

**2016** 全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

# 全国大学生 英语竞赛 C类(本科生)



## 历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第3版)

清华大学  
北京大学

赵晓敏  
张艳霜

**主编**

权威专家联袂，精解历年真题，把握命题脉搏  
全真模拟荟萃，经典解析，提高考试解题能力



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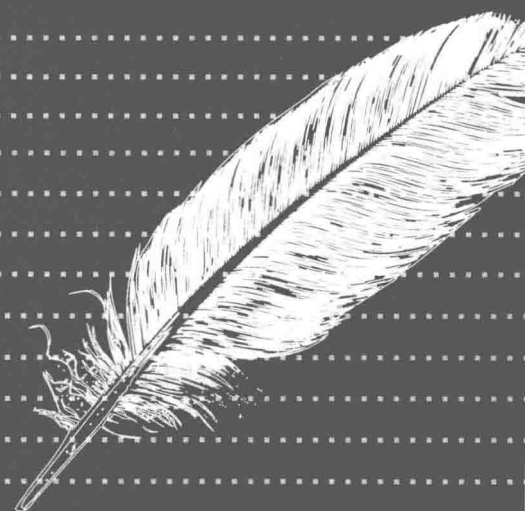
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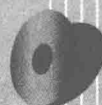
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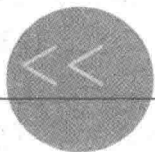
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# 前言

## PREFACE



全国大学生英语竞赛是经教育部有关部门批准举办的全国唯一的大学英语综合能力竞赛活动。本竞赛旨在配合教育部高等教育教学水平评估工作,贯彻落实教育部关于大学英语教学改革精神,促进大学生英语水平的全面提高,激发大学生学习英语的兴趣,鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的大学生成绩更上一层楼。

本竞赛分 A、B、C、D 四个类别,全国各高校研究生及本、专科所有年级学生均可自愿报名参加。A 类考试适用于研究生参加;B 类考试适用于英语专业本、专科学生参加;C 类考试适用于非英语专业本科生参加;D 类考试适用于体育类和艺术类本科生和非英语专业高职高专类学生参加。本竞赛面向大多数学生,提倡“重在参与”的奥林匹克精神,坚持自愿报名参加的原则,避免仅仅选拔“尖子”参加竞赛,而把大多数学生排除在竞赛之外的做法。

为了帮助考生参加全国大学生英语竞赛时取得好成绩,并同时提高英语的综合运用能力,我们根据全国大学生英语竞赛最新的命题依据、出题方向以及相关考试用书等,编写了全国大学生英语竞赛考试辅导系列。

本套辅导用书如下:

- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类(专科生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)综合指南与高分突破》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)综合指南与高分突破》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)综合指南与高分突破》
- 《全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类(专科生)综合指南与高分突破》

图书精准把握考试命脉,深谙考试重点难点,自问世后深受广大师生的一致好评。此次书中增加了 2015 年最新真题,内容更加丰富,实为帮助考生夺取高分的不二之选。



## 本套丛书的编写特点如下:

### 一、作者权威,具有丰富的命题、阅卷和授课经验

本书作者长期从事全国大学生英语竞赛命题、阅卷与辅导工作,深谙命题规律和考试动态,从而使本书具有极高的权威性与实用性。

### 二、诠释命题规律,把握命题脉搏

历史是一面镜子,了解昨天才能明白今天,掌握历史和现在才能把握未来。研习历年的试题是考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的,循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。本套丛书是广大英语教师及原命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶,是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题,既反映了大学生英语竞赛对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求,又蕴含着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。研究这些试题,考生不仅可以了解大学生英语竞赛试题的全貌,而且可以轻松地从中发现规律,进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律,从而从容应考,轻取高分。

### 三、经典解析,干扰分析,实用性强

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本套丛书精辟阐明解题思路,为考生分析解题技巧,指明解题思路,引领考生高效通过考试。每套真题解析都附有标准答案、详尽的解析和干扰分析,凝结了作者辛苦的汗水与多年教学、命题、阅卷的经验。

本书一定会成为广大立志参加大学生英语竞赛的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情,是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出,恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间,书中疏漏在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者  
于北大燕园

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## 第一部分 历年真题精解



### 全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类考试 2015 年初赛试题

#### Part I Listening Comprehension ( 30 marks )

##### Section A ( 10 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. What does the conversation imply?
  - A. Great Minds think alike.
  - B. You are what you wear.
  - C. A contented mind is a perpetual feast.
  - D. Actions speak louder than words.
2. How does the man identify a disease gene?
  - A. He uses a special instrument.
  - B. He analyses the gene carefully.
  - C. He bases his findings on his previous research.
  - D. He sends the results of his analysis to biologists for confirmation.
3. Why is the man planning to fly to Singapore?
  - A. The weather there is quite nice for a holiday.
  - B. He wants to watch a basketball match to be held there.
  - C. NBA tickets there are much cheaper than those in New York.
  - D. Air tickets from the USA to Singapore are cheap now.
4. What is the man's opinion of seeing movies in a theatre?
  - A. He doesn't like the big seeing movies in a theatre.
  - B. It is not as comfortable as seeing movies at home.
  - C. It is much more expensive than seeing movies at home.
  - D. He thinks travelling a long way to the theatre is a waste of time.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
  - A. Importance of saving water.
  - B. Ways to improve farming.
  - C. The city's nasty weather.
  - D. Water shortage in the city.





## Section B (10 mark)

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. What does the man want tickets for?  
A. For a May Flower Choir performance.      B. For an opera performance.  
C. For the Mozart Piano Concerto.      D. For the Beethoven Symphony.
7. When will he attend the performance?  
A. On Sunday, May 21.      B. On Monday, May 22.  
C. On Thursday, May 25.      D. On Sunday, May 26.
8. What kind of music does the man like?  
A. Piano concerto.      B. Rhythm & Blues (R&B).  
C. Jazz.      D. Symphony.
9. What is the man's telephone number?  
A. 648-7967.      B. 647-7968.      C. 646-7988.      D. 649-7948.
10. When is the man expected to pick up his tickets?  
A. Before 7:30 on the night of the performance.  
B. Any time on day of the performance.  
C. Between 7:30 and 8:00 any night.  
D. Any time before the performance.

### Conversation Two

11. What are the two kinds of people mentioned in the quote of Marlo's father?  
A. The rich and the poor.      B. Givers and takers.  
C. Eaters and sleepers.      D. The old and the young.
12. Why is the St. Jude Hospital special?  
A. It serves children from certain communities only.  
B. It was founded by some big companies.  
C. It collects donations for sick children.  
D. It provides excellent service for patients.
13. What is the motto of the Thanks & Giving Campaign?  
A. Give thanks to both sick and healthy kids.  
B. Cherish the traditional holidays.  
C. Honour the donating companies.  
D. Give money to people in need.
14. What does Marlo remind people to do when they are in a happy mood?  
A. Always help those who are in need on the streets.  
B. Stop purchasing and save money for the future.



- C. Think of the families who are fighting for their child's life.
  - D. Look after old parents and young children in the family.
15. What do some big companies cooperate with St. Jude Hospital?
- A. They donate large large amounts of money to the hospital.
  - B. They send sick employees to the hospital for treatment.
  - C. They promote the Thanks & Giving Campaign regularly.
  - D. They collect donations and send them to the hospital.

### 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. Why was scientific satellite MA VEN sent to space?
- A. To find out if there are any living creatures or plants on Mars.
  - B. To collect water samples from Mars and learn what is happening on Mars.
  - C. To learn what happened to the atmosphere and water on Mars.
  - D. To study the geological and geographical conditions on Mars.
17. What is scientists' latest research on robots?
- A. Robots that can run quickly on four legs.
  - B. Robots that can carry heavy loads as pack animals do.
  - C. Robots that are less expensive to build.
  - D. Robots that can operate on batteries.
18. What is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) accused of?
- A. Its influence on U. S. Movies and TV shows.
  - B. Its attempt to spread American culture.
  - C. Its tough demands on overseas students.
  - D. Its exclusion of American values.
19. What does Ritu Sharma want to show in her book *Teach a Woman to Fish*?
- A. How women in poor conditions can break the cycle of poverty.
  - B. Her extraordinary travel experience in four countries.
  - C. The challenge and opportunities facing women in Sri Lanka.
  - D. Different ways of fishing that are suitable for women.
20. What does "Black Friday" in this conversation refer to?
- A. A special day in memory of people who died in a tragic stampede.
  - B. A shopping discount service available only on Fridays.
  - C. A new TV show to be held in New York and California.
  - D. A big day in a holiday shopping season with lots of goods in discount.

### 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 or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.



At movie preview, reporters are often searched before entering a theatre. If cameras or camcorders are found, security guards take them until the preview is finished. The guards do this because people might 21. \_\_\_\_\_ the movie before it is released. They are trying to protect the right of intellectual property (IP).

Intellectual property is 22. \_\_\_\_\_ of intangible things like music, film, computer programmes, techniques and books. Countries like the United States have a strict system of patents, copyrights and trademark rights. When a person produces something new, they 23. \_\_\_\_\_ one of these from the government to prove he or she is the owner of the invention and that it is illegal for others to copy it. Patents are needed for new inventions. Copyrights are used for materials like books, music, computer programmes and movies. Trademark rights are used for 24. \_\_\_\_\_. You can tell if something is copyrighted or trademarked by looking on the package for a small encircled C or T respectively.

As international trade increases, problems 25. \_\_\_\_\_ regarding IP. Some countries have less strict laws for IP than others. In countries like Vietnam, where laws for IP are not very strict, products 26. \_\_\_\_\_ other countries are often copied and sold for a cheaper price. For example, it is common to find copies of U. S. movies 27. \_\_\_\_\_ in these countries. The United States and other countries with strict IP laws want all countries to have strict IP laws so that 28. \_\_\_\_\_. So, they pressure other countries to strengthen IP laws. For example, before Vietnam could join the World Trade Organisation in 2006, they had to strengthen their IP laws.

Not everyone believes that laws protecting IP 29. \_\_\_\_\_. Some believe it is wrong for others to have a monopoly on an idea or invention that could serve the public good. For example, some poor countries have many people 30. \_\_\_\_\_ diseases but do not have the infrastructure needed to produce drugs to help the patients. Other richer countries have produced the drugs but are selling them at too high a price for the poor countries to afford, which may cause people to die.

## 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)

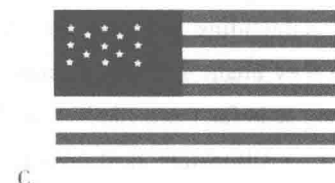
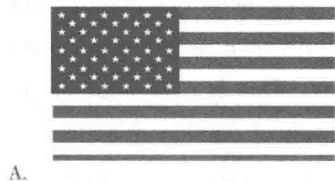
31. Animals are one of the most important resources for human beings, however, by 2030, many species will have \_\_\_\_\_ according to recent research.  
A. used up      B. died out      C. gone up      D. got rid of
32. If the government refused to appropriate funds, the slum-clearance programme might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rejected      B. contented      C. abused      D. terminated
33. We are in the full \_\_\_\_\_ that the current situation will improve sooner or later.  
A. understanding      B. appreciation      C. consciousness      D. conviction



34. The reporters exposed the corruption of several high officials in the government; \_\_\_\_\_, they were asked to resign from office.  
A. constantly      B. consistently      C. consequently      D. consecutively
35. Helping his little daughter with her physics homework reminded him of things he had long \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cared about      B. forgotten about      C. dreamed about      D. complained about
36. You should never provide your personal information \_\_\_\_\_ a request you did not ask for over the Internet.  
A. in response to      B. according to      C. prior to      D. thanks to
37. The new chairman urged the members of the committee to \_\_\_\_\_ their differences and settle down to work.  
A. wear out      B. break up      C. calm down      D. set aside
38. Why so many students graduate from high school with inadequate skills in reading and mathematics is a question that continues to \_\_\_\_\_ American educators.  
A. harass      B. intimidate      C. trouble      D. oppress
39. —I need some help with my homework!  
—\_\_\_\_\_ I've got lots of work to do myself, and besides, it's your problem, not mine!  
A. No problem, just a minute!      B. Sorry, I can't help you right now.  
C. Yes, I need your help as well.      D. Wait, it's a piece of cake for me.
40. —I spilled some coffee on my jacket! \_\_\_\_\_  
—You'll see a place on Madison Avenue between the First Street and the Second Street. It's beside the bank.  
A. How can you get it ironed?      B. Do you know the way of the factory?  
C. Who is to blame for the accident?      D. Where can I get it cleaned?

### Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. \_\_\_\_\_ felt that society forced too many rules on people and kept them from living a full, natural life. His forceful writing on daring themes shocked many. *Sons and Lovers*, based partly on his own life, is one of his finest novels.  
A. James Joyce      B. D. H. Lawrence      C. George Bernard Shaw      D. Thomas Hardy
42. Which of the following is the national flag of the United States of America?





43. Which of the following is famous theory developed by Albert Einstein?  
 A. The theory of Mechanics.  
 B. The Natural Selection.  
 C. The theory of Relativity.  
 D. Quantum Gravity.
44. Which country is famous for the statue of the Little Mermaid?  
 A. Finland.                      B. Sweden.                      C. Denmark.                      D. Norway.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ was an English comic actor and filmmaker who rose to fame in the silent film era.  
 A. Marlon Brando                      B. Charlie Chaplin  
 C. Steven Allan Spielberg                      D. Dustin Hoffman

### 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 the given word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Is paragliding more dangerous than parachuting? There are three elements that support the argument that through 46. \_\_\_\_\_ of them is safe, one is far less dangerous than the other. Those three elements are training, preparation, and skill level.

Training for the first parachute jump is a 47. rel \_\_\_\_\_ simple process. Commonly a morning of instruction and practice can result 48.

\_\_\_\_\_ a person's first jump the same afternoon. In contrast, paragliding training is much more involved, taking anywhere from one to three months before the first flight occurs. It is 49. \_\_\_\_\_ (legal) to fly without a license, and various competence levels must be passed to be able to move from soaring to something more involved such as cross-county flying.

Preparation for a parachute jump is minimal 50. \_\_\_\_\_ best. Most jumpers have their chutes packed for them, so all they have to do is climb into the plane. Some pack their own chutes, but still, this is minor. In paragliding the pilot lays out their canopy on the ground, checks it and the lines, and then must wait for the right wind conditions before launching. The fact that the chute and lines can be seen makes a 51. tre \_\_\_\_\_ difference as any problems can be seen before launch, something that is impossible with parachuting. This is a very important difference because almost all parachuting 52. acc \_\_\_\_\_ are the result of equipment failure. Jumpers rely almost totally on their equipment and not their skill, the reverse of the paragliding pilot.

It is this difference in skill levels that makes paragliding safer option. The 53. \_\_\_\_\_ (great) the skill the pilot develops, the less chance they might get into a dangerous situation when flying. Also, if they do get into a dangerous situation, it is far more likely that they will be able to escape. With parachuting it is the 54. opp \_\_\_\_\_. Ultimately skill does not matter. Even the most experienced jumper will be 55. \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to do anything in the event of major equip-





ment failure. Like Russian roulette, the question is how many times a person jumps before statistics catch up with them.

#### 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.*

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### Questions 56-60:

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

56. The Hallward Library serves students in all majors of the University of Nottingham.

57. Anyone who wants to borrow books through the SCONUL scheme must register online before they come to the reception of the library and get a library card.

58. Through the SCONUL scheme no more than 6 ordinary loan books can be borrowed while none of Short Loan books can be borrowed.

59. Electronic resources and Internet cannot be used in the library without permission.

60. Visitors can come to the library for reference purposes and even borrow books.

### Section B (10 marks)

### Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Tony Wheeler is the man behind the Lonely Planet guidebooks, books which are loved and hated in equal measure. It's hard to pin down why they provoke such violent emotion; once it was simply because they lied—you don't turn up for the weekly Wednesday ferry to find that actually it goes on Tuesdays. Nowadays they are carefully researched, the information is generally true, and the maps are accurate.

(61) \_\_\_\_\_ Arrive in a place and out comes the book: Places to Stay, Things to See, Getting Around, Places to Eat—all of which is undeniably useful. But you end up living a life dictated by Wheeler, and that life might not be right for you. On top of that, everyone else has got one too, so instead of being the independent traveller you thought you were, you end up being just another tourist.

(62) \_\_\_\_\_ His wife Maureen, who runs the company with him, is equally to blame. It all started in 1972 when, bored with Britain, they set off for Australia. They arrived in Sydney three months later with 27 cents between them. Tony sold his camera, then sat down and wrote about the trip. They put the pages together and took it around the local bookshops and one of the bookshops sold thousands of copies.

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ Their 200-odd guidebooks cover nearly everywhere and there are phrasebooks, atlases, walking guides. They sell more than three million books a year and employ around 200 people. The Lonely Planet website is visited a million times a day and the Wheelers have replaced the van with a red Ferrari.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ “My children have travelled all over the world so they're aware of a lot of things,” says Maureen and Tony agrees. “It helps you grow up a lot, just knowing how other people live and what happens in their countries. Secondly, being on your own, having to make your way from one place to the next and work out how you do that, gives you a self-sufficiency that I think is very important.”

(65) \_\_\_\_\_ There are people who say that by encouraging people to go places they are destroying them—an accusation they both deny, claiming that people would go there any-





way. They admit that none of this is bad for business. "All the publicity has sold our books."

**Questions 61-65:**

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

- A. Twenty-five years on, Lonely Planet, has quite literally, taken over the world.
- B. There has been controversy surrounding the guidebooks.
- C. Getting a guidebook like the Lonely Planet right can be a tricky business.
- D. No, it's something about the way they take you over—you become a slave to the guidebook.
- E. Tony Wheel is still very actively involved in the Lonely Planet guidebooks.
- F. So what do they think about travel in general?
- G. It's not entirely fair to blame only Tony.

**Section C (10 marks)**

*Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.*

Situated at the heart of Beijing, the Palace Museum is approached through the Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tian'an men). Because of its centrality as well as restricted access, the palace was called The Forbidden City. It was built from 1406 to 1420 by the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, the Yongle Emperor who, upon usurping the throne, determined to move his capital northward from Nanjing to Beijing. The Ming dynasty fell to the Manchu Qing in 1644 and in 1911 the Qing dynasty was overthrown by the republican revolutionaries. During nearly six hundred years, twenty-four emperors lived and ruled from this palace.

The Forbidden City is surrounded by 10-metre-high walls and a 52-metre-wide moat. Measuring 961 meters from north to south and 753 meters from east to west, it covers an area of 1,110,000 square meters. Each of the four sides is pierced by a gate: the Meridian Gate (Wu men) on the south, the Gate of Divine Prowess (Shenwu men) on the north, the Eastern and Western Prosperity Gates (Donghua men and Xihua men). Once inside, visitors will see a succession of halls and palaces spreading out on either side of an invisible central axis. The buildings' glowing yellow roofs levitating above vermilion walls is a magnificent sight. The painted ridges and carved beams all contribute to the sumptuous effect.



Known as the Outer Court, the southern portion of the Forbidden City centers on three main halls—Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihe dian), Hall of Central Harmony (Zhonghe dian), and Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohedian). It was here in the Outer Court that the emperor held court and conducted grand audiences. Mirroring this arrangement is the Inner Court comprising the northern portion of the Forbidden City. The Inner Court is comprised of not only the residences of the emperor and his consorts but also venues for religious rituals and administrative activities.

In total, the buildings of the two courts account for an area of some 163,000 square meters. These were precisely designed in accordance with a code of architectural hierarchy, which designated specific features to reflect the paramount authority and status of the emperor. No ordinary mortal would



have been allowed or would even have dared to come within close proximity to these buildings.

The Forbidden City, the culmination of the two-thousand-year development of classical Chinese and East Asian architecture, has been influential in the subsequent development of Chinese architecture, as well as providing inspiration for many artistic works.

**Questions 66-70:**

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

66. Why was the Palace given the name as “The Forbidden City”?
67. Who was the first emperor that lived in the Palace?
68. How long is the Forbidden City?
69. What is the total area of the Forbidden City?
70. What is the main function of the Inner Court of the Forbidden City?

**Section D (10 marks)**

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

Ancient Greeks thought the brain wasn't the basis for intellect. It was the home for the soul. They believed that the process of thinking happened somewhere near lungs. The brain wasn't seen as an organ of intellect and thought until the 17th and 18th centuries. In order to measure intelligence, the IQ test, or the intelligence quotient test, was invented. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale was created in Paris in the early 1900s. The scale was used in Alfred Binet's efforts to educate children with learning difficulties. Those with scores less than their respective ages were considered mentally challenged. The MENSA IQ test has also become popular. A person who scores 150 or higher on this test is considered to have exceptional intelligence. More than 10,000 people take the test every year.

Some see IQ tests as an assessment of an individual's problem-solving skills, rather than general intelligence. For example, an individual may have high analytical intelligence that is genetic. This widely held view promoted many prejudiced ideas. Since the IQ test was created from the point of view of European, people of other races scored comparatively lower.

Research suggests that intelligence depends on culture and class. Tests given by the U. S. military showed that blacks scored lower than whites. The difference in scores was attributed to class and education levels, not genetic factors. Black children adopted into wealthier families scored significantly higher than low-income blacks. Studies have shown that children who grow in a positive learning environment score higher on the IQ tests. Having good nutrition can also affect the scores.

A new type of IQ test has surfaced later on. It's called the EI test, or the emotional intelligence test. The test gauges the individual's ability to manage his or her emotions. Developed by Daniel Goleman, the test also measures how much self-awareness an individual has. Knowledge and emotional intelligence are different, experts say. A person with high emotional intelligence is able to better understand the feelings of others. Thus, they are better maintaining various relationships. Low

