



# 全国大学生英语竞赛

2004 ~ 2006年

本专科真题集

NATIONAL ENGLISH CONTEST  
FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

● 蔺华国 主编



# 全国大学生英语竞赛 2004~2006 年本专科真题集

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本书收录了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主办的 2004、2005 和 2006 年全国大学生英语竞赛本科的初、决赛以及 2005 和 2006 年全国大学生英语竞赛专科的初、决赛共 10 套真题、录音原文及参考答案。本书旨在提高广大大学生英语综合运用能力,帮助参加全国大学生英语竞赛的同学在竞赛中取得好成绩。

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全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students, 简称 NECCS)是经教育部有关部门批准,由高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会和高等学校大学外语教学研究会联合主办,英语辅导报社承办的全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛。本竞赛是全国性大学英语学科竞赛,旨在贯彻落实教育部关于大学英语教学改革精神,促进大学生英语水平的全面提高,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的大学生。

全国大学生英语竞赛的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。本竞赛分 A、B 两个级别,全国各高校非英语专业本、专科所有年级学生均可自愿报名参赛。A 级适用于本科生,有能力的艺术类学生和专科生也可报名参加。B 级适用于专科生和艺术类学生,本科生不能参加 B 级竞赛。

全国大学生英语竞赛的初赛时间一般安排在每年的四月中旬,决赛安排在五月中旬。赛题的命题依据《大学英语课程要求(试行)》,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。

本书对全国大学生英语竞赛 2004、2005 和 2006 年本科的初、决赛试题以及 2005 和 2006 年专科的初、决赛试题进行了汇编,相信会对即将参加 2007 年竞赛的同学带来帮助。

编 者

2007 年 3 月 1 日



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# 2004 National English Contest for College Students

## (Preliminary)

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes, 30 points)

#### Section A Dialogues (10 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short dialogues. At the end of each dialogue, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the dialogue and the question will be read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. In San Francisco.                      B. At an airport.  
C. At a travel agency.                      D. In a post office.
2. A. The woman is going out to lunch.  
B. The woman wants to eat some chocolate.  
C. The woman will go to a convenience store.  
D. The woman will be back in 30 minutes.
3. A. By car.                                      B. By plane.  
C. By train.                                      D. By ferry.
4. A. She had lost her job.                      B. She didn't know the mayor.  
C. She was mistaken.                      D. The man misunderstood her.
5. A. He needs some tomato juice.  
B. His shirt is stained.  
C. He needs his shirt by tomorrow.  
D. His shirt is missing.
6. A. To a meeting.                              B. To the office.  
C. To a restaurant.                              D. To a bowling class.
7. A. Give the woman some medicine.  
B. Find out more about the woman's injury.  
C. Test the strength of the woman's shoulder.

- D. Go skiing with the woman.
8. A. Excited. B. Thankful.  
C. Somewhat disappointed. D. Somewhat bothered.
9. A. When her family celebration is over.  
B. After the man graduates from school.  
C. After they have some pictures taken together.  
D. When she has bought her cap and gown.
10. A. By continuous assessment. B. By giving a per cent.  
C. By giving grade. D. By means of exams.

### **Section B News Items** (10 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short pieces of news from BBC or VOA. After each news item and 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.*

11. A. Under the age of four. B. Under the age of five.  
C. Under the age of six.
12. A. Beijing's successful bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.  
B. The Organizing Committee of the 2008 Olympic Games.  
C. The large market of the Olympic brand.
13. A. To keep the code for its Windows operating system a secret.  
B. To design some new computer software.  
C. To persuade more PC users to adopt the Windows operating system.
14. A. One. B. Ten. C. Thirty.
15. A. No. B. Yes. C. Not mentioned.
16. A. More than 500 dollars. B. A little more than three dollars.  
C. Less than three dollars.
17. A. Because the Iraqi economy has gradually risen after the war.  
B. Because Iraqi people trust the new dinar more.  
C. Both A and B.
18. A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.
19. A. Low fruit and vegetable intake.  
B. Smoking and little exercise.  
C. Unhealthy diet.
20. A. The euro has risen in value. B. The US dollar has risen in value.  
C. German economy has slid into recession.

### Section C Passages (10 points)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear 5 questions. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

21. A. Jazz.                      B. Indian.                      C. Country.                      D. Pop.
22. A. Their hairstyles.                      B. Their humor.  
C. Their clothing.                      D. All of the above.
23. A. America.                      B. England.  
C. Italy.                      D. Canada.
24. A. The Beatles were formed in England.  
B. The Beatles had a successful movie career.  
C. The Beatles are regarded as one of the finest jazz groups.  
D. The Beatles first recorded music in 1962.
25. A. Seventeen.                      B. Twenty-eight.  
C. Twenty-two.                      D. Twelve.

#### Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A. Because he regarded the bear as his friend.  
B. Because the bear was beautiful.  
C. Because he considered it poor sportsmanship to shoot a tied-up animal.  
D. Because bears are not dangerous animals.
27. A. Because Teddy is the nickname for Theodore Roosevelt.  
B. Because it was then the usual practice to do so.  
C. Because it was the first time to name toy bears Teddy Bears.  
D. Because the toy bear was made to look a bit like the President.
28. A. People collect Teddy Bears.  
B. Teddy Bears can be found in museums.  
C. The first Teddy Bear was made by Mr. Michtom's wife.  
D. President Roosevelt shot the black bear in 1902.
29. A. Seven.                      B. Six.                      C. Two.                      D. Five.



30. A. He moved to Florida. B. He became President.  
C. He drew cartoons. D. He started a toy company.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (10 minutes, 20 points)

### Section A Multiple Choice (10 points)

**Directions:** *There are 7 incomplete sentences and 3 incomplete dialogues in this section. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentences and dialogues.*

31. Never \_\_\_\_\_ the power of your actions. With one small gesture you can change a person's life.  
A. underestimate B. overvalue C. misuse D. dismiss
32. Scientists have warned that penguins in the Antarctic could be very \_\_\_\_\_ to changes in climate and could be threatened by any long-term temperature shifts.  
A. superstitious B. acceptable C. suspicious D. susceptible
33. Since settling in Scotland I \_\_\_\_\_ golf as a hobby.  
A. have taken up B. took up C. have taken in D. took in
34. She often thinks that her six years in Italy were wasted, \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ that time learning more Italian.  
A. but that; might have taken B. for that; should have found  
C. in that; could have spent D. with that; would have used
35. He constantly \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal that \_\_\_\_\_ of the budget surplus be used to offer a voluntary prescription drug benefit to seniors.  
A. views; many B. reiterates; a part  
C. complains; a great amount D. thinks; lots
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Alan's amazement, the passport office was closed when he arrived.  
A. With B. For C. To D. Of
37. I was asked the other day whether high and low pressure systems were \_\_\_\_\_ the central pressure.  
A. maintained to B. determined by  
C. generated within D. preserved to
38. **Bob:** What are you reading, Tom?  
**Tom:** It's this week's *New Scientist*, why?  
**Bob:** I was just wondering — \_\_\_\_\_, but I've never actually read it myself. Is it aimed at real scientists or can ordinary people like me understand it?

- A. it's for anyone really                      B. where I can buy it  
C. it seems very expensive                      D. it looks interesting

39. **Girl:** Hi Paul—looking forward to your holiday?

**Boy:** Oh, yeah—it's going to be great. Though I'm a bit worried that I've packed the wrong clothes. I don't think the weather's going to be as good as I hoped.

**Girl:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Boy:** That's right — my first flight.

- A. Everything will be OK, isn't it?  
B. You're flying on Saturday, aren't you?  
C. It's far from here, as everybody knows.  
D. That's a good idea, anyway.

40. **John:** What plastic products do you have in mind that are easy to recycle?

**Tom:** Shampoo bottles, detergent bottles, medicine bottles, food containers, etc. They are all easily collectable and reusable.

**John:** \_\_\_\_\_, but actually I think you are missing the point of recycling. It doesn't just mean using old bottles again and again for the same purpose. What it means these days is melting the plastics down and building them up again into some completely new product.

- A. Not too bad                                      B. Something is wrong  
C. You're right there                              D. It's a new idea

## Section B Cloze-Test (10 points)

**Directions:** *There are 10 blanks in the passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

Ask most people for their list of Top Ten fears, and you'll be sure to find being burgled fairly high on the list. An informal survey I carried out among friends at a party last week (41) \_\_\_\_\_ that eight of them had their homes broken into more than twice, and two had been burgled five times. To put the record (42) \_\_\_\_\_, none of my friends owns valuable paintings or a sideboard full of family silverware. Three of them are students, in fact. The most (43) \_\_\_\_\_ burglary, it seems, involves the theft of easily transportable items — the television, the video, even food from the freezer. This may have something to do with the fact that the average burglar is (44) \_\_\_\_\_ his (or her) late teens, and probably wouldn't know what to do with a Picasso, (45) \_\_\_\_\_ selling a Walkman or a vacuum cleaner is a much easier matter. They are perhaps not so much (46) \_\_\_\_\_ criminals as hard-up young people who need a few pounds and some excitement. (47) \_\_\_\_\_ that this makes having your house

turned upside down and your favourite things stolen any easier to accept. In most cases, the police have no luck (48) \_\_\_\_\_ any of the stolen goods. Unless there is any (49) \_\_\_\_\_ evidence, they are probably unable to do anything at all. And alarms or special locks don't seem to help either. The only advice my friends could (50) \_\_\_\_\_ up with was "Never live on the ground floor" and "Keep two or three very fierce dogs".

- |                        |                 |                |               |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. released        | B. revealed     | C. reclaimed   | D. redeemed   |
| 42. A. straight        | B. clear        | C. apparent    | D. correct    |
| 43. A. typical         | B. abnormal     | C. hazardous   | D. vicious    |
| 44. A. near            | B. in           | C. beyond      | D. out of     |
| 45. A. whereas         | B. whenever     | C. however     | D. once       |
| 46. A. serious         | B. professional | C. efficient   | D. perfect    |
| 47. A. Given           | B. Even         | C. Not         | D. Despite    |
| 48. A. seizing         | B. withdrawing  | C. seeking     | D. recovering |
| 49. A. distinguishable | B. obscure      | C. outstanding | D. definite   |
| 50. A. come            | B. catch        | C. keep        | D. put        |

### Part III Word Guessing and IQ Test (5 minutes, 10 points)

#### Section A Word Guessing (5 points)

51. Social capital has become a mantra for politicians and policy makers: they see it as a bulwark against society's ills and a means of multiplying the effects of financial investment in social projects.  
A. measurement      B. defense      C. treatment      D. complaint
52. Her desire for anonymity soon became apparent when she refused to answer questions about her identity.  
A. recognition      B. concealment      C. vanity      D. success
53. "Gentlemen," replied Candide, with a most engaging modesty, "you do me much honor, but upon my word I have no money."  
A. you help me a lot      B. you are great  
C. it's very generous of you to say so      D. that's a great honor for me
54. When it comes to listening to the opinions of members of your school community, do you think you are already "all ears"?  
A. in full strength      B. bearing ideas in mind  
C. ready to listen attentively      D. having enough preparation
55. That extremely indolent student will clean out his desk when pigs fly or I am much mistaken as to his character.

- A. soon                      B. never                      C. sometime                      D. often

**Section B IQ Test (5 points)**

56. Sally had a third again as many as David, who had a third as many again as Francis. Altogether they had 111. How many did David have?

- A. 27                      B. 32                      C. 36                      D. 48

57. What letter should replace the question mark?

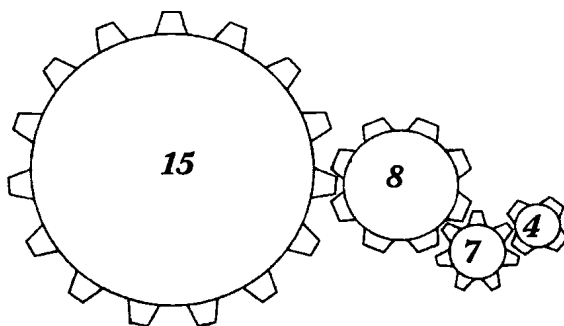
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| S | H | I | E | S | T | I | A | ? |

- A. T                      B. S                      C. I                      D. N

58. BONA FIDE is to genuine as DE FACTO is to\_\_\_\_\_.

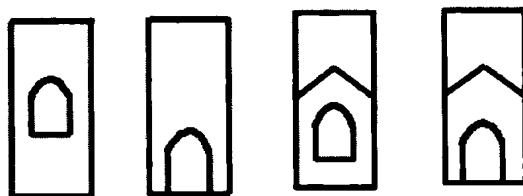
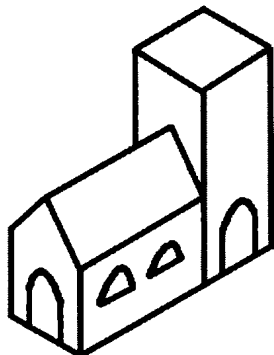
- A. together                      B. actual                      C. reason                      D. assumed

59. How many revolutions must the largest cog make in order to bring the cogs back to their original positions?



- A. 56                      B. 48                      C. 36                      D. 12

60. The diagram shows a small village church. There is a door in the west end, seen in the diagram. There is a tower at the east end of the church with a window set in its east wall. This wall is hidden in the diagram. There is also a door in the tower. Which of these is most likely to be the view of the eastern end of the church?



- A.                      B.                      C.                      D.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: *In this part there are 5 passages with 30 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passages carefully. Then answer the questions in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

### Questions 61 to 66 are based on the following passage:

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helps to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this is to expose the food to sun and wind.

Fruit is sundried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general, the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. Plums, for making prunes, and certain varieties of grapes for making raisins and currants, are dipped in an alkaline solution in order to crack the skins of the fruit slightly and remove their wax coating, so increasing the rate of drying.

Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically. The conventional method of such dehydration is to put food in chambers through which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 43°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.

Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small, though still relatively coarse flakes. In the second process it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder. Where recognizable pieces of meat and vegetables are required, as in soup, the ingredients are dried separately and then mixed.

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions. For these reasons they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space. They are also popular with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them. Usually it is just a case of replacing the dried-out moisture with boiling water.

### Questions:

61. Fruit is sun-dried generally on\_\_\_\_\_.
62. Why are sulphur fumes used before drying some fruits?

63. Where are vegetables commonly dried nowadays?
64. If soup requires recognizable pieces of meat, they are \_\_\_\_\_.
65. Dried foods are often used by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
66. Why do housewives like dried foods?

**Questions 67 to 72 are based on the following passage:**

### **Hollywood writers honor Coppola, "Splendor"**

Sunday, February 22, 2004 Posted: 9:56 AM EST(14:56 GMT)

LOS ANGELES, California (Reuters) — Hollywood's screenwriters Saturday snubbed the final installment of the highly acclaimed Lord of the Rings trilogy and instead awarded a key prize to a low-budget film based on a comic book writer.

American Splendor, which revolves around the travails of comics connoisseur Harvey Pekar, won the Writers Guild of America Award for best adapted screenplay, while writer/director Sofia Coppola's Lost in Translation, about a pair of mismatched Americans languishing in Tokyo, nabbed the trophy for original screenplay.

The American Splendor screenplay was written by the film's directors, Robert Springer and Shari Springer Berman, who were not present at the awards. The Writers Guild of America Awards were handed out simultaneously in Los Angeles and New York.

Coppola said she was excited to be honored by the union.

"I find it difficult to write, so it's very encouraging and exciting to get an award," Coppola told Reuters after the event.

Coppola's competition was Gurinder Chadha, Paul Mayeda Berges and Guljit Bindra for Bend It Like Beckham, Steven Knight for Dirty Pretty Things, Irish director Jim Sheridan and his daughters Naomi and Kirsten for In America, and first-time writer/director Tom McCarthy for The Station Agent.

The other adapted screenplay nominees were director Peter Jackson, Fran Walsh and Philippa Boyens for The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King, Anthony Minghella for Cold



American Splendor, starring Hope Davis and Paul Giamatti, won the Writers Guild of America Award for best adapted screenplay.

Mountain, Brian Helgeland for Mystic River, and writer / director Gary Ross for Seabiscuit.

Coppola, Knight and the Sheridans will vie for the Academy Award next week, along with the writers of The Barbarian Invasions and Finding Nemo.

Apart from Cold Mountain, all the Writers Guild of America adapted screenplay contenders will compete for the Oscar, along with the Brazilian drama City of God.

In the last 12 years, eight of the Writers Guild of America adapted screenplay winners and seven of its original screenplay winners have gone on to Oscar glory.

Lost in Translation has already picked up three Golden Globes — an Oscar bell-wether — including best screenplay. The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King, which has 11 Oscar nominations, has collected four Golden Globes and prizes from Hollywood's producers and directors guilds.

### Questions:

67. What does American Splendor mainly write about?
68. Sofia Coppola's Lost in Translation won the Writers Guild of America Award for \_\_\_\_\_.
69. The Writers Guild of America Awards were offered at the same time in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
70. How did Coppola feel about her getting the award?
71. List at least 3 movies that competed with Lost in Translation.
72. How many Writers Guild of America screenplay winners have gone on to Oscar glory in the last 12 years?

### Questions 73 to 78 are based on the following passage:



The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospitals and anaesthetics.

In the early years of last century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely

opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and still permit the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life.

The scope of surgery has increased remarkably in 20th century. Its safety has increased too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions, for example to certain types of birth defects in newborn babies, and, at the other end of the scale, to life-saving operations for the octogenarian. The hospital stay after surgery has been shortened to as little as a week for most major operations.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with simulated ones made of plastic; the replacement of heart valves with plastic substitutes; the transplanting of tissues such as the lens of the eye.

One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants. Until a few years ago, no person, except an identical twin, was able to accept into his body the tissues of another person without reacting against them and eventually causing death. Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of x-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft tissues from one person to another which will survive for periods of a year or more. Kidneys have been successfully transplanted between non-identical twins. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals, though rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.

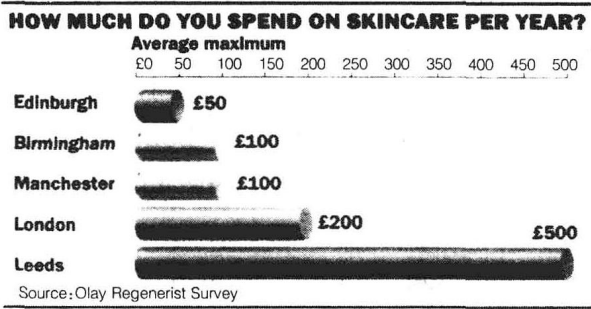
“Spare parts” surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn-out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future. As yet, surgery is not ready for such miracles. In the meantime, you can be happy if your doctor says to you, “Yes, I think it is possible to operate on you for this condition.”

### Questions:

73. Most people are afraid of being operated on in spite of\_\_\_\_\_.
74. A patient can still live a comfortable and satisfactory life even after the removal of\_\_\_\_\_.
75. Today deaths from most operations are about\_\_\_\_\_of what they were in 1910.
76. What's the main difficulty in organ transplanting?
77. Is “spare parts” surgery possible now?
78. You can be happy if your surgeon can operate because it means\_\_\_\_\_.



Questions 79 to 84 are based on the following passage:



Sales of anti-ageing skin treatments have reached a new high as British women try to stay younger longer (writes Joanna Bale). But according to a recent survey of those aged between 35 and 55 there are significant regional variations in annual spend on these cosmetics.

While the average woman thinks costs of £200 a year acceptable—almost treble the £75 of three years ago—some fork out £500, according to the survey of over 2,000 women nationwide by the beauty company Olay.

Brows will wrinkle at the differences in yearly spend on anti-ageing treatments across major cities: the ladies of Edinburgh spent least, just £50 a year, while those in Leeds spend most, at a staggering £500. London women most commonly spend £200 annually, and those in Manchester give themselves a modest yearly budget of £100.

Equally surprising are the results among 40-somethings. Single women spend the least on indulging their desire for facial rejuvenation, with only 25 per cent forking out on skincare products or treatments. This figure rises to just over 31 per cent of married women and a similar figure for those who are unmarried with partners.

By far the biggest spenders are the 50 per cent of divorcees who feel the pressure to invest heavily in their facial futures.

The survey highlighted two groups who spend significant sums on enhancing their appearances — “Sindies” (single income now divorced), and women in their 40s who use their looks to get ahead.

The survey also found that although women wanted to “de-age” they had a holistic view of beauty and embraced a realistic and natural approach to looking good.

**Questions:**

- 79. Compared with that of three years ago, the average British woman’s annual spend on cosmetics has almost\_\_\_\_\_.
- 80. Women in\_\_\_\_\_spend most on cosmetics according to the survey.