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# 最新全国大学生英语竞赛 历年真题精讲

A类(研究生)

郑家顺/主编



东南大学出版社  
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS



# 最新全国大学生英语 竞赛历年真题精讲

A 类(研究生)

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## 前 言

历年大学生英语竞赛考试结果证明:要想拿名次,必须做真题!

该书是在广泛征求多所高校大学生英语竞赛强化班考生建议的基础上,通过我们在强化班教学的亲身体验而进行编写的。目前图书市场上大量的大学生英语竞赛真题集,很多书存在着答案错误,解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

1. **题目**:收录了2009年到2015年10套历年实考试题(初赛与决赛A类:研究生)。按大学生英语竞赛真题实考的形式,汇编成10个Test。考生自测时每套试题须在120分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS**:试卷后均有Keys,方便考生速查。

3. **解释部分**为该书最显著的特点。I. **听力**:听力给出书面材料,答题依据用黑体字标出。II. **词汇、语法结构**:①为便于考生理解原句,提高翻译水平以及实际运用语言能力,每句均给出中文句意。②选择项:a. 词汇部分:对同义词、近义词、反义词、多义词以及固定搭配做了详细的辨析解释。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释清时态、语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词以及从句(连接词、关系代词或关系副词)。其中词汇与语法结构中出现频率较高的,较易混淆的,做了总结,并给出了部分例句。III. **完形填空、阅读理解、改错**:①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出中文大意或译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。②选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维习惯。IV. **翻译**:给出多种翻译方法与视角,辨析语法及固定搭配。V. **智力测试**:详细分析智力测试出题规律以及解题思路,对常考题型做了归类总结,因此考生可以在此基础上举一反三。VI. **作文**:给出作文写作套路,考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对大学生英语竞赛作文。

因此该书省去了考生查字典、问老师等不必要麻烦。

该书主要适用于考生对大学生英语竞赛考试做题技巧的突破;也适用于备考大学英语四六级、英语专业四八级、考研的学生使用;同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信你只要有效地利用此书,就可在短短的时间里突破大学生英语竞赛考试难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力。

本书的解释、译句、例句都是经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★★★★★ 欢迎本书读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”或“中国英语考试网([www.zgyksw.com](http://www.zgyksw.com))”,这里将及时更新考试信息,希望能对你的英语学习有所帮助;同时也希望能借此收到更多学习者的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

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## 入门分析篇

## 2009 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷

## 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. 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.

- What is the patient suffering from?  
A. A throat infection.    B. A skin infection.    C. A serious cut.
- Why is the man late?  
A. The trains were delayed.  
B. He couldn't find a bus stop.  
C. Something went wrong with his friend's motorbike.
- Where is the woman?  
A. In a film processing shop.  
B. In a photocopy shop.  
C. In a bookshop.
- Which curry comes with rice included?  
A. Beef curry.    B. Lamb curry.    C. Chicken curry.
- What does the shop sell?  
A. Clothes.    B. Books.    C. Food.

## 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 centre.

## Conversation One

- Why does the woman compare human memory to a hard disc drive?  
A. Because both can be wiped out by accidents.  
B. Because both can be trained to work better.

- C. Because both can be expanded.
7. What are we told about people suffering from Alzheimer's disease?
- A. They don't understand the mechanisms of memory.
- B. They can't remember who they are.
- C. They forget how to perform simple tasks.
8. Who has a lower risk of developing Alzheimer's disease?
- A. People who have received little education.
- B. People who have mentally active jobs.
- C. People who first have good memories.
9. According to the woman, what harms our memories?
- A. Doing too much physical exercise.
- B. The number of devices in modern life.
- C. Devices designed to help us remember things.
10. How can we remember things more easily according to the woman?
- A. By connecting them with a physical object.
- B. By looking at them very carefully first.
- C. By having people remind us of them.

### Conversation Two

11. What unusual ability does the woman have?
- A. Relating emotions to words.
- B. Linking colors and emotions.
- C. Connecting colors with words.
12. How did the woman develop this condition?
- A. It was passed on to her from her parents.
- B. She got it when she was a child.
- C. She developed it after she had children.
13. When the woman was younger, what did she and her brother often argue about?
- A. Whether they had unusual abilities.
- B. The colors connected with words.
- C. Why they saw different colors for certain words.
14. What does the woman say about her ability?
- A. It is directly associated with her moods.
- B. It can make her feel depressed.
- C. It has made her very famous.
15. How does the woman's condition affect her reading?
- A. It enables her to read faster than average.
- B. She likes to reread a sentence from time to time.
- C. She tends to skip sentences with bright colors.



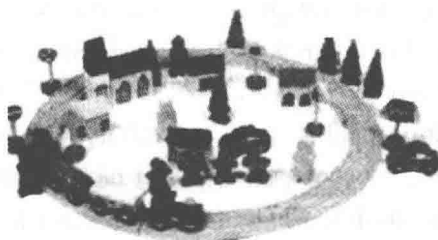
### Section C (5 marks)

*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. When did East Timor win independence?
  - A. Less than a year ago.
  - B. Two years ago.
  - C. About seven years ago.
17. Who was the first president of an independent Lebanon?
  - A. Caland's father.
  - B. Caland's grandfather.
  - C. Caland's mother.
18. What did Pickens ask the young people to do?
  - A. To demand a national energy plan.
  - B. To fight for their country.
  - C. To end the energy crisis.
19. What is mainly talked about in this news item?
  - A. The dangers of smoking.
  - B. The dangers of second-hand smoke.
  - C. The dangers of third-hand smoke.
20. How many people were killed in the accident in addition to Robert Sanchez?
  - A. 25.
  - B. 24.
  - C. 130.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a passage which will be read only once. You are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*



One of the most interesting developments in the toy market has been the (21) \_\_\_\_\_ in that most traditional of toys: train sets. Models of all sorts, but especially railways, were (22) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1980s and 1990s, but they have become big business in the last few years. In Britain there has always been a strong interest in railways, as can be seen from the

number of people who go “train spotting”—(23) \_\_\_\_\_ about locomotives and train movements. This also explains why Britain is the largest model railway market in Europe.

Modern train sets are introducing children, who may never have traveled on a real train, to the joys of railway modeling. For parents, model railways are a (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to computers and video games. Model trains are more lasting than other toys, and their quality is (25) \_\_\_\_\_. This has added to their (26) \_\_\_\_\_ with both parents and children. Interestingly, the (27) \_\_\_\_\_ of purchasers of model railways today are adults, not children. By that I do not mean that parents buy model railways for their children, although (28) \_\_\_\_\_ this happens a great deal. I mean adults who are willing to spend a lot of money on miniature locomotives and (29) \_\_\_\_\_ part of their childhood. Purchasers of model trains are often (30) \_\_\_\_\_, such as bankers and business executives.

## 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

31. The elephant had some \_\_\_\_\_ relatives called mammoths, which lived during the Stone Age.  
A. remote                      B. distant                      C. relevant                      D. distinct
32. It was only when I felt the aircraft leave the runway, and saw Manhattan \_\_\_\_\_ into the distance beneath and behind me, that I finally began to relax.  
A. receding                      B. retreating                      C. removing                      D. reversing
33. Many old houses are being demolished to \_\_\_\_\_ new buildings and parking lots.  
A. give rise to                      B. bring forth  
C. provide for                      D. make room for
34. \_\_\_\_\_ we have the official list of participants we can make the final arrangements accordingly.  
A. Until                      B. Even though                      C. Now that                      D. Unless
35. He appeared to be serious, but the truth is that for one reason or another, he didn't get his joke \_\_\_\_\_ very effectively.  
A. down                      B. around                      C. across                      D. out
36. I want the light fittings to be \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.  
A. flat on                      B. flush with                      C. parallel to                      D. level in
37. Although the victim had a testing device that \_\_\_\_\_ the problem, he continued to replace the fuses. This led to the disruption of the grounding path and the creation of a hazardous situation.  
A. would have identified                      B. would identify  
C. will have identified                      D. will identify

38. The issue in \_\_\_\_\_ is whether Congress should preserve a concept called “net neutrality”.
- A. case                      B. mind                      C. contradiction                      D. question
39. Military music may have \_\_\_\_\_ from attempts to get people ready for \_\_\_\_\_ by using fast music with drumming to stimulate their hearts to beat faster.
- A. expanded; confrontation                      B. advanced; struggle  
C. evolved; battle                      D. elevated; strife
40. People carry out much of their commerce here, \_\_\_\_\_ selling vegetables, serving locals meals or running a hair salon.
- A. was it                      B. it is                      C. it being                      D. be it
41. There seemed little hope that the explorers, \_\_\_\_\_ in the rainforest, would find their way out.
- A. having deserted                      B. to have been deserted  
C. to be deserted                      D. having been deserted
42. \_\_\_\_\_, if anyone wants to grab the Radio Grayblog graphic for the purpose of linking, go right ahead.
- A. Incidentally                      B. Consequently  
C. Subsequently                      D. Accidentally
43. It is certain that no food is as good as \_\_\_\_\_ earned by one's own labor, whether physical or mental.
- A. such                      B. that                      C. what                      D. one
44. **Ben:** Look at this poster. Two of the women who were on the polar expedition to Antarctica are giving a talk in the Town Hall next month!
- Gina:** Oh, I'd really like to hear more about that. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ben:** Just a minute. I'll have a look. It doesn't say. Shall I phone the Town Hall and find out? \_\_\_\_\_
- Gina:** \_\_\_\_\_ They're not open now though, so you'll have to ring tomorrow.
- A. Would you like to go with me?; No, you needn't.  
B. What date are they coming?; Yes, good idea!  
C. I'm so fascinated with Antarctica!; Yes, go ahead.  
D. Does it give any details?; No, thanks, I can do that myself.
45. **Female:** It's always so hard to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- Male:** I know. I mean, the only thing he likes doing is going fishing, and he buys all that stuff himself. And clothes...he's got so many already.
- Female:** Well, how about a new fishing rod?
- Male:** \_\_\_\_\_ I mean, he's so particular.
- A. how to make Dad happy; Sure.                      B. when Dad goes out; Give it a try.  
C. what to get for Dad; I wouldn't dare.                      D. where Dad buys his stuff; Not bad.

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

### Section A (5 marks)

There is one passage in this section followed by five 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

I have been living in London for more than 60 years, but still, when I'm driving and take some clever back-street short-cut, I catch myself thinking how extraordinary it is that I am doing this! For a moment the town mouse I have become is being seen by the country mouse I used to be. And although, given a new start, I would again become a town mouse, when I visit relations in the country, I envy them.



Recently, I stood beside a freshwater lake in Norfolk, made by diverting a small river, near where my brother lives. As he was identifying some of the birds we could see, in came seven swans. They circled, then the haunting sound of their wing beats gave way to silence as they glided into a splash-down.

It is not a "picturesque" part of the coast, but it has a definite character of line and light and color. "You do live in a lovely place," I said to my brother, and he answered, "Yes, I do." There are probably few days when he does not pause to recognize its loveliness as he works with his boats—he teaches sailing—or goes about his many other occupations.

The lake's creator is a local landowner, continuing the tradition whereby the nature of our countryside has been determined by those who own the land. Formerly, landowners would almost certainly have made such changes for their own benefit, but this time it was done to help preserve the wildlife here, which is available for any visitor to see, providing they do nothing to disturb the birds. It is evidence of change: country life is changing fast. One of the biggest changes I have witnessed is that second-homers, together with commuters, have come to be accepted as a vital part of the country scene. Also the men and women who service their cars, dig their gardens, install their phones, repair their word processors, lay their carpets and do all the other things they need, are vital to modern country life.

It is quite likely that the children of today's workers may be moving into the same kind of jobs as the second-homers and the retired. Both the children of a country woman I know are at university, and she herself, now that they have left home, is working towards a university degree. One of the delights of country life today, it seems, is that there you can see how much social mobility is increasing.

Much depends, of course, on the part of the countryside you are living in and on personality—your own and that of your neighbors. In my brother's Norfolk village, social life seems dizzying to a Londoner. In addition to dropping in on neighbors, people throw and attend parties far more often than we do. My brother's wife, Mary, and her friends fly off on the most dashing bargain breaks in Krakow or Prague or Venice, and are always going into Norwich for a concert or to King's Lynn for an exhibition. The boring country life that people from cities talk about is a thing of the past—or perhaps that was only ever an impression.

This is very unlike living in a London street for 50 years and knowing only the names of four other residents. In these 50 years I have made only one real friend among them. I do enjoy my life, and Mary says that she sometimes envies it (the grass on the other side of the fence), but whenever I go to Norfolk, I end up feeling that the lives of country mice are more admirable than my own.

46. It is sometimes a source of surprise to the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to find herself driving through back streets  
 B. that she has been in the city for so long  
 C. to realize how much she has got used to living in London  
 D. that she lives in the city when she prefers the country
47. The atmosphere created by the writer when she describes the swans is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. magical  
 B. frightening  
 C. deafening  
 D. disturbing
48. What does "It" in line 5, paragraph 4 refer to?  
 A. The freshwater lake in a Norfolk village.  
 B. The fact that the lake belongs to a landowner here.  
 C. The fact that wildlife now needs to be preserved.  
 D. The reason for the landowner's action.
49. What is suggested about outsiders who now live in the country?  
 A. That country people no longer reject them.  
 B. That they often do work like servicing cars and digging gardens.  
 C. That the men and women who work for them are from the city.  
 D. That many of them have been in the countryside for a long time.
50. Social life in the country \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. depends completely on where you live  
 B. is not as dull as people in the cities sometimes think it is

- C. is not affected by your neighbors
- D. is always less exciting than life in the city

### Section B (10 marks)

*There is one passage in this section with five unfinished statements. Read the passage carefully, and then complete each statement in a maximum of four words. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.*

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

Although your accommodation is booked for the first few days, securing long-term accommodation will be your own responsibility. During your orientation programme, the housing options available will be discussed with you and you will be advised of the various organizations where you can go for help in finding accommodation.

You may find it more convenient to obtain accommodation in the institution where you are studying. Alternatively you may prefer to rent a room in a house or flat with other students. The various types of available accommodation are listed below. The cost of accommodation will vary according to the facilities provided and the location.

The types of housing available include:

- boarding houses
- shared houses or flats
- residential colleges
- rented houses or flats.

**Boarding houses:** These are a combination of single and shared rooms which are rented out individually. There are two types of boarding houses available:

- i) Self-cooking (you do your own cooking in a communal kitchen). Cooking and eating utensils are often provided.
- ii) Full board( meals are cooked for you).

Facilities in a boarding house usually include: fully furnished room, sheets and towels, shared bathroom, gas and/or electrical appliances.

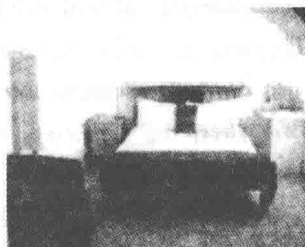
**Shared houses or flats:** Shared accommodation is available when somebody has a spare room in their house or flat which they wish to rent. The rent and costs of gas and electricity are shared equally between the people sharing the flat. Each person is also expected to help clean and tidy the shared living space (e. g. kitchen, bathroom, living room). People sharing a house or flat are also responsible for cleaning their own room, doing their washing and cooking their own meals.

**Residential colleges:** Residential colleges are a feature of many academic institutions in Australia. These colleges are located on campus or very close to the campus and usually provide single bedrooms, shared bathroom, all meals and sheets and towels.

**Rented houses or flats:** These are usually for a longer term. Most flats are unfurnished and do not contain any furniture except a stove. Houses are considerably more expensive than flats,

and rent varies with size, condition and location. The costs of electricity and gas are additional. When renting a house or flat you can either sign a lease or enter into a written tenancy agreement with the landlord.

Landlords and managing agents usually require tenants to deposit an amount of money, as a bond. A bond is kept by the landlord (or in some Australian states by a Bond Board) as a protection against the tenant damaging the rented property or moving out without giving notice. If you have kept the place clean and not damaged it, you are entitled to, have the bond refunded when you leave.



### Rules for Renting or Leasing

1) All agreements with landlords should be in writing. Make sure you fully understand any agreements before you sign.

2) Always inspect the place carefully before you move in and keep a list of any items that were damaged by previous tenants. This prevents problems when you claim the return of bond money.

3) For furnished flats, always compile a list of furniture and equipment. A copy should be held by you, and a copy held by the landlord or real estate agent.

4) Always get a receipt from the landlord/agent when you pay rent and keep these receipts and any agreement in a safe place. Make sure you have a receipt for any bond money you have paid.

5) Always give notice in writing at least one rental period before you intend moving out and retain a copy of the dated letter yourself.

51. You cannot cook your own meals in full-board boarding houses or in \_\_\_\_\_.

52. In a shared house, all the residents share the expenses of three things: \_\_\_\_\_.

53. The accommodation that is available inside an academic institution is called \_\_\_\_\_.

54. You should only sign an agreement after you are sure that you \_\_\_\_\_.

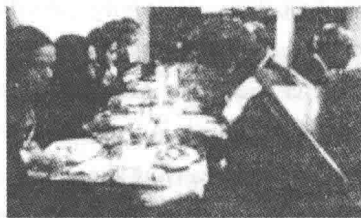
55. When you pay any money to a landlord or agent, you should always get a \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section C (10 marks)

*This section consists of 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.*

It was seen as the mark of civilized eating, and distinguished well-fed French workers from the English, who wolf down prawn sandwiches at their desks. However, France's tradition of the three-course restaurant lunch is in danger of being killed off by the economic crisis. Around 3, 000 traditional French restaurants, cafes and bars went bust in the first three months of 2008 and unions predict a further rush of closures as people worry about making ends meet. The



number of French restaurants going bankrupt rose by 25% from last year, and cafes forced to close were up by 56%.

Le Figaro's renowned restaurant critic, Francois Simon, said that French consumers' frugality had changed national eating habits and forced restaurant owners to the brink. Diners were now skipping the traditional aperitif, avoiding starters, drinking tap water, passing on wine and coffee and sharing puddings.

Even the city's smartest restaurants are getting impatient with smaller orders. In one restaurant near Paris' Gare de Lyon, he reported, two couples were asked to leave by a desperate restaurant owner because they would not order starters. The restaurant chain Hippopotamus is now running loyalty deals and special-offer hamburgers, which have become more popular than French steak dishes. Office workers are increasingly buying take-away baguettes and supermarket lunches.

Making ends meet with low salaries and rising food prices has become a national obsession as France's economy continues to be sluggish, regular TV reports describe the desperation of people forced to eat cheap tinned vegetables or forage in bins at markets. The restaurant sector has seen the third highest number of bankruptcies in France this year, after the construction and building trades, according to the credit insurance group Euler Hermes SFAC.

The time French people spend on eating meals in restaurants has already gone down: in 1975, a lunch out took an average of one and a half hours. By 2005, this had fallen to 32 minutes. Daniele Deleval, vice president of the UMIH restaurant and hotel union, said, "We're very worried. Since the start of the year, the number of restaurant customers has dropped, on average, 20%, and we're seeing no signs of improvement."

Jean Guillaume, owner of Le Bouquet brasserie on Boulevard Haussmann in Paris' smart 8th district, said, "Lunch customers used to order a main course, dessert, coffee and a bottle of wine. Now they're limiting themselves to a main course, tap water, and giving up the rest. Of 75 customers in this lunchtime, none had a bottle of wine. It's the end of a tradition of lunching out and it looks like figures will stay this low for two to three years." The nearby bakery, however, was busy selling take-away baguettes, with queues down the street at midday.



Restaurant and bar owners are reeling from a poor summer with fewer international tourists visiting Paris, especially Americans and Japanese. And in Toulouse, cafe owners complained that customers would try to make one drink last as long as possible. Even in French holiday destinations, like Arcachon in the west or the cote d'Azur in the south, restaurant owners said business was down by at least 10%.

56. What is causing the number of people dining in restaurants to decrease?
57. Which expression in paragraph 1 means having just enough money to buy the things you need?



58. Why were two couples ordered to leave a restaurant near the Gare de Lyon?  
 59. Which two sectors saw more bankruptcies than the restaurant sector in 2008?  
 60. Why is the summer described as “poor” (line 1, last paragraph)?

#### Section D (10 marks)

*This section consists of one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing no more than two words from the passage for each blank.*

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

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

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, since 1963, 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 in Sichuan and Gansu provinces, and the Qinling Mountains in Shanxi province. Fewer than 1,400 of the animals are believed to remain in the wild.

Satellite imagery has shown the seriousness of the situation; almost half of the panda's habitat has been destroyed 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, ranging from fewer than ten to more than 50 pandas, has become isolated because the animals are unwilling to cross open areas. Just putting a road through a 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 flowerings prompt pandas to move from one area to another, thus preventing inbreeding in what would otherwise be sedentary populations. In panda islands, however, bamboo flowering could prove catastrophic 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 to maintain panda habitats and to ensure that populations are linked wherever possible. The 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, which remains a problem despite strict laws, as panda skins fetch high prices; reducing the degradation of habitats outside reserves; and reforestation.