



郑家顺考试捷径系列

(考试命题研究组 编)

NATIONAL ENGLISH CONTEST FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

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全国大学生英语竞赛

历年真题精研

B类 (英语专业)

郑家顺/主编



东南大学出版社

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B类(英语专业)

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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2013年10套历年实考试题（初赛与决赛 B类：英语专业）。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，每句句给出中文句意。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、非谓动词以及从句（连接词、关系代词或关系副词）。对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. **阅读理解、完形填空**：a. 为便于考生理解原文，每篇均给出中文大意。b. 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，也适用于备考英语专业四、八级的学生使用，同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您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、例句都经过了反复推敲、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)”，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。

郑家顺

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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 (30 points)

Section A (5 points)

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 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.

- Listen to these people talking about a book. What kind of book are they discussing?
A. A love story. B. A thriller. C. A science book.
- You hear two people discussing the menu in a Chinese restaurant. Which dish are they going to have?
A. Fish. B. Duck. C. Beef.
- What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Watch a sports programme.
B. Repair the video.
C. Record a wildlife programme.
- Two people are talking. What are they talking about?
A. A TV programme. B. A film. C. A concert.
- Two people are talking. What do they decide to do this evening?
A. Go to the cinema.
B. Rent a video player.
C. Go to a friend's house.

Section B (10 points)

In this section, you will hear **two interviews**. Each interview will be read only **once**. At the end of each interview, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Interview One

- According to David, what is the main problem for staff using computers now?
A. The lack of IT support.

- B. The speed of their networks.
 - C. The need for more laptops.
7. Why do most staff still print documents?
- A. They do it out of habit.
 - B. Their screens are small.
 - C. Printed documents make easier reading.
8. What percentage of employees find the videophone helpful in negotiations?
- A. About 89% . B. Around 50% . C. Only 11% .
9. Why aren't videophones widely used according to David?
- A. Their functions have not been fully introduced.
 - B. There are not enough of them.
 - C. They have a bad effect on staff relationships.
10. What does David say about office design in the future?
- A. Design will become a less important issue.
 - B. Offices will be basically open-plan areas.
 - C. Offices will have different styles to suit different needs.

Interview Two

11. Who did Dr Stewart read a poem to?
- A. An actor. B. A business person. C. Mr. Davies.
12. How did this poem help the person?
- A. He stopped worrying.
 - B. He found a new balance in his life.
 - C. He felt more relaxed.
13. Which seems to be most effective for many patients, according to Dr Stewart?
- A. Listening to poetry.
 - B. Reading poetry.
 - C. Writing poetry.
14. Why is writing poetry calming for many patients?
- A. It expresses their emotions.
 - B. The rhythm is soothing.
 - C. It takes a long time.
15. Which of the following is Dr Stewart's opinion about treating people under stress?
- A. They need a doctor's advice on which poems to read.
 - B. They don't need a doctor's advice on which poems to read.
 - C. They should read a particular poem regularly.

Section C (5 points)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the questions and the three choices marked

A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

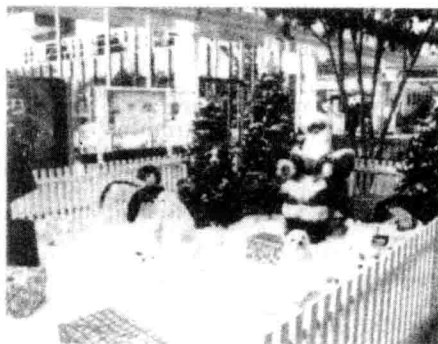
16. What was the average age of the runners at the beginning of the survey?
A. 50. B. 58. C. 68.
17. At what level is Women's Studies still being taught in Britain?
A. Undergraduate.
B. Postgraduate.
C. Both undergraduate and postgraduate.
18. What vehicles are affected by Nissan's airbag problem?
A. Nissan's recreational cars.
B. All Nissan Navara trucks.
C. Navara trucks made in 2008.
19. What is Nepal going to do?
A. Build a new airport in Lukla.
B. Give its airport in Lukla a new name.
C. Enlarge the airport in Lukla.
20. What does the Italian Prime Minister say has happened to Italy's image abroad because of the rubbish problem?
A. It has deteriorated. B. It has improved. C. It hasn't been affected.

Section D (10 points)

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 on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

"Christmas is coming, and the goose is getting fat!"

Christmas is the biggest festival in Britain and is celebrated on 25th December. The four weeks before Christmas are called Advent, and are traditionally celebrated in churches by lighting a candle each Sunday during this time. Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very (21) _____, but they still celebrate Christmas, and (22) _____—the preparations begin long before Advent. In fact, as early as September or October, you start to see signs that Christmas is (23) _____.



The first places to tell us that we should be thinking about Christmas are the shops. People in Britain spend (24) _____ over £ 600 (around \$ 1,000) per person on Christmas every year, and the shops encourage people to spend more and more. Shops put up Christmas decorations, play cheesy Christmas songs or (25) _____, and some shop workers wear

Christmas hats. Some big shops on Regent Street and Oxford Street in London create (26) _____ in their windows with moving characters, falling snow, colourful lights and music.

So what do people buy (27) _____ Christmas? Well, Christmas decorations, Christmas cards to send to friends and relatives, presents for loved ones and wrapping paper to wrap them up with. And of course food! (28) _____ the special Christmas dinner of roast turkey or goose, people buy lots of chocolates, nuts and snacks for everyone to enjoy.

Children are the people who get the most excited that Christmas is coming. They start making lists of presents they would like, and give them to their parents, or send them to (29) _____.

In December, they can also open Advent calendars, which are a way of counting down to Christmas. These calendars have a window to open for every day from the 1st to the 24th of December (Christmas Eve).

A basic Advent calendar has a Christmassy picture behind each window, but most children's favourite calendars are chocolate Advent calendars, which show a chocolate for every day of the month. It's a great build-up to the (30) _____ that goes on at Christmas!

Part II Multiple Choice (15 points)

Section A (10 points)

There are 10 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. Shaka _____ power and became the king of the Zulus upon the death of his father.
A. presumed B. resumed C. consumed D. assumed
32. You may be a good singer, but it is _____ unlikely that you will make it big. Looks are important, too.
A. greatly B. largely C. highly D. fairly
33. Doctors are often caught in a _____ because they have to decide whether they should tell their patients the truth or not.
A. dilemma B. puzzle C. perplexity D. bewilderment
34. Jane read the article over and over again but still thought the events related were _____.
A. indelible B. incredible C. infeasible D. inaccessible
35. She was so _____ in the book she was reading that she didn't notice me come into the room.
A. impressed B. meditated C. fascinated D. engrossed
36. There are several landlords approved by the university who take in _____.
A. lodgers B. residents C. inhabitants D. settlers
37. The beauty of the place is more than I can describe. I am sure whoever sees it will _____ its charm.
A. appeal to B. keep to C. yield to D. stick to

38. Although he has no education, he is one of the _____ businessmen in the company.
A. sternest B. shrewdest C. nastiest D. naughtiest
39. **Vicki:** Hey Matt, are you feeling OK? I don't think you're looking too well today.
Matt: No, not really. I've got a temperature, a headache, a sore throat... I think I'm _____ something.
A. coming down with B. bringing down C. cooling down D. getting over
40. —How often do you eat out?
— _____, but usually about twice a month.
A. No idea B. As usual
C. It depends D. Generally speaking

Section B (5 points)

In this section, there are five incomplete statements or questions about English speaking countries. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most suitable answer from the given choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. _____ has been the capital of Scotland since the 15th century.
A. Edinburgh B. Manchester C. Liverpool D. Cardiff
42. "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" is a famous line by _____.
A. John Keats B. William Blake
C. William Wordsworth D. Percy Bysshe Shelley
43. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was a masterpiece by Mark Twain from which, as noted by _____, "all modern American literature comes."
A. Henry James B. Ernest Hemingway
C. William Dean Howells D. Theodore Dreiser
44. Which of the following cities is located on the west coast of the US?
A. New York. B. Detroit. C. Miami. D. Los Angeles.
45. As America is to Uncle Sam, so England is to _____.
A. John Bull B. John Bear C. Henry Bull D. Henry Bear

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section A (5 points)

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

Miss Rita Cohen, a tiny, pale-skinned girl who looked half the age of Seymour's daughter, Marie, but claimed to be some six years older, came to his factory one day. She was dressed in overalls and big ugly shoes, and a bush of wiry hair framed her pretty face. She was so tiny, so young that he could barely believe that she was at the University of Pennsylvania, doing research

into the leather industry in New Jersey for her master's degree.

Three or four times a year someone either phoned Seymour or wrote to him to ask permission to see his factory, and occasionally he would assist a student by answering questions over the phone or, if the student struck him as especially serious, by offering a brief tour.

Rita Cohen was nearly as small, he thought, as the children from Marie's third-year class, who'd been brought 50 kilometres from their rural schoolhouse one day, all those years ago, so that Marie's daddy could show them how he made gloves, show them especially Marie's favourite spot, the laying-off table, where, at the end of the process, the men shaped and pressed each and every glove by pulling it carefully down over steam-heated brass hands. The hands were dangerously hot and they were shiny and they stuck straight up from the table in a row, thin-looking, like hands that had been flattened. As a little girl, Marie was captivated by their strangeness and called them the "pancake hands".

He heard Rita asking, "How many pieces come in a shipment?"

"How many? Between twenty and twenty-five thousand."

She continued taking notes as she asked, "They come direct to your shipping department?"

He liked finding that she was interested in every last detail. "They come to the tannery. The tannery is a contractor. We buy the material and they make it into the right kind of leather for us to use. My grandfather and father worked in the tannery right here in town. So did I, for six months, when I started in the business. Ever been inside a tannery?"

"Not yet."

"Well, you've got to go to a tannery if you're going to write about leather. I'll set that up for you if you'd like that. They're primitive places. The technology has improved things, but what you'll see isn't that different from what you'd have seen hundreds of years ago. Awful work. It's said to be the oldest industry of which remains have been found anywhere. Six-thousand-year-old relics of tanning found somewhere—Turkey, I believe. The first clothing was just skins that were tanned by smoking them. I told you it was an interesting subject once you get into it. My father is the leather scholar; he's the one you should be talking to. Start my father off about gloves and he'll talk for two days. That's typical, by the way; glovemen love the trade and everything about it."

"Tell me, have you ever seen anything being manufactured, Miss Cohen?"

"I can't say I have."

"Never seen anything made?"

"I saw my mother make a cake when I was a child."

He laughed. She had made him laugh. An innocent with spirit, eager to learn. His daughter was easily 30 cm taller than Rita Cohen, and fair where she was dark, but otherwise Rita Cohen had begun to remind him of Marie. The good-natured intelligence that would just waft out of her and into the house when she came home from school, full of what she'd learned in class. How she remembered everything. Everything neatly taken down in her notebook and memorized overnight.

“I’ll tell you what we’re going to do. We’re going to take you right through the whole process. Come on. We’re going to make you a pair of gloves and you’re going to watch them being made from start to finish. What size do you wear?”

QUESTIONS:

46. What was Seymour’s first impression of Rita Cohen?
- A. She reminded him of his daughter.
B. She was rather unattractive.
C. She did not look like a research student.
D. She hadn’t given much thought to her appearance.
47. What did Seymour’s daughter like most about visiting the factory?
- A. Watching her father make gloves. B. Helping to shape the gloves.
C. Making gloves for her school friends. D. Seeing the brass hands.
48. Seymour says that most tanneries today _____.
- A. have been running for over a hundred years
B. still use traditional methods
C. are dependent on older workers
D. are located in very old buildings
49. What does Seymour admire about his father?
- A. His educational background. B. His knowledge of history.
C. His enthusiasm for the business. D. His skill as a glovemaker.
50. When she was a schoolgirl, Marie _____.
- A. was hard-working and enthusiastic B. was intelligent but lazy
C. easily forgot what she had learned D. made her parents laugh

Section B (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by a **summary**. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing one word from the passage for each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

Day-dreaming Spots

For some of us, coffee shops, pubs or public places where people are moving around are ideal spots for day-dreaming. Or, indeed, somewhere where there is running water, by a river or stream. The constant movement seems to stimulate thought and ideas in a way that perhaps a library or the solitude of a study does not. It may not be possible to hone the finished text sitting around in a noisy cafe, but the challenge of



holding together thoughts against adversity, as it were, is a great galvanizing force. In the peace of one’s home there are even more distractions, like the TV and the phone. People who are not

familiar with the creative process may find it hard to accept that places like coffee bars are a source of stimulation. But why certain places and things motivate the creative individual and others do not is difficult to fathom.

Is day-dreaming an innate ability or something that can be taught? While I personally am prepared to accept that inheritance of ability does play a significant role in the process, I am more inclined to the idea that the environment, and perhaps chance, plays a much greater role. It is said that genius is 10 percent inspiration and 90 percent perspiration. The coffee shop experience bears this out: a place of turmoil to engender the ideas and then back to the nest to flesh them out. The 90 percent is a notional figure. If one looks at the work of the great inventors and artists past or present, one can see that more than 90 percent of perspiration, as it were, went into the execution of their work.

SUMMARY:

Busy places, where there is a lot of movement, are (51) _____ places to day-dream. Such environments help to produce thoughts and ideas. In one's (52) _____ there are even more things to divert one's attention. It is not clear why the creative individual is (53) _____ by certain places and things. The question is whether day-dreaming is (54) _____ or can be learned. Inheritance, environment and chance all play a role in the creative process; supposedly only 10 percent is the result of (55) _____.

Section C (10 points)

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

Girls Are as Competitive as Boys—Just More Subtle

Girls are no less competitive than boys, they simply employ more subtle tactics, a study of preschoolers suggests. While boys use head-on aggression to get what they want, girls rely on the pain of social exclusion.

To test the apparent differences in how very young children compete, Joyce Benenson at Emmanuel College in Boston, Massachusetts, and her colleagues divided 87 four-year-olds into same sex groups of three. In successive trials, each trio received either one, two or three highly prized animal puppets.

The sexes behaved similarly when there were two or three puppets to go around. The differences became clear, though, when there was just one puppet for each group.

Boys tended to ask for the puppet, grab at it, or even chase the child who had it. In contrast, girls punished the puppet-holder by excluding her from their clique, whispering behind her back or even hiding from her.

Avoiding Risks

Benenson says that these socially aggressive tactics may explain why girls exhibit greater

jealousy over same-sex friendships than boys. They could be trying to protect themselves against exclusive coalitions.

Melissa Emery Thompson at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, praises the study for creating “organic yet controlled situations in which the children’s natural behaviour emerges spontaneously”.

She says the results help to dispel the myth that females are the less competitive sex. Even at an early age, they avoid risky direct aggression in favour of subtler forms of competition, such as small shifts in tone and expression, or spreading rumours.

Emery Thompson says that these differences also explain why human males tend to cooperate more effectively in groups while many females “work well in pairs and tend to maintain only a few close relationships.”



QUESTIONS:

56. What does “Girls are no less competitive than boys” mean?
57. What happened when each same-sex group had two or three puppets?
58. “Grab at the puppet, or even chase the child who had it.” What is this kind of behaviour called in the passage?
59. What are the two words used to describe the competitive tactics of boys and girls respectively?
60. In which situation in this study did boys work better than girls?

Section D (10 points)

In this section, there is one passage followed by five incomplete sentences. Read the passage carefully, and then complete each sentence in a maximum of 10 words. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.

Choosing university majors has become the top concern among new high school graduates as they await the results of the National College Entrance Exams.

Every year, millions of students crowd into a few so-called “hot” majors in the hopes of getting a better job after graduation, but the latest survey shows that the connection is far from guaranteed, *China Youth Daily* reported on Monday.



Graduates apply for jobs at an employment meeting in Nanjing, eastern China's Jiangsu Province, on May 31, 2008.

The survey, conducted by consulting firm MyCOS, showed that supply exceeding demand is a common phenomenon among the hottest majors in China. The ten undergraduate majors with the highest number of unemployed graduates are called “hot” majors.

The results of the survey show that 33 percent of the unemployed recent graduates took one of the ten hottest majors in college. According to the survey, the average employment rate of college

graduates is 91 percent six months after graduation, but the rate of employment for many who took the so-called hot majors doesn't reach this level. Among law graduates, for example, the employment rate is only 86 percent.

Dr Wang Boqing of MyCOS thinks that enrollment levels in hot courses are the main reason for the imbalance. Most of the students didn't have employment plans before choosing their majors, and relied on limited suggestions from their teachers and parents. These students didn't have enough information to make the best choice, Wang said.

Another survey shows that the majority of students (56.7 percent) choose majors with their parents, 20 percent discuss their plans with teachers, and another 15.9 percent decide on their own. Only 7.4 percent made a decision with the help of aptitude tests, which are popular in Western countries as a means of guiding students into taking appropriate professional paths.

Careless choices lead to dissatisfaction among graduates. A survey by *zhaopin.com* shows that 52 percent of respondents wish they had chosen a different major, and 34 percent want to take up additional majors. Only 14 percent say they don't regret their choices.

However, the situation is becoming brighter. Along with increased guidance at school, students can also find the information they need on the Internet as more Web sites begin offering course selection tips and related employment information.

Wang said colleges, too, need to adapt their courses to fit the changing socioeconomic structure and cap enrollment in certain programmes.

QUESTIONS:

61. To most new high school graduates, the hotter a major is in university, _____.
62. According to the survey by MyCOS, what is very common for the so-called hottest majors in China is that supply _____.
63. According to the two surveys, most students choose their majors based on _____.
64. To choose appropriate majors, students can take _____.
65. To satisfy the needs of society, colleges are advised to _____.

Part IV

Cloze

(15 points)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word. Choose the word in one of the following two ways: using the correct form of the given word, or using the given letters of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Education Issues

Sara

I'm a teacher of French and Spanish, and I think foreign languages are one of the areas where it's good to be creative. Young people need to learn foreign languages by (66) sp _____ them and doing fun activities like role-plays instead of just doing written exercises. Of course there is some hard work in learning a language, like trying to remember all those tenses of (67) v _____, but I think it's a good idea to try to make classroom activities as (68) enj _____ as possible.

Nick

I left school four years ago, and looking back, one thing I'd say about the education system is that there are too many (69) ex _____. Instead of being able to enjoy learning about something, you're always (70) wo _____ about when the next test is, what questions are going to be on it, and whether or not you're going to (71) p _____. I also think there should be fewer compulsory (72) sub _____. I had to study physics until I was 16 but I never had any interest in it, and I've now forgotten everything I learned. It seems like a (73) w _____ of time.

Robert

As a teacher for more than thirty years, I think these days there's too much emphasis on letting young people "express themselves" in the (74) cl _____, and not enough emphasis on discipline. Most of my (75) col _____ have problems with pupils who are always (76) _____ (mess) around in lessons. These kids don't (77) res _____ the teachers or the other pupils, and we shouldn't have to put up with them—it should be easier to suspend or expel them if they don't behave.

Diane

These days you see so many young people who can't seem to write anything, not even a short email, without lots of spelling and (78) _____ (punctuate) mistakes. When I was at school the education system used to (79) con _____ on reading, writing and maths—and sometimes, as a (80) pa _____ of young children myself, I worry that we've now moved too far away from that.

Part V**Translation****(20 points)****Section A (10 points)**

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

There Is No Job More Important than Parenting

By Benjamin Carson

My belief began when I was just a kid. I dreamed of becoming a doctor.

My mother was a domestic servant. (81) Through her work, she observed that successful people spent a lot more time reading than they did watching television. She announced that my brother and I could only watch two to three pre-selected TV programmes during the week. In our free time, we had to read two books each from the Detroit Public Library and submit to her written book reports. She would mark them up with check marks and highlights. Years later we realised her marks were a ruse. My mother was illiterate; she had only received a third grade education. (82) Although we had no money, between the covers of those books, I could go anywhere, do anything and be anybody.

When I entered high school I was an A-student, but not for long. I wanted the fancy clothes.

I wanted to hang out with the guys. I went from being an A-student to a B-student to a C-student, but I didn't care. I was getting the high fives and the low fives and the pats on the back. I was cool.

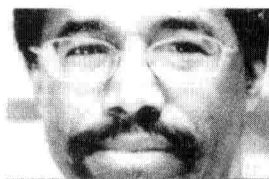
One night my mother came home from working her multiple jobs and I complained about not having enough Italian knit shirts. She said, "Okay, I'll give you all the money I make this week scrubbing floors and cleaning bathrooms, and you can buy the family food and pay the bills. With everything left over, you can have all the Italian knit shirts you want."

I was very pleased with that arrangement but once I got through allocating money, there was nothing left. (83) I realised my mother was a financial genius to be able to keep a roof over our heads and any kind of food on the table, much less buy clothes.

(84) I also realised that immediate gratification wasn't going to get me anywhere. Success required intellectual preparation.

I went back to my studies and became an A-student again, and eventually I fulfilled my dream of becoming a doctor.

(85) My story is really my mother's story—a woman with little formal education or worldly goods who used her position as a parent to change the lives of many people around the globe. There is no job more important than parenting. This I believe.



Dr. Benjamin Carson is director of pediatric neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins Children's Centre. His expertise includes separating conjoined twins and doing brain surgery to control seizures. A scholarship fund Carson founded has helped some 1,700 students through college. His mother is retired and lives with Carson and his family.

Section B (10 points)

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

86. 本产品的特点是设计独特、质量高、容量大。(be characterised by)
87. 应当坚定不移地执行“计划生育”的基本国策。(carry out)
88. 要解决问题,还需做系统而周密的调查研究,这就是分析的过程。(in order to)
89. 的确,散文比诗容易写,但也需下番功夫,才能写好。(it is true that)
90. 天气热得大家只好待在有空调的屋子里。(such...that)

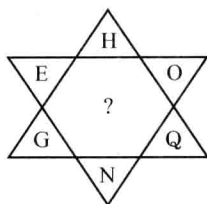
Part VI

IQ Test

(10 points)

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

91.



Unravel the logic behind this star and find the missing letter.