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# C类初赛赛卷

(Level C-Preliminary)

# 2014 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(C 级)

## 2014 National English Competition for College Students (Level C - Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks      Time: 120 minutes)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

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

1. Why does Carl meet the woman?
  - A. He is going to interview her on media matters.
  - B. They are going to start a new company together.
  - C. He will help her cope with an interview.
  - D. He wants to recommend a new product to her.
2. What is the man worrying about most?
  - A. He can't afford what the woman may recommend to him.
  - B. The designer may charge him more than he should pay.
  - C. There is no appropriate design for him in the Armani shop.
  - D. The woman may spend too much on new clothes.
3. What is the woman suggesting by accepting that they can't cut the mustard?
  - A. She doesn't have a knife so they can't have mustard.
  - B. She doesn't know how to cook mustard without a recipe.
  - C. They have to face the imperfect reality at the moment.
  - D. The man needs to calm down or he may get hurt by a knife.
4. Why did the man take up golf?
  - A. He enjoyed the sport when he was a child.
  - B. He thought golf was useful in his career.
  - C. It could help improve his health.
  - D. It was part of his New York project.



5. When did the man quit smoking this time?
- A. Less than two weeks ago.
  - B. About two months ago.
  - C. Some four years ago.
  - D. More than ten years ago.

**Section B (10 marks)**

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

**Conversation One**

6. Why did Jane phone Matt?
- A. She asked for a project record in Matt's company.
  - B. She invited him to participate in a project release in her company.
  - C. She had some questions about an investment project.
  - D. She wanted to place a new project advertisement through him.
7. How did Jane get to know Matt's project?
- A. She got a copy of the investment proposal.
  - B. She got the information from another company.
  - C. She was informed by one of his colleagues.
  - D. Matt recommended the project to her before.
8. When did Matt's company find problems of the previous deal?
- A. Before they signed the contract.
  - B. Shortly after they started the deal.
  - C. When they completed the project.
  - D. Soon after they paid the deposit.
9. Why did the deal fall through?
- A. Matt's company changed its investment policy.
  - B. Matt's company was slow in delivering the money.
  - C. The client company broke its promise.
  - D. The client company had financial problems.
10. What is Jane going to do before she makes a decision on the project?
- A. Discuss with her partners.
  - B. Submit the proposal to Emma.
  - C. Call some other investment companies.
  - D. Visit Matt's company in person.

**Conversation Two**

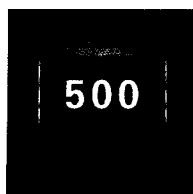
11. What is Hilary Kingsley?
- A. A newspaper reporter.
  - B. A TV columnist.
  - C. A soap opera director.
  - D. A radio commentator.
12. How did Hilary define a soap opera?
- A. It is a continuing story about things that happen among family members and colleagues.
  - B. It is a fictional story that describes the life of people living on a special island.
  - C. It is a never-ending story telling about women selling soap powders.
  - D. It is a TV series that concentrates on men coping with difficulties.

13. When did soap operas get started according to the passage?
- A. Since the 1920s and 1930s.                      B. Since the 1930s and 1940s.  
C. Since the 1950s and 1960s.                      D. Since the 1960s and 1970s.
14. Why was the programme given the name "soap opera"?
- A. Because the first soap opera was about a woman selling soap powders.  
B. Because it was primarily sponsored by soap powder businesses.  
C. Because it was broadcast mainly to promote the sale of soap powders.  
D. Because the first soap opera was produced in a soap powder factory.
15. In what way does Hilary think soap operas differ from other dramas?
- A. They always show how people deal with everyday problems.  
B. They have changed quite a lot since they got started.  
C. They have more female characters than male ones.  
D. They mainly focus on men's never-ending pursuits in career.

**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 **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. What is the main finding about carbon dioxide in Roger's report?
- A. Carbon dioxide is firstly found in human history.  
B. Carbon dioxide is an important factor in global warming.  
C. Carbon dioxide is found reaching a quite high level.  
D. Measurement of carbon dioxide is symbolic in human history.
17. How did the woman survive from the disaster?
- A. She was in a hospital when the collapse happened.  
B. She found water and food before she was saved.  
C. She got help from a colleague who died later on.  
D. She was fortunately stronger than the others.
18. Why did the government drop leaflets over the town?
- A. To express the concern over a build-up of troops.  
B. To warn the rebels the preparing attack on Qusair.  
C. To make the people aware of the danger and leave.  
D. To advertise for the government to collect more money.
19. How many megawatts will the solar capacity reach in Morocco by 2020?



A.



B.



C.



D.

20. What did the survey by the American Institute of CPAs mainly find?
- A. Student loans are rising because of the huge amounts of borrowers.
  - B. Student loan debtors tend to borrow more money to live happily.
  - C. 60 percent of student loan debtors are regretful about the survey.
  - D. Student loans may have a negative influence on the borrowers' life.

**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. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Doctors often tell patients to take a certain kind of medicine in order to 21. \_\_\_\_\_ an illness. For example, a patient may need medicine because his or her shoulder hurts. The doctor may tell the patient that there is a brand name medicine which will help him or her. This brand name medicine is made by a famous company. However, there may also be a generic type of the same medicine.

Generic medicines are 22. \_\_\_\_\_ by some people because they are usually less expensive, yet they have the same ingredients as brand name medicines. If the generic medicine has the same ingredients, this means that the medicine should have 23. \_\_\_\_\_ on the person as the brand name medicine. If the ingredients in the generic and the brand name medicines are a little different, then the generic type cannot 24. \_\_\_\_\_ the same as the brand name medicine.

Generic medicines are almost always cheaper than brand name medicines. Why is this? Making any kind of medicine takes a lot of money and a lot of time. This is because a company has to pay doctors and scientists to study an illness and to find some kind of medicine to fight this illness. Then, it takes more money and more time for the company to test the medicine to 25. \_\_\_\_\_ it is safe and that it works. Once a company is ready to sell its product to people, the company usually sets the price of the medicine very high. The company 26. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in order to get back all of the money that it spent making the medicine. Generic medicine makers, on the other hand, copy some kind of medicine that has already been developed and tested. For this reason, they do not have to spend as much money to develop the medicine.

Generic medicines are usually not sold 27. \_\_\_\_\_. Companies that make generic medicines must wait a certain 28. \_\_\_\_\_ before they can make the same medicine. But once the generic medicine is on the market, doctors are usually quick to offer it to their patients. This is because the price of medicine is very expensive. Taking a generic medicine can save a patient, or his or her 29. \_\_\_\_\_, a lot of money. Generic medicines are just as good as brand name medicines. Therefore, doctors 30. \_\_\_\_\_ having their patients take these medicines.

**Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)**

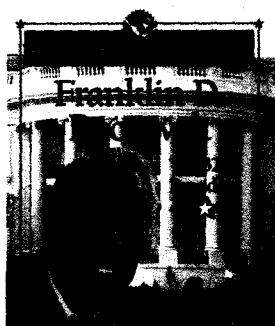
*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

**Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)**

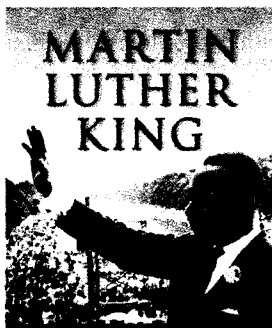
31. They finally \_\_\_\_\_ a conclusion that the company's failure has been attributed to \_\_\_\_\_ bad management.  
A. get; full                      B. draw; sheer                      C. reach; whole                      D. make; total
32. —Most young people want to \_\_\_\_\_ more about environmental problems.  
—Yes. But everyone knows about pollution problems, not many people have \_\_\_\_\_ any solutions.  
A. look up; looked into                      B. find out; come up with  
C. deal with; got round to                      D. make out; thought over
33. I knew \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, but Monica knew \_\_\_\_\_ people, nearly everybody in fact.  
A. hardly anybody; plenty of                      B. rarely somebody; few  
C. barely everybody; a few                      D. scarcely nobody; many
34. She hastened to \_\_\_\_\_ me that the report contained no critical comments on my department performance.  
A. ensure                      B. insure                      C. assure                      D. make sure
35. \_\_\_\_\_ for his broken leg in the earlier part of the season, he \_\_\_\_\_ in the England team to play Poland last May.  
A. Except; would have played                      B. But; might have been  
C. Only; could not play                      D. If it's not; was able to be
36. \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart next Thursday, we should have a wonderful dinner together.  
A. Had they arrived                      B. Would they arrive  
C. Were they arriving                      D. Were they to arrive
37. Please remember that Jeanie hasn't been well recently, so please \_\_\_\_\_ for her if she seems a bit slow.  
A. make allowances for                      B. make an observation about  
C. provide the opportunity for                      D. have your own way
38. Great as Einstein was, many of his ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.  
A. are to be challenged                      B. may be challenged  
C. have been challenged                      D. are challenging
39. —Oh, I can speak only a few words of French. I'm no good at languages!  
—Come on! \_\_\_\_\_ We know you can speak five languages!  
A. Are you pulling my leg?                      B. Keep your chip up!  
C. Stop fishing for compliments!                      D. A leopard can't change its spots!
40. —Frances, do you think you could fix up a staff meeting for me?  
—Yes, I'll do that. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Well, let's arrange it for Friday morning and see whether everyone else is free then.  
A. What're you going to talk about?                      B. Do you think they all will come?  
C. At what time do you stop working?                      D. When were you thinking of?

**Section B Cultures (5 marks)**

41. In his famous speech, the Gettysburg Address, \_\_\_\_\_ extolled virtues for the listeners (and the nation) to ensure the survival of America's representative democracy, that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



A.



B.



C.



D.

42. The Wars of the \_\_\_\_\_ were a series of dynastic wars fought between supporters of two rival branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: the houses of Lancaster and York for the throne of England. They were fought in several sporadic episodes between 1455 and 1485, although there was related fighting both before and after this period.

A. Lilies                      B. Roses                      C. Tulips                      D. Mayflower

43. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, \_\_\_\_\_, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language.

A. *Merchant of Venice*                      B. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*  
C. *Othello*                      D. *The Taming of the Shrew*

44. \_\_\_\_\_ is awarded the 2013 Nobel Prize in Literature for her work as "master of the modern short story", and the 2009 Man Booker International Prize for her lifetime body of work.

A. Alice Munro                      B. Helen Keller                      C. J. K. Rowling                      D. Anne Frank

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is a collegiate research university located in England, United Kingdom. Although its exact date of foundation is unclear, there is evidence of teaching as far back as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world, and the second-oldest surviving university in the world, after the University of Bologna.

A. The University of Cambridge                      B. The University of Oxford  
C. The University of Wales                      D. The University of Edinburgh

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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

Birds are warm blooded animals. Though their feathers help to keep them warm, some birds such as ducks, 46. \_\_\_\_\_ (goose), and swans still can't endure harsh winter temperatures. For these reasons, birds from cold climates fly to warmer climates 47. \_\_\_\_\_ the winter. This seasonal movement of birds is called migration. Birds migrate to warmer places, often hundreds of miles away, where they can have the best chance of 48. sur\_\_\_\_\_.

Birds migrate naturally. Certain clues from the environment cause hormone changes in the bird's body. As the days get 49. \_\_\_\_\_ (short), for example, these hormones tell the bird's body to store fat. This is because migrating takes an 50. en\_\_\_\_\_ energy. Birds don't have a lot of time to eat while migrating, so they rely on stores of fat.



When birds migrate, they fly as a group. To minimize the energy needed to fly long distances, a group of birds 51. \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) together in a V-shape. The bird at the front of the "V" uses the most energy because the wind often blows 52. \_\_\_\_\_ him. Every so often, the birds change positions so that each bird has a turn at the front, and everyone gets a rest.

53. Nav\_\_\_\_\_ is also an important part of the journey. Birds find where they are going by using visual clues, such as rivers, coastlines, and mountain ranges. In addition, they use the Sun and the star for guidance. 54. \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze), they also use the Earth's invisible magnetic force for direction. This gives them a natural sense of north and south, like a kind of internal compass.

Many studies indicate that migratory birds fly along the same course every year. Researchers decide to test this using "bird banding". They first capture a migratory bird and attach a tag to its foot. This tag has an ID number on it, 55. \_\_\_\_\_ is stored in a database. They then set the bird free and track its movements. Bird banding has shown that many birds follow the same route year after year.

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 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 (5 marks)**

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

*Where To Go, What To Do*



**Friday**

One of the hot new artists on the country music scene, **Clint Black**, will perform with one of country music's legends **Merle Haggard** and up-and-comer **Lorrie Morgan** at Red Rocks Amphitheatre. For ticket information, call TicketMaster at 290-8497.

**Time:** 7:30 p.m.

**Tickets:** \$19.5

'42nd Street' will be presented through Sunday at the Denver Auditorium Theatre. The comedy includes songs by Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Cole Porter. Call 893-4100 for tickets or for more information.

**Time:** 8 p.m. tonight and Saturday; 7 p.m. Sunday.

**Tickets:** \$25—\$38

Home on the Grange concert series presents top bluegrass artists including the **Bluegrass Patriots** and **Pete and Joan Wernick** performing at Grange Hall in Niwot. For more information call 444-4537.

**Time:** 8:30 tonight and Saturday.

**Tickets:** \$6

**Saturday**

**Riff** will perform with LL Cool J at Arnold Hall Theater at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Call 1-719-472 for ticket information.

**Time:** 8 p.m.

**Tickets:** \$18, \$15, \$10

The **Georgetown Loop Historic Mining and Railroad Park** is open on weekends through May.

Passengers may board in either Georgetown or Silver Plume. The train will run daily beginning Memorial Day and continuing through Labor Day. Call 670-1686.

**Time:** 9:20 a.m.—3:55 p.m.

**Tickets:** \$5—\$12.5

**Sunday**

The **Azusa Pacific University Choir and Orchestra** will perform at the Denver First Church of the Nazarene, 3800 E. Hampden Ave. The 150-member choir will perform a variety of classical and popular songs. A free Continental breakfast will be offered before the concert. Call 761-8370.

**When:** 8:45 a.m. breakfast, 9:45 a.m. concert.

**Tickets:** Free—will offering.

**Colorado Kids Care** and **Funplex** are teaming up to help homeless children by accepting donations of baby items including clothing, formula and diapers at Funplex, located at South Kipling Street and West Coal Mine Avenue in Littleton. Each person who brings a donation will receive a free activity pass to Funplex. For more information, call 934-0277.

**Time:** 11 a.m.—6 p.m.

The Boulder Public Library's Sunday Specials program is presenting an **origami workshop** in the Convent Garden at the Library, 1000 Canyon Blvd. Participants will learn to make birds, boats and other objects using the age-old paper folding techniques. Call 441-3100.

**Time:** 3 p.m.

**Tickets:** Free

The eighth annual **Concours d'Elegance auto exhibit** will be held in the north parking lot at University Hills Mall, 2700 S. Colorado Blvd. Rare Porsches, Maseratis, Jaguars and racing cars will be featured. All proceeds benefit Denver's United Cerebral Palsy Association. Call 355-7337 for more information.

**Time:** 9 a.m.—4 p.m.

**Tickets:** \$5

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### Questions 56—60

Decide the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. Only those who bring donations to homeless children can attend the activity at Funplex.
57. If you are interested in gardening, you won't want to miss the "Bluegrass artists" Friday night in Niwot.
58. If you are interested in buying a used car, you won't find any useful information in this page of Weekend.
59. In the Sunday Morning Concert at the Denver First Church of the Nazarene, free breakfast and performance will be provided.
60. Participants can watch and learn paper folding techniques rather than do hands-on activities in the origami workshop.

### Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

One of the hardest things for any sportsperson to do is to know when to retire. Do you retire when you are at your physical peak or do you wait until your body (or your coach) tells you that it's time to go? But even harder is finding the answer to the question "What am I going to do with the rest of my life?"

(61) \_\_\_\_\_ "There's a high risk of depression and people often find adjusting to a new way of life difficult", says Ian Cockerill, a sports psychologist. "For sportspeople, there's an extra trauma—the loss of the glamour. That's the hardest part." As Eddie Araro, the US jockey says, "When a jockey retires, he becomes just another little man."

(62) \_\_\_\_\_ Perhaps they just can't stand life without the "high" of playing professional sport.

Michael Jordan, the greatest basketball player of all time, retired three times. He retired once from the Chicago Bulls, made a successful comeback with the Bulls, then retired again. His second comeback with an inferior team ended in failure and he retired for ever at the age of 38. Jordan said, "There will never be anything I do that will fulfill me as much as competing did."

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ Muhammad Ali needed the money, but his comeback fight, at the age of 39, against Trevor Berbick, was one of the saddest spectacles in modern sport. After losing to Berbick, Ali retired permanently. Three years later he developed Parkinson's disease.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ As Jimmy Greaves, an ex-England international footballer said, "I think that a lot of players would prefer to be shot once their career is over." Many of them spend their retirement in a continual battle against depression, alcohol, or drugs.



(65) Franz Beckenbauer is a classic example of a footballer who won everything with his club, Bayern Munich. After retiring he became a successful coach with Bayern and finally president of the club. John McEnroe, the infamous "bad boy" of tennis, is now a highly respected and highly paid TV commentator. Another good example is world famous Chinese table tennis player~Deng Yaping. After retiring at the end of the 1997 season, Deng served on the International Olympic Committee's ethics and athletes commissions. She is also a member of the elite Laureus World Sports Academy, and a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Deng Yaping becomes Deputy Secretary of China Communist Youth League Beijing Committee later. But sadly, for most sportspeople these cases are the exceptions.

### Questions 61—65

Complete the article with the following sentences. There are **two extra** sentences that you do not need to use.

- A. For some people the pain of saying goodbye never leaves them. ^
- B. Others can't resist the chance of one last "pay day". |
- C. However, some famous sportspersons are much easier to develop some typical J  
psychological disease. =
- D. But for the lucky few, retirement can mean a successful new career. ^
- E. When you hear the final whistle you have to leave as soon as possible.
- F. Retirement for people in general is traumatic. :
- G. Some sportspeople go on playing too long. \*

### Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

There are two reasons why I wanted to come to southern Germany to study. I wanted to be at the centre of Europe, within easy reach of other countries, and cities such as Paris and Prague. The other reason was that I was finding it very difficult to find a place to study medicine in Norway, where there are only three medical schools.

I spent my last two years at a boarding school, where I made lots of friends and

Mariann Grønnestad, 26, is studying medicine in Munich.

learned to look after myself and integrate with other people. I was 19 when I left, and those two years had changed me; I knew I could cope with student life in another country.

First I had to learn German. I went Munich in September, a month before the term started, and spent three weeks on a language course. I stayed with a German family and was able to practice speaking the language with them. Nobody spoke Norwegian, of course, so it was a great help to find that there were other students from Norway at the university. I made friends with some of them and we were able to help one another during the first few weeks in a new city. After six months I moved into my own apartment; there is a wonderful mix of cultures and I have made many friends from different places. For three years I had a Norwegian boy friend who was also studying to be a doctor, but that ended when he left.

I would recommend studying abroad to anyone. You get a chance to learn another language and to understand the culture and traditions of another country. Munich is a fantastic city for students, especially as beer is the favourite drink of students everywhere. I didn't like beer before, but if you live in Munich, there really is no alternative, and now I have acquired the taste. In winter I prefer to visit cafés and talk with friends, but in summer my favourite place is the Englisher Garten, with its lake and park and lots of bars. The city's beer halls are generally full of students and tourists.

At weekends I often go skiing in the Austrian Alps with friends. We pile into a couple of cars and rent an apartment. This all costs money, and, like most students, I am living on a loan from the government. By the time I take my final exams I shall have a big debt which must be repaid with interest. If I can't find work, I shall have serious problems. I hope to get a job in a hospital near Oslo. I worked there last summer, while earning the money to go to Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam for three months.

We are a medical family. My mother and elder sisters are nurses, but my father is the odd one out: he runs a hairdressing salon.

### **Questions 66—70**

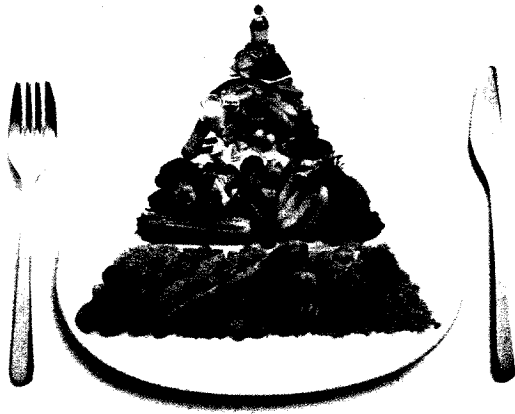
*Answer the following questions according to the passage.*

66. Why did Mariann go to Germany to study besides her desire to be in the centre of Europe?
67. How long did Mariann live in a German family after she reached Munich?
68. What does Mariann want to be after her graduation?
69. What makes Mariann be accustomed to drinking beer?
70. How did Mariann get the money for her three months' travelling to other countries?

### **Section D (10 marks)**

*Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.*

Would you believe that your diet can make a big difference in keeping a youthful appearance? It seems strange to think that the food we take in could result in fewer wrinkles. Wouldn't it be better to put things on our skin rather than in our mouths?



Well, according to one scientific theory, our bodies start aging because of oxidation. This means the certain oxygen-containing molecules in our cells, called free radicals, have the capability to attach to and damage parts of our cells, including our DNA. Our bodies can repair this damage, but as we get older, these repair mechanisms start to break down, resulting in the signs of aging. Free radicals are actually reduced by our

bodies, but their numbers can also increase because of the food we eat.

Besides avoiding foods which could potentially produce more free radicals, eating foods which contain certain vitamins and micro-nutrients can also contribute to keep us looking young. These vitamins help produce molecules called antioxidants, which actually help reduce the production of free radicals. Even better, foods containing antioxidants are not rare. Common antioxidants, like vitamins A and E, can be found in many dark-coloured vegetables. For example, carrots, seaweed, spinach, and broccoli are excellent sources of these helpful vitamins. Also, you can eat orange-coloured fruits like apricots and peaches. Vitamins A and E are particularly good for helping your skin remain young-looking. These nutrients strengthen your skin and make it soft. However, if you really want to stock up quickly on nutrients that benefit your skin, you should eat cow's liver. One small piece of cooked cow's liver contains twice as much vitamin A as half a cup of cooked carrots.

More recently, green tea has also been tentatively added to the list of youth-promoting substances. Although research about green tea's effects on our bodies is at an early stage, scientists certainly believe that it is good for us. Scientists, however, are still cautious about predicting its capability to keep us looking youthful. But from recent experiments, its antioxidant properties seem to be able to repair cell damage already sustained as well as prevent damage in the future. In fact, green tea works even better if you apply it directly to your skin as an ingredient in facial cream.

"You are what you eat." This old proverb certainly seems to be true the more we find out about how our body works. Think about that the next time you sit down at the table.

### Questions 71—75

*Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, with only one word for each blank.*

People use cosmetic surgery, facial 71. \_\_\_\_\_ and cosmetics to look younger. Maybe the best way to fight wrinkles is really just to eat foods with the right vitamins and nutrients in them. Some foods we eat have the capability of 72. \_\_\_\_\_ our cells in that these foods can increase harmful molecules in our bodies called free radicals. But if we take in foods with vitamins A and E, for example, we can 73. \_\_\_\_\_ the production of free radicals in our bodies. Other foods that seem to have healthy 74. \_\_\_\_\_ of antioxidants include cow's liver and green tea. Moreover, green tea is proved to be more helpful in repairing sustained damage and even preventing future damage if it is 75. \_\_\_\_\_ properly and directly.

## Part V Translation (15 marks)

### Section A (5 marks)

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

76. Distance learning is a formal educational process that breaks the traditional mode of classroom teaching. There are two key differences between traditional education and distance learning. Distance learning adds flexibility and availability, regardless of time, place, or pace of learning. Here an instructor teaches, and somewhere else a student learns, regardless of barriers of time or place. Distance learning reaches out to non-traditional students who must fit their studies around workplace, family responsibilities, and geographical barriers, etc.

### Section B (10 marks)

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

77. 体育运动可以防止发胖,增强体质,使我们保持身体健康。(prevent from)
78. 尽管计算机有许多优点,但是它们不能进行创造性工作,也不能代替人。(状语从句)
79. 我们一直在这儿讨论的区别是实际操作技术而不是理论背景。(rather than)
80. 人们应该互相学习,取长补短。(so that)
81. 旅游业是全世界最大的雇主,全球 10%的工作岗位都是由旅游业创造的。(account for)

**Part VI Error Correction** (10 marks)

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

For example:

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

Many processes within our bodies are timed to a cycle of about twenty-four hours. If the body temperature is taken every hour or so through the day or 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
night, each person is found to have a certain pattern. Some peoples' temperature 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
rise very rapid after awakening and then begin to fall in the afternoon. For others 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
their temperatures rise very slowly at first, reach peak in the late afternoon, and do 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
not begin to drop till quite late in the day. In all cases, a person's temperature is 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
at its lowest during the time of sleep. People tend to feel most wide-awake and 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
can work the best at the high point of their temperature. You may have noticed 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
that some people jump out of bed bright and early and are cheerful and active during  
the early part of the day, then grows tired in the evening and go to bed quite 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
early. Others find difficult to get up in the morning and do not seem able to 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
get going very well until afternoon; during the evening, they are wide-awake and  
hate to go to bed. People can usually adjusted to a different schedule if necessary, 91. \_\_\_\_\_  
but it seems to be more difficult for some people than for others.

**Part VII IQ Test** (5 marks)

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

92. What is the name given to a group of KITTENS?

A. clutch

B. labour

C. swarm

D. kindle

E. sounder



93. Can you rearrange the following set of letter blocks into a word?

PER ND SA PA

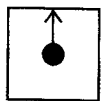
NTI TE AL PO

94. How do we know the **ocean** is friendly?

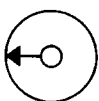
95. What well-known phrase is suggested by the word picture below?

**ARREST  
YOU'RE**

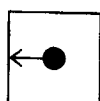
96. Which code matches the shape given at the end of the line?



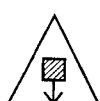
XA



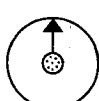
ZC



XC



YD



WA



?

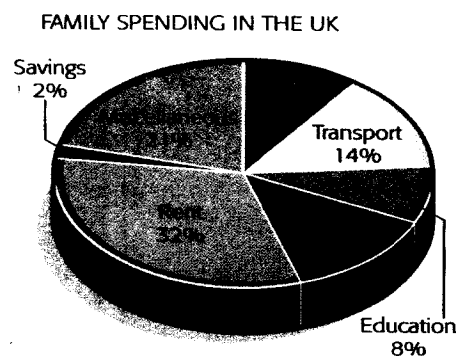
ZD WC YC WD ZA

A. B. C. D. E.

### Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

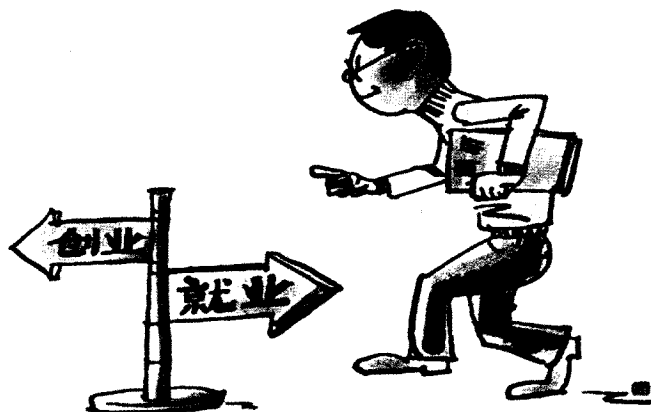
#### I. (10 marks)

The following pie chart shows how the British spent their money last year. Write a report in **120** words based on the information given in the pie chart. Write on the **answer sheet**.



II. (20 marks)

Many people today dream of being their own boss, but while working for yourself is an attractive prospect, the reality can sometimes be very different. Give your opinions on the following topic:



*Working for yourself is better/ worse than working for someone else.*

*Write an essay in 160—180 words on the **answer sheet**.*



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