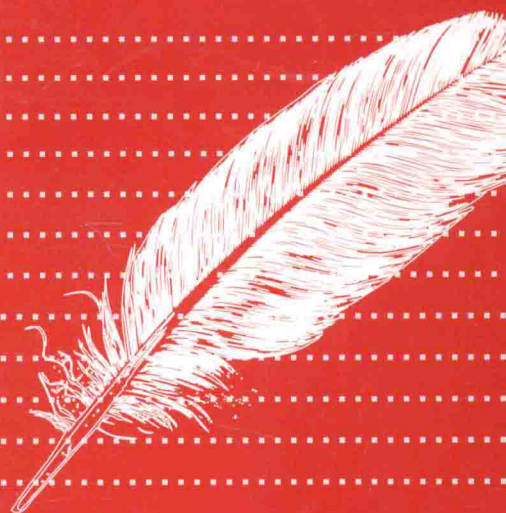


2015 全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

全国大学生 英语竞赛 A类(研究生)



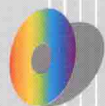
历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第2版)

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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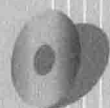
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前言

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 A 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 **fifteen-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. What will the man have to do with his bag?
A. Throw it away. B. Have it checked in.
C. Hold it all the way. D. Handle it with care.
2. Why did the man move?
A. He needed a larger building.
B. He wanted an environmental-friendly place for business.
C. He wanted to live downtown.
D. He needed convenient transportation.
3. What may they have to do to find the suitable person according to the man?
A. Put up ads in newspapers.
B. Ask their staff to recommend.
C. Rely on head-hunters.
D. Advertise on TV.
4. What does the woman want exactly?
A. Similar companies' sales in Wessex.
B. Contact information of residents in Scandinavia.
C. Crime statistics of Scandinavian countries.
D. Cases of assault and robbery in Wessex.
5. Why doesn't Sophie feel right?
A. She just feels that way without any evidence.
B. The money they can earn is quite limited.
C. The market is gloomy.



D. She worries about the big investment.

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 One

6. Which of the following is true about Bablake?

- A. It is completely independent of the government.
- B. There is no charge for education in Bablake.
- C. Children have to pass an entry exam to enter Bablake.
- D. It is an independent boarding school.

7. How does Bablake adopt the National Curriculum?

- A. It only uses the National Curriculum for reference.
- B. It follows the National Curriculum completely.
- C. It offers more than the National Curriculum.
- D. It adopts part of the National Curriculum.

8. How does Bablake treat students of ethnic groups?

- A. It does not accept students of ethnic groups at all.
- B. Teachers are not allowed to talk about religions of ethnic groups.
- C. It organizes ethnic groups to celebrate their own special occasions.
- D. The whole school will celebrate special occasions of all the ethnic groups.

Conversation Two

9. What is the earliest record of alcohol about?

- A. It is just meaningless graffiti randomly drawn.
- B. It is about how the earliest alcohol was produced.
- C. It is the complaint about people adding water to the beer.
- D. It is about how ancient people drank alcohol.

10. What is the alcohol-related problem mentioned in the dialogue?

- A. Alcohol smuggling.
- B. Alcohol abuse.
- C. Teenage alcohol drinking.
- D. Illegal sale of alcohol.

11. Why does the man say drinking alcohol helps people become more cheerful?

- A. It provides energy that causes the feeling of euphoria.
- B. It makes people forget about the reality temporarily.
- C. It usually occurs at celebrations and social gatherings.
- D. It speeds up the drinker's blood circulation.

12. How does drinking alcohol damage the body?



- A. It disrupts the metabolic system.
B. It destroys the brain cells.
C. Blood is incapable of breaking down the harmful substances.
D. Not all the organs and tissues can convert alcohol to disposable substances.
13. What should be the correct attitude towards drinking according to the man?
A. People should drink at regular intervals.
B. People should refrain from drinking too much for too long.
C. People should drink only on special occasions.
D. People should give up the bad habit of drinking alcohol.
14. What is the most worrying result of drinking?
A. Euphoria.
B. Body dysfunction.
C. Obesity and heart disease.
D. Cancer and immune system depression.
15. Which statement below is mentioned in the dialogue?
A. Alcohol is almost as old as human civilization.
B. Britain has the most severe alcohol-related problems.
C. Drinking a little wine every day is good for health.
D. Teenagers should not be allowed to drink alcohol.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, there will be a **fifteen-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.*

16. Which one below is true according to the news?
A. Students in the UK are encouraged to insist on the learning of French and German.
B. The UK will increase the investment on the teaching of Chinese.
C. The UK has been greatly short of teachers proficient in Chinese.
D. The UK government refuses the help from China for Chinese learning.
17. What has caused the dispute over South Korea's law under consideration?
A. Benefit conflict among different industrial groups.
B. The popularity of online gaming in South Korea.
C. Parents concern about children's mental health.
D. Conflict between social and economic priorities.
18. What is the main idea of the news?
A. Obesity among youth in the UK is increasing rapidly.
B. The Obesity Action Campaign has won popular support.
C. Obesity has resulted in the rapid increase in liver disease in the UK.
D. Liver disease is no longer to be neglected in the UK.



19. What is the aim of Obama's decision on privacy protection?

- A. To defend human right.
- B. To maintain the relationship with other countries.
- C. To gain more votes in the next election.
- D. To regain public trust.

20. What could be inferred from the news?

- A. There is no evidence that the planet is suitable for human existence.
- B. There may be several planets that really resemble the Earth in space.
- C. Scientists are planning to explore the planet someday.
- D. Astronomers have landed on an Earth-like planet in space.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage for questions 21-30; complete the notes using **three words or fewer** for each blank. The passage will be read only once. Remember to write the answer on the answer sheet.

Context

Definition: Our environment, particularly its significance during(21)_____

Two types of cultures:

A. High context cultures

- The emphasis is the environment(22)_____.
- A message may not be stated very(23)_____ whose meaning is(24)_____.
- A certain statement may have(25)_____.

B. (26)_____ context cultures

- The emphasis is the(27)_____, which is often quite(28)_____.
- (29)_____ don't often change the meaning of message very much.
- All the people are expected to understand the message in(30)_____.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures(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. The life expectancies of even the very old have increased significantly in recent years, but at the same time, this group faces the highest risk of _____ disease requiring long-term care.
- A. chronic B. acute C. major D. fatal
32. You will only be to sit the end-of-course test if you attend 65 percent or more of the les _____ sons in this course.
- A. rational B. eligible C. valid D. effective
33. Wearing uniforms to school is—to the French and Germans, whose thriving state sector has never seen the need for compulsory ties, caps and blazers.
- A. preference B. sluggishness C. anathema D. fanaticism



34. Though much has been said about teacher appraisal, it's odd that children, who see more of teachers than anyone else, are not routinely _____ for their views.
A. verified B. prosecuted C. canvassed D. detected
35. The recent identification of strains of plague resistant to drugs, and the possibility of using the microbe "yersinia pestis" as a chemical weapon in a war, mean that plague still _____ humans.
A. opens up an opportunity to B. poses a threat to
C. offers assistance to D. remains a rival to
36. Doctors are becoming _____ about the health of children spending hour _____ after hour computer games who are exposing themselves to a range of potential hazards, from "mouse elbow" to "joystick digit".
A. increased concerning; sticking to B. increasingly concerning; stuck to
C. increasingly concerned; glued to D. increased concerned; gluing to
37. If you are near the magnificent Cedar valley, you might also _____ the Cyprus moufflon, the wild sheep which is _____ to Cyprus and whose male is characterized by large, sickle shaped horns.
A. glare at; exclusive B. conceive of; exceptional
C. catch a glimpse of; endemic D. catch hold of; exotic
38. Geologists suggested that the region might in fact be more susceptible to earthquakes than _____.
A. previously been believed B. it had previously believed
C. did it previously believe D. had previously been believed
39. **Sally:** Is it broken?
Kate: Yes, the bulb is broken. I'm afraid I won't be able to use the projector. _____ I have some paper copies in my briefcase. _____
Sally: Sure. Take your time.
A. Could you bear with me? B. Something has gone wrong.
C. Could you see to it? D. Where could we find a new bulb?
40. **Tim:** Moving there would have so many advantages. More space for a start. And it's a nicer neighborhood. And the park opposite the house would be great for the kids.
Lena: But it would mean the children moving schools just when they've settled into the ones they're at now.
Tim: Yes, _____. But I'm sure they can manage.
A. good point B. that's an idea
C. that is a nuisance D. no problem

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. In the United Kingdom, ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of _____.
A. the Speaker B. the Lord Chancellor



- C. the Prime Minister D. the Duke of Edinburgh
42. Blues is a type of music of strong rhythm, which was originally sung by _____.
A. African Americans B. American Indians
C. Welshmen D. Scotsmen
43. The longest river in Britain is _____.
A. the Severn B. the Clyde C. the Thames D. the Tyne
44. _____ developed the atomic theory in the 18th century.
A. Francis Glisson B. John Dalton
C. Robert Boyle D. Benjamin Franklin
45. The Welsh national symbol is the leek or the daffodil, but the symbol for Scotland is _____.
A. the rose B. the thistle
C. the shamrock D. the carnation

Part III Cloze (10 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 letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Stratford-upon-Avon is an unremarkable market town but (46) _____ one little detail: in 1564, the wife of a local merchant, John Shakespeare, gave birth to William Shakespeare, probably the greatest writer ever to use the English language...

There was no theatre in Stratford in Shakespeare's day—it was not until 1769 that Stratford organised any event in (47) _____ hoof him, and that was a festival put together by London based actor-manager David Garrick, (48) _____ featured no dramatic performances at all. From then on, the idea of building a permanent home in which to perform Shakespeare's works gained momentum, and the (49) _____ feaof building a theatre in backwater Stratford grew immensely with the advent of better roads and the railways. The first memorial theatre opened in 1879, on land donated by local beer magnate Charles Flower, who also funded the project.

After a fire in 1926, the competition held for a (50) _____ (replace) was won by the only woman applicant, Elisabeth Scott. Her theatre, overlooking a beautiful scene of lush meadows and willow trees on the northern banks of the Avon, is today the Main House presenting a constant diet of Shakespeare's works. At the bank, the burnt-out (51) _____ oritheatre has been converted into a replica "in-the-round" Elizabethan stage—named The Swan. It's used for works by Shakespeare's contemporaries, classics from all eras, and one annual piece by the man himself. A third (52) _____ aud, The Other Place, in nearby Southern Lane, showcases modern and experimental pieces.

As the Royal Shakespeare Company works on a repertory system, you could stay in Stratford for a few days and see four or five different plays. During the day you can inspect the Royal Shakespeare Company's trove of (53) _____ (theatre) memorabilia at the RSC Collection, or go on a backstage tour.

In Stratford you can (54) _____ visit the Shakespeare Centre and Birthplace Museums; Holy



Trinity Church, which contains Shakespeare's tomb; Hall's Croft, the former home of Shakespeare's elder daughter, Susanna, and her doctor husband, John Hall—now a fascinating museum of Elizabethan medicine; the beautiful gardens and foundations of New Place; Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the home of the woman who in 1582 became Shakespeare's wife; Mary Arden's House, an Elizabethan country farm, (55) _____ (former) the home of Shakespeare's mother; and the Shakespeare Countryside Museum.

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 to 60 are based on the following passage.

At the age of 37, Jared, a would-be professor in New York State, should already have a permanent position at a university and perhaps be publishing his second or third book. Instead, he's working on a paper in sociology that he'd planned to complete a decade ago. He's blown two "drop-dead" deadlines and is worried about missing a third. No one can understand why a guy they consider brilliant doesn't "just do it". Nor, for that matter, can Jared.

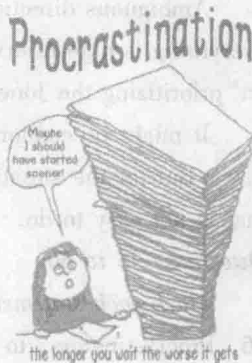
Jared is among the one in five people who chronically procrastinate, endangering careers and throwing away peace of mind, all the while repeating, "I should be doing something else right now."

Procrastination is not just an issue of time management or laziness. It's about feeling paralyzed and guilty as you channel surf, knowing you should be studying or rethinking your investment strategy. Why the gap between incentive and action? Psychologists now believe it is a combination of several factors, some of which are anxiety and false beliefs about productivity.

Tim Pynchyl, Ph. D., associate professor of psychology at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada, tracked students with procrastination problems in the final week before a project was due. Students first reported anxiety and guilt because they had not started their projects. "They were telling themselves, 'I work better under pressure' or 'This isn't important'." says Pynchyl. But as soon as they began to work, they reported more positive emotions: they no longer lamented wasted time, nor claimed that pressure helped. Psychologists have focused on procrastination among students because the problem is rampant in academic settings: some seventy percent of college students report problems with overdue papers and delayed studying, according to Joseph Ferrari, associate professor of psychology at Chicago's DePaul University.

Many procrastinators are convinced that they work better under pressure. But tomorrow never comes and last-minute work is often low quality. In spite of what they may believe, "Procrastinators generally don't do well under pressure," says Ferrari. The idea is perhaps the most common myth among procrastinators.

"The main reason people procrastinate is fear," says Neil Fiore, Ph. D., the author of The





Now Habit. Procrastinators fear they'll fall short because they don't have the requisite talent or skills. "They're afraid they'll look stupid." According to Ferrari, "Procrastinators would rather be seen as lacking in effort than lacking in ability."

Impulsivity may seem diametrically opposed to procrastination, but both can be part of a larger problem: self-control. People who are impulsive may not be able to prioritize intentions, says Phychl. So, while writing a term paper you break for a snack and see some dirt in the refrigerator, which leads to cleaning the entire kitchen.

Children of authoritarian parents are more likely to procrastinate. Pychyl speculates that children with such parents postpone choices because their decisions are so frequently criticized—or made for them. Alternatively, the child may procrastinate as a form of rebellion. Refusing to study can be an angry—if self-defeating—message to Mom and Dad.

Ambiguous directions and vague priorities increase procrastination. The boss who asserts that everything is high priority and due yesterday is more likely to be kept waiting. Supervisors who insist on "prioritizing the Jones project and using the Smith plan as a model" see greater productivity.

It might be comforting for procrastinators to realize that there is a reason for why they procrastinate. But for the situation to change, they have to do something about it. And for a procrastinator, that is not easy to do.

Questions 56 to 60

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

56. Procrastinators, to a great extent, are incapable of appropriate time management. ()
57. It is found out that most college students' study is plagued by procrastination. ()
58. The main reasons for procrastination, according to the passage, can be summarized as false beliefs, fear of failure, self-control, indulgent parenting and low expectations. ()
59. We may conclude from the passage that procrastination-prone individuals tend to avoid difficulty. ()
60. To realize the exact reason for one's procrastination is nowhere near for him to solve his problem. ()

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

What's that on your pizza? You can bet it's not just the extra cheese and onions you ordered. As matter of fact, you can count on at least a dozen other extra additives that you never asked for.

(61) _____ However, additives are nothing new, and neither is the controversy surrounding them. London in the 18th century could have been called the "adulterated food capital of the world". though it's likely that other cities in other countries were just as guilty of the practice of food adulteration. One might think that food in the "old days" was pure and simple, but in many cases, what people paid for was not what they were getting. When black Indian tea became popular, it was common for manufacturers to buy up used tea leaves, which they stiffened with a gum solution and then tinted with lead another dangerous sub-



stance. Practices like that eventually came to the public's attention, and in 1860 the first British Food and Drug Act was passed.

(62) _____ Salt has been used as a preservative for thousands of years, and, thanks to some basic and other quite complicated substances, we have "fresh" vegetables in January, and meat that doesn't turn green on the way home from the grocery store. But as they say, there's a price to pay for everything.

The federal government recognizes about 35 different categories of additives, which are used for various purposes. Antioxidants are added to oil-containing foods to prevent the oil from spoiling. Chelating agents stop food from discoloring. Emulsifiers keep oil and water mixed together. Flavor enhancers improve the natural flavor of food. Thickening agents absorb some of the water present in food and make food thicker. About 800 million pounds of additives are added to our food every year.

(63) _____ The average American ingests about five pounds of food additives per year. The good news is that the majority of the hundreds of chemicals that are added to food are safe. In some cases, they're even good for us, such as when vitamins are added. The bad news is that some of them are not safe, and these are the ones with which we need to concern ourselves.

(64) _____ The sugar substitute aspartame is used in many diet beverages. However, some scientists believe that aspartame can cause problems with brain function and behavior changes in people who consume it. Aspartame is still widely added, although many lawsuits have been filed to block its use.

The additives sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate are two closely related chemicals to preserve meat. These additives keep meat's red color, enhance its flavor, and stop the growth of dangerous bacteria. Nitrate by itself is harmless, but it is quickly changed into nitrite by a chemical reaction that occurs at high temperatures. During this chemical reaction, nitrite combines with other chemicals to form some very powerful cancer-causing agents.

(65) _____ But several additives, such as those we have mentioned, do pose some risks to the general public and should be avoided as much as possible. There is intense pressure on the federal government to ban unsafe substances. But it is also our responsibility as consumers to read labels and be aware of what we're putting into our bodies, and to learn how to eat safe and healthy food for long and healthy lives.

Questions 61 to 65: Choose from the sentences A-G the one which best fits each gap of 61-65. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- | |
|---|
| A. What happens when we consume this conglomeration of chemicals? |
| B. It's good to know that no single food additive poses a severe danger to the entire population. |
| C. Despite the regulations on food purity that currently exist in almost every country, there are still problems. |
| D. Believe it or not, food adulteration is not all bad. |
| E. Today's additives read like a chemistry book, so many people believe they're a modern invention. |



- F. The first of the unsafe additives is artificial sweeteners.
- G. Food additives make food more flavorful and easier to prepare; they make it last longer, look more appetizing, and feel better in our mouths.

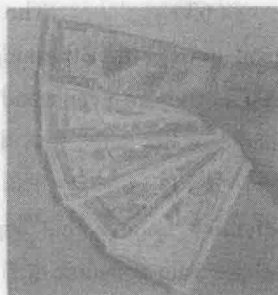
Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

There was a time when only governments could create money, and as Mike Rowbotham explains in his excellent book, *The Grip of Death*, they have long since delegated 97 percent of that responsibility to the banks—which create it in the form of mortgages or interest bearing loans.

They are helped by the credit card companies, which give the power to customers to create their own debts—and create their own money at the same time—every time their card is swiped through a till.

But now there are also supermarkets and airlines issuing their own money. Tesco, Safeway, and other businesses all issue their own, points to encourage regular customers. A whole range of businesses deal in frequent-flier miles, which you can spend on an ever-increasing variety of goods and services, and which then disappear when you've spent them. In the United States, there are now a range of off-the-shelf "incentive cards" along the same lines or companies to offer their customers. There is even one card that acts as a combined loyalty and credit card. You can use it to buy things with "loyalty points" you haven't earned yet, but which then have to be repaid with increased customer loyalty.



None of these innovations help us to improve either the shortage of the collapse of local communities, or the damage done by worldwide human greed. But they do open up new possibilities for experiments with new kinds of money which are kinder to the planet—and maybe even turning the base metal of human poverty into something closer to gold. As we know, with Local Exchange and Trading Systems (LETS) in the United Kingdom, people have been experimenting with this technology to invent their own new kinds of money. LETS money is available to anyone with time and skills, is less dependent on the increasingly bizarre fluctuations of the market and does less damage to the planet by not charging ruinous interest.

Similar ideas are suddenly popping up all over the world. But in America, as befits the great money innovators, the field is even broader, with a range of local currencies all launched to achieve a different aspect of local sustainability. Time dollars, for example, is a non-market kind of money that recognizes the contribution people make to the places they live. Time dollars record, store, and find new ways of rewarding human transactions where neighbors help neighbors, such as giving lifts to older people. One hour is worth an hour, whether you are a rich lawyer or an elderly widow. All of the work is voluntary, yet none of it is volunteer work.

Research shows that the Time dollar idea also helps us to see work differently, recognizing that caring work is productive work. Governments may not define it as such, and economists may balk at the whole idea, but it is.