



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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最新全国大学生英语竞赛

历年真题精讲

C类(本科生)

(第二版)

郑家顺/主编



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最新全国大学生英语 竞赛历年真题精讲 C类(本科生)

(第二版)

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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”等词句反复出现，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**：本书收录了2008年到2013年12套实考赛卷（C类本科生的初赛与决赛），按大学生英语竞赛实考形式汇编，共分五部分：入门分析篇、技能实战篇、学习提高篇、巩固强化篇、考前冲刺篇。考生自测时每套赛卷须在120分钟内完成。

2. **KEYS**：赛卷后均有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（部分试卷听力部分略去）。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現频率较高的、较易混淆的，做了总结并部分给出了例句。III. **完形填空**、IV. **阅读理解**：①为便于考生理解原文，基本都给出中文内容大意。②选择项分析中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。V. **翻译**：给出多种翻译方法与视角，辨析语法及固定搭配。VI. **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。VII. **作文**：给出作文写作套路，重点词汇与短语用黑体字标出。考生可背熟此套路，轻松面对大学生英语竞赛作文。（部分赛卷题目顺序不同）

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。

★ 欢迎本书的读者光临“郑家顺英语博客 (<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”：这里既有作者在教学中的一些心得体会，也有英语考前做题技巧分析以及最新试卷真题与答案解析；考前将不断更新考试竞赛信息，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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目 录

入门分析篇

2008 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(1)
KEYS	(14)
赛卷精讲	(15)
2008 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(24)
KEYS	(36)
赛卷精讲	(36)

技能实战篇

2009 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(46)
KEYS	(59)
赛卷精讲	(60)
2009 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(69)
KEYS	(80)
赛卷精讲	(81)

学习提高篇

2010 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(86)
KEYS	(100)
赛卷精讲	(101)
2010 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(110)
KEYS	(125)
赛卷精讲	(125)

巩固强化篇

2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(131)
KEYS	(144)
赛卷精讲	(145)

2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(155)
KEYS	(167)
赛卷精讲	(168)

考前冲刺篇

2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(178)
KEYS	(191)
赛卷精讲	(192)
2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(202)
KEYS	(214)
赛卷精讲	(215)
2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷	(226)
KEYS	(240)
赛卷精讲	(241)
2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷	(250)
KEYS	(265)
赛卷精讲	(266)

附录

(附1)	2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷
(附2)	2011 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷
(附3)	2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷
(附4)	2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷
(附5)	2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷
(附6)	2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷

附录

(附7)	2014 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛赛卷
(附8)	2014 年全国大学生英语竞赛决赛赛卷

入门分析篇

2008 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)

Directions: In this section, you will hear five short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, read 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.

1. A. To buy a newspaper. B. To find a chemist. C. To post a letter.
2. A. Their billing system has been efficient.
B. Their old billing system is outdated.
C. He's unimpressed with the new billing system.
3. A. She's been on vacation.
B. She's been at the grocery store.
C. She's been on a business trip.
4. A. To go to the market. B. To have coffee. C. To have a discussion.
5. A. Changing a flight reservation.
B. Canceling a hotel reservation.
C. Reserving an extra hotel room.

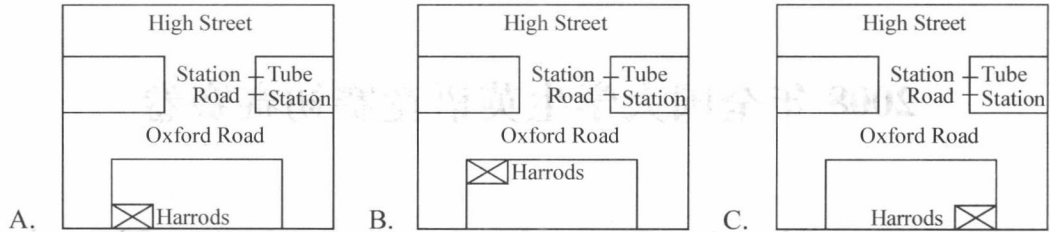
Section B (10 marks)

Directions: 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

6. What's Tania's phone number?
A. 506-6178. B. 501-6678. C. 501-6687.
7. Who is going shopping at Harrods?
A. Tania. B. Karl. C. Karl's mother.

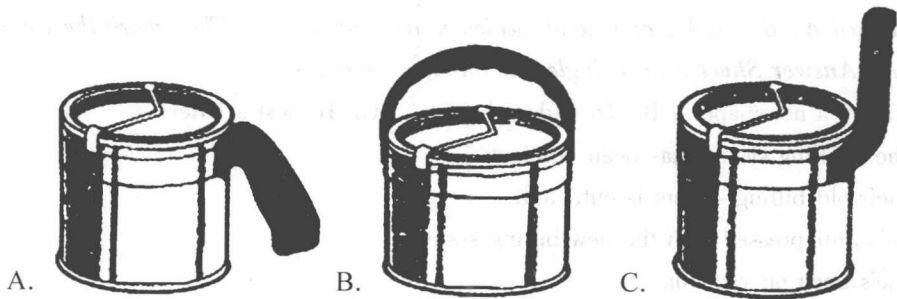
8. How is Tania going to get to Harrods?
 A. On foot. B. By taxi. C. By tube.
9. Which street plan shows the way from the station?



10. What kind of wine does Karl want?
 A. Red Merlot. B. White Bordeaux. C. Rose Chianti.

Conversation Two

11. Which drawing shows the position of the handle?



12. What other product features are included?
 A. A range of handle sizes.
 B. A variety of colour combinations.
 C. A set of rings for different-sized tins.
13. What's the purpose of the V-clip?
 A. To hold the paint brush so it drips in the can.
 B. To prevent paint from getting onto the painted surfaces.
 C. To prevent the brush drying out if the painter is interrupted.
14. Who will probably use the can-holder?
 A. Artists. B. Decorators. C. Soldiers.
15. How much does the product cost?
 A. £ 4. B. £ 5. C. \$4.

Section C (5 marks)

Directions: 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 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. What has prompted the new administration to review the Australia's citizenship test?
- A. It's out of date.
B. Higher immigration rates.
C. Many applicants failing it.
17. Which train provides the easiest way to see Mount Fuji?
- A. From Tokyo to Yokohama.
B. From Osaka to Yokohama.
C. From Tokyo to Osaka.
18. How many U. N. employees were killed in 2007?
- A. 17. B. 42. C. 59.
19. What have studies found out about severe pneumonia treatment?
- A. No medication works in developing countries.
B. It can be effectively treated at home with oral antibiotics.
C. It can only be treated in the hospital with injectable antibiotics.
20. What was the bar's business like before the smoking ban?
- A. Almost empty every day.
B. Usually crowded at midday.
C. Empty on Wednesdays.

Section D (10 marks)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are ten missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear on the tape. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Crime isn't rising because the laws are not strict enough, or because the (21) _____ are not tough enough, or simply because there aren't enough policemen on the beat. It is rising because the agencies and individuals who can have a (22) _____ effect on crime are not pulling together or in the same (23) _____. The police are one of those agencies, of course. But crime prevention is also a matter for (24) _____ who are content to see mass (25) _____ turn into a way of life, for councils who prefer to shout yah-boo at the police, (26) _____ getting on with making life safer for local people, for architects who design exposed and indefensible buildings, for parents who don't take enough interest in what their teenage children are getting up to and for (27) _____ who sit inside and moan (28) _____ do anything about the state of the neighbourhood or the street. Crime prevention has been neglected for too many by too many. Over the last ten years it has been wilfully neglected in defiance of mounting (29) _____ that it is the central hope of (30) _____ action against crime.

Part II Vocabulary and Structures (10 minutes, 15 marks)

Directions: 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. They are looking for _____ man with _____ long dark hair. He is armed and dangerous.
 A. a; a B. the; a C. a; / D. /; the
32. It was unfortunate, but she had no _____ but to act as she did.
 A. chance B. opportunity C. option D. solution
33. The _____ driver thinks that accidents only happen to other people.
 A. general B. usual C. common D. average
34. How did they manage to steal the Van Gogh? It was right _____ the security guard's nose.
 A. below B. before C. under D. beside
35. The student _____ continuing his studies when he had to return to his home country unexpectedly.
 A. is considering B. was considering
 C. should consider D. has considered
36. My friends and I enjoy doing many of the same thing. In the respect, we have a lot _____.
 A. in similar B. in particular
 C. in common D. in accordance
37. Our planned visit to the United States _____ because we were unable to get the visas.
 A. fell over B. fell down C. fell through D. fell on
38. Lest anyone _____ it strange, let me assure you that it is quite true.
 A. thought B. should think C. had thought D. thinking
39. When Sally _____ the criminal _____ her house, she screamed at the top of her voice because she didn't want _____.
 A. saw; enter; killed B. saw; enter; to be killed
 C. sees; entering; be killed D. sees; enter; killing
40. Tina's children, _____ all live nearby, organized a big party for her eightieth birthday.
 A. who B. that C. which D. as
41. Sometimes it is necessary to be careful _____ the right date to sit for a test.
 A. when choosing B. when you will choose
 C. when you have chosen D. when you chose
42. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed hard to believe at the time _____.
 A. when he first introduced B. that he first introduced it
 C. he first introduced D. which he first introduced it

43. _____ really. I like both public transport and driving.
- A. On second thoughts
B. I could go either way
C. I will never learn to drive
D. But then again
44. _____ I'm getting married!
- A. Can you keep a secret?
B. Well I never!
C. Many happy returns.
D. Congratulations!
45. —So, do you know where you'd like to go?
— _____
—Well, from what I hear Vancouver's great.
—Actually, I've heard that it's very expensive and it's cold all the time.
- A. I beg your pardon?
B. Yeah, but it's not very good.
C. Do you know any good hotels?
D. Do you have any suggestions?

Part III Reading Comprehension (20 minutes, 40 marks)

Section A (4 marks)

Directions: There is one passage in this section with 4 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—49 are based on the following passage.

Most sore throats are caused by an infection which treatment with antibiotics cannot cure. But with simple remedies the patient normally gets better in 4 or 5 days.

Tonsillitis, however, usually starts with a sore throat which causes pain on swallowing. With children and some adults there may be a fever and the patient is obviously not feeling well. It may be possible to see white spots on the back of the throat. The neck may also swell, both of which are the normal response to infection.

Sometimes a sore throat may occur with the common cold, and with influenza there may be dryness of the throat, pain on coughing and loss of voice.

TREATMENT

Aspirin: To help relieve the pain on swallowing and (if there is one) the fever, use aspirin tablets dissolved in water, so that the patient can gargle before swallowing. Repeat the treatment every 4 hours.

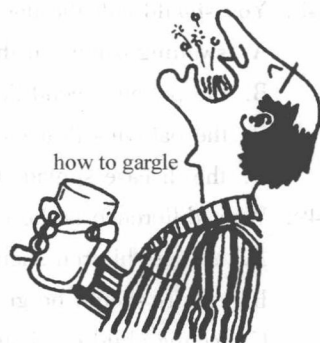
Drink: Encourage the patient to drink plenty of liquids.

Food: Food should not be forced on a patient who does not want to eat.

Steam: If there is pain in the throat on coughing, breathing in steam may help.

CHILDREN

Young children, who may not be able to gargle, should be given aspirin dissolved in water



every 4 hours at the right dose for their age.

At one year: a single junior aspirin.

At five years: half an adult aspirin.

At eight years: one whole adult aspirin.

WHEN TO SEE THE DOCTOR

If the sore throat is still getting worse after 2 days.

If the patient complains of earache.

If the patient's fever increases.

If the patient or parent is very worried.

46. According to the passage, it would appear that most sore throats _____.
- A. require an immediate visit to a doctor
 - B. respond quickly to treatment with an antibiotic
 - C. rarely turn out to be symptoms of serious illness
 - D. result in tonsillitis even when treated
47. In order to treat a sore throat one should _____.
- A. prevent the patient from eating too much
 - B. give the patient up to 4 aspirin tablets every day
 - C. advise the patient to drink large amounts of liquids
 - D. make the patient gargle with hot liquids
48. You should call the doctor in if _____.
- A. swelling occurs in the region of the ears
 - B. the patient's condition worsens after 2 days
 - C. the patient's throat is still sore after a week
 - D. the disease spreads to another member of the family
49. What difference is there in the way adults and young children should be treated with aspirin?
- A. Young children should not be allowed to gargle with it.
 - B. Adults should be given tablets to swallow whole.
 - C. Young children should be given aspirin more often than adults.
 - D. Adults should be given larger doses of aspirin than children.

Section B (14 marks)

Directions: *There is one passage in this section with 10 questions. Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet.*

For questions 50—55, mark

- Y (for YES) *if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*
N (for NO) *if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*
NG (for NOT GIVEN) *if the information is not given in the passage.*

For questions 56—59, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

In 1945 leaders from 51 countries met in San Francisco, California, and organized the

United Nations (often called the UN). World War II had just ended. Millions of people had died, and there was destruction everywhere. People hoped they could build a future of world peace through this new organization.

The United Nations has four main goals and purposes:

1. To work together for international peace and to solve international problems;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations;
3. To work together for human rights for everyone of all races, religions, languages, and of both sexes;
4. To build a center where nations can work together for these goals.

Today almost every country in the world is a member of the UN. Each country has signed an agreement that says:

1. All members are equal.
2. All members promise to solve international problems in a peaceful way.
3. No member will use force against another member.
4. All members will help the UN in its actions.
5. The UN will not try to solve problems within countries except to enforce international peace.

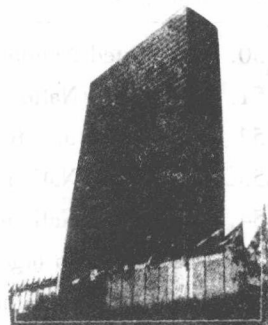
Obviously, the United Nations has not been completely successful in its goals. There have been several wars since 1945. However, the organization has helped bring peace to some countries that were at war. It has helped people who left their countries because of wars. It has helped bring independence to colonies.

The main United Nations organization is in New York City, but the UN has a “family” of other related organizations all over the world. These organizations try to provide a better life for everyone. One example is UNICEF, an organization that provides food, medical care, and many other services for poor children wherever they live. Another example is the World Health Organization, which develops medical programs all over the world.

There are thousands of UN workers in developing countries. They work as planners to increase production in farming and industry. They provide medical services, improve education programs, and spread scientific information. They develop programs that provide jobs and better living conditions. They help countries control their population growth.

The United Nations also holds large international conferences, where people meet to discuss important world issues. One conference was about the uses and ownership of oceans. Another was about women. There are also International Years. In these special years, people work together to improve situations and solve problems. One year was the International Year of the Child.

For centuries countries have fought each other, and powerful countries have taken control of weaker ones. It is very difficult to persuade nations to live together in peace. Nevertheless, the United Nations is attempting to do this. It is the only organization that unites the world in the



search for peace.

50. The United Nations was organized at a meeting in California in 1945.
51. The United Nations works for international peace.
52. Kuwait is a member of the UNICEF.
53. The United Nations has its main organization in San Francisco.
54. The United Nations helped Algeria become independent.
55. UNICEF is an organization that helps save wildlife.
56. Each country in the UN has signed an agreement that says no member _____ against another member.
57. Despite its effort, the United Nations hasn't been _____ in its goals.
58. People meet to discuss important world issues in _____ held by the United Nations.
59. The United Nations is _____ nations to live together in peace, though it is difficult.

Section C (10 marks)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passage carefully, and then answer the questions in as few words as possible (not more than 10 words). Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Questions 60—64 are based on the following passage.

A language is a system of sounds, gestures, or characters used by humans to communicate their ideas and feelings. There are about 4,000 spoken languages in the world. Some are spoken by millions of people. Other languages have only a few speakers.

All languages have rules for forming words and for ordering those words in sentences. In written languages, meaning is expressed through a system of characters and rules for combining those characters. In spoken languages, meaning is expressed through a system of sounds and rules for combining those sounds. Many deaf people use sign languages, in which gestures do the work of the sound system of spoken languages.

Word order is more important in English than it is in some other languages, such as Russian. The sound system is very important in Chinese and in many languages spoken in West Africa.

Languages are always changing, but they change very slowly. People invent new words for their language borrow words from other languages, and change the meanings of words as needed. For example, the English word byte was invented by computer specialists in 1959. The English word "tomato" was borrowed from Nahuatl, an American Indian language spoken in Mexico. The English word meat once referred to food in general.

There are several major language families in the world. The languages in each family are related, and scientists think they came from the same parent family. Language families come in different sizes. The Austronesian family contains at least 500 languages, including Pilipino, Malay, and Maori. The Basque language, spoken in northern Spain, is the only member of its language family.

The Indo-European language family contains 55 languages, including English, German, Spanish, Russian, and Hindi.

Another language family is Sino-Tibetan, which includes Chinese, Burmese, and Tibetan. The Afro-Asiatic family includes Arabic, Hebrew, and Amharic. There are about 150 American Indian languages spoken today. These languages have many differences and have been divided into more than 50 language families.

People learn languages by listening, copying what they hear, and using the language. Most children learn their first languages easily, and sometimes other languages as well. Adults often must work harder at learning a second language.

Questions:

60. How many languages are spoken all over the world?
61. What are the language rules for?
62. How is meaning expressed in sign language?
63. What is more important in English compared with other languages?
64. Which language is the only member of its language family?

Section D (12 marks)

Directions: In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. Read the passage carefully and complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill in each of the spaces 65-70. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

Questions 65—70 are based on the following passage.

Welcome to “Software World”—bringing you the very latest information on what is currently available on CD-ROM. Are you a director or producer looking for an unusual actor to play a part in a new movie project, or with that special look for a new commercial on TV? OK. The usual procedure would be to contact a theatrical agency, who would try and sell you the idea of using one of the actors listed on their books. Books? Too old-fashioned for you? Then get yourself a copy of this latest electronic database called “The Electronic Curtain”.

The brainchild of casting agent Fred Harkney of the Better Talent Agency, he says he got the idea of an actor’s directory from his son playing computer games. Noting that junior had to type in the details of the characters in his favourite game, he realized he could do the same for the actors he represents. Eventually, he came to include information on nearly three quarters of the approximately 34,000 actors registered and looking for work in Britain. With some theatrical agencies boasting that they represent over 500 performers, the need for this product is not hard to fathom. It can be a nightmare trying to remember just which actor has done what, or just what an actor can do. The database lists details of over 5,500 actors; TV shows they have appeared in, special skills they possess—everything down to the colour of their eyes and other distinguishing physical features. By entering the details of the type of person you are looking for, the database quickly locates only those persons with the particular qualities requested.

One problem though, is that many actors feel it is too impersonal, and they could be missing

out on much needed auditions for parts in theatrical shows. On the other hand, it might just get them that elusive job. The days of nervous nail-biting while waiting around to give an audition could well and truly be over. And all because of a small plastic disk. For product details ring this number now: 0171-379-6000.

Summary:

An electronic database giving information on nearly (65) _____ the 34,000 actors registered and looking for work in Britain, is now available on CD-ROM. Some (66) _____ have over 500 actors on their books and it is difficult to remember all their details. The database lists information on over 5,500 actors and can be searched for details such as past (67) _____ they have appeared in, special skills they might have, and even the colour of their eyes. The database can quickly locate persons with (68) _____ and, although some actors feel it is (69) _____ to be of much use, it is certain to change the way actors are chosen for parts in films, plays and shows. Ring the following telephone number for further (70) _____: 0171-379-6000.

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Directions: There are 5 blanks in the passage. Use the word given below to form a word that fits in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

perfect select similar confident honest

Interviews are an (71) _____ method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human beings like to examine each other in this way. One of the many problems of (72) _____, as it is commonly practiced, is that the forms filled in by applicants often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can follow all the best advice when completing your form and still find that you are unsuccessful at the next stage—the interview. (73) _____, in the rare cases where interviews are automatic, a candidate with an inadequate form may do surprisingly well.

Of course, your form needs to show that you have (74) _____ in your ability to do the job, but don't try to turn yourself into someone else—a person you have to pretend to be at the interview. Realism and (75) _____ are definitely the best approach.

Section B (10 marks)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the passage. For each blank, one or more letters of the word have been given (not exceeding 3 letters). Read the passage below and decide which word best fits each blank, using only one word in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

True relaxation is most certainly not a matter of flopping down in front of the television with a welcome drink. Nor is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness (76) mi _____ be, we should distinguish between them and

conscious relaxation in (77) terms of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alertness, yet, at the same (78) time, passive awareness, in which our bodies are (79) at rest while our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural for a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. (80) Being relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, (81) so as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, (82) rather than one of exhaustion.

Unfortunately, as a (83) consequence of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, let alone nurturing our body's abilities. (84) What needs to be rediscovered is conscious relaxation. With this in (85) mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes, however deep-seated.

Part V Translation (15 minutes, 15 marks)

Section A (8 marks)

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

After my mother passed away, my dad tried even harder to stay healthy and active. Every morning, until the weather turned too cold, he swam in the turquoise pool in the complex where he lived. (86) Each day, no matter how he felt, he swam one more lap than the previous day, just to prove there was always room for improvement. Every few days he reported the new number of laps to me, pride edging his voice.

By his late seventies, in spite of swimming and working six days a week, my dad had noticeably dwindled in strength and energy. By age eighty-one he was in poor health and had to retire. (87) He pretended he didn't need to lean heavily on me for support as we walked slowly, and I pretended not to notice. His mind was clear, but congestive heart problems and disabling arthritis had worn him down. One day he said, "In case of an emergency, I do not wish to be kept alive by any extraordinary means. I've signed an official paper to this effect." He smiled his wonderful, broad grin and said, "I've been blessed to have had your mother as my wife and you as my only child, and I'm ready to go."

Less than a month later he had a heart attack. In the emergency room, he again reminded his doctor and me of his wishes, but I couldn't imagine, in spite of this latest crisis, that he wouldn't always be saying, "Have I told you yet today that I adore you?"

(88) He was miserable in intensive care; tubes seemed to come from every opening. But my dad still had his sense of humor, asking me, "Does this mean we can't keep our lunch date tomorrow?" His voice faltered.

"I'll be here to pick you up and we'll go some place special," I answered, a lump in my throat.