

2014 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

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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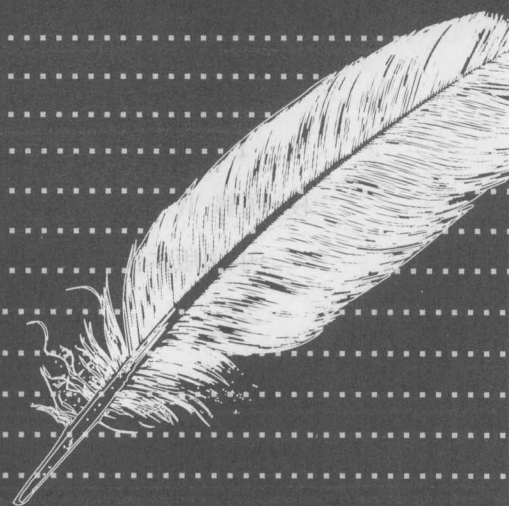
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前言

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加。A 类考试适用于研究生参加;B 类考试适用于英语专业本、专科学生参加;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》、《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》、《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》、《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》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类(研究生)综合指南与高分突破》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类(英语专业)综合指南与高分突破》、《全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类(本科生)综合指南与高分突破》、《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 A 类考试 2013 年初赛试题

Part I listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the 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. Where does the dialogue probably take place?

- A. On a train. B. In a restaurant. C. In a gym.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Where to have their meal.
B. How to make people intelligent.
C. The disadvantage of watching TV.

3. What was the woman probably doing when she hurt herself?

- A. She was cooking. B. She was bathing. C. She was reading.

4. What did the man mention about the briefcase?

- A. The price. B. The shape. C. The color.

5. Why did the man get divorced according to the woman?

- A. He was bad-tempered all the time.
B. He didn't help take care of the baby.
C. He spent too much time in the pub.

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, 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.



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 pause. During the pause, 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.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a radio talk. The talk will be read **only once**. For questions 21 ~ 30 complete the notes which summarize what the speaker says. You need to write a word or a short phrase. Remember to write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

Speaker: chairman of the Carocan Group-a (21)_____.

Topic: How to achieve success

Obstacles for success:

- Fear of (22)_____ (the (23)_____ one to deal with).

Analysis: It can be both a (24)_____. In fact daring not to take opportunities discloses your (25)_____ about your ability to succeed.

Suggestion: Admit your fear and meet it (26)_____.

- Fear of (27)_____.

Analysis: It is in fact the fear of (28)_____.

Suggestion: (29)_____.

Conclusion: In order to succeed, you need to (30)_____ opportunities.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (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.

- Katie's parents never see her as the mothering type but when her son was born she took to it like a _____ to water.
A. shrimp B. horse C. duck D. dog
- He has struggled for weeks inside his heart since the offer of a place at a good university is not to be _____ at.
A. coughed B. sneezed C. laughed D. rejected
- When a professor gives students _____ instructions, the instructions are generally easily understood.
A. clear-cut B. blurry C. marginal D. ambiguous
- After years of neglect there was a huge _____ programme to return city to its former glory.
A. refurbishment B. restoration C. conservation D. preservation
- More recently, green tea has also been _____ added to the list of youth-promoting substances as it contains rich Vitamin.



- A. coincidentally B. supposedly C. surprisingly D. tentatively
36. Our landlord tried to _____ all the cockroaches in our building, but they came back the next year.
- A. remove B. deport C. expedite D. eradicate
37. Mariko believed everything she read on the Web, so she was _____ by the hoax the TV Station played on April Fool's Day.
- A. taken out B. taken in C. taken off D. taken on
38. There is a lobby of people who insist that it's justifiable and necessary to carry out these animal experiments _____ science.
- A. leading to B. relating with C. in touch with D. in the name of
39. A drum is a percussion instrument made by _____ a skin or other material over one or both ends of a hollow container.
- A. compressing B. strengthening C. lengthening D. stretching
40. Britain's gold and currency reserves _____ £ 15.977 million, and this year they have repaid foreign loans to the value of £ 3.500 million.
- A. equal to B. amounted to C. calculated at D. targeted at
41. The film was initially a box-office disaster but quickly gained _____ status, and the actress has been well-known ever since.
- A. cult B. humble C. vulgar D. feeble
42. _____, but seats are proffered, doors smilingly held open for pram-pushing mothers and tables miraculously appear in crowded restaurants.
- A. Not only are they not shunned B. They are not only shunned
C. Though they are not shunned D. Despite they not being shunned
43. **Selina:** Do you think Tim takes after his dad?
Tom: Well, he does, in some ways.
Selina: How?
Tom: Well I mean, they're both very stubborn, aren't they?
Selina: That's for sure. _____
- A. It's not taken for granted. B. Nothing serious.
C. It runs in the family. D. It's hard to say.
44. **Assistant:** Wadley's Garage called this morning. They said your new car wasn't ready.
Manager: Oh, no... _____
Assistant: They said there was a strike at the factory yesterday.
Manager: Again?
- A. You sold it? B. why on earth not?
C. I suppose not. D. I've been there.
45. **Manager:** What have you got?
Assistant: We've got the files up to 2010, but all those after 2010 have not been found.
Manager: _____ It won't take long to sort the rest out.



- A. That's a relief! B. Bad news! C. Who knows? D. Let it go.

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 word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

A top racehorse was brought down at Royal Ascot with a shot from a high-tech sound gun, a court was told yesterday. The gun was built into a pair of binoculars and fired from the crowd as the horse was (46) _____ sight of certain victory. The "technically brilliant" ultra-sonic device—(47) _____ could not be heard by people—was devised by a back-street inventor. It was to be used with potentially devastating effect in a secret plan "to destroy the entire system of race-course betting and bookmaking in this country," defence lawyer Jonathan Goldberg told Southwark Crown Court in London. He said it had the potential to make a fortune in bets (48) _____ the favourite because it made sure that the horse would lose.

It was used last year to unseat the leading jockey Greville Starkey from Ile de Chypre just before the end of the King George V Handicap, which it (49) _____ (doubt) would have won, he said. The astonishing story was told by the defence during a trial in which the inventor of the (50) g _____, James Laming, denies drug conspiracy charges. It came to light because of his alleged connections with a drug baron who wanted to use the gun to help him win large bets. The inventor is a 49-year-old grandfather and south London car dealer who lives with his mother-in-law in a terraced house. He told the court that he got all the (51) inf _____ on ultra-sonics for the gun from the Encyclopedia Britannica and tested it on horses in fields.

The gun was made from a pair of race binoculars. Showing them to the jury, Mr Goldberg said: "This device subjected a passing racehorse to a sudden and (52) _____ (deaf) noise which we human beings cannot hear at all. It is the equivalent in suddenness to letting a loud firework (53) exp _____ in its ears."

The noise would be "a horrible ear-piercing shriek" like the feedback from a microphone. Because racehorses were sensitive and temperamental it would have the (54) ef _____ of making the horse swerve and unseat the rider.

"It left no evidence of its use and no permanent disability for the animal," he said.

The plan to use the gun for horse races and possibly for greyhound races. Mr Goldberg said: "He would fire it (55) _____ the favourite or second favourite in a race."

"These criminals, of course, were in a unique position to ensure that the horse lost."

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 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 (10 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

I want to talk about the economy, not the one we hear about endless in the news each day and in politicians' speeches, but the one we live in day by day. It's where most of us live on a daily basis, earning our living, paying our taxes, and purchasing the necessities of life.



The term “economic expansion” suggests something desirable and benevolent, but expansion simply means spending more money.

More spending doesn't mean that life is getting better. More spending merely feeds our whole economic system, which is based on production and consumption. Unless money keeps circulating, the economy collapses. If we don't keep consuming, then manufacturers and retailers go out of business.

As a leading economist put it, consumer societies are “in need of need”. We don't need the things the economy produce as much as the economy needs our sense of need for things. Need is the miracle that keeps the engines of expansion turning relentlessly. In economics, there is no concept of enough. It is a hunger that cannot be satisfied.

There is so much craziness in the world. There is an American company that manufactures a range of food with a high fat content. This causes obesity and high blood pressure. By coincidence, the same company also makes products that help people who are trying to diet. Not only that, it even produces pills for those with high blood pressure.

Nearly all of my mail consists of bills, banks trying to lend me money, catalogues trying to make me spend it, and charity appeals for the losers in this ecstasy of consumption—the homeless, the refugees, the exploited, the starving. Why is it possible to buy strawberries from Ecuador and green beans from Kenya when these countries can hardly feed their own people? It is because there are cash crops, and the countries need the money to service their debts. Notice that servicing a debt does not mean paying it off. It means just paying the interest. Western banks make vast profits from third world debt.

We buy clothes that are manufactured in sweat shops by virtual slaves in poor parts of world. We create mountains of waste. We demand cheap food, mindless of the fact that it is totally devoid of taste and is produced using chemicals that poison the land. We insist on our right to drive our own car wherever we want to go.

The evil of the consumption culture is the way it makes us oblivious to the impact of our own behavior. Our main problem is not that we don't know what to do about it. It is mustering the desire to do it.

Questions 56-60: Complete the following sentences with information given in the passage, using a maximum of four words for each sentence.

56. At the beginning of the passage, the author states that there are _____ kinds of economy and he will talk about the one related to the majority of people.
57. According to the passage, _____ serve as the foundation of the whole economic system.
58. Economists believe that the economy struggles to keep people feel like they are always _____.
59. The reason poor countries like Ecuador and Kenya export their crops is to get money to _____.
60. The aim of this passage is to make people recognize the _____ and thus be free to make their own choices in the consumption culture.



Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

For more than a mile, the desert in southern Peru has a curious ruler-straight and tack-sharp design made by rocks. The wandering mule paths that cross it only emphasize its precision.



Throughout hundreds of square miles of arid plateau, other such markings around, most of them concentrated between the towns of Nazca and Palpa. Known as the Nazca Lines, they form a geometric mélange of quardrangles, triangles, and trapezoids. The markings also form spirals and flowers, narrow lines that extend more than five miles, and a desert zoo of giant creatures—birds, reptiles, whales, a monkey, and a spider—all made by stones whose patterns can only be seen from the air.

Because some of the figures resemble the ones that decorate Nazca pottery, archaeologists attribute the lines to the Nazcas, a coastal people whose culture rose, flourished, and declined between 100 B. C. and A. D. 700.

Making the patterns must have been extremely time-consuming. The Nazcas must have cleared millions of rocks to expose the lighter ground beneath them, piled the rocks in rows, and created designs that, in this nearly rainless region, can last thousands of years.

But why did they construct them? Nobody really knows. There have been many guesses. Some say that they were prehistoric roads, or farms. Others say they were signals or offerings to celestial beings. It has also been suggested that they constitute a giant astronomical calendar, an almanac for farmers who wished to predict the return of water to valley streams. One study did ascertain that some of the lines point to solstice positions of the sun and moon in ancient times, as well as to the rising and setting points on the horizon of some of the bright stars. But none of the theories have proven to be correct.

And so the mystery remains, including the most tantalizing question of all: why did the Nazcas create immense designs that they themselves could never see, designs that people nowadays can only see from the air?

One person who worked to find out the answer was Maria Reiche. For over forty years she photographed and charted “las lineas”, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures of this area, which is some thirty miles long and threaded by the Pan American highway.

This determined German-born mathematician slept on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian “pampa”, and even when she was elderly, got up before daylight to conduct her research.

She corned the suggestion that the markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth during prehistoric times. “Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft,” she said, “I’m afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck.”

Although Maria Reiche was not able to find the answer, she crusaded to preserve the patterns so that others following her might have a chance to do so.

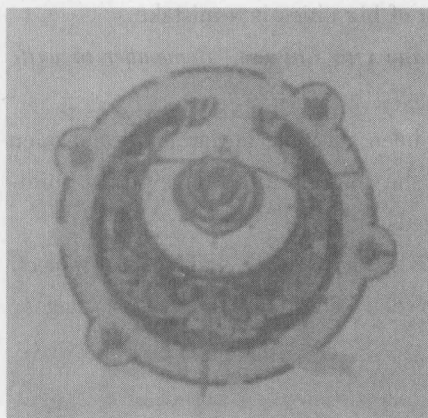


Questions 61-65: Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a maximum of fifteen words for each question.

61. Why do people name the pattern the Nazca Lines?
62. Are there any definite reasons for the construction of Nazca Lines? If not, what does the author offer?
63. Could those who built the Nazca Lines see the patterns? If not, how can people now see them?
64. Did Maria Reiche believe the Nazca Lines have something to do with outer-space visitors. What was her reason?
65. What's Reiche's contribution about the mystery of the Nazca Lines even though she had not solved it herself?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.



In the past, most cities usually were the natural outgrowth of villages and towns that happened to prosper. Rome started out as a small village, as did Athens, Paris, London and New York. Of course, there were exceptions to this general rule, in ancient times, Alexandria in Egypt, and Saint Petersburg, were both planned cities. But for the most part, cities throughout history were not the products of deliberate thought.

Today the reverse is true. Many nations, alarmed by the Urban sprawl that has been gobbling up farmland and open countryside, and appalled by the staggering urban problems in the central cities, have begun building new cities that are specifically designed to meet modern needs.

Britain has long been a pioneer in planning new cities. As the first nation to become industrialized and urbanized, it faced traffic, slums and pollution long before anyone else. In 1989 an Englishman, Sir Ebenezer Howard, published a book called *Tomorrow: a Peaceful Path to Real Reform*, in which he advocated a new form of urban growth and organization: the "garden city". Such a city combined the beauty of nature—trees, grass, sunshine and fresh air—with all the advantages of city living, including an abundance of jobs, social and cultural centres and good shopping facilities. The garden city was to be fairly small in size and the inhabitants would have easy access to the countryside, while at the same time they would be close to their work.

In 1899 Howard organized the Garden City Association and in 1903 and 1920 he built the first and the second garden city, Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City. These projects encountered many difficulties and failed to arouse widespread enthusiasm. Nevertheless, both Welwyn and Letchworth survived and grew, and in later years—particularly after World War II British planners looked at them with renewed interest.



The war had given the British a painful lesson in the weakness of modern, heavily populated cities. Cities were not the places of refuge they had once been. On the contrary, the invention of the aeroplane had made them the most vulnerable targets for attack. Aerial warfare made it clear that people were far safer outside the great urban centres. It was better not to concentrate so much of the population and industrial resources in a few large cities, but to spread them out into many smaller towns and cities. Fast, modern transportation methods made such dispersal possible. Furthermore, these new towns—modeled on Howard's garden cities—could also drain off the surplus population of the large cities, relieving the overcrowded conditions, housing shortages, slums and traffic jams that plagued them.

Questions 66-68: Mark each statement as either **true (T)** or **false (F)** according to the passage.

66. In the past, most cities were not planned and they just grew up spontaneously.
67. Garden cities built by Howard never aroused widespread enthusiasm.
68. It can be inferred that the author believes the construction of big cities is a mistake.

Questions 69-70: Translate the following sentences of the passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

69. Many nations, alarmed by the Urban sprawl that has been gobbling up farmland and open countryside, and appalled by the staggering urban problems in the central cities, have begun building new cities that are specifically designed to meet modern needs.

70. Furthermore, these new towns—modeled on Howard's garden cities—could also drain off the surplus population of the large cities, relieving the overcrowded conditions, housing shortages, slums and traffic jams that plagued them.

Section D (10 marks)

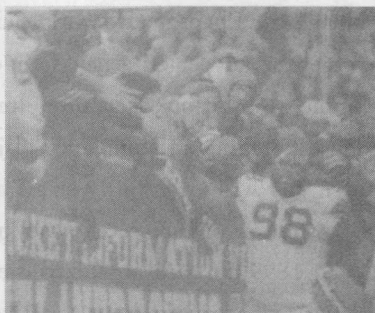
Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

Sport is ubiquitous. Sky TV has at least thirteen sports channels. Throughout the world there is a proliferation of newspapers and magazines totally dedicated to sport. Sports personalities have become cultural icons, worshipped like movie-stars and sought after by sponsors and advertisers alike. Where sport was once for fun and amateurs, it is now the stuff of serious investment.

Of course, sport has always mattered. But the point is that in the past sport knew its place. Now it invades areas of life where previously it had no presence; fashion, showbiz, business. It is a worldwide obsession.

What is it that makes sport so enjoyable for so many? First, we seriously believe that sport is something we can all do, however badly or however well. Tens of thousands set off on the London and New York Marathons. Amateur football matches take place all over the world every weekend. Sport is a democratic activity.

Second, sports stars are self-made people. Sport is dominated by athletes from ordinary backgrounds. This is why it is a classic means by which those from the poorest backgrounds can seek fame and fortune.



Third, we enjoy watching sport because we like to see the supreme skill of those who act like gladiators in the modern arena. There is the excitement of not knowing who is going to win. No rock concert, no movie, no play can offer that kind of spontaneous uncertainty. This gut-wrenching experience can be shared with a crowd of fifty round a widescreen TV in a pub, or a thronging mass of 100,000 live in a stadium.

The rise of sport has been accompanied by the growing prominence of sports stars. They have become public figures, hence in great demand for TV commercials. The rise of the sports star is mirrored by the rise of sports companies such as Nike and Adidas.

“Sport probably does more to unify nations than any politician has ever been capable of”.

So said Nelson Mandela. The only truly global occasions are the Olympics and World Cup, watched thousands of millions across the world. These great sporting events bring together players and athletes from different races like no other. Not only that, but sport provides just about the only example of global democracy where the rich do not dominate on the contrary, Brazilians have long been supreme at football, the Kenyans at middle-distance running, and black Americans at boxing.

However, there are signs of disquiet in this vast, global industry. The sheer volume of sport is reaching the bursting point for all but the most besotted fan. Overpaid tennis players and golfers fly endlessly in personal jets from one meaningless tournament to the next. Sport risks killing itself through greed and over-exposure. The danger is that we will all become satiated and ultimately disillusioned.

Questions 71-75: Complete the summary below with information from the passage using no more than three words for each blank.

Sport is now enjoying popularity all over the world. Besides the entertaining quality, it has turned into a kind of (71) _____. Furthermore, the worldwide obsession to it leads to its (72) _____ in many fields. There are three points which can shed a light on its unique charm: it being a democratic activity, athletes from ordinary backgrounds, and audience enjoying (73) _____ that they can't get from other kinds of entertainments. More importantly, sport is playing a significant role in (74) _____ and offering global democracy. However, this global industry will probably be confronted with audiences' (75) _____ due to its over-exposure.

Part V Translation (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

76. 请大家在座位上坐好, 系紧安全带, 待飞机停稳后从紧急出口离开。(until)

77. 情绪低落时, 你渴望的也许不只是享用一口有营养的或者美味的食物。(yearn for)

78. 虽然鼓通常被用来为其他乐器伴奏, 但鼓乐在很多文化的宗教仪式中发挥着重要作用。(accompany)

79. 在丹麦, 一辆过山车(roller coaster)意外地停了下来, 24 位乘客被头朝下地悬挂在了车上。(unscheduled)

80. 职业拳击在社会各个阶层中激起了种种情绪, 并引发了各种问题, 其中主要是道德和医疗问题。(a wide variety of)

Part VI Error Correction (10 mark)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. Correct the passage in the following way: for a correct line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in corresponding the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “?” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the sign “\” in the blank. Write the answer on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early _____ is
nineteenth century, when women had far fewer opportunities ? they have now. _____ than
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she look great pleasure in walking _____ √
on the moors ~~where~~ near her home. _____ Where

Ever noticed how you seem to take longer to get over an illness if you take into 81. _____
your bed for a few days instead of struggling on? The reason, according to the
leading American health magazine the Prevention, is that a whole range of bodily 82. _____
functions begin to weak after as short a time as one day in bed. Muscle tissue 83. _____
starts to break down, rob the body of important minerals and leading to substantial 84. _____
weakness in just a few days; bones start to break down and lose calciums; the body
85. _____
is able to use food efficiently; heart and blood vessels get weak after a couple 86. _____
of days, which can lead to rise in pulse rate and a drop in blood volume; joint 87. _____
stiffness and constipation are also common. “Prolonged bed rest is not to be 88. _____
taken light,” says Dr Benjamin Natelson, professor of neurosciences at New 89. _____
Jersey Medical School. And dial’s why doctor! these days make every effort to
getting patients up and moving as soon as possible after heart attacks and 90. _____
operations.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ Test Questions in this part. Write your answers on the **answer sheet**.

91. Rearrange the letters given and make one word that uses all of the letters.

AEDMNOORRSTT

92. Answer the question below with only one word.

What bird lifts heavy things?

93. Answer the question below.

If the code for HIKE is IJLF, what is the code for TEAR?

94. Move one letter from the first word and add it to the second word to make two new words.

Example: hunt sip hut snip

mouth fond _____

95. Use the given patterns and codes, select the code that matches the last pattern.