

2015 全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

全国大学生 英语竞赛 D类(专科生)



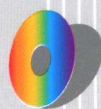
历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第2版)

清华大学
北京大学

赵晓敏
张艳霜

主编

权威专家联袂，精解历年真题，把握命题脉搏
全真模拟荟萃，经典解析，提高考试解题能力



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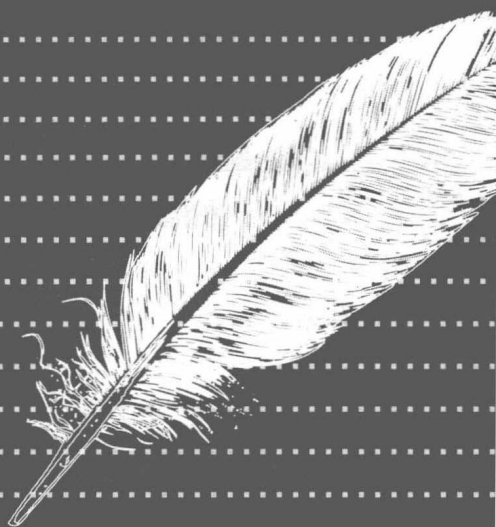
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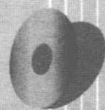
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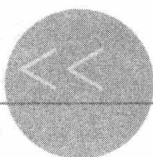
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前言

PREFACE



全国大学生英语竞赛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。

本竞赛分 A、B、C、D 四个类别,全国各高校研究生及本、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、专科学学生参加;C 类考试适用于非英语专业本科生参加;D 类考试适用于体育类和艺术类本科生和非英语专业高职高专类学生参加。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。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,赢取高分,我们分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路,倾力推出这套大学生英语竞赛复习指导丛书。本套丛书包括《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类(专科生)历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)综合指南与高分突破(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)综合指南与高分突破(第 2 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)综合指南与高分突破(第 3 版)》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类(专科生)综合指南与高分突破》。本套书精准把握考试命脉,明确考试重点难点,自面世后深受广大师生的一致好评。新版书中增加了两套 2014 年最新真题,相比旧版书内容更加丰富,是考生夺取高分的最佳选择。

本套丛书的编写特点如下:

一、作者阵容强大,具有丰富的命题、阅卷和授课经验

本书作者长期从事全国大学生英语竞赛命题、阅卷与辅导,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、诠释命题规律,把握命题脉搏

历史是一面镜子,了解昨天才能明白今天,掌握了历史和现在才能把握未来。研习历年的试题是研究生入学考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态、赢得高分的最佳捷径。对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的,循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。本套丛书是广大英语教师及原命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶,是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题,既反映了大学生英语竞赛对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求,又蕴含着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。研究这些试题,考生不仅可以了解大学生英语竞赛试题的全貌,而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息,从中发现规律,归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点,以及常考的题型,进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律,从而从容应考,轻取高分。

三、全程预测,系统预测,实用性强

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本套丛书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性的进行复习备考。

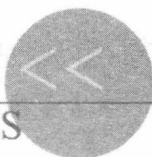
总之,本套丛书一定会成为广大立志参加大学生英语竞赛的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情,是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出,恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间,书中疏漏在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者
于北大燕园

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第一部分 历年真题精解



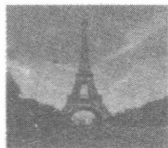
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2014 年初赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

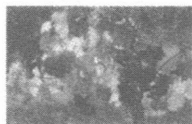
Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

1. How long does the man study English in the morning?
A. For half an hour. B. For an hour.
C. For two hours. D. For six hours.
2. Why does James want to go to France? He wants to visit _____



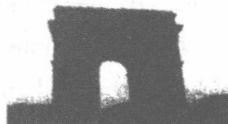
A.



B.



C.



D.

3. Will they go climbing the mountain tomorrow?
A. Yes, they will if it stops raining.
B. Yes, they will even if it rains.
C. No, they won't even if it stops raining.
D. The man will but the woman won't.
4. How will Amy's mom get the check-up results?
A. By express mail. B. By emails.
C. By phone. D. On the hospital website.
5. According to the conversation, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The name "Sanders" has something to do with sand.
B. Someone in Sanders' family lived near the ocean.
C. People call Alexander "Alex" for short.
D. The name "Sanders" comes from Alexander.

Section B (10 marks)

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 questions and the four choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation 1

6. What happened? There was _____.
A. an accident
B. an explosion
C. a parade
D. a fight
7. Where was the car when it was hit by the van?
A. On Maple Street.
B. On Wall Street.
C. On Oak Road.
D. On Pine Avenue.
8. Are there many accidents at that place?
A. Yes, there are.
B. No, there are few accidents.
C. No, there is no accident at all.
D. Well, once in a while.
9. Was anyone injured?
A. Yes, one person was injured badly.
B. Yes, many people were seriously injured.
C. No, no one was seriously injured;
D. The driver was slightly injured.
10. What will they do to prevent the accidents?
A. Become volunteers to guide the traffic.
B. Put a traffic light there.
C. Sent more traffic police to direct the traffic.
D. Put a stop sign there.

Conversation 2

11. What does Saffron want to be in the future?
A. A writer. B. A pop star. C. A doctor. D. An engineer.
12. Has Saffron got a contract yet?
A. Yes, she has got one.
B. Yes, she has got plenty of.
C. No, she hasn't.
D. She didn't mention it.
13. Where is Saffron going when she leaves school?
A. Paris. B. Birmingham. C. London. D. New York.
14. What will they do if they are not able to live off their music in the beginning? They will
A. get part-time jobs B. give up their music career
C. make a record D. stay in posh hotels
15. According to Saffron, which of the following statements is WRONG?



- A. When she takes the last exam. she will find a really good manager.
- B. As lead singer in a band. she still needs to get more training and make herself qualified to be a pop star.
- C. By this time next year, they will have had their own record in the charts.
- D. In five years' time. she will be staying in expensive hotels and be recognized by the passers-by on the street.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear **a monologue**. The monologue will be read twice. After the monologue, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and the four choices marked **A, B, C and D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

16. Why does Sara hate traveling?

- A. Because she is unwilling to travel.
- B. Because she has three naughty children.
- C. Because she has unhappy childhood.
- D. Because her parents are seriously ill.



17. How old is Sara's oldest son?

- A. Three. B. Five. C. Seven. D. Eleven.

18. When the three children are all together, they are _____

- A. hard-working B. a handful C. a nightmare D. a team

19. Sara went to visit her parents with all of the following things EXCEPT _____

- A. a bagful of toys B. a pocketful of sweets
- C. a headful of games D. A handful of ipads

20. Which of the following statements is **WRONG**?

- A. With her careful preparations, the journey was easy and delightful for Sara.
- B. Each of the three children wants Sara's whole attention at the same time.
- C. The three children are irresistible when they are asleep.
- D. When Sara arrived, her parents were excited to tell her how disobedient she had been as a kid.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are **10** missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

A Day in My Very Wealthy Life

The first thing I did just as I (21) _____ in my favorite house this morning was to (22) _____ the fabulous view from my bedroom window. Then I did an hour's exercise with my personal fitness trainer while my housekeeper prepared my breakfast. After a luxurious (23) _____, I spent sometime with my secretary and told her to send cheques to all the (24) _____, I support. (25) _____ I was leaving the house, a special delivery arrived. It was a present from my secret admirer.



I didn't get to the airport until midday, so I (26) _____ the pilot to use our fastest plane and take me to my favorite city. During the (27) _____, I had a light lunch and looked at photographs of my last holiday. As soon as we landed, I (28) _____ a dear friend of mine who has just finished her latest film and arranged to meet her for dinner later. I spent the afternoon doing what I love doing most.



When I met my friend at the restaurant, I was (29) _____, so I ordered all my favorite things on the menu. As we were leaving the restaurant, I (30) _____ somebody I'd always wanted to meet. It was the perfect end to a perfect day.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture (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.

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. It was not until she got home _____ Jennifer realized she had lost her keys.
A. when B. that C. where D. before
32. He was not brave. He _____ jump down from the roof.
A. dare not B. dared not C. dares not D. dare not to
33. It was a wonder that _____ little food saved _____ many lives during the war.
A. so; such B. such; so C. so; so D. such; such
34. I have already divided all my possession amongst my family, so please give whatever _____ to Robert.
A. is leaving B. leaves C. has left D. is left
35. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to _____ the color of his skin.
A. regardless of B. in view of C. in spite of D. in case of
36. I can't thank you _____ much for your kindness because without your help I _____ have won the first prize in the speech contest.
A. too; wouldn't B. very; shouldn't C. that; might not D. so; couldn't
37. It is necessary for us to learn _____ second language _____ our mother tongue.
A. the; besides B. a; except C. the; except D. a; besides
38. When _____ different cultures, we often pay attention only to the differences without noticing the many similarities.
A. compared B. being compared C. comparing D. having compared
39. —I feel as if my head's going to explode!



- ### Section B Culture (5 marks)

- ### Part III Cloze(10 marks)

— 5 —



Jobs in the 21st Century

What will our world be like in 2050? Will families be smaller? Will people change jobs and careers frequently? Will there be more elderly people?

Around the world, people are living longer and staying (46) _____ (healthy). People in (47) _____ (economical) rich societies are having fewer children. For example, in the United States in 1980, people over age 65 made up only 11.3 percent of the total (48) _____. In 2050 they will make up over 22 percent. In the 1950s the (49) av _____ families had 4.8 children. Now the average family has less (50) t _____ one child.

The aging population in the U. S. is going to (51) af _____ the job market a great deal. Health and (52) _____ (entertain) industries will need many more workers to provide services for older Americans. Jobs in education, (53) es _____ adult education, will be increasing, too, as these older Americans are probably going to go back to school again and (54) _____.

With fewer children, who will fill the jobs of the future? Will job competition decrease, while competition for workers increases? That will depend a great deal (55) _____ immigration, especially if U. S. citizens have fewer children.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 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 (5 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

Paparazzi

The term "paparazzi" comes from a character called Paparazzo in the film, *La Dolce Vita*, who mode around on a motorbike taking photographs of the rich and famous. Modern day paparazzi take photographs of famous people, hoping to get them in an unflattering (不讨好的) or compromising (有伤风化的) pose. The photograph is then sold for an enormous sum of money, sometimes close to a million dollars, to the press.

Some people say that celebrities are public property and that this invasion of privacy is to be expected—"that's show business", they say. I think that this is true up to a point, but celebrities are being followed, chased, annoyed and spied on in their own homes. That's not show business. That's criminal.

Unnecessary risks

- Tom Cruise has been pursued at high speed through the tunnel in Paris where Princess Diana was killed.

- When Madonna was promoting *Evita* in Rome, she had to drive away at 130 kph with her baby in the car because she was being chased. The paparazzi didn't even give her time to strap the baby into the car.

Invasion of privacy

- Alec Baldwin gave a paparazzo a black eye when he filmed him and his wife, Kim Basinger, returning to their Hollywood home with their new baby. Baldwin was arrested and charged with as-



sault. but he was soon set free.

• When Princess Diana's father died, a paparazzo was waiting outside her hotel—she tearfully begged him to leave her alone, but the pictures were printed in the national newspapers the next day.

Annoy

• The paparazzi go out of their way to make people angry so that they can get a better picture. The American actor George Clooney was walking down the street with his girlfriend when a paparazzo shouted. "Who's the fat girl?" The picture of Clooney's angry face was splashed all over the newspapers the next day. However, the actor got his revenge on the paparazzi when one of the photographers was hiding in his garden and his girlfriend at home—the photographer was chased away by Clooney's pet Vietnamese pot—bellied pig.

The paparazzi ate out of control. Some papers have recognized what is happening and have refused to buy pictures when it's obvious that a person's privacy has been invaded. Other papers must follow their example.

Read the passage, and then tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

56. The modern paparazzi take pictures of famous people in the hope of getting them in a positive situation and then making a great deal of money. ()

57. Tom Cruise was pursued at high speed at the same place where Princess Diana died. ()

58. Alec Baldwin was charged with murder because of the paparazzi and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. ()

59. George Clooney did not get his revenge on the paparazzi who was chased away by his pig. ()

60. Paparazzi's behaviors add many unnecessary dangers, invade others' privacy and annoy people. ()

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Jellyfish

(61)_____ They look like jelly, but of course they aren't. And they certainly aren't fish. So, what exactly are these strange creatures?

(62)_____ Jellyfish consist of over 95% water. They have no head, brain, heart, eyes, ears or bones! They have a kind of body, called a "bell". The bell is the big round part that looks like jelly. Inside it are nerves, which are all jellyfish needs to move to sense light.

(63)_____ When jellyfish find their food, these tentacles can shoot out poison to kill it. Underneath the bell is a mouth.

(64)_____ There are over 2,000 species, and new ones are still being found. They vary greatly in appearance and size, from ones as small as a coin to ones with bells over 2 meters across and tentacles 60 meters long.

(65) The box jellyfish, which lives in the seas off Northern Australia and Indonesia, is so poisonous that it can kill a human being in just a few minutes. Not only that, its poison is so painful

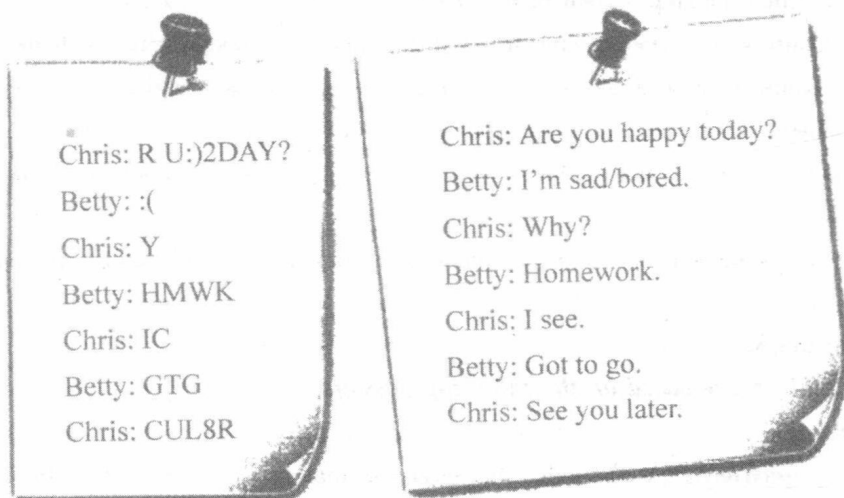


that it usually causes people to drown before they can swim back to the shore. It's not surprising that it has the title of "the most dangerous creature in the world"! But don't worry. Most jellyfish are harmless. And the dangerous ones are usually found deep in the ocean, living their mysterious lives far away from humans. Fill in each blank with one of the following statements, two of which are useless. Put the letters. **A, B, C, D, E, F** or **G** in each blank according to the theme development.

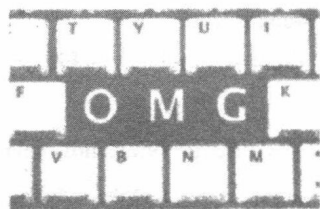
- A. Jellyfish also vary in how dangerous they are.
- B. Jellyfish aren't named very well.
- C. Mammals are warm-blooded and breathe air through lungs.
- D. What do they have?
- E. Jellyfish, which have been in the Earth's oceans for over 600 million years (before dinosaurs), are not all the same.
- F. Another important part is the tentacles, the long strings hanging from the bell.
- G. Have you ever wondered what the largest fish in the sea is?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.



Chris: RU :) 2DAY? Betty: :(Chris: Y Betty: HMWK Chris: IC Betty: GTG Chris: CUL8R Chris: Are you happy today? Betty: I'm sad/bored. Chris: Why? Betty: Homework. Chris: I see. Betty: Got to go. Chris: See you later.



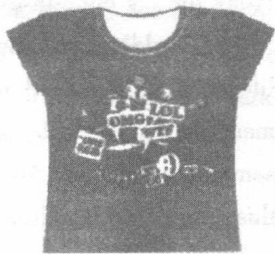
If you understand this conversation, you probably like to chat on the Internet. Millions of Internet users around the world are using a language that they are developing by themselves. This new English, or Internet slang, is made up of new words such as "blog": contractions such as "HM-WK" for "homework"; acronyms (words formed from first letters) such as "LOL" for "laughing out loud"; and finally, symbols that represent emotions, like " :) ".

Why do people use Internet slang? The main reason has to do with speed. Internet chatters are

usually in a hurry! They want to send their messages quickly. By using contractions and symbols, writers can type more words per minute. Why take the time to type “For your information” when you could simply type “FYI”?



Some of the new words and contractions used by chatters eventually become a part of everyday speech. In this way, chatters are helping the English language to grow. They are inventing new terms that will probably soon appear in dictionaries. You can already find the words “blog” and “blogging” in most new dictionaries.



It's not difficult to find negative opinions about Internet slang. Using Internet slang almost every day, chatters are starting not to care about correct spellings or grammar. Many teachers complain that students who are used to online chatting are confusing Internet slang with proper English. They worry that chatters are contaminating the language with their invented words and careless grammar. They say Internet chatters should pay attention to using English correctly online. What do you think? Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. What is the best title for the passage?
67. What are the types of Internet slang mentioned in the passage?
68. Why do people use Internet slang?
69. What word in the last paragraph means “polluting”?
70. How do Internet chatters increase the expression of the English language?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

In Britain, the traditional white wedding in a village church, with in-laws wearing silly hats, is going out of fashion. One in six couples now prefer to get married abroad, and the more exotic or eccentric the location, the better. But are they making a terrible mistake?

First and foremost, a wedding, with all its traditions and rituals, is a rite of passage to be shared with family and close friends. Understandably, there are those who want to avoid the stress and expense of a big wedding and choose a low-key affair instead. I have no problem with that—it's a matter of personal choice. But in my view, a couple who opt for a holiday instead of a wedding, are running away from reality.

Celebrities are known for their short-lived marriages, but not surprisingly, marriages that began in exotic locations have even less chances of surviving. Britney Spears, for instance, married a childhood friend in the Little White Wedding Chapel in Las Vegas and their marriage was over after 55 hours. Photos of Renée Zellweger and her country singer groom exchanging vows on a Caribbean beach looked rather romantic, but they separated after four months. It is worth considering the list of top wedding destinations—Cyprus, Italy, Greek islands, Caribbean, Mauritius. What strikes me is that these are honeymoon destinations and personally, I think that the honeymoon has a completely different function from the wedding. Honeymoons are for the couple, a welcome escape from eve-



ryday life, a once-in-a-lifetime holiday.

A wedding, on the other hand, is all about family and friends. In my opinion, marriages for life need to be rooted in life, not in fantasy. However lavish or modest the wedding, it has no meaning if the people who are there for you every day of your life cannot afford the airfare to the chosen exotic location. My advice to a couple who are tempted to tie the knot on a Caribbean beach is this: don't do it unless you can afford to pay for your nearest and dearest to go with you. Read the passage carefully and then complete each blank in the summary in a **maximum of three** words from the passage.

Now 1/6 British couples prefer to get married abroad, instead of holding the (71) _____ white wedding in a village church. But in the author's opinion, they are making a mistake. On the one hand, a wedding is a special ceremony to (72) _____ family and friends. A couple choosing a holiday instead of a wedding are (73) _____ Pop stars' (74) _____ marriages have proved marriages that began in exotic locations seem to have even less chances of surviving. On the other hand, weddings are totally different with honeymoons. Marriages for life need to be rooted not (75) _____, but in life. The author's advice is: no matter how extravagant or modest the wedding is, don't get married at an exotic location unless you can afford to pay for your family and friends to go with you.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

I (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Remember to write the answer on the answer sheet.

How do you wish for good luck every December 31? Check out these New Year's rituals from around the world. Brazilians celebrate by dressing in all white on New Year's Eve to symbolize peace and spend their evening partying on the beach. When the clock strikes midnight, they run to the ocean and serve various offerings upon the goddess of the sea, so that she may open up paths in their lives.

II (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

76. 他们的友谊建立在多年相互开放沟通的基础上。(be based on)
77. 我们应该积极参加社区服务, 这可以丰富我们的生活。(enrich)
78. 即使这工作要花掉我六个星期的时间, 我仍决心要完成。(even if; determined)
79. 消防员没有多考虑个人的安危, 像平常一样将困在大火中的人员援救出来。(think little of)
80. 在毒奶粉丑闻曝光后, 家长们为该给孩子吃什么而忧虑。(expose; be concerned about)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following way: for a right line, put the sign "✓" in the corresponding blank;