

**B类**

(英语专业本科生)

(2010~2014)

# 全国大学生英语竞赛

Decoding NECCS Exam and Simulation Papers

## 历届真题及模拟题详解

主 编 潘 丽 李小红

副主编 徐卓睿 薛荷仙 程 杰



**第5版**

**赠光盘**

- 直面竞赛真题 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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# 全国大学生英语竞赛历届真题 及模拟题详解

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## 内 容 提 要

- ◇ 全面了解“全国大学生英语竞赛”题型,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”真题,掌握应考策略
- ◇ 2套模拟试题,强化训练,提高竞赛能力

本书提供 2010~2014 年 10 套 B 类初赛、决赛真题以及 2 套模拟考题,方便学生检验自己考前复习成果,增强考试信心;后附答案与解析,解答详尽,分析透彻,有利于学生掌握答题角度和方法。随书附赠光盘一张,采用 MP3 格式,均为原版录音。

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。该竞赛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,进一步推动全国大学英语教学。竞赛以《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》为依据,既广泛参考现行的各种大学英语教材,又不拘泥于任何一种教材;既源于当代大学生的学习和生活,又侧重于检测考生的英语专业知识和综合应用水平。考试内容注重体现实用性、交流性和时代性,是以考验学、以考促学、以考助学的重要平台和载体,得到了广泛的认可和好评。

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、正误判断、填写概要、补充段落以及段落排序等;(3)翻译试题难度基本保持不变;(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。

为帮助广大考生熟悉竞赛的题型和内容,在竞赛中发挥出应有的水平,本书在前四版的基础上,新增加了2014年初赛和2014年决赛真题。至此,本书囊括了2010年至2014年英语专业本科生类别的10套初赛和决赛真题。同时,本书还提供了两套模拟题,供考生模拟演练。每套真题均给出了标准答案并做了详细解析,配有听力原文和MP3格式的光盘(2012年决赛听力录音略),每篇作文都给出了参考范文,是应考全国大学生英语竞赛、提高英语综合能力的宝贵资料。

本书编者均为大学英语教学的一线骨干教师,持续关注 NECCS 考试,多次参与监考、评卷等工作,并将多年教学科研的心得体会融入本书编写之中,对竞赛的题型、考点进行了系统分析,相信会较好地起到答疑解惑、举一反三的作用,帮助考生在“真题实战”中学习提高、增强本领。

本书自出版以来,深受广大考生的喜爱,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

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students,简称NECCS)是经教育部有关部门批准,由高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会和高等学校大学外语教学研究会联合主办的全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛。该竞赛的命题依据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》等文件,既参考现行的各种大学英语教材,又不依据任何一种教材,既源于当代大学生的学习和生活,又侧重于检测考生的英语综合水平。竞赛赛题的内容注重体现真实性、实用性、交流性和时代性。

近年来,竞赛题型在保持相对稳定和连贯的基础上,也发生了一些结构性和比重性的变化,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。

为帮助广大考生熟悉竞赛的题型和内容,在竞赛中发挥出应有的水平,本书在前三版的基础上,新增加了2013年初赛和2013年决赛真题。至此,本书囊括了2009年至2013年英语专业本科生类别的10套初赛和决赛真题。同时,本书还提供了两套模拟题,供考生模拟演练。每套真题均给出了标准答案并做了详细解析,配有听力原文和MP3格式的光盘(2012年决赛听力录音略),每篇作文都给出了参考范文,是应对全国大学生英语竞赛、提高英语综合能力的难得资料。

本书编者均为大学英语教学的一线骨干教师,持续关注NECCS考试,多次参与监考、评卷等工作,并将多年潜心研究的心得融入本书编写之中,对竞赛的题型、考点进行了系统分析,相信会对考生起到答疑解惑、举一反三的参考作用。

本书自出版以来,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

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,至今已经成功举办了 14 届。随着竞赛的日益规范和“参与面”的不断提高,其影响力和知名度越来越大,竞赛成绩也越来越被社会重视和认可。从某种意义上说,全国大学生英语竞赛(NECCS)已经成为检验广大英语学习者英语能力和水平的一个重要标准。

本书秉承“原汁原味、真题真解”的宗旨,在前两版的基础上,新增加了 2012 年初赛和 2012 年决赛真题。至此,本书囊括了 2008 年至 2012 年英语专业本科生类别的 10 套初赛和决赛真题。同时,本书还提供了两套模拟题,供考生模拟演练。所有试题均配有听力原文和 MP3 格式的光盘(2012 年决赛听力录音略),每套试题都给出了标准答案,并做了详细解析,每篇作文都给出了参考范文,是应对全国大学生英语竞赛、提高英语综合能力的难得资料。

本书编者均为大学英语一线骨干教师,持续关注 NECCS 考试,多次参与监考、评卷等工作,并将多年潜心研究的心得融入本书编写之中,对竞赛的题型、考点进行了系统分析,能够对考生起到解疑释惑、举一反三的参考作用。

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

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)到目前为止已经举办了 13 届。竞赛凭借其对知识储量要求大、英语综合应用能力强、题型灵活规范等特点,赢得了社会各界广泛高度关注,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。可以说,全国大学生英语竞赛(NECCS)已经成为衡量广大英语学习者的英语能力和水平的一个重要标尺。

本书秉承“原汁原味、真题真解”的一贯宗旨,在第 1 版的基础上,新增加了 2010 年决赛、2011 年初赛和 2011 年决赛真题。至此,本书囊括了 2007~2011 年英语专业本科生类别的 10 套初赛和决赛真题。同时,本书还精心提供了两套模拟题,供大家实战练习。对所有真题和模拟题均配有翔实的听力原文和 MP3 格式的光盘,且对每套真题和模拟题给出答案,做出详细解析,对每篇作文给出了参考范文,是难得的应考复习资料。

本书编者均为大学英语一线骨干教师,多年关注 NECCS,参与了竞赛监考、阅卷及评卷等工作。在编写本书的过程中有重点、有针对性地对竞赛题型、考点进行了系统分析,力求对考生起到解疑释惑、举一反三的作用。

本书出版以来,受到了广大参赛考生的欢迎,也收到了许多反馈,在吸取大家意见的基础上,我们也对本书进行了一些改进。由于水平有限,书中错误和疏漏在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编 者

2011 年 12 月

## 前 言

全国大学生英语竞赛(National English Contest for College Students,简称NECCS)是经教育部批准举办的全国唯一的大学英语综合能力竞赛活动,由高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会和高等学校大学外语教学研究会主办。到目前为止已经举办了12届。

本竞赛旨在促进大学生英语水平的全面提高,激发广大大学生学习英语的兴趣,鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的大学生。开展此项竞赛活动,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。

全国大学生英语B类竞赛初、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,并且针对英语专业学生考查英语国家的文化常识、文学作品等,尤其是作文部分常常以文学作品形式出现。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。

本书是专为参加全国大学生英语竞赛B类考生(英语专业学生)编写的一本复习资料。其内容为2007年~2010年B类的7套真题以及3套模拟题,共计10套题。每套题均给出答案与解析。考生多做历年真外,有助于了解考题的命题特点和出题规律,模拟题有利于强化训练。答案与解析则有助于考生自学,掌握解题技巧和思路。

本书含有听力原文的竞赛真题均配有MP3格式的录音。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误和疏漏在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编 者  
2010年12月



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# 2014 年全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类初赛赛卷

## 2014 National English Contest for College Students

### (Level B — Preliminary)

(总分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

#### 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 Internet.
- 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 her 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 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 taken 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 overdrink 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 \_\_\_\_\_ it 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 reserved 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 a 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) com \_\_\_\_\_, 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.

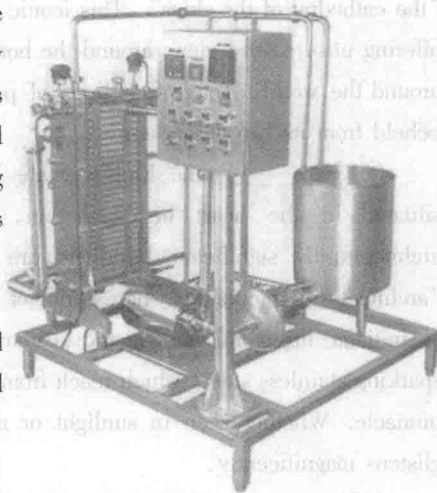
To ensure the certain destruction of tuberculosis and other disease germs in milk, it must be held at a fixed temperature for a fixed time. In Britain, for example, these conditions were defined by law in 1923 as  $63\text{--}66^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 minutes. This became known as the “holder” process, 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  $72^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 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 millions 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 to paint 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.

