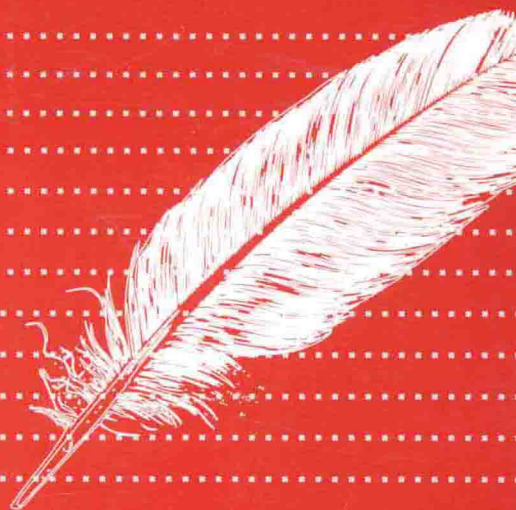


**2015** 全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

# 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)

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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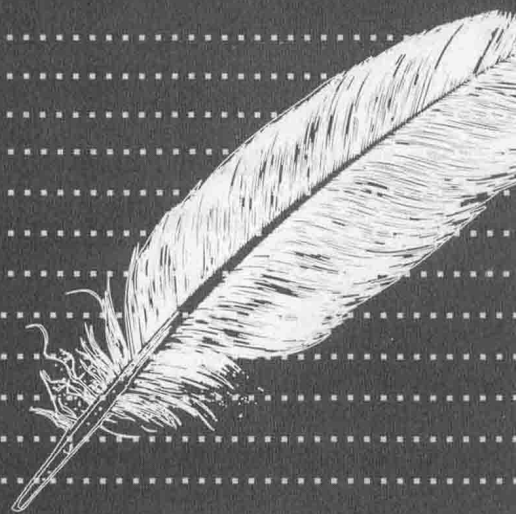
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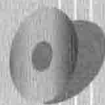
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# 前言

## 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 B 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 sort of shoes would the man buy?
  - A. An expensive pair of shoes.
  - B. An affordable pair of shoes.
  - C. A pair of trainers.
  - D. A stout pair of shoes.
2. What do we learn from the conversation?
  - A. The woman would buy another book of Jan's.
  - B. The woman was telling the man something about Jan.
  - C. The woman planned to travel around the world like Jan.
  - D. The woman would attend a lesson about genres.
3. What do the speakers plan to do on Friday?
  - A. Watch a ballet performance.
  - B. Write a paper.
  - C. Go to a play.
  - D. Dine out at lunch time.
4. What is the woman advised to do to overcome jet lag?
  - A. Manage to forget the normal time.
  - B. Adapt herself to the local time quickly.
  - C. Keep a consistent sleeping schedule.
  - D. Consult a doctor as soon as possible.
5. What does the woman think of the restaurant?
  - A. It was very luxurious and exotic.
  - B. Its dishes were to her taste.
  - C. Its service was first-class.
  - D. It was the worst place for a meal.





## 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 I

6. Who is the woman?
  - A. A TV program host.
  - B. A Journalist.
  - C. A relief worker of the ICRC.
  - D. Head of a charity foundation.
7. What is the principle of "Assistance Pyramid"?
  - A. Preference should be given to the basic necessities of life.
  - B. First-aid is top priority on all occasions.
  - C. Medical care comes before everything else.
  - D. Women and children should receive the most attention.
8. Why does the ICRC identify priorities in a region?
  - A. To collect enough supplies for the homeless.
  - B. To provide the best possible assistance.
  - C. To ensure fair distribution of relief supplies.
  - D. To reduce the damage caused by natural disasters.
9. Why is water a problem in areas hit by natural disasters?
  - A. It has to be transported from afar.
  - B. It is polluted and unhealthy.
  - C. It runs out very quickly.
  - D. It is expensive to buy.
10. What does the woman say about the ICRC?
  - A. It provides assistance only when there is a natural disaster.
  - B. Its relief workers are all volunteers.
  - C. It raises funds by collecting donations from all over the world.
  - D. Its relief workers are highly motivated.

### Conversation II

11. Where did the woman get the advertisement?
  - A. From newspaper.
  - B. From the television.
  - C. From the Interact.
  - D. From the radio.
12. Why did the woman's plane land at Brussels for a stopover?
  - A. Because the airport in Paris was not fit for the scheduled landing.
  - B. Because it was found to have run short of gasoline.
  - C. Because it wanted to pick up passengers from another flight.



- D. Because there was a sudden mechanical problem.
13. What did the woman say about the hotel she was put into?
- A. It Was really luxurious and comfortable.  
B. It was far from what she had expected.  
C. It didn't provide breakfast as promised.  
D. It has a nice overlooking view.
14. What did the woman and husband do after they arrived in the hotel?
- A. They complained about the conditions in the hotel.  
B. They took a taxi and went sightseeing in the town.  
C. They went out for dinner and spent the rest of the night in a club.  
D. They were so tired that they took a bath and went to bed immediately.
15. What lessons could the woman probably draw from her trip to Paris?
- A. Paris is not as good as it boasts.  
B. She should take better care of herself when travelling.  
C. She should learn to protect her right as a consumer.  
D. Advertisements can not be trusted.

### 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. For whom did President Obama deliver the address?
- A. Abraham Lincoln.                      B. Mohandas Gandhi.  
C. Martin Luther King.                      D. Nelson Mandela.
17. The news item reports on a research finding about \_\_\_\_\_ people suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
- A. 66                      B. 240                      C. 650                      D. 391
18. What is said to be the cause of the train crash?
- A. An official from the state railway company had given the driver wrong instructions.  
B. The train was travelling in stormy weather.  
C. The driver was calling someone as well as exceeding the speed limit.  
D. The driver braked suddenly to avoid a crossing deer.
19. What added to the difficulty in the putting out of the bush fire?
- A. The difficult access to the mountains.  
B. The strong winds and high temperatures.  
C. The shortage of firefighters in the state.  
D. The slow action of the state government.
20. What does the latest research on HIV among South African teens show?
- A. Girls ages 15 to 24, are more likely than boys to get HIV.



- B. HIV infections are spreading faster than imagined.
- C. Boys ages 14 to 25 are more susceptible to HIV than girls.
- D. Measures takes by the government are not effective.

### 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 twice. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

#### How to Hold a Dinner Party

★Types of dinner party: Successes and failures; you will get a social success among your (21) \_\_\_\_\_ as long as you get it right. There will be(22) \_\_\_\_\_ silence if you get it wrong.

★Tips for holding a dinner party: Avoid holding dinner parties in your own home unless you're a(23) \_\_\_\_\_ and want the attention; An(24) \_\_\_\_\_ location is in a restaurant which has lots of faVorable benefits. Firstly, your(25) \_\_\_\_\_ wouldn't be exposed to your guests. Secondly, you don't need to worry about your cooking. Thirdly, you can(26) \_\_\_\_\_ of the dinner party.

★Guide to home entertainment: You should make sure there is a decent(27) \_\_\_\_\_ of guests; Introduce your guests properly and keep in mind not to entertain if you're(28) \_\_\_\_\_. You can get your guests to bring a course.

★Taboos in a dinner party: Avoid serious conversation topics such as(29) \_\_\_\_\_ unless you are with French people. And don't let yourself over drink as it would lead to (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. In the desert, severe wind and sandstorms often force my business to close down because of the \_\_\_\_\_ of storm damage.
  - A. chance
  - B. possibility
  - C. threat
  - D. likelihood
32. You must phone the police when you find any suspicious guy \_\_\_\_\_ the house late at night.
  - A. hanging out
  - B. hanging up
  - C. hanging round
  - D. hanging together
33. During the lecture I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ down the main points, but the professor used a \_\_\_\_\_ which I couldn't quite follow.
  - A. doodle; speech
  - B. scribble; phrase
  - C. sketch; clause
  - D. note; tone
34. The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ injury and sickness received a good deal of publicity and attention this year.

- A. careered                      B. professional  
C. employment                D. occupational
35. The Council has decided not to \_\_\_\_\_ that lovely old house but to \_\_\_\_\_ to its former glory.  
A. demolish; restore              B. abolish; rebuild  
C. pull down; renew              D. do away with; reform
36. Many people are \_\_\_\_\_ airborne pollutants such as pollen. \_\_\_\_\_, scientific research has found out that pollen is nutritious for human beings.  
A. allergic to; However  
B. indispensable to; On the contrary  
C. immune to; However  
D. vulnerable to; On the contrary
37. There is mounting evidence, on the basis of ongoing research, that some crop yields are declining \_\_\_\_\_ climate change.  
A. with regard to                  B. in line with  
C. on account of                  D. in spite of
38. In some parts of the world you will see more and more white marks, \_\_\_\_\_ special routes re-served for bikes, placed at the edge of the road, protecting cyclists from power-driven vehicles.  
A. having indicated              B. being indicated  
C. indicating                      D. to be indicating
39. —As you know, I often get persuaded into buying clothes that are far too expensive; and then usually I don't like them when I try them on again.  
—That's because you buy things on impulse. \_\_\_\_\_ You see something and you buy it.  
—I know. I'm going to improve my habits and shop around like you.  
A. You let yourself get talked into it.  
B. You seem to have the knack of finding bargains.  
C. You must have earned a lot of money...  
D. You should write a shopping list beforehand.
40. —When did these symptoms begin. Mrs. Smith?  
—About five days ago. but I've been having bad headaches for a while now.  
—Mm. have you been working too hard lately? Are you worrying about something?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I've been quite anxious lately about work at the office.  
A. I wasn't used to                  B. I didn't have a clue  
C. I didn't need to                  D. I suppose I am

### Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. \_\_\_\_\_ became literary current during the period of the successful Industrial Revolution.  
A. Criticism                      B. Modernism



- C. Renaissance D. Romanticism
42. The Easter egg and the hare, two of the symbols most frequently associated with Easter, are considered to present \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vigor and bravery B. fertility and new life  
C. originality and speed D. happiness and fun
43. The Tories were the forerunners of \_\_\_\_\_, which still bears this nickname today.  
A. the Labour Party B. the Social Democratic Party  
C. the Liberal Party D. the Conservative Party
44. What forms a natural boundary between Mexico and the United States?  
A. The Rio Grande River. B. The southern Rocky Mountains.  
C. The Colorado River. D. The Gulf of California.
45. The image of the famous "henpecked husband" is created by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Fennimore Cooper B. Washington Irving  
C. Edith Wharton D. William Dean Howells

### 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**.

The wild boar is the ancestor of the domestic pig. but it is very different in terms of its (46) beh \_\_\_\_\_ and appearance. The boar is distinguished by its large, sharp and strong tusks, (47) \_\_\_\_\_ serve as weapons and tools. They are quite (48) \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) animals in terms of their size and weight and Romanian and Russian boars can reach up to 300 kilograms.



They generally live in woodland areas and although many people fear this animal and its strength, it tries to keep humans at a (49) \_\_\_\_\_. These animals are admired for their intelligence. They are masters of (50) sur \_\_\_\_\_, hiding out in areas that are (51) \_\_\_\_\_ (inhabit) by man, and their life expectancy is between fifteen and twenty years. However, the boar is vulnerable to hunters. The boar's primary defense is its speed but when they are cornered they can be ferocious. Wild boars are not usually (52) dan \_\_\_\_\_ but they are aggressive, especially if they are injured, or if the animal is a female, defending its young. Another interesting fact about these animals is that they are quite vocal and (53) corn \_\_\_\_\_, and are constantly grunting to each other, and squeal when alarmed. They are omnivorous animals that have a varied diet. During the (54) su \_\_\_\_\_ they generally eat green plants, nuts and fruit. In winter, when the rain (55) \_\_\_\_\_ (soft) the ground they dig to find insects and vegetables.

### 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**.



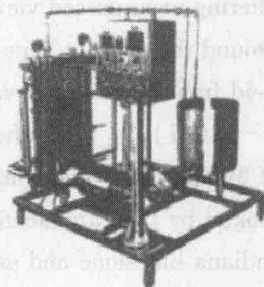
**Section A(5 marks)**

**Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.**

The value of heat for the preservation of food has been known for thousands of years, but it was not realized until the nineteenth century that a very mild heat treatment far below the boiling point made liquid foods such as milk keeps much longer. The discovery followed the work of the French scientist Louis Pasteur on wine and beer.

The process, called after him “pasteurization”, is a carefully controlled mild heat treatment. It was found that the process served two purposes; it prevented the souring of milk, and it destroyed the dangerous disease germs which sometimes occur in this product. These germs include the bacteria which cause tuberculosis, undulant fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat.

It has long been known to bacteria experts that the tubercle bacillus is the germ in milk which most strongly resists heat treatment. To destroy this organism it is necessary to heat milk to about  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 15 minutes, and its destruction has always been taken as a way of testing the efficiency of pasteurization. A heat treatment of this kind destroys about 99% of the common bacteria in milk, including nearly all those which cause milk to turn sour.



To ensure the certain destruction of tuberculosis and other disease germs in milk, it must be held at a fixed temperature for a fixed time. In Britain, for example, these conditions were defined by law in 1923 as  $63-66^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 minutes. This became known as the “holder” process, since the raw milk had to be pumped into a large tank, heated to just over  $63^{\circ}\text{C}$ , held in the tank for half an hour and then pumped out and cooled. This was a slow process and required a very cumbersome plant. So scientists worked for many years to produce a simpler, more convenient method, with less bulky equipment.

The latest method, officially approved in Britain in 1949, is known as the high-temperature-short-time, or H. T. S. T. method. It has now almost entirely replaced the “holder” process. In the H. T. S. T. system, the milk flows continuously through many sections of thin stainless steel pipes. During the process, the milk is held at  $72^{\circ}\text{C}$  for at least 15 seconds, then, as it cools, the heat it loses is used, in part, to raise the temperature of the incoming milk in a device called a “heat-exchanger”.

Efficient pasteurization may reduce the bacteria in raw milk from, say one million to only a few thousand per cubic centimeter. The bacteria left are chemically mostly of the inert type, that is, they either do not sour milk at all, or sour it only slowly. Very strict cleanliness is, however, essential and all pipes, containers and bottling machines in a pasteurizing plant must be cleaned and sterilized daily. If the slightest trace of dirt remains all the benefits of pasteurization are wasted.

**Questions 56 to 60: Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.**

56. It was not until the nineteenth century that people realized that heat could help preserve food.

( )



57. The “holder” process was so called because the milk was “held” in a tank for half an hour. ( )
58. The H. T. S. T. system has now been almost replaced by the “holder” process. ( )
59. In the H. T. S. T. system, the milk is kept in a holder tank at 72°C, for at least 15 seconds. ( )
60. If the pasteurization plant is strictly cleaned every week, the benefit of the process will not be wasted. ( )

### Section B(10 marks)

*Questions 61-65 are based On the following passage.*

New York's Empire State Building is an internationally known landmark which has been called “the cathedral of the skies”. This iconic building of 103 floors soars 1454 feet into the atmosphere, offering unsurpassed views around the horizon, night or day, in wet weather or dry, to visitors from around the world. Tens of millions of people have marveled at the breathtaking sights they have beheld from its two observatories.

(61) \_\_\_\_\_ the Empire State Building is centrally situated in the heart of Manhattan, where many other architecturally significant buildings are overlooked by this “architectural splendor”. The exterior of the building is made of Indiana limestone and granite trimmed with mullions of sparking stainless steel, which reach from the sixth floor to the pinnacle. Whether seen in sunlight or moonlight, the tower glistens magnificently.



(62) \_\_\_\_\_ which is heated in winter and cooled in summer, and spacious out-door promenades on all four sides of the building. High-powered binoculars are available on the promenades for the convenience of visitors at a minimal cost. A snack bar and souvenir counters are also located here. Standing on the 102nd floor—1250 feet above the bustling streets below—One is reminded of the song ‘On a Clear Day You Can See Forever’. Actually, on clear days Visitors can see the surrounding countryside for distances of up to 80 miles.

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ They have seen a distinguished attraction in the entrance hall since their unveiling in 1963. Using a technique which permits the artist paint to with light as well as color, the subjects include the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, as well as the Eighth Wonder of the Modern World—the actual Empire State Building.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ The marble came from Italy, France, Belgium and Germany. Experts combed these countries to obtain the most beautiful marble and, in one case, removed the contents of an entire quarry to ensure the right color and graining.

(65) \_\_\_\_\_ either in white or an appropriate color scheme to mark special events in the city. The lights remain switched off, however, when large numbers of migrating birds are flying in the vicinity, in spring and fall. The incomparable night view from the top of the Empire State Building is a fantasy of lights and stars sparkling and dancing against a panoramic background of darkness.



**Questions 61-65:** Choose from the sentences A-G the one which bestfits each gap of 61-65.

There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. The lobby of this impressive building is a work of art in itself
- B. Visitors from the woad have greatly impressed by the marvelous views of the famed Empire state Building
- C. The 86th—floor observatory, at 1050 feet, reached by high—speed automatic elevators, has both a glass-enclosed area
- D. The upper 30 floors of the building are illuminated nightly from sunset to midnight
- E. Designed by the world-famous firm of architects, Shreve, Lamb Et Harmon of New York city, and completed in 1931
- F. There are various special facilities on the viewing platforms designed for the comfort of the visitors
- G. G The eight original art works in the lobby, entitled“The Eight Wonders of the WoAd”, were created by artist Roy Sparkia and his wire Renee Nemorov

### Section C(10 marks)

**Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.**

#### WHATS IN THE AIR?

**Sulphur dioxide** contributes to acid rain, which contaminates rivers, streams and lake, causes serious erosion of buildings and endangers wildlife. It also makes breathing problems worse by tightening the tubes which carry air to the lungs.

**Nitrous oxides** (nitrogen dioxide and nitric oxide gases) cause acid rain and smog! Carbon monoxide reduces the amount of oxygen that can be carried by blood. Peaks occur during rush hours, and high levels are found inside cars.

**Hydrocarbons** are released when fuel is not completely burned. They can be gases or solids.

**Volatile organic compounds** (VOCs) are gases which form smog. Benzene escapes from the exhaust pipes of cars and from petrol tanks when cars are filling up.

**Ozone** is a gas produced naturally in the upper atmosphere. A thin layer of ozone helps to shield the Earth from the sun's damaging rays. At ground level, ozone is the main enemy for people with breathing problems. It is created by the effect of sunlight on smog, a reaction which occurs most easily when weather conditions are calm and warm.

#### WHERE POLLUTION COMES FROM

**Motor vehicles** are the fastest-growing source of air pollution today, pumping out a toxic mixture of health-threatening pollutants. Traffic fumes are largely responsible for the increasing number of smogs which pollute our towns, cities and rural areas.

**Industry:** A lot of pollutants are released into the atmosphere by industrial processes. For example, when coal is burnt in power stations to generate electricity, sulphur dioxide and nitrous ox-



ides are produced. These are the two major gases which cause acid rain.

**Waste disposal:** When rubbish is burned, the smoke and gases produced often contain pollutants such as dioxins, which are a threat to human health and the environment.

### HOW IT AFFECTS YOUR BODY

High concentrations of ozone and the chemicals released by motor vehicles can lead to serious health problems including irritation of the lungs and a reduced resistance to infection. They also aggravate bronchitis and may even cause cancer. Many pollutants can trigger an asthma attack. During levels of peak pollution, doctors advise sufferers to stay indoors and avoid exercise.

### GRIM FACTS

- Cars produce 15 percent of worldwide greenhouse gases.
- Car ownership is rising in every country. There are now more cars than adults in the USA.
- It is estimated that the number of cars on the world's roads will rise to 1.5 billion in the next 20 years.
- The number of children admitted to hospital with asthma in the UK has more than doubled since 1980.

**Questions 66 to 70:** Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. When is the carbon monoxide level at its highest?
67. What is ozone created by?
68. Which kind of pollutants have caused the increasing number of smogs?
69. What are the main illnesses that air pollution causes?
70. How many cars will there be in the world in 20 years' time?

### Section D (10 marks)

**Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.**

One of the great seafaring eccentrics, Tristan Jones, died in 1995 at the age of 71. Like Long John Silver, he had lost a leg-though in his case the replacement was made of plastic. His sole crew on his many voyages: was Nelson, a three-legged, one eyed Labrador. He never had much money, recognition or fame, but he has been called the greatest lone sailor of our age.

Tristan Jones was born at sea, on his father's ship as it rounded Cape Horn. Though brought up in Wales, he spent most of his life sailing boats single-handedly, and went four times round the world. He claimed to have sailed 400,000 miles, mostly alone, and held dozens of records.

He went to sea when he was fourteen and was sunk three times before his nineteenth birthday. During the war he served as a stoker on the battleship Warspite, rising to petty officer three times, but each time being demoted to stoker "fighting", he said. Disabled out of the Navy when guerrillas blew up his ship in Aden, he was told he would never walk again. For most, that would have been the end of a seafaring career. For Tristan Jones, it was the start of his solo sailing.

With Nelson, he ventured into the Arctic, trying to beat the record for the farthest north any

