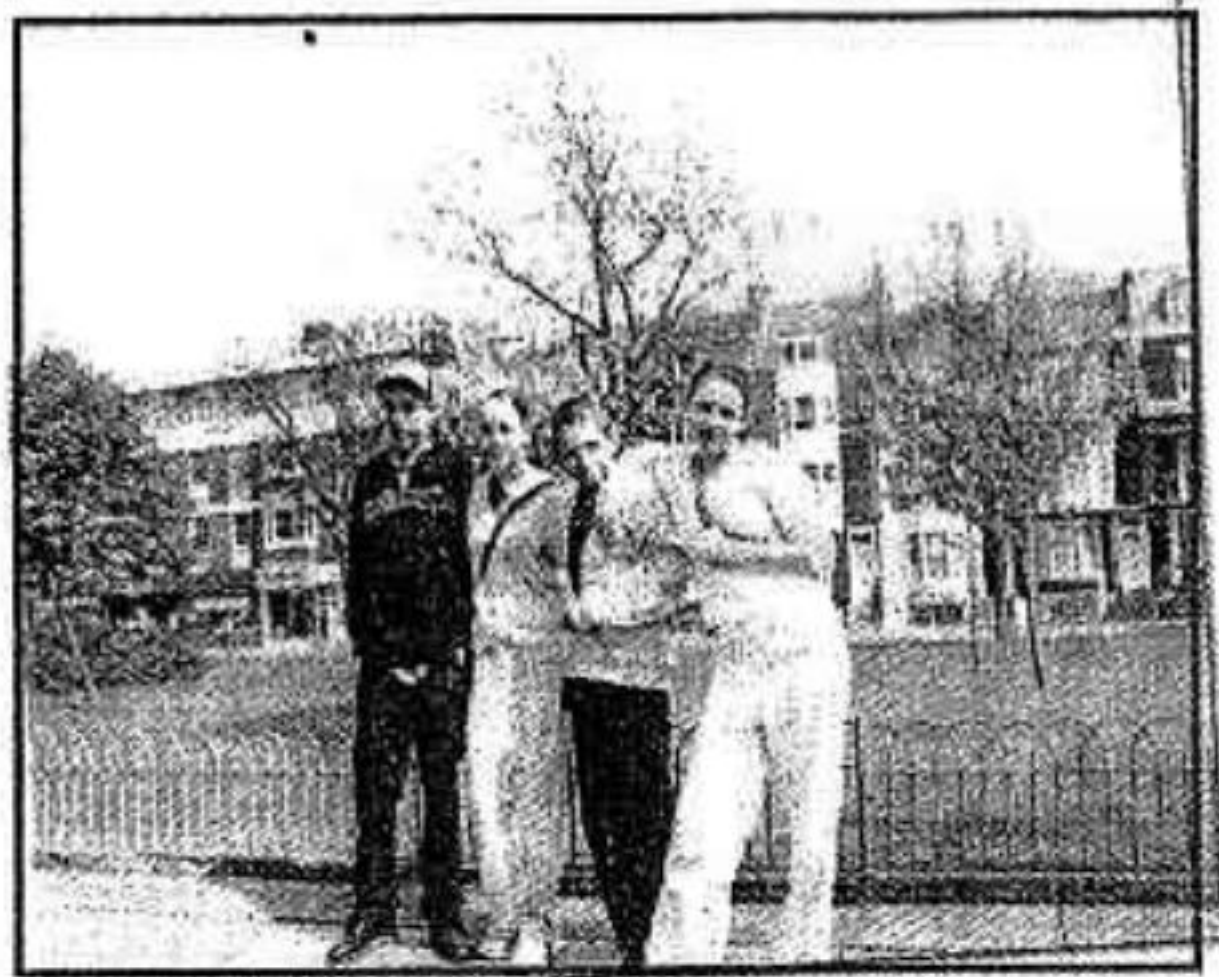
### Section D (10 marks)

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 (10 marks)

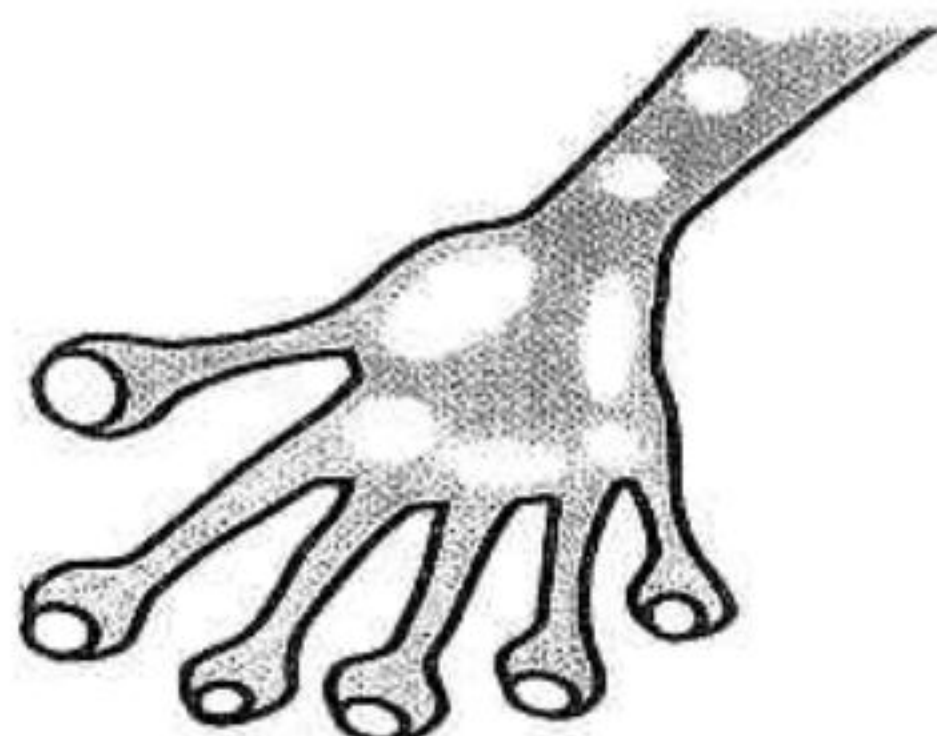
*Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write your answers on the **answer sheet**.*

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到这次事件。(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)

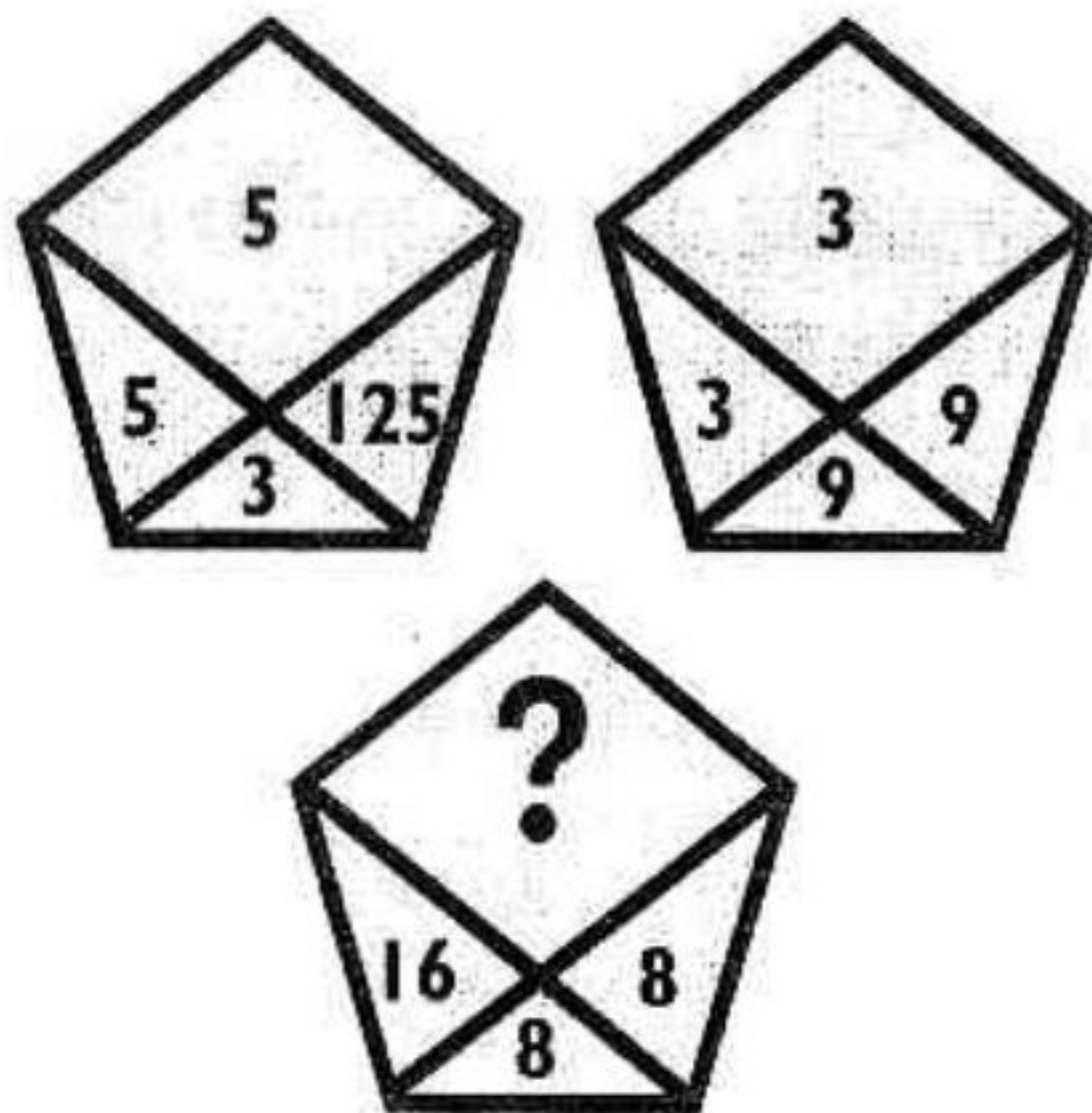
### Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

*There are **five** IQ Test questions in this part. Write your 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.

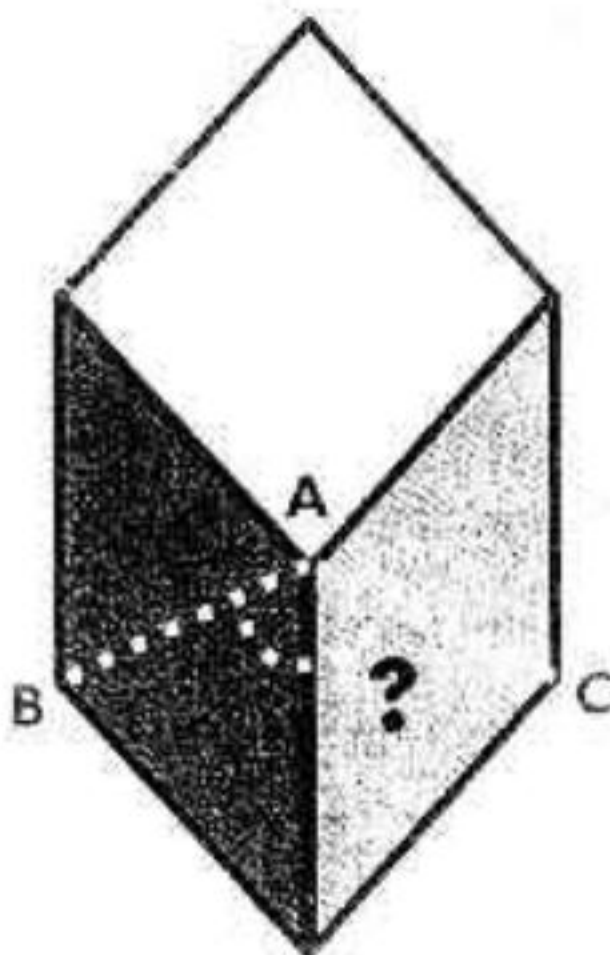
**8195 + 1921**

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

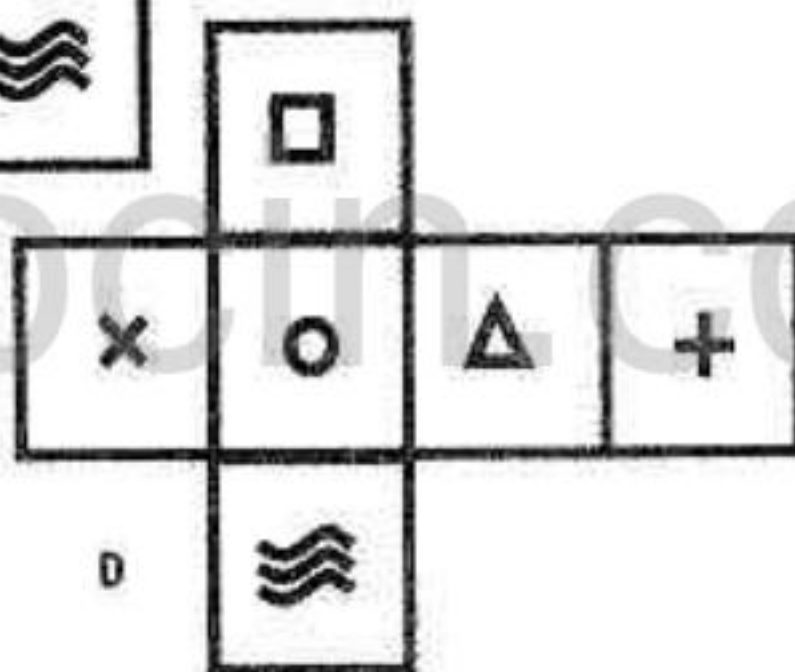
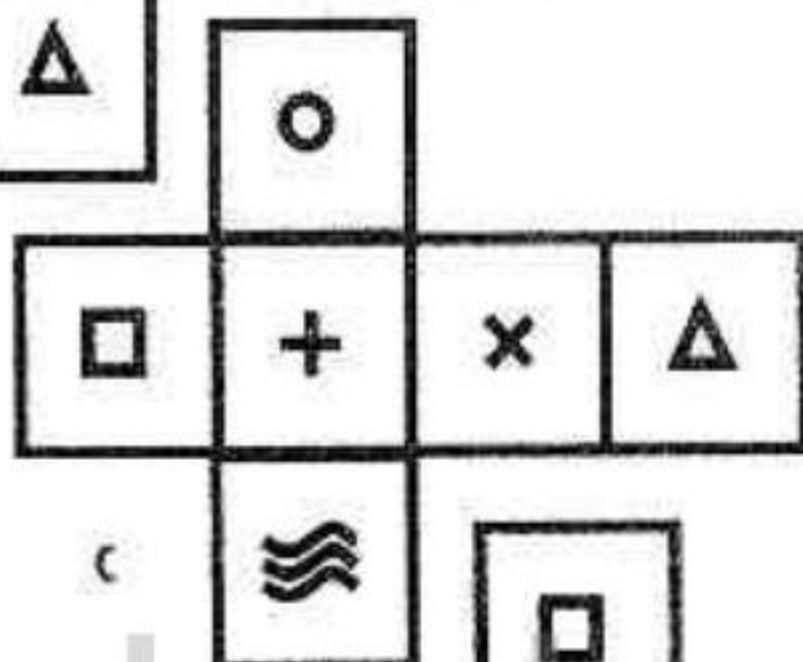
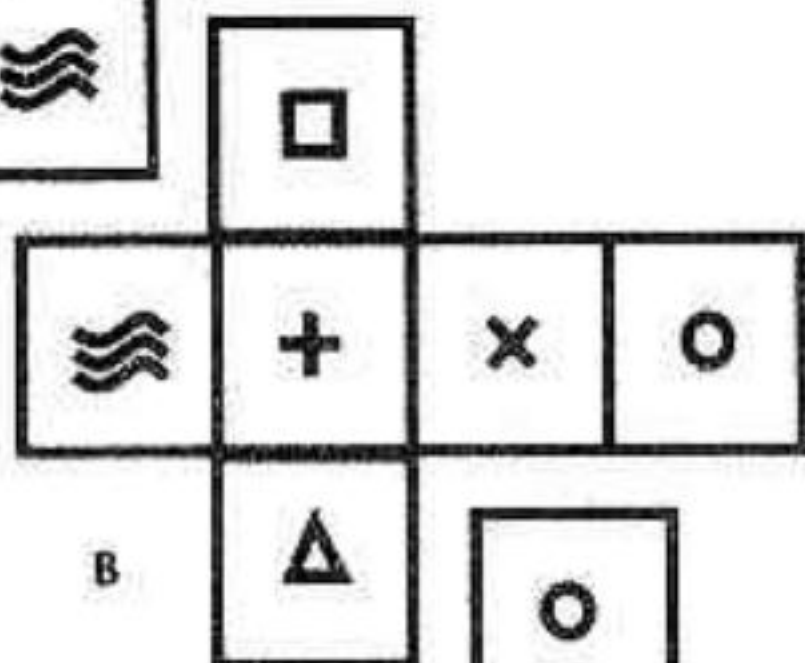
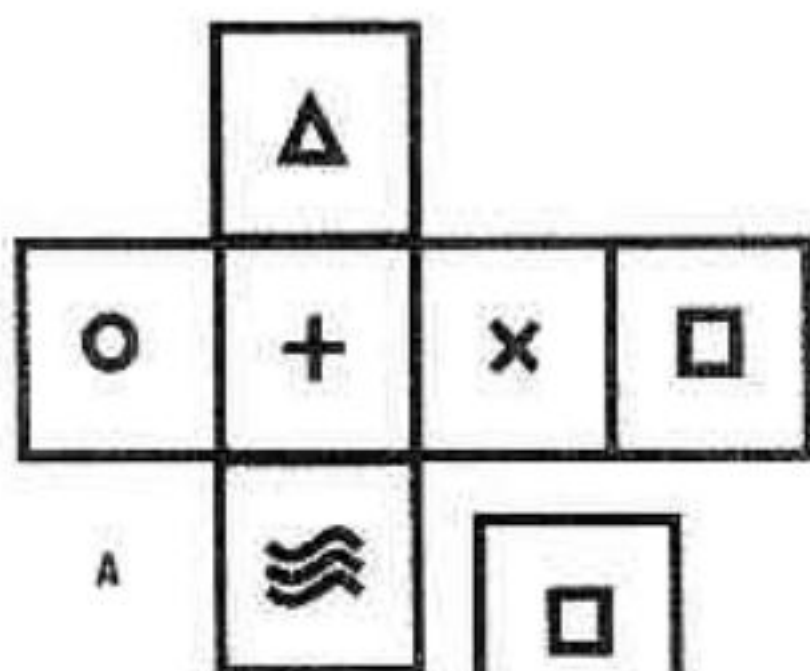
**8216 + 1909**

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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**.*

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# 2011 National English Contest for College Students

(Level C – Preliminary)

Suggested Answers

## 更正声明

以下答案为更正版,原公布答案第 23–30 题,第 47 题和第 90 题的答案已更正为正确答案。对给各级竞赛组委会及学校带来的不便深表歉意。

全国大学生英语竞赛组委会  
二〇一一年四月十日

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

#### Section B (10 marks)

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. B

#### Section C (5 marks)

16. A 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C

#### Section D (10 marks)

21. dilemma      22. candidates      23. institution of first choice      24. weak economy  
25. undergraduate      26. degree course      27. studying abroad      28. apprenticeships  
29. practical work experience      30. job prospects

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. A 32. B 33. C 34. B 35. C 36. D 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. B 41. C 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. B

### Part III Cloze (15 marks)

46. complaints      47. illusion      48. where      49. resemble      50. wretched      51. difference  
52. assumption      53. created      54. out      55. finally      56. lending      57. borrowing      58. collaborative  
59. shared      60. publishers

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

61. False 62. False 63. True 64. False 65. False

### Section B (10 marks)

66. Standing up on a surfboard requires good balance.

67. In the Pacific Islands.

68. In the 1950s and 60s.

69. To help their feet stick to the board.

70. In the southwest of England.

### Section C (10 marks)

71. average income; life expectancy; level of education

72. better health and education systems than others

73. The financial crisis

74. climate change

75. economic growth; greenhouse gas emissions

### Section D (10 marks)

76. A

77. B

78. D

79. 我认为,父母常常低估他们十几岁的孩子,而且还忘记了他们自己小时候的感受。

80. 你可以用你的责任感和主动性去影响别人,因而他们(父母)才能给你权利去做你想要做的事情。

## Part V Translation (10 marks)

81. He became wealthy at the cost of his health.

82. I have no idea how many students are involved in this incident.

83. To make donations to orphans, please contact us at the following address or telephone number.

84. At present, Chinese has become the second foreign language, second only to English, in Japan and South Korea.

85. But for the rain we would / could have had a pleasant journey.

## Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

86. 17

Let us assume that 240 fingers could be 20 aliens with 12 fingers each or 12 aliens with 20 fingers each, etc. This does not provide a unique answer, so eliminates all numbers that can be factored into 240.

Now consider prime numbers: there could be one alien with 229 fingers (not according to sentence two), or 229 aliens with one finger (not according to sentence two). Again, this does not provide a unique answer, so eliminates all prime numbers except those squared. There is only one of these between 200 and 300 and that is 289 ( $17^2$ ). So there are 17 aliens each with 17 fingers in the room.

87. 4

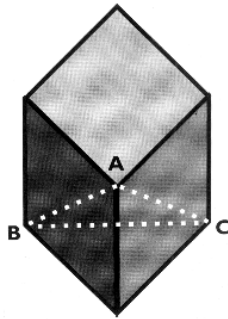
In the first pentagon  $5 \times 5 \times 125 = 3125$  or  $5^5$ . In the second pentagon,  $3 \times 9 \times 9 = 243$  or  $3^5$ . In the

same way,  $16 \times 8 \times 8 = 1024$  or  $4^5$ .

88. 15189

Turn the page upside-down, then add the numbers.

89.  $60^\circ$



90. A 或 C

If a third face diagonal, BC, is drawn this completes an equilateral triangle. All its sides are equal because they are cube diagonals. Being equilateral, all its angles are  $60^\circ$ .

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

### Task I (10 marks)

(Omitted)

### Task II (20 marks)

(Omitted)

### Task I 应用文评分标准

#### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题满分为 10 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响阅卷,将分数降低一个档次。

#### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

##### 第四档:9—10 分

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

##### 第三档:6—8 分

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

##### 第二档:3—5 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法

错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

### **第一档:1—2 分**

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

### **0 分**

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。

## **Task II 议论文评分标准**

### **一、评分原则:**

1. 本题满分为 20 分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整本档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 140 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 如书写较差,以致影响交流,将分数降低一个档次。

### **二、各档次的给分范围和要求:**

#### **第四档:16—20 分**

完全符合写作格式的要求,覆盖所有内容要点,表达思想清楚,文字通顺,连贯性很好,基本上无词汇和语法错误。

#### **第三档:11—15 分**

基本符合写作格式的要求,有个别地方表达思想不够清楚,文字基本通顺、连贯,有少量词汇和语法错误。

#### **第二档:6—10 分**

未恰当完成写作格式的要求,漏掉内容要点,表达思想不清楚,文字多处出现词汇和语法错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。

#### **第一档:1—5 分**

未完成写作格式的要求,明显遗漏主要内容,表达思想紊乱,有较多词汇和语法的重大错误,未能将信息传达给读者。

### **0 分**

白卷;作文与题目毫不相关;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容无法看清。