

全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

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全国大学生英语竞赛

A 类(研究生)

真题及模拟试题详解(第2版)

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内 容 提 要

本书是专门为提高考生参加全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)考试水平而编著的复习资料。其内容包括 7 套真题(2007~2010 年)和 5 套模拟试题,每套试题均给出参考答案及详解。历年真题为考生提供了最好的复习依据,便于读者了解考题的命题特点和出题规律,答案详解则为考生分析了解题技巧,指明了解题思路。模拟试题根据最新一年(2010 年)的真题及样题,在参考众多相关考试用书、国内外权威杂志以及优秀论文等大量素材的基础上精心设计而成,具有很强的针对性和实用性。

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前言

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students, 简称 NECCS)是经教育部有关部门批准举办的全国惟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,激发广大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。

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:

1. 《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)真题及模拟试题详解》
2. 《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)真题及模拟试题详解》
3. 《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)真题及模拟试题详解》
4. 《全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类(专科生)真题及模拟试题详解》
5. 《题解全国大学生英语竞赛过关必备 3000 词》

本书是专门为提高考生参加全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)考试水平而编著的复习资料。其内容包括 7 套真题(2007~2010 年)和 5 套模拟试题,每套试题均给出参考答案及详解。历年真题为考生提供了最好的复习依据,便于读者了解考题的命题特点和出题规律,答案详解则为考生分析了解题技巧,指明了解题思路。模拟试题是根据最新一年(2010 年)的真题及样题,在参考众多相关考试用书、国内外权威杂志以及优秀论文等大量素材的基础上精心设计而成,具有很强的针对性和实用性。

需要特别说明的是:本书含听力录音原文的历年竞赛真题和模拟题听力部分均配有录音音频(MP3 格式),读者可登录中华英语学习网(www.100yingyu.com)使用随书赠卡下载,具体下载路径可参见网站公告。本书在编写过程中得到了全国重点大学等一线教师的指导与审阅,在此表示感谢。由于水平有限,书中错误、遗漏不可避免,敬请指正和提出建议。

圣才学习网(www.100xuexi.com)是一家为全国各类考试和专业课学习提供名师网络辅导班、面授辅导班、在线考试等全方位教育服务的综合性学习型门户网站,包括圣才考研网、中华英语学习网、中华证券学习网、中华金融学习网等 50 个子网站。其中,中华英语学习网是一家为全国各类英语考试以及英语类经典教材提供全套复习资料的专业性网站,为考生和学习者提供一条龙服务的资源,包括:网络班与面授班、在线考试、历年真题、模拟试题、专项练习、笔记讲义、视频课件、学术论文等。

圣才考研网(www.100exam.com)是圣才学习网旗下的考研考博专业网站,是一家提供全国 925 所院校 13 万套考研考博历年真题(含答案)、名校热门专业课笔记讲义及其他复习资料、网上辅导课程(专业课、经典教材)等全套服务的大型考研平台。

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第1章 全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试指导

1.1 考试简介

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students, 简称 NECCS)是经教育部有关部门批准,由高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会和高等学校大学外语教学研究会联合主办,英语辅导报社承办的全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛。本竞赛是全国性大学英语学科竞赛。旨在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,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的大学生。这项竞赛活动,既可以展示各高校大学英语教学改革的成果,又可以有助于学生打好英语基础,提高综合运用英语的能力,推动全国大学英语教学上一个新台阶。

本竞赛内容主要包括大学英语学习阶段应掌握的英语基础知识和读、听、说、写、译五方面的技能,特别是英语综合运用能力。从 2007 年开始竞赛分 A、B、C、D 四个类别,全国各高校的研究生及本、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、专科的学生参加;C 类考试适用于非英语专业的本科生参加;D 类考试适用于体育类和艺术类的本科生和高职高专类的学生参加。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。

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试的初赛和决赛赛题的命题将依据《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》等文件,并借鉴国内外最新的测试理论和命题技术、方法,既要参考现行各种大学英语教材,又不依据任何一种教材;既要贴近当代大学生的学习和生活,又要有利于检测出参赛大学生的实际英语水平。本竞赛的初、决赛赛题注意信度和效度,内容上体现真实性、实用性、交流性和时代性。

本竞赛分初赛和决赛两个阶段进行。初赛和决赛均为全国统一命题。初赛包括笔答和听力两种方式。决赛分两种方式,各地可任选一种:第一种是只参加笔试,第二种是参加笔试和口试。只参加笔试的学生的决赛成绩满分(含听力)为 150 分。既参加笔试又参加口试的学生赛卷的笔试卷分数为 150 分(含听力),口试卷分数为 50 分,满分是 200 分。

每年竞赛时间基本上都是初赛安排在四月中旬,决赛在五月中旬。由全国大学生英语竞赛组织委员会办公室统一制作赛卷(包括答题纸)和听力磁带(包括听力赛卷)。

1.2 大纲要求

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试没有正式公布的考试大纲来说明其考核要求,但其试题的命题依据为《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》,因此,这个大纲对于参加全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试的考生来说,具有一定的指导作用。其大纲具体要求如下:

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

(一) 语言知识

1. 词汇

理解性掌握 5000 个左右的常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组，复用性掌握其中 2000 个左右的基本词。认知 120 个左右常用词根和词缀，并能根据构词法识别派生词。

2. 语法

能较熟练地运用语法知识，能理解语法结构复杂的长难句。

(二) 语言技能

1. 阅读

考生应能读懂选自各类书籍和报刊的不同类型的文字材料(生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的 3%)，还应能读懂与本人学习或工作有关的文献、技术说明和产品介绍等。对所读材料，考生应能：

- 1)理解主旨要义；
- 2)理解文中的具体信息；
- 3)理解文中的概念性含义；
- 4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- 5)根据上下文推测生词的词义；
- 6)理解文章的总体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系；
- 7)理解作者的意图、观点或态度；
- 8)区分论点和论据。

2. 写作

写作时，考生应能：

- 1)做到语法、拼写、标点正确，用词恰当；
- 2)遵循文章的特定文体格式；
- 3)合理组织文章结构，使其内容统一、连贯；
- 4)根据写作目的和特定读者，恰当选用语域。

3. 翻译

理解正确，译文达意，无重大语言错误。

4. 听说

对题材熟悉、难度不大的听力材料，一遍可以听懂，理解中心思想和主要内容；能进行简单的日常对话，表达思想基本清楚。

1.3 试题分析

一、试卷结构

全国大学生英语竞赛从 2007 年开始分 A、B、C、D 四个类别，根据近几年全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类试题来看，虽然个别题型的出题形式会发生细微变化，但试卷结构大的题型框架不变，试卷命题日趋正规化和标准化，整个试卷共分七部分——听力、词汇与结构、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译、智力测试以及写作，总分 150 分，答卷时间共 120 分钟。具体情况请参见下表：

题号	题型		题量	分值	时间
Part I	Listening Comprehension	short conversations	30	30	25
		long conversations			
		short news items			
		a talk/ a radio			
Part II	Vocabulary and Structure		15	15	10
Part III	Cloze	letters given & word given	10	10	10
Part IV	Reading Comprehension	multiple choice	20	40	20
		Yes/No/Not given			
		complete statements			
		short answer questions			
		summary			
Part V	Translation	underlined sentences (E-C)	10	20	20
		underlined sentences (C-E)			
Part VI	IQ Test		5	5	5
Part VII	Writing	practical writing	2	30	30
		argumentative writing			
总计			92	150	120

二、题型分析

根据全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试最近几年(2007 ~ 2010)真题以及其试题的命题依据《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》，下面分别对每种题型的出题方式、考核要求等内容具体加以说明。

I. 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

1. 考核要求

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类听力部分主要考查考生获取口头信息的能力(理解主旨大意、听懂重要的事实和细节、推断隐含的意义、判断言语的交际功能、分辨说话人的观点态度等)，要求考生在听完听力材料以后了解内容大意，抓住有关细节，并能进行综合归纳、推理，领会说话人的观点、态度、意图等。语速为每分钟 140 词左右(六级或略高于六级水平)。

2. 出题形式

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类听力部分出题方式较为稳定，基本可归纳为四个方面：短对话、长对话、新闻、短文复合式听写或笔记填空(2007 年、2008 年和 2010 年为笔记填空的形式，2009 年为复合式听写)。

出题形式为多选题(Multiple Choice)，选项为三个。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 30 小题，每题 1 分，共计 30 分，答题时间共计 25 分钟。

需要注意的是大学生英语竞赛听力部分录音只放一遍。

II. 词汇结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

1. 考核要求

该部分共包含三种题型：词汇题，语法题和情景对话题。

词汇方面,理解性掌握 5000 个左右的常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组,复用性掌握其中 2000 个左右的基本词。认知 120 个左右常用词根和词缀,并能根据构词法识别派生词。

语法方面,能较熟练地运用语法知识,能理解语法结构复杂的长难句。

情景对话方面,是以书面形式考查学生是否具有用英语进行口语交际的能力。

2. 出题形式

词汇测试主要集中表现为同义近义词辨析、近形词辨析、词组搭配辨析(包括短语动词、介词搭配及习惯用语)。

语法知识点主要为时态、复合句(名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句等)、倒装句、非谓语结构(包括独立主格)和虚拟语气。

情景对话题的基本形式是,通过提供一定的语境,将语言放在交际的实际情景中去考查。试题一般以补全对话选择题的形式出现,要求从选项中选择一个最佳答案或问句。

出题形式均为多选题(Multiple Choice)。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 15 小题,每题 1 分,共计 15 分,答题时间共计 10 分钟。

III. 完形填空(Cloze)

1. 考核要求

从语篇的角度,全面考查考生综合的阅读能力、对词汇的掌握程度、语法规则的应用、对英语习惯用法的熟悉程度、逻辑推理能力以及对英语的语感等英语实际应用能力。

2. 出题形式

根据最近几年(2007~2010)真题,出题形式主要有三种类型:

①一篇含有若干处空缺的文章,空缺处所需的单词已给出,要求考生用所给单词的正确形式填空;

②一篇含有若干处空缺的文章,空缺处所需的单词的前几个字母(一般不超过 3 个)已给出,要求考生把单词补充完整;

③一篇含有若干处空缺的文章,没有任何提示,要求考生根据上下文语境填出单词。

需要注意的是,这三种出题形式不是被单一考察的。从 2009 年开始,同一篇文章会同时用到多种考查方式,而通过大学生英语竞赛 A 类完形填空出题形式的变化,可以看出这部分的难度正在呈增加的趋势,考生应给予足够的重视。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 10 小题,每题 1 分,共计 10 分,答题时间共计 10 分钟。

IV. 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

1. 考核要求

该部分题目是测试考生通过阅读英文书刊获取信息的能力(包括阅读速度和理解程度)。要求考生在读完一篇文字材料后,能理解其主题思想、主要内容和主要细节;能根据所读材料的内容进行推理判断,理解某些词和短语在具体语境中的意义,理解句与句之间的内在逻辑关系;能领会作者的观点和思想感情,判断其对事物的态度。

2. 出题形式

根据最近几年(2007~2010)真题,该部分共出现过五种类型:

①要求考生根据所读材料的内容,从每道题的选择项中选出一个最佳答案,出题形式

为多选题(Multiple choice);

②要求考生根据所读材料的内容,对题目中含有空缺的句子补充完整,即 complete statements 题型;

③要求考生根据所读材料的内容,简要回答题目所提出的问题,即 short answer questions 题型;

④要求考生根据所读材料的内容,然后补全含有空缺的对所给材料的摘要,即 summary 题型。

⑤要求考生根据所读材料的内容,对题目给出的句子判断正误或判断是否提及,即 Yes/No/Not given 题型;

相对其他题型而言,阅读部分是变动较大、出题形式最灵活的题型,需要注意的是,以上五种类型不一定每年都会全部考到,前四种题型可以说是常规出题方式,基本每年都会涉及,但是建议考生复习时不要仅仅以最近一年的真题为模版,对曾考到的题型也不要完全忽视。官方一般会在大学生英语竞赛考试前一个月公布考试样题,考生可以此作为考试题型的最终参考依据。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 20 小题,每题均 2 分,共计 40 分,答题时间共计 20 分钟。

V. 翻译(Translation)

1. 考核要求

该部分分英译汉和汉译英两种题型。

对于英译汉,考生应该能从语篇的角度正确理解概念或结构复杂的英语材料,并能用准确、达意的汉语书面表达出来;适当考查考生对增、减、变词义、断句和合句等汉译英的基本技巧的运用能力。

对于汉译英,主要考查考生选择恰当的英语单词、词组和句型来准确表达汉语意思的能力;适当考查考生对增、减、变词义、断句和合句等汉译英的基本技巧的运用能力。

2. 出题形式

对于英译汉,要求考生能将 400 词左右的英语短文中 5 个下划线的句子准确、完整并通顺地译成汉语。

对于汉译英,2007 年至 2009 年是要求考生翻译 5 个独立的句子,要正确运用题目中所给出的英语短语、句型等。2010 年汉译英出题形式发生变化,要求考生将 400 词左右的汉语短文中 5 个下划线的句子准确、完整并通顺地译成英语。题目不再给出短语、句型等提示。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 10 小题,英译汉和汉译英各 5 个句子,每题 2 分,答题时间共计 20 分钟。

VI. 智力测试(IQ Test)

1. 考核要求

该部分试题主要考查考生的逻辑推理、数字运算、常识判断及灵活应变的思维能力。由于试题以英文出现,所以同时也考查考生的英文水平。

2. 出题形式

以问答或填空形式出题,其中部分试题配有图片。

需要注意的是,以前 IQ Test 试题均为客观选择题,从 2008 年开始,改为主观题型,

难度也随之加大。

3. 题量分值

该部分共 5 小题，每题 1 分，答题时间共计 5 分钟。

该部分试题对有些考生来说，难度很大，在考试过程中，考生要合理分配好考试时间，切忌在该部分花费太多的时间。

Ⅶ. 写作 (Writing)

1. 考核要求

该部分分两种题型：一篇应用文和一篇命题作文。

应用文部分主要考查考生是否掌握应用文的结构、格式，比如称呼、落款、结束语等，是否抓住试题给出的要点。

命题作文部分主要考查考生获取所给材料信息的能力，考生的思辨能力及表达能力等。

2. 出题形式

应用文部分主要是对投诉信、询问信、建议信、求职信等信件的考查。

命题作文部分通常为议论文。

3. 题量分值

应用文和命题作文部分各要求写一篇文章，应用文要求 100 词左右，分值为 10 分；命题作文要求 160 词左右，分值为 20 分。答题时间共计 30 分钟。

第2章 历年真题及详解

说明：本书含有听力录音原文的历年竞赛真题听力部分均配有录音音频(MP3 格式)，读者可登录中华英语学习网(www.100yingyu.com)使用随书赠卡下载，具体下载路径可参见网站公告。

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2010 年初赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

(略)

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

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

31. Undergraduate students have no _____ to the rare books in the school library.
A. entrance B. access C. way D. path
32. The _____ physicist has been challenged by many people in his field.
A. respected B. respectful C. respective D. respect
33. Very few scientists _____ completely new answers to the world's problems.
A. come up to B. come down to C. come down with D. come up with
34. Sometimes a student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
A. impression B. comment C. reaction D. comprehension
35. Topics for composition should be _____ to the experiences and interests of the students.
A. concerned B. dependent C. suitable D. relevant
36. Mr. White works for a chemicals import and export company, but he has been working for this industrial fair, while he is _____ from that company.
A. on leave B. on duty C. on patrol D. on guard
37. When you have finished with that video tape, don't forget to put it in my drawer, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. don't you D. won't you
38. – Have you decided yet?
– Yes, we'll _____ the cheaper option.
A. make up B. sort out C. go for D. take over
39. In international matches, prestige is so important that the only thing that matters is to avoid _____.
A. from being beaten B. being beaten
C. beaten D. to be beaten

40. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
 A. need not have dressed B. must not have dressed
 C. need not dress D. must not dress
41. _____ no cause for alarm, the old man went back to his bedroom.
 A. There was B. Due to C. As to D. There being
42. At first the company refused to purchase the equipment, but that decision was _____ re-vised.
 A. subsequently B. subjectively C. predominantly D. preliminarily
43. **Chris:** I think we might get a good pay rise this year.
Sam: _____
Tom: I think it's on the cards.
Helen: I think it's a safe bet. The company's made a big profit this year.
Kate: You're right, but it's still touch and go whether they'll share it with us.
 A. That is OK. B. That doesn't make sense!
 C. That would be terrible. D. That'll be the day!
44. **Miranda:** It's getting late. What time is the last subway train, Joe?
Joe: I think it's already gone.
Miranda: Are there any night buses?
Joe: I'm not sure. Sorry.
Miranda: _____
Joe: Go ahead.
 A. Do you mind if I stay here for the night?
 B. Do you mind if I use your phone to call a taxi?
 C. Could you give me a ride?
 D. Could you call a taxi for me?
45. **Paul:** Mark, I'm sorry if I've upset you.
Mark: I thought you knew I liked Lucy.
Paul: Yes, but I didn't realize you two were serious.
Mark: I see.
Paul: Believe me, _____
Mark: That's OK.
Paul: Look, I'll phone her and cancel our date tomorrow.
Mark: No, just leave it.
 A. I'll let her know for sure. B. I'm really sorry!
 C. I'll keep that in mind. D. I'm not going to let her go.

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 letters of the word. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

I wish my memory worked differently. I'd like to be able to conjure up an accurate image of my (46) _____ (conscious) from, say, 25 years ago. You know what 25 years means? No cellphones, no e-mail, no Internet, no social networking (except with an actual drink in hand), and only the most primitive of personal computers. What I want to answer is a single (47) _____: Was I as addicted to the future than as I seem to be now?

I ask this because I really enjoy a new update to my operating system, like the one I (48) down _____ from Apple earlier this week. I find it (49) _____ (surprise) pleasing when one of my iPhone applications requests an update too. Every day I await, with anticipation, a long list of e-mail messages that could arrive at any second, and there are several people I'm really eager to get a text message (50) _____. Those, too, could come at any time. Soon—even now—I could find my feed-list in Google Reader delightfully stuffed with newness. I am not a Twitterer, but I understand the dismay the Twitter world must have felt during its service (51) _____ (disrupt) last week.

When I think back 25 years, there just wasn't that much to be waiting (52) _____. The phone might ring—and if you left home, you had to leave without it. The mail would come, and so might UPS or Federal Express. Someone might stop by on the spur of the moment. A fax perhaps? That was about it.

I've always looked forward to the mail coming. I don't know why, and now where the mail comes constantly, (53) cease _____, a world where I find myself dismayed by the slowdown in blog feeds over the weekend. I consider myself a moderate user of personal electronics. I almost never wear earbuds, and yet this constant foretaste of the future, this hunger for the next electronic blip, feels to me like a full-blown (54) _____ (addict).

Which is why I'd like a clearer picture of my old self. Was I a little more serene 25 years ago? Was there a little more silence inside my head? A little less (55) _____ (expect)? Or was I leaning headlong into the future even then?

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

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

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Scientists have cured color blindness in monkeys using gene therapy.

As well as allowing color-blind humans to tell red from green, the innovative technique could restore sight to the blind.

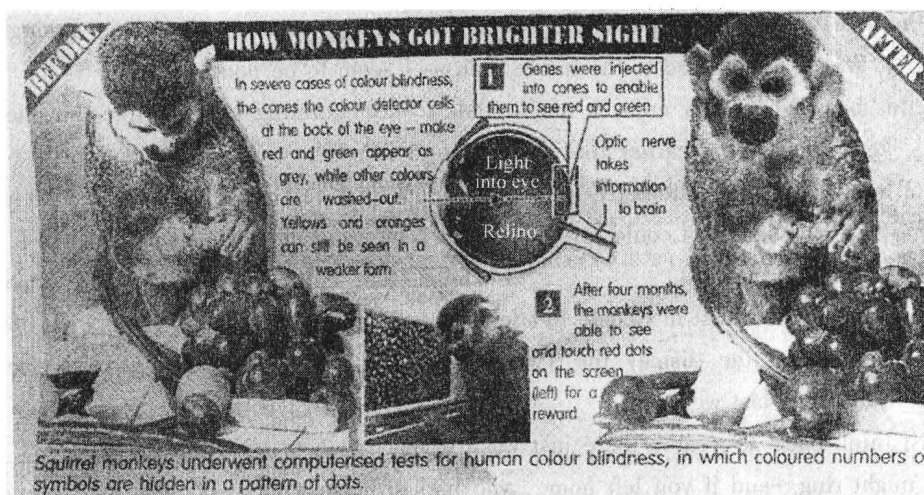
Sufferers of age-related macular degeneration—the most common cause of blindness in the elderly—are among the millions who could eventually benefit.

Researcher Jay Neitz said: "If we could find a way to do this with complete safety in human eyes, as we did with monkeys, there would be a lot of people who would



want it. We hope the technology will be useful in correcting a lot of different vision disorders."

Professor Neitz used gene therapy—injections of genes—to allow two male squirrel monkeys called Sam and Dalton to see in full color for the first time.



Like some humans with red-green colour blindness, the monkeys lacked a pigment that the cones—the colour—detector cells at the back of the eye—need to see red and green. As a result, they saw both red and green as shades of grey. Other colours, such as orange, blue and brown appeared washed-out.

To correct their vision, the US scientists injected the monkey's eyes with millions of copies of a gene needed to make the missing pigment, the journal *Nature* reports.

Importantly, the monkeys were injected with a human gene, suggesting the same technique would work on people. Four months later, their vision suddenly improved.

Professor Neitz, of the University of Washington in Seattle, said: "It was as if they woke up and saw these new colours. They unquestionably responded to colours that had been invisible to them." A version of the colour blindness test that is used in schools around the world showed just how much their vision has improved.

Dr Katherine Mancuso, the study's lead author, said: "Their performance on red and green was similar, but not quite as good, as a female monkey who had normal colour vision since birth."

The need to prove that adding genes to the body does not cause harmful side-effects means it will be some time before the method is routinely used to correct colour blindness in humans. Despite this, the researchers are optimistic and point out that gene therapy is already being tested on Britons and Americans with a rare, hereditary form of blindness called Leber's congenital amaurosis.

The technique could also be adapted to treat other conditions that involve problems with genes in the colour and detail-detecting cone cells at the back of the eye. These include age-related macular degeneration, in which the deterioration of central vision makes it increasingly difficult to carry out everyday tasks such as reading and driving. Blindness linked to diabetes might also be treated.

Cathy Yelf, of the Macular Disease Society, said the research was "very interesting" but cautioned: "A practical gene therapy for macular degeneration is still some way off."

Questions 56 to 60

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words

for each question.

56. What is the most common cause of blindness in the elderly?
57. What technique is used to cure colour blindness in monkeys?
58. What does “cones” refer to in this report?
59. Why do scientists believe the technique will work on people?
60. What does Cathy Yelf say about the technique’s practical application?

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Rifts were already opening up in the G20 as China hit out at Britain and the US for demanding that China boost its imports of foreign goods. A senior official from the People’s Republic said it was not appropriate in a “market economy” for a minister to call for a foreign nation to buy more of its products. Speaking at a briefing to reporters, Yu Jianhua of the Ministry of Commerce also described his country as “the biggest victim of protectionism” by other countries.

“China has all along been making tremendous efforts to maintain a basic balance between exports and imports,” he said. His remarks, made ahead of yesterday’s summit meeting, underlined the yawning divisions that remain between world leaders despite pledges of a “global compact” in Pittsburgh.

Western powers like the UK and the US want China to bolster its domestic demand and increase imports as part of a “rebalancing” of the world economy. They warn American consumers can no longer remain the primary engines of global demand as they bolster savings and repay debts.

Leaders have agreed to boost the status of the G20 and increase the International Monetary Fund representation of China, India and other developing countries as part of the shift to more sustainable patterns of global growth. However, achieving a consensus on a way forward will be extremely difficult—not least because global bodies will still have no ability to dictate economic policy to members.

Chancellor Alistair Darling said yesterday: “This does not mean we are in a new world order where we have a G20 that tells everyone what to do. It is up to each country to decide what is best for them.”

On financial reform, yesterday’s G20 deal will see restrictions on bonus payments and requirements forcing banks to hold more capital. Watchdogs will be able to limit payouts to a maximum share of a bank’s revenue if it is necessary to strengthen the firm’s finances. This stops far short of what French president Nicolas Sarkozy and other European leaders were seeking—a set monetary limit.

Speaking during Saturday’s meetings, Mr Brown, the British prime minister, said: “The whole world community across the board is united in wanting to bring in rules and standards which will stamp out the bad practices of the past.”

Questions 61 to 65

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

61. At a briefing to reporters, Yu Jianhua said that China is affected most by _____.