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陈晓茹 / 主编

全国 大学生英语竞赛

全真模拟试题集

(C类)

12套全真试题

专业美国外教录音

完备答案解释和录音原文

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全国大学生英语竞赛全真模拟试题集

(C 类)

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科学出版社

北 京

内 容 简 介

本书根据最新全国大学生英语竞赛简章,设计出12套C类模拟题。C类考试的参考人员是非英语专业的本科生和专科生。这12套模拟题无论从题型、难度还是内容方面都可以与真题相媲美。随书配送的一张MP3光盘,更能保证读者获得全真的考试环境,有助于读者在竞赛中取得好成绩。同时还能帮助读者朋友们提高综合运用英语的能力。

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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英语综合能力竞赛。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,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的大学生。

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 年起,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、专科学生参加;C 类考试适用于非英语专业本、专科学生参加;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。

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。初赛包括笔试和听力两种方式。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)。赛题依据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》命题,学习借鉴国内外先进的测试理论和方法,既有利于检测出参赛大学生的实际英语水平,又有利于大学英语教学的改革。

竞赛 A、B、C、D 四个级别均设四个奖励等级:特等奖、一等奖、二等奖、三等奖;二等奖和三等奖通过初赛产生,特等奖和一等奖通过决赛产生,由省(自治区、直辖市)竞赛组织机构根据决赛成绩确定。总获奖比率为参加初赛人数的 51%,其中特等奖获奖比率为 1%,一等奖获奖比率为 5%,二等奖获奖比率为 15%,三等奖获奖比率为 30%。获特等奖和一等奖的学生及其指导教师(限一名)由全国竞赛组委会分别颁发获奖证书和荣誉证书,向所在学校颁发奖状;获二等奖和三等奖的学生由全国竞赛组委会颁发获奖证书。竞赛另设优秀组织奖,颁发给竞赛组织工作成绩突出的各级竞赛组织单位和个人,由全国大学生英语竞赛组织委员会统一评选和颁奖。获特等奖的学生名单将在英语奥林匹克网(www.Englisholympics.com)、中国英语外语教学研究网站(www.tefl-china.net)、英语辅导报社网站(www.ecp.com.cn)上和全国主要外语报刊上宣传表彰。

本书根据竞赛的要求和命题的方向,设计了 12 套模拟题,无论是题型、难度还是内容都力求贴近真题,旨在提高参赛者的实战能力,帮助同学们在大赛中取得好成绩,同时提高英语的综合运用能力。本书后附有听力原文和每套题的答案,供同学们随时检查练习结果。

本书的编写者都是从事大学英语教学多年，具有丰富教学经验且教学效果优秀的一线教师。由于我们的水平有限，书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者和专家同行批评指正。

编者

2007年7月于广州

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第一部分 模拟试题

Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 points)

Section A (6 points)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 6 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, you must 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. In San Francisco. B. At an airport. C. In a post office.
2. A. Relatives. B. Neighbors. C. Roommates.
3. A. At 10:40. B. At 10:30. C. At 10:25.
4. A. It is a pity that the woman failed to come to the party.
 B. The woman did not like the party at all.
 C. The man himself didn't show up at the party either.
5. A. She is going to organize a picnic.
 B. She will come back at the end of this week.
 C. She declined the man's invitation to a picnic.
6. A. Excited. B. Thankful. C. Somewhat disappointed.

Section B (4 points)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. The conversation will be read only once. At the end of the conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, you must read the four 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.*

7. Where are a lot of fax messages sent to?
 A. A foreign country. B. London. C. Birmingham.
8. According to the conversation, what's the advantage of sending a fax, compared with using

the Royal Mail?

- A. More convenient. B. Quicker. C. Cheaper.

9. How many days a week is the shop open?

- A. Five and half days a week. B. Seven days a week.
C. Six and half days a week.

10. Which type of customers does he particularly dislike?

- A. Customers who don't pay their bills. B. Customers who aren't polite.
C. Customers who waste his time.

Section C (10 points)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short news items. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must 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.*

11. How old are the children to be immunized?

- A. Under the age of four. B. Under the age of five.
C. Under the age of six.

12. How did scientists determine the age of the universe?

- A. By observing the oldest stars in the universe.
B. By studying the nearest stars that can be seen.
C. By fixing the age of the oldest stars in the Galaxy.

13. Why did the Africans occupy the Paris church?

- A. They were asking for the right to stay in Paris.
B. They were not allowed to enter it legally.
C. They were afraid of being taken to a hospital.

14. What is one of the suspects held by British police?

- A. A student. B. A doctor C. A driver

15. Which country did the US military accused of?

- A. Iran B. Iraq C. Lebanon

16. Where was the man arrested?

- A. In Brisbane B. In London C. In Glasgow

17. How many schools were destroyed by Taliban?

- A. 118 B. 183 C. 138

18. When were the five Chinese kidnapped?

- A. On Wednesday B. On January 15th C. On January 5th

19. What is the nationality of the four security guards?

- A. Iraqi. B. American. C. Italian.

20. When did Margaret Thatcher resign from office?

A. In 1979.

B. In 1990.

C. In 1994.

Section D (10 points)

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

The news media in the United States (21) _____ of radio, television and newspapers. Most Americans begin their day by reading the newspaper or watching a morning news program. (22) _____ the day news is broadcast repeatedly on the radio and television. In the evening, news is a main (23) _____ on television with up to two hours of news in the early evening and more news late at night. For those who (24) _____ reading, the evening newspapers offer them the (25) _____ of reading the news. The news media must interest the public, and it is a big business. However, it is a very (26) _____ business because stations or papers compete with each other for listeners and readers. When it comes to an (27) _____, such as an election or a war, all the news media will report the same thing. As a result, listeners, viewers or readers might find it difficult to choose. Nevertheless, most Americans would not (28) _____ their news media too (29) _____. The credibility of the news media is generally (30) _____ and accepted by the American public.

Part II Multiple Choice (10 minutes, 15 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: *There are 10 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 French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
 A. turned up B. turned in
 C. turned out D. turned down
32. The girl was _____ a shop assistant; she is now a manager in a large department store.
 A. preliminary B. presumably
 C. formally D. formerly
33. The film *Titanic* tells about a very _____ love story which touches every spectator.
 A. romantic B. ridiculous
 C. unpractical D. absurd
34. The man to whom we handed the forms pointed out that they had not been _____ filled in.
 A. consequently B. regularly

- C. comprehensively D. properly
35. The government _____ regulations that put this archeological site under protection.
A. published B. issued
C. discharged D. released
36. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____
fully occupied the whole of last week.
A. were B. had been
C. have been D. was
37. The carnival, which will _____ the streets of London _____ more than 1.5 million
people this weekend, was started in 1959 as a direct response to the riots.
A. crowd; of B. pour; for
C. fill; with D. emerge; in
38. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on
in the world.
A. it is B. as is
C. there is D. what is
39. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the
new theory.
A. on which to base B. which to base on
C. to base on D. to be based on
40. Apart from taking care of her children, she has to take on such heavy _____ housework
as carrying water and firewood.
A. time-consumed B. timely-consumed
C. time-consuming D. timely-consuming

Section B (5 points)

Directions: *There are 5 incomplete dialogues in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. Linda: How's your sister, Mary?
Mary: She's fine, thanks. As a matter of fact, she's expecting.
Linda: Oh, is she? _____
Mary: Next April, I think.
Linda: Then you'll become an aunt.
A. What is she expecting? B. Tell me more about it.
C. Congratulations! D. When is the baby due?
42. Stan: Thank you from the bottom of my heart for saving my little girl's life.

John: _____

Stan: I can't tell you how much I appreciate what you've done.

John: I'm just happy I could help.

A. There's nothing to be afraid of. B. This is a wonderful day.

C. Anybody would have done the same. D. I am glad to save her.

43. Bob: Wow, look, all the things are on sale.

Jane: Yes, look at here, this is 50% off. _____.

Bob: And look at the shoes. They are 30% off the normal price.

A. I'd like to buy a skirt. B. There are some real bargains.

C. Are the prices reasonable? D. These shoes are the same as mine.

44. Kerry: Hi, Joanne. How's it going?

Joanne: Terrible. I just found out I have a chemistry test tomorrow.

Kerry: Your professor didn't tell you until now?

Joanne: He told us—I just didn't hear it.

Kerry: What're you going to do? _____

Joanne: I'll have to, because I also have an exam in French tomorrow.

A. Don't be nervous. B. Pull an all-nighter?

C. Want to go bowling tonight? D. You look really out of it.

45. Lucy: What made you leave such a large company?

Ken: My work there was so boring. I couldn't do anything myself. I always had to have my boss' approval. So I decided to get a new job at Coricom, a small venture company.

Lucy: _____

Ken: The work here is very challenging, which suits me. We always have to cope with dynamic working conditions. And, since there are not many people in this company, we understand each other very well and feel like we are all in the same family.

A. What's the hardest part of your new job?

B. How do you like your new job?

C. Tell me about what you liked at the large company.

D. Tell me about what you liked in your university.

Part III IQ Test (5 minutes, 5 points)

Directions: There are 5 IQ Test questions in this part. For each question there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Mark your answer on the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the centre.

46. A rancher is building an open-ended (straight) fence by string wire between posts 25

meters apart. If the fence is 100 meters long, how many posts should the rancher use?

















- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

47. New Year's Day is on Friday. Three days after tomorrow is New Year's Day. Which of the following statements must be true?

- A. Today is Sunday.
B. The day before yesterday was Saturday.
C. Tomorrow is Wednesday.
D. Yesterday was Monday.

48. Each symbol in this table has a value. The total of these values in each row and column is written at the end of the corresponding row or column. Can you find the value of each symbol?

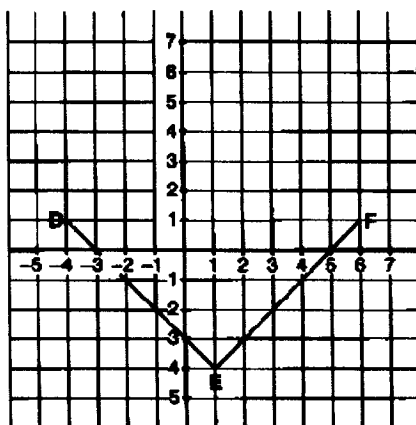
- A. Triangle = -4.2 , Square = 11.5 , Diamond = -1.8 , Circle = 6.6
B. Triangle = -3.2 , Square = 10.5 , Diamond = -0.8 , Circle = 5.6
C. Triangle = -5.2 , Square = 12.5 , Diamond = -2.8 , Circle = 7.6
D. Triangle = -6.2 , Square = 12.5 , Diamond = -3.8 , Circle = 8.6

30.3				
3.7				
7.2				
15.6				
	4.8	14.6	22.9	14.5

49. When point G is added, DEFG is a square.

What are the coordinates of point G?

- A. (1,7) B. (0,6) C. (2,7) D. (1,6)



50. Some tin cans have lost their labels. 3 contain soup, 4 contain beans, and 1 contains peas.

If you pick a can at random, in which one of the following are **both** statements true?

A. You have an even chance of picking beans.

You have a greater than even chance of picking soup.

B. You have an even chance of picking soup.

You have a less than even chance of picking peas.

C. You have a less than even chance of picking peas.

You have an even chance of picking soup.

D. You have an even chance of picking beans.

You have a less than even chance of picking soup.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: *There are two passages in this section with 10 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 51-55 are based on the following passage.

Industrial psychology is the application of various psychological techniques to the selection and training of industrial workers and to the promotion of efficient working conditions and techniques, as well as individual job satisfaction.

The selection of workers for particular jobs is essentially a problem of discovering the special aptitude and personality characteristics needed for the job and of devising tests to determine whether candidates have such aptitudes and characteristics. The development of tests of this kind has long been a field of psychological research.

Once the worker is on the job and has been trained, the fundamental aim of the industrial psychologist is to find ways in which a particular job can best be accomplished with a minimum of effort and a maximum of individual satisfaction. The psychologist's function, therefore, differs from that of the so-called efficiency expert, who places primary emphasis on increased production. Psychological techniques used to lessen the effort involved in a given job include a detailed study of the motions required to do the job, the equipment used, and the conditions under which the job is performed. After making such a study, the industrial psychologist often determines that the job in question may be accomplished with less effort by changing the routine motions of the work itself, changing or moving the tools, improving the working conditions, or a combination of several of these methods.

Industrial psychologists have also studied the effects of fatigue on workers to determine the length of working time that yields the greatest productivity. In some cases such studies

have proven that total production on particular jobs could be increased by reducing the number of working hours or by increasing the number of rest periods, or “breaks”, during the day. Industrial psychologists may also suggest less direct requirements for general improvement of job performance, such as establishing a better line of communication between employees and management.

51. From the first sentence of the passage, we learn that the primary objective of industrial psychology is to study _____.
A. working efficiency that leads to the highest output
B. the working skills and the working environment
C. the techniques leading to the highest productivity
D. the utilization of workers to get the greatest profit
52. A test in industrial psychology is used to find out _____.
A. a worker's achievement
B. a worker's potential for a certain job
C. a worker's psychological problem
D. a worker's motivation for a certain job
53. The industrial psychologist's job function differs from that of the efficiency experts in that the former _____.
A. places great emphasis on maximum production
B. never cares about the increase of production
C. is mainly concerned with worker's satisfaction
D. worries a lot about those workers in poor working conditions
54. In an industrial psychologist's mind, all of the following is important except _____.
A. the steps in which work is done
B. the state of mind of a worker when working
C. the effect of working environment on a worker
D. the value of the product a worker is making
55. It is certain that _____.
A. two breaks in a day lead to higher productivity than one
B. working fewer hours can yield the highest efficiency
C. communication is increasing between the employers and employees
D. changing tools will help increase the production

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive.

If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman calls “a dimming of the lights”. You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger’s eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortably, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second stare, he signals, “I know you”, “I am interested in you”, or “You look peculiar and I am curious about you”. This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

56. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. every glance has its significance
 - B. staring at a person is an expression of interest
 - C. a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
 - D. a glance conveys more meaning than words
57. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is _____.
 - A. to look into another passenger’s eyes
 - B. to avoid eye contact with other passengers
 - C. to signal you are not a threat to anyone
 - D. to keep a distance from other passengers
58. By “a dimming of the lights” (Para. 1, Line 9) Erving Goffman means “_____”.
 - A. closing one’s eyes
 - B. turning off the lights
 - C. ceasing to glance at others
 - D. reducing gaze-time to the minimum
59. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel _____.

A. depressed	B. uneasy	C. curious	D. amused
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60. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. the limitations of eye contact
 - B. the exchange of ideas through eye contact
 - C. proper behavior in different situations
 - D. the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

Section B (10 points)

Directions: *In this section, there is one passage followed by 5 questions. Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions in a maximum of 10 words. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Your passport is your official identification as an American citizen. In America, most people never consider obtaining a passport unless they are planning a trip out of the country. A passport is final proof of identity in almost every country in the world. In 1979 almost 15 million Americans held passports. Most of these passports were obtained to travel outside the country because, except for a few Western nations, passports are required to enter every country. And if you travel abroad, you must have a valid passport to reenter the country.

When traveling abroad, you will need a passport for identification when exchanging dollars for francs or marks or other foreign currency. You may also need your passport to use a credit card, buy an airplane ticket, check into a hotel or casino.

Don't confuse passports and visas. Whereas a passport is issued by a country to its citizens, a visa is official permission to visit a country granted by the government of that country. For some years, many countries were dropping their visa requirements, but that trend has reversed. Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela now require visas from U.S. citizens. They may be obtained from the embassy of the country you wish to visit.

Passport applications are available at passport agency offices in large cities like Boston, New York, or Chicago. In smaller cities, applications are available at post offices and at federal courts. To get your first passport, you must submit the application in person, along with a birth certificate and two pictures.

Maybe because most Americans use their passports only when traveling and because they are good for five years, many people lose their passports. Any every passport is worth thousands of dollars to smugglers or criminals who desire to enter this country illegally or assume a false identity. Travelers should keep their passports in their pockets or pocketbooks at all times; never pack them or leave them in a room or automobile; when you arrive back home, store your passport in a safe or safety deposit box. And report a lost or stolen passport immediately; it is literally your identity.

61. What is the main purpose of this passage?
62. Passports are needed when _____.
63. Concerning passports and visas, what can we conclude from this passage?
64. What does the passage suggest about the importance of passports?
65. Where should travelers keep their passports?