

C类
(本科生)

(2010~2014)

全国大学生英语竞赛

Decoding NECCS Sample and Simulation Papers

历届样题及模拟题详解

主 编 潘 丽 徐卓睿

副主编 程 杰 张浩男 李 婷



第5版

赠光盘

- 直面竞赛样题 把握考点
- 详尽逐题解读 分析透彻
- 透析题型特点 策略应考



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

✿ 全面了解“全国大学生英语竞赛”考点,通过实战练习稳步提高

✿ 分析“全国大学生英语竞赛”题型特点,为参赛考生热身

✿ 详细解析“全国大学生英语竞赛”样题,掌握应考策略

本书提供 2010~2014 全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类非英语专业本科生考试样题(不包括听力),与样题搭配听力强化训练 5 套以及模拟强化试题 5 套;后附答案与解析,出自一线教师之手,写作范文出自优秀学生作品。

随书附赠光盘一张,采用 MP3 格式。

本书是学生了解和应考“全国大学生英语竞赛”的必备用书。

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第 5 版前言

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students, 简称 NECCS)是经教育部批准,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的全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛。

全国大学生英语竞赛既遵循对大学英语基础知识和基本技能的考查,又兼顾对广大考生的英语综合运用能力和智力水平的测评。为使广大师生熟悉竞赛的题型和内容,在竞赛中取得好成绩,通过每年的样题来熟悉、了解竞赛题型是非常重要的。样题中的命题范围、题型、题量、分值安排、难易度及水平度与正式竞赛赛题基本一致,供广大参赛师生参考。

综合分析近年来的竞赛试卷情况,考试在保持稳定性和连续性的基础上,在题型、结构和比重等方面也都做了一些调整,主要体现在:(1)将完形填空调整到阅读理解的前面,完形填空试题难度系数相对降低,试题数量减少(2010年、2012年、2013年及2014年试题数目减少为10题);(2)阅读理解测试题型多样,设计更科学,包括选择、简答题,填写概要,补充段落以及段落排序等;(3)英译汉试题内容更贴近中华优秀传统文化,汉译英难度基本保持不变;(4)智力测试试题难度降低;(5)作文难度逐步增加,作文字数有增加的趋势,且更倾向于图表作文,等等。参赛考生可以通过对样题以及模拟题的演练,熟悉竞赛题型,掌握考试规律,找准自己的强弱项,进行有针对性的练习,做到心中有数、应对自如。

为使广大考生更好地了解 NECCS 试题的命题思路和范围特点,准确把握最新的考试题型变化,把握竞赛赛题考查的重点和难点,熟悉各种题型的答题策略和解题技巧,有针对性地做好赛前准备,我们在原有的基础上增加了最新的考试样题及答案解析,并配有相当水平的听力练习题,希望通过详细的分析讲解,帮助广大考生更好地了解各种题型的答题思路和方法。

本书出版以来,深受广大考生喜爱,也收到了一些非常有价值的反馈意见,我们在认真汲取的基础上,做了一些有建设性的改进,但由于水平有限,难免存在疏漏和不足,敬请批评指正。

编 者

2014 年 11 月

第4版前言

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近年来,该竞赛题型在保持相对稳定性和连续性的基础上,也出现了一些变化,主要体现在:(1)将完形填空调整到阅读理解的前面,完形填空赛题难度系数相对降低,试题数量减少(2010年、2012年、2013年试题数目减少为10题);(2)阅读理解测试题型多样,设计更科学;(3)智力测试试题难度降低;(4)作文难度逐步增加,作文字数有增加的趋势,且更倾向于图表作文,等等。参赛考生可以通过真题、样题以及模拟题的演练,熟悉竞赛题型,掌握考试规律,找准自己的强弱项,进行有针对性的练习,做到知己知彼、百战不殆。

为使广大考生更好地了解 NECCS 试题的命题思路和范围特点,准确把握最新的考试题型变化,把握竞赛赛题考查的重点和难点,熟悉各种题型的答题策略和解题技巧,有针对性地做好赛前准备,我们在原有的基础上增加了最新的考试样题及答案解析,并配有相当水平的听力练习题,希望通过详细的分析讲解,帮助广大考生更好地了解各种题型的答题思路和方法。

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编者

2013年11月

第3版前言

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students,简称NECCS)是经教育部批准、全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛,是检验和评价我国大学英语教学成果的一个重要载体,至今已经成功举办了14届。开展NECCS竞赛,有助于全面展示大学英语教学水平和教学改革成果,促进大学英语教学各项指标的落实,也有助于学生夯实和扩展英语基础知识和基本技能,全面提高大学生的英语综合运用能力,推动全国大学英语教学再上新台阶。

全国大学生英语竞赛凭借其对知识储量要求大、英语综合应用能力强、考试形式灵活、内容规范新颖等特点,吸引了越来越多的考生加入,竞赛成绩越来越得到社会的重视和认可,证书分量也越来越重。为了使广大参赛学生更好地了解NECCS试题的命题思路和范围特点,把握好竞赛试题考查的重点和难点,熟悉各种题型的答题策略和解题技巧,有针对性地做好赛前准备,我们在原有的基础上增加了最新的考试样题及答案解析,并配有相当水平的听力练习题,希望通过详细的分析讲解,使学生轻松了解各种题型的答题思路和方法。

本丛书不仅是备考全国大学生英语竞赛的权威用书,也是大学生平时学习英语、参加各类英语考试的难得资料。

编者

2012年10月

第2版前言

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students,简称NECCS)是全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛活动,是我国大学英语教学的一项重要评价手段和激励机制。开展此项竞赛活动,有助于全面展示全国各高校大学英语教学水平和教学改革成果,保证高校教学水平评估有关大学英语教学的各项指标的落实,有助于学生夯实和扩展英语基础知识和基本技能,全面提高大学生英语综合运用能力,推动全国大学英语教学上一个新台阶。

全国大学生英语竞赛凭借其知识储量要求大、英语综合应用能力强、考试形式灵活、内容规范新颖等特点,吸引了越来越多的考生加入,竞赛成绩越来越得到社会的重视和认可,竞赛证书的分量也越来越重。为了使广大参赛学生了解该竞赛试题的特点、命题思路和范围,把握竞赛试题考查的重点和难点,熟悉各种题型的答题策略和解题技巧,有针对性地做好赛前准备,在竞赛中取得好成绩,我们在原有的基础上增加了最新的考试样题及解析,并配有水平相当的听力训练。希望通过对模拟题和样题各种题型的详尽说明和讲解,使学生轻松了解各种竞赛题型的方法和思路。本书不仅是备考全国大学生英语竞赛的指导书,也是大学生平时英语学习、训练和参加各种国内外英语考试理想的重要材料。

编者

2011年12月

前 言

本书为配合《全国大学生英语竞赛历届真题详解》(第3版),有目的地选择了近年来大学生英语竞赛的样题,编辑了部分模拟强化试题,以满足考生的实际需求,帮助考生在参加竞赛前做到准备充分、知己知彼,充满信心地迎接挑战。路漫漫其修远兮,相信奋斗的过程虽然充满艰辛,但人生的道路正是由于有了奋斗的过程才会更有乐趣。

全国大学生英语竞赛初、决赛笔试满分均为150分(主观题占90分,客观题占60分),其中听力均为30分。决赛口试满分为50分。赛题既考查大学生的英语基础知识和基本技能,又侧重考查大学生的英语综合运用能力、阅读能力和智力水平。竞赛借鉴国内外英语测试新题型及测试方法,在保持题型相对稳定性和连续性的基础上每次都有所创新。竞赛内容加大了语篇层次上语言运用能力的考查,同时设计一些考查智力和综合运用英语能力的赛题,以增加赛题的区分度。

本书编者均为大学英语一线骨干教师,是国内最早关注 NECCS 并为其倾注心血的一批人,参与了竞赛监考、阅卷及评奖工作,在编写本书的过程中也将考场的体验和阅卷中的感受融入其中,有重点、有针对性地对竞赛试题进行了分析,如同一对一的辅导。

因为历年听力样题均不配备语音文件,本书编辑过程中经过斟酌,为了最大地发挥考前练兵作用,对听力考题部分进行了替换,采用了适当的模拟强化试题,配有听力原文和 MP3 格式的光盘。

梅花香自苦寒来,衷心地祝愿广大学子通过竞赛备考,脱颖而出,笑傲江湖。

编 者

2011 年 1 月

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2014 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类 (样题)

2014 National English Competition for College Students

(Level C — Sample)

(总分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 30 marks)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short recordings. At the beginning of each recording, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the question and the recording will be read only once. After each recording, 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. Work in the garden. | B. Go to the beach. | C. Watch TV. |
| 2. A. £ 78. | B. £ 39. | C. £ 36. |
| 3. A. A book. | B. A film. | C. An exhibition. |
| 4. A. The item is more expensive than she expected. | | |
| B. The item has been seriously damaged. | | |
| C. The item obviously doesn't serve her purpose. | | |
| 5. A. Excited. | B. Annoyed. | C. Worried. |
| 6. A. It will be fine. | B. It will be too long. | C. It will be boring. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long conversation. The conversation will be read only once. At the end of the conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, you must read the four questions, each with three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 7—10 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.

7. How long does it take the man to get to work every morning?

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Nearly an hour. | B. Half an hour. | C. More than an hour. |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|

8. Why does the man skip breakfast?
- A. He's not hungry in the mornings.
B. He doesn't have time for it.
C. He thinks what nutrition experts say is rubbish.
9. What does the woman suggest the man do?
- A. Plan his time better.
B. Have a sandwich upon arrival at work.
C. Eat more at lunch time.
10. What do the speakers decide to do?
- A. Grab something to eat together.
B. Buy a pack of biscuits for lunch.
C. Treat themselves to a nice meal.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short news items. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

11. What's the nationality of those who died in a western Oklahoma accident?
- A. Canadian. B. American. C. Mexican.
12. How many Angolan families have been evicted in the past six years?
- A. About 10,000 families. B. About 1,000 families. C. About 100,000 families.
13. Which country was the destination of the smuggled uranium 238?
- A. Iran.
B. Tanzania.
C. The Democratic Republic of Congo.
14. Why did the Guinean youths go on demonstration?
- A. To combat military intervention.
B. To support the striking workers.
C. To protest against the local media.
15. Where was Henry Tombek assaulted?
- A. In Tamworth. B. In Sydney. C. In Sudan.
16. How long did the ASEAN's separate summit meeting last?
- A. One day. B. Two days. C. Three days.
17. What does the news item say about Senator Obama?
- A. He won't take part in the presidential election campaign.
B. He is the only African-American in the U.S. Senate.

- C. He is the most popular politician among African-Americans.
18. What is the average age in South Asians for heart attack?
A. 58 or 59. B. 45 or 46. C. 53 or 54.
19. How did President Thabo Mbeki react to the reports of the succession battle?
A. By creating a scene of unity.
B. By avoiding encountering the media.
C. By recommending a successor he trusts.
20. What award did the film *Babel* get?
A. *The Golden Globe* for best director.
B. *The Golden Globe* for best dramatic picture.
C. *The Golden Globe* for best actor.

Section D

Directions: In this section, you will hear one passage once. You are required to make some necessary notes when you listen to it. After you hear the passage, you should complete the summary below using the exact words you hear from the recording, not exceeding three words in each blank. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

An (21) _____, giving information on more than three quarters of the actors (22) _____ in Britain, is now available on CD-ROM. Some theatrical (23) _____ have over 500 actors on their (24) _____ and it is difficult to remember all their (25) _____. The database lists information on over 5,500 actors and can be searched for details such as past (26) _____ they have appeared in, (27) _____ they might have, and even the colour of their eyes. The database can quickly locate persons with (28) _____ and, although some actors feel it is too impersonal to be of much use, it is certain to change the way actors are chosen for parts in (29) _____. Ring the following telephone number for further enquiries about the (30) _____: 0171-379-6000.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and 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. Without years of systematic training, these dogs used for hunting couldn't have the _____ sense of smell.
A. high-developed B. highly-developing

- C. highly developed D. high developing
32. _____ the increased demand for parking spaces, the company has decided to enlarge the car park behind the main building.
- A. Since B. Owing to C. Because D. Although
33. Thankfully, my dry-clean-only shirt looked _____ for having gone through the washing machine.
- A. under lock and safe B. none the worse
- C. rest assured D. brand new
34. Helen's parents were _____ that she was still in the job, but she had actually resigned.
- A. in theory B. by mistake
- C. under the impression D. supposed to
35. You don't believe in yourself. That's why you failed your driving test. If you were more self-confident, I'm sure you _____.
- A. passed B. would have passed
- C. will pass D. have passed
36. The dinosaurs probably became extinct after a giant asteroid hit the Earth about 65 million years ago. But what _____ if this asteroid _____?
- A. would have happened; had missed B. would happen; missed
- C. happened; would miss D. was happening; missed
37. Police often conduct security checks in this area so they may stop you, and _____ you might be asked for your identity card or passport.
- A. otherwise B. if so C. even if D. provided that
38. Magazine circulations are in the millions and _____ revenue is rising, _____ the growth of TV and electronic media.
- A. advertising; despite B. to advertise; although
- C. advertisement; as D. advertise; along with
39. — Carol, do you think David'll fit in? You don't seem so sure.
— _____ So he probably won't get on well with most of the group!
— OK! We want people with stronger personalities. So let's look at the second contestant Maggie.
- A. Yes, I think he's fantastic! B. Well, He's my cup of tea.
- C. Hmm. He seems too serious. D. Oh, he must like to be here.
40. — In my opinion, there'll definitely be major changes in medicine. We are learning more about genetics and that will help us in the future.
— _____ Although there are still fears about genetic research might lead to human cloning. Governments will have to monitor this situation carefully.
- A. I completely agree. B. I'm on the opposite side.

C. That's terrible news!

D. Are you kidding me?

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. The _____ flows through southern England. It is the longest river entirely in England and the second longest in the United Kingdom, after the River Severn.

A. Seine River

B. River Trent

C. River Avon

D. River Thames

42. _____ serves as the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense. As one of the world's largest office buildings, it houses a daily working population of approximately 24,000 employees, both military and civilian.

A. The Empire State Building

B. The Pentagon

C. The White House

D. The Congress Building

43. _____ is the world's second-largest country by total area, and its common border with the United States is the world's longest land border shared by the same two countries.

A. Canada

B. Mexico

C. The Republica of Panama

D. Cuba

44. Australia is a country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands. Its capital is _____.

A. Queensland

B. Canberra

C. Sydney

D. Melbourne

45. *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of stories written in Middle English by _____ at the end of the 14th century, during the time of the Hundred Years' War.

A. William Shakespeare

B. John Milton

C. Geoffrey Chaucer

D. William Wordsworth

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 letters of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

It is probable that until two hundred years ago, Antarctica (南极洲) had never been seen by any human eyes. The (46) _____ people who are known to have seen it were hunters on ships in 1819. Two years later, one of them (47) ma _____ to land there even though conditions prevented him from (48) _____ (explore) very far. Larger scientific expeditions later came to the Antarctic to find out more. By the end of the nineteenth century they had succeeded in mapping the coast of the continent, in spite of the fact that Antarctica is almost entirely covered by a thick (49) _____ of ice which in places stretches far (50) _____ the edge of the land onto the sea.

There was something else which attracted people to Antarctica (51) _____ scientific research. This was the South Pole. A number of (52) att _____ to reach it were made in the

early years of the twentieth century, but the first person to get there was the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, in 1911. (53) _____ (travel) with dogs to pull sledges that carried his party's supplies, he arrived at the pole five weeks before his rivals, a British group (54) _____ by Robert Scott.

(55) _____ the terrible weather conditions, many nations now have scientific bases on Antarctica, carrying out research on a great range of subjects.

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.

It's only 36 centimetres tall, but to fans throughout the world, it represents the highest achievement in football. Every four years, teams from all over the globe compete to take home the FIFA World Cup Trophy, yet nobody ever does.

Do you know why? Nobody ever takes it home because the 18-carat gold trophy is kept under lock and key by FIFA (Federation Internationale de Football Association). The champions of each World Cup tournament receive only a replica. This is to protect the valuable prize from thieves, who have stolen the World Cup trophy twice in its 75-year history.



The little trophy has certainly had a troubled existence. The original trophy was made by a

French sculptor. Abel LaFleur, and was called the “Jules Rimet Cup”, in honour of the World Cup tournament. Sometime during the first three World Cup events (1930, '34, '38), the name changed to simply the “World Cup”. Then during World War II, not much was seen or heard of the trophy. It was being kept hidden in a shoe box under the bed of Dr. Ottorino Barassi, the Italian vice-president of FIFA, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Nazi army.

Although the trophy made it safely through the war, it didn't fare so well during the turbulent 1960s. In 1966, the Cup was stolen during a public showing of the trophy prior to the World Cup tournament in England. Luckily, it was found a short time later none the worse for wear in a trash container, by a little dog named Pickles.

Four years later, Brazil earned permanent possession of the original trophy by winning its third World Cup title. Unfortunately, the trophy was stolen a second time, in 1983, and was never recovered. The Brazilian Football Association had to have a duplicate trophy made.

After the first trophy became the possession of Brazil's football association, a new World Cup Trophy for FIFA was designed by an Italian artist, Silvio Gazzaniga, in 1974. This trophy cannot be won outright, but remains in the possession of FIFA, and rest assured they are keeping a close eye on it. Today, World Cup winners are awarded a replica of the trophy that is gold-plated, rather than solid gold like the real one.

Gazzaniga's World Cup trophy weighs almost five kilograms. Its base contains two layers of a semi-precious stone called malachite, and has room for 17 small plaques bearing the names of the winning teams — enough space to honour all the World Cup champions up to the year 2038. After that, a new trophy will have to be made.

Questions 56—60

Decide the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. This above reading is mainly about the World Cup tournament.
57. In the 1960s, the trophy was stolen during a public showing prior to the World Cup Tournament of 1966 and fortunately it was recovered.
58. After Brazil took possession of the trophy, it was stolen a second time and this time a duplicate trophy had to be made.
59. The first trophy was named the “Jules Rimet Cup” is because Jules Rimet came up with the idea of the World Cup.
60. The Gazzaniga's World Cup trophy is made of solid gold and its base contains two layers of malachite.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Tropical rain forests are found in the Amazon region of South America, as well as in Central America, Africa and Asia. Almost half of the rain forests are Brazil. Tropical rain forests are very old, thick forests where it rains more than 1.8 metres per year. The oldest rain forest in the world is

in Sarawak. It is 10 million years old, and it has 2,500 different kinds of trees.

(61)_____ The lowest branches of the trees are about ten metres above the ground. Below the trees, there is another level of plants that consists of many kinds of smaller trees, shrubs, and flowers.

(62)_____ The lower level is protected by the trees above. The temperature and humidity (the amount of water, or moisture, in the air) stay about the same in the lower level. There is not much sunlight. In the upper level, the sun, rain, and wind change the temperature and humidity often.



(63)_____ There are monkeys, members of the cat family, birds, and insects such as bees, butterflies, and many kinds of flies. Other animals that usually live on the ground also live here — mice, and even earthworms.

(64)_____ Most plants get nutrients from the ground through their roots. These plants in the upper level take their nutrients from the trees they live on and from the other plants that die there.

(65)_____ They make paths along the branches of the trees. A researcher found a path that stretched for eighteen metres in one tree. One kind of tiny ant makes a path only three millimetres wide.

Unfortunately, humans are still destroying the Earth's tropical rain forests. Nearly 80,000 square kilometres are being destroyed every year. About a quarter of the destruction comes from people cutting down trees for fuel. Another quarter is to make grassland for their cattle. The remaining trees are cut down to sell the wood or to start farms. The destruction of rain forests is an international problem. One country—or even a few countries—cannot solve the problem alone. The nations of the world must work together to find a solution before it is too late.

Questions 61—65

Complete the article with the following sentences. There are two extra sentences that you do not need to use.