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全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

全国大学生英语竞赛

A 类（研究生）

真题及模拟试题详解（第3版）

主编：圣才学习网

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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 8 套真题(2007~2011 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(2011 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。

圣才学习网(www.100xuexi.com)提供全国大学生英语竞赛等各种英语类考试辅导方案(辅导班、题库)(详细介绍参见本书书前彩页)。购书享受大礼包增值服务【100 元网授班+20 元真题模考+20 元圣才学习卡】。本书特别适用于参加大学生英语竞赛的考生,对于参加其他英语类相关考试以及英语爱好者来说,本书也是一本不可多得的学习资料。

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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 8 套真题(2007~2011 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(2011 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:本书含有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授班、面授班、在线考试等全方位教育服务的综合性学习型门户网站,拥有近 100 种考试(含 418 个考试科目)、194 种经典教材(含英语、经济、证券、金融等共 16 大类),合计近万小时的面授班、网授班光盘培训课程,可为加盟商提供专用于录像播放班的免费光盘。

圣才学习网推出“创业网站”项目,面向全国个人、机构招募网站创业者,合作项目涵盖圣才学习网的所有课程和全部题库。创业网站是一个完全属于创业者自己的淘宝网站:自定网站名称、拥有独立后台、自己收费开课。(详细介绍参见本书书前彩页)

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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惟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赛。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

需要说明的是，以上题量、分值是全国大学生英语竞赛从 2007 年开始一直沿用的形式，2011 年该考试的题量、分值进行了微调：完形填空题量增加 5 小题，分值增加 5 分；智力测试题量不变，分值由 5 分变为 10 分，翻译“underlined sentences (E - C)”出题形式并入阅读理解部分，翻译、阅读理解部分总分值由 60 分变为 50 分。

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 ~ 2011)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(其中笔记填空出题形式最为常见，只有 2009 年采用了短文复合式听写的形式)。

短对话、长对话、新闻听力部分出题形式为多选题(Multiple choice)，选项为三个；短文复合式听写或笔记填空出题形式为主观题，单词或短句填空。

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语或问句。

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(2007~2011)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 15 小题，每题 1 分，共计 15 分，答题时间共计 15 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(2007~2011)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;

⑥要求考生将英语阅读短文中2个下划线的句子准确、完整并通顺地译成汉语。

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,以上几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、2009年和2011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。

需注意的是,2011年英译汉翻译划线句子题型被放在阅读理解部分考查,题量从5个句子降为2个。

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2分,答题时间共计10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 2011 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. Using a full range of colors and all sorts of painting styles, Mahatir has shown there is no end to the _____ of methods he uses to grasp our attention.
A. knowledge B. creation C. diversity D. universe
32. This paper is not free! I'd appreciate it if everyone would start trying to _____ it.
A. use B. produce C. move D. conserve
33. Realizing the great loss our company's error caused you, and being aware that money can never really make up for it, we wish to offer you 2 million dollars in _____ anyway.
A. prize B. compensation C. reward D. cash
34. As all the members of my family like country life, we decided to _____ farming.
A. go in for B. go back on
C. go through with D. go along with
35. Warning: Poisonous! If accidentally swallowed, _____ vomiting at once and seek medical attention.
A. deduce B. generate C. engage D. induce
36. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the villa _____ the terms of the contract.
A. in the vicinity of B. in quest of
C. in accordance with D. in collaboration with
37. Richard came home at midnight, _____ which time all the guests had left.
A. after B. by C. to D. during
38. If the whole project _____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.
A. was not planned B. has not been planned
C. had not been planned D. were not planned

39. In the meantime, the question raised by our financial problems is _____ such research is worth the cost.
 A. whether B. that C. how D. because
40. This plant has similar qualities to the previous one, _____ both wind resistant and adapted to the same type of soil.
 A. being B. been C. to be D. having been
41. The staff have been informed that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal calls.
 A. may they use B. they use
 C. they could use D. did they use
42. The project, _____ by the end of 2012, will expand the city's digital television signal to be accessible to a million users.
 A. completed B. being completed
 C. to be completed D. having been completed
43. The body's need for _____ salt can be met by a healthy diet, without turning to _____ salt bottle.
 A. the; a B. /; the C. /; / D. the; the
44. —Excuse me! This fish smells strange—it must be off.
 —It can't be, madam. It was fresh this morning.
 —Well, I'm not going to eat it, so please take it away.
 —Of course, madam.
 —_____.
 —Certainly not, madam.
 —Good. Now bring me the menu again, so that I can order something else.
 A. Please give me a fresh one.
 B. I hope I can get another one for free.
 C. Do not offer me the same dish again.
 D. I hope you're not going to charge me for it.
45. —I don't like to complain, but I bought this camera last week and it's stopped working.
 —Hum—yes, it's faulty. Do you have your receipt? We can either exchange the camera or offer you a credit note. You can use it for anything in the shop.
 —No, _____.
 —I'm afraid that isn't our company policy, sir.
 —But it is the law—and I'm a law student. So refund my money or I'll see you in court. OK?
 A. I'd rather have a refund B. I'd like a new camera
 C. there must be a discount D. I must get something free

Part III Cloze (15 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**.

Are you curious about the private (46) _____ (life) of actors and pop stars? If so, you're not alone. Every day, the world's newspapers, magazines, and websites (47) de_____ a constant stream of gossip about the rich and famous. Although it's sometimes called "junk food news", celebrity gossip is more popular than ever.

Movie stars, athletes, singers, and (48) _____ (politics) are the favorite subjects of the gossip media. Because they're always in the public eye, some people feel very close to these people. They want to know what they're doing, what clothes they're wearing, and who they're spending time (49) _____. In offices, chat-rooms, and coffee shops, celebrity news is a common topic of (50) conv_____.

There's even a class of (51) _____ (photo), called "paparazzi," who follow celebrities around. Wherever stars eat, shop, or travel, the paparazzi are always there, (52) ca_____ cameras in hand. Some people see this as an (53) _____ (invade) of privacy. However, stars benefit from the paparazzi, (54) _____ photos are sold to news sources. This keeps stars in the public eye, and helps their careers.

Stories in the gossip media may be based on public facts, information from stars' friends, or secret "insider" sources. (55) _____ (regard) of how crazy the stories are, stars usually (56) ig_____ them. However, they sometimes fight back. In Hollywood and London, there are special (57) la_____ who work for celebrities and who sue magazines and papers for printing (58) f_____ stories or demand that certain photographs not be printed.

In today's world, the media are everywhere, so it's impossible for stars to hide (59) _____ the press. At the same time, it's hard for the rest of us to avoid celebrity news. Yet, at the end of the day, we have only ourselves to (60) bl_____. As a famous magazine editor once said, "Celebrity gossip is everywhere because we have such a huge appetite for it."

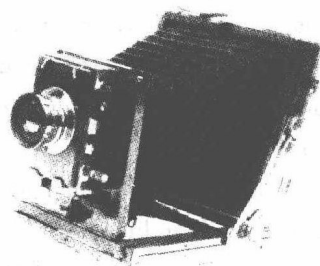
Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

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

Section A (6 marks)

Questions 61 to 63 are based on the following passage.

The first small camera was invented in 1685, but it was just a camera. It was a long time before people figured out how to make the right kind of paper for photographs. Modern photography, as we know it, really came into being in the 19th century, around the year 1865, to be exact. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, photography really took off. Several types of cameras were invented during the time, and photographers also came up with new and better ways to take pictures. Photography became a form of art.



Although most people think photographs show real things, photography also changed people's

ideas about modern art. Modern art developed in the late 19th century, around the time of the invention of photographs. Modern art was different from other kinds of art because modern art paintings did not try to show “realistic” pictures. For example, artists of modern art often produced paintings that looked different from a real picture. Photography was perfect for producing modern art. For example, a photographer could focus on the subject of a picture and make it look very clear, while other parts of the picture were not in focus and therefore looked fuzzy. In this way, photographers could make pictures look less realistic.

We are now living in the time of postmodern art. Postmodern art developed in the late 1950s and has allowed for further changes in the world of art. In the case of photography, computers have changed a lot about the way that photographs are made and viewed. For example, a photographer can now take pictures using a digital camera. These pictures can be saved on a computer and changed using a computer program. In this way, the photographer can change the colors and many other aspects of a photograph. For example, the photographer can change all of the colors in a photograph to light or dark red, or he or she can make photographs darker or lighter. These kinds of treatment can create interesting effects.

Computers are also changing the way people share photographs. In the past, a photographer had to put his photos in a book, called an album, to show his photographs to lots of people. Now, with the Internet, photographers can share their photographs with thousands of people quickly and easily! This means that even teenagers can create interesting photographs as a kind of art to share with people around the world.

Questions 61 to 63

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

61. Photographers have contributed to the creation of _____ with their pictures.
62. As an illustration of this, the writer uses the fact that photographers can _____ with a computer program.
63. These days it is easy for photographers to share _____.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 64 to 68 are based on the following passage.

It takes a lot of courage to deal with the fact that you have cancer. It takes even more courage to deal with losing a leg because of that cancer. However, it takes a true hero to then attempt to run across the second largest country in the world with an artificial leg in order to raise money for cancer. A man named Terry Fox was just such a hero.

Terry was only eighteen years old when doctors told him and his family that he had a type of bone cancer in his knee. The doctors said that they had to cut off Terry's leg. Terry showed a great deal of courage when he lost his leg. He quickly learned to use his artificial leg, and he did not feel sorry for himself. He was thankful that he was still alive.

After his experiences with other cancer patients in hospital, Terry wanted to do something. Not



a lot of people knew much about cancer at the beginning of the 1980s, and not a lot of money was going towards finding a cure or developing better treatments. Terry decided that he was going to raise one dollar for every person in Canada. The population of Canada at the time was 24 million, so he planned to raise 24 million dollars for cancer research, and he planed to do this by running across the county.

On a beach in Newfoundland, Terry Fox began his Marathon of Hope by dipping his artificial leg into the Atlantic Ocean on April 12, 1980. He ran about 42 kilometers a day, and he gave speeches along the way. People were learning about cancer, and they were giving money to Terry and his dream. Terry kept running. He ran through Quebec to Ontario. By August, he was halfway across Canada.

In the middle of the Marathon of Hope, however, Terry's chest started to hurt. He stopped running and saw a doctor. Unfortunately, the cancer had returned and was now in his lungs. He had to give up the Marathon of Hope and go back into hospital. Sadly, Terry Fox passed away in 1981 without finishing his run, but not before 24 million dollars had been raised for cancer research. Money has continued to be raised in his name since that time. More than 360 million dollars has been raised worldwide in yearly Terry Fox Runs.

Questions 64 to 68

*Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a **maximum of 10 words** for each question.*

64. What happened to Terry Fox when he was 18?
65. Why did Terry want to run across Canada?
66. Where did Terry come up with the number 24 million?
67. What was the most amazing thing about Terry's Marathon of Hope?
68. Why did Terry have to stop running?

Section C (12 marks)

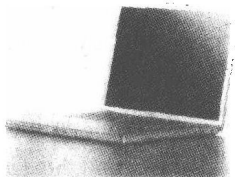
Questions 69 to 74 are based on the following passage.

For many adults, a typical work day might be as follows: The alarm goes off at 6: 00 am. You dress yourself in expensive work clothes, gobble down breakfast, and start off on your long and stressful commute to the office. Then you spend your day at your desk, attempting to complete your tasks amid co-worker chitchat and office politics. After that, you make your way home through the commuter crowds. You have just enough time for a few hours of relaxation before you have to get up and repeat the process all over again the next day. For these people, telecommuting will probably be seen as an answer to the daily stress and frustration of office jobs.



Telecommuting, also known as teleworking or working from home, is a term that refers to using telecommunications to work in a place removed from the company's office, most often in a home office. Few people telecommute full time, but a growing number of companies are allowing their employees to work from home at least part of the time. The Wall Street Journal reports that the number of people worldwide who telecommute at least one day per month had risen from about 22 million in

1998 to about 82.5 million in 2007, and this number is expected to surpass 100 million by the beginning of the next decade.



Employers have met this growing demand to work from home with both acceptance and resistance. On the one hand, employers understand that offering telecommuting opportunities is a way to cut costs. Despite the initial cost incurred in setting a telecommuter up with the appropriate technology, there are long-term savings. The average office space costs an employer about \$10,000 per year for each worker, according to the Industrial and Technology Assistance Corporation (ITAC). In addition, offering telecommuting opportunities reduces absenteeism, increases productivity, and decreases employee turnover. Workers are happier and less stressed. Therefore, they work harder and are more loyal to their employers. Employers also see telecommuting as a powerful recruitment tool to attract top talent. In a survey of top company CFOs, Robert Half Technology cited telecommuting as second only to salary when deciding whether to take a job.

On the other hand, employers are also aware of the fact that telecommuting poses some risks. First of all, allowing confidential company information to leave the office can pose privacy and security concerns. A study done by the Centre for Democracy and Technology showed that companies often do not fully implement telecommuting security policies. In addition, telecommuters are not properly trained in protecting company data. Another risk has to do with the working style of the telecommuter. A successful telecommuter has to be independent, self-motivated, and disciplined. A telecommuter who needs constant supervision and feedback will not be successful, and this will cost the company in the long run. Finally, it is more difficult to manage a telecommuter than an on-site worker. A manager of telecommuters cannot, for instance, be a “micro-manager”, and must be willing to delegate responsibility. In fact, companies are finding it necessary to train their managers in managing telecommuters.

Experts predict that telecommuting will become a standard in the corporate world, as workers continue to demand it. The technologically-savvy generation that is entering the work force now has a different idea of how work gets done. This generation readily accepts, and even expects, telecommuting opportunities. In addition, the population in many countries is increasing, but the capacity of roads and public transportation is often not keeping up. This will make commuting to work ever more difficult and frustrating. Lastly, the growing number of two-income families increases the need for job flexibility in order to balance family and work life. The trend toward telecommuting is clear, but the long-term effects on corporate culture and the individual worker are still unknown.

Questions 69 to 72

Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

69. The number of telecommuters is steadily rising.
70. Employers have mixed feelings about telecommuting.
71. The average employee office space costs an employer about \$100,000 a year.
72. It is less difficult to manage an on-site worker than a telecommuter.