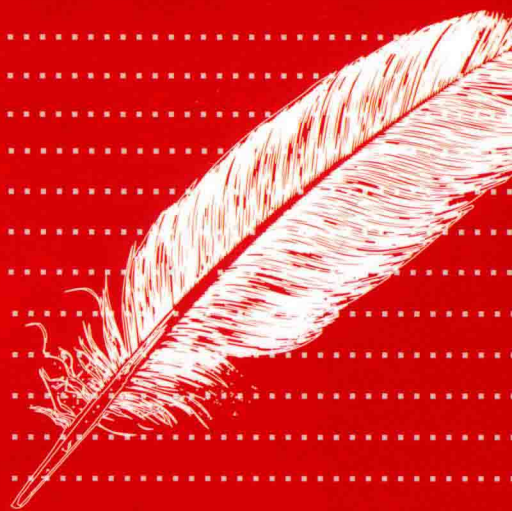


2018 全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

# 全国大学生 英语竞赛 D类(专科生)



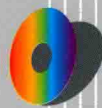
## 历年真题精解与标准模拟考场(第3版)

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(2011~2017年共11套)，把握命题脉搏  
全真模拟荟萃，经典解析，提高考试解题能力



随书附赠  
外教朗读  
MP3文件

中国石化出版社

CHINA PETROLEUM PRESS  
CPEP-PRESS.COM

· 版 · 中 · 心

全国大学生英语竞赛辅导系列

# 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3版)

清华大学 赵晓敏

主编

北京大学 张艳霜

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

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 / 赵晓敏,张艳霜主编. —3 版.

—北京:中国石化出版社,2017.11

ISBN 978-7-5114-4757-9

I. ①全… II. ①赵… ②张… III. ①英语-高等学  
校-题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 296006 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或  
任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

### 中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市朝阳区吉市口路9号

邮编:100020 电话:(010)59964500

发行部电话:(010)59964526

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

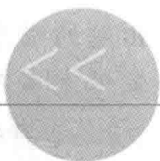
787×1092 毫米 16 开本 18.25 印张 458 千字

2017 年 12 月第 3 版 2017 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定价:49.80 元

# 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。

本套辅导用书如下：

- 《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。新版书中增加到 2017 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。研习历年的试题是全国大学生英语竞赛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,本书精辟阐明解题思路,为考生分析解题技巧,指明解题思路,引领考生高效通过考试。每套真题解析都附有标准答案、详尽的解析和干扰分析,凝结了作者辛苦的汗水与多年教学、命题、阅卷的经验。

编者

于北大燕园

请读者前往中国石化出版社有限公司网站 [www.sinopec-press.com](http://www.sinopec-press.com), 或扫描本书封底二维码, 下载本书所附听力文件。(读者服务 - 资源下载)

# 目 录

## CONTENTS



### 第一部分 历年真题精解

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2017 年初赛试题 .....	1
参考答案及解析 .....	14
录音原文 .....	31
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2017 年决赛试题 .....	35
参考答案及解析 .....	48
录音原文 .....	65
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2016 年初赛试题 .....	70
参考答案及解析 .....	82
录音原文 .....	96
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2016 年决赛试题 .....	100
参考答案及解析 .....	112
录音原文 .....	126
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2015 年初赛试题 .....	130
参考答案及解析 .....	142
录音原文 .....	157
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2015 年决赛试题 .....	161
参考答案及解析 .....	173
录音原文 .....	189
全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2014 年初赛试题 .....	193
参考答案及解析 .....	204
录音原文 .....	219

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2014 年决赛试题 .....	223
参考答案及解析 .....	235
录音原文 .....	250

## 第 二 部分 标准模拟考场及详解

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类标准模拟考场 .....	254
参考答案及解析 .....	266
录音原文 .....	279

说明：2011 ~ 2013 年真题请登录 [www.sinopec-press.com](http://www.sinopec-press.com) (读者服务 - 资源下载) 下载学习。







7. Smoking is not allowed in restaurants in New York.
8. Some people may not be very happy about the new rules in New York.
9. Erica isn't in favour of banning mobile phone use on the train in Tokyo.
10. If you go to Halifax, you can wear perfume in public places.

### Conversation Two

*Listen to the conversation, mark each question as A, B, C or D according to your listening.*

11. When did the man leave Canada?
  - A. At the age of three.
  - B. When he was twelve.
  - C. Four months ago.
  - D. Twelve years ago.
12. How many foreign countries has the man lived in?
  - A. 3.
  - B. 4.
  - C. 6.
  - D. 12.
13. Where is the man living now?
  - A. In Canada.
  - B. In Russia.
  - C. In Greece.
  - D. In Spain.
14. How did the man feel when he first got to a new place?
  - A. Confused and lonely.
  - B. Excited and nervous.
  - C. Scared and uneasy.
  - D. Happy but anxious.
15. Why does the man like to move from place to place?
  - A. He can learn foreign languages easily.
  - B. He can make many new friends.
  - C. It is interesting and it makes him confident.
  - D. It enables him to see beautiful sights.

### Section C(5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, 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. Why are the results of Kenya's 2016 university entrance exam lower than 2015?
  - A. Most students didn't work hard before the exam.
  - B. The exam has become more and more difficult.
  - C. Action has been taken to prevent students from cheating.
  - D. There is something wrong with the statistics on the exam.
17. What is found to be good for health in the recent study?
  - A. Doing short bursts of intense exercise.
  - B. Practicing yoga from time to time.
  - C. Jogging for half an hour every day.
  - D. Raising one's legs when sitting in a chair.
18. How much water will the partnership commit to restore through 2018?
  - A. One million liters.
  - B. Two million liters.
  - C. One billion liters.
  - D. Two billion liters.



19. What historic achievement has the Obama Administration made?
- A. The rate of campus crime has been much lowered.
  - B. Harmful greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced.
  - C. The salary of most employees has been improved.
  - D. The citizens of the US have become more united.
20. How did psychologist Andrew Gallup start his research on yawning?
- A. By watching YouTube videos for many hours.
  - B. By forcing himself to yawn for a long time.
  - C. By observing students who yawn in class.
  - D. By talking with people who yawn a lot.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear two short passages. The passages will be read twice. After each passage, there will be a thirty-second pause. During the pause, write the answers on the answer sheet.*

#### Dictation

*Listen to the passage. For questions 21-25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.*

“You can’t wear those here!” It was a hot summer day, instead of the usual “Good morning” from his boss, Philip Dale was told to go home and change out of his (21) \_\_\_\_\_ shorts and flip flops. He refused and then he was out of a job. “I work in an office and we don’t have to meet clients.” said Mr Dale. “Women can wear skirts and shorts. Why do men have to wear hot trousers and ties?”

But the company (22) \_\_\_\_\_. “This is work, not a holiday on the beach,” said a company spokeswoman. “It, s true that Mr Dale doesn’t have to work with customers, but he has to go in and out of the building and we must think about our image. What’s more, Mr Dale’s contract says very clearly, ‘Employees must wear suitable clothes (23) \_\_\_\_\_.’ It’s a question of professionalism. Shorts and flip flops are not formal enough.” However, Mr Dale’s lawyer said: This is a question of (24) \_\_\_\_\_. Companies cannot tell their employees what to wear. Of course, employees should wear clothes that are suitable for their work, but there is nothing wrong with shorts in the summer. The important question here is the question of (25) \_\_\_\_\_. If they must have rules about clothes, they cannot have some rules for men and others for women.

#### Summary

*Listen to the passage. For questions 26-30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank.*

International Volunteers is an organisation that brings together volunteers from all over the world to work in (26) \_\_\_\_\_, and organises projects worldwide with a particular emphasis on health, education and (27) \_\_\_\_\_ support. They will pay for your food, accommodation and medical protection (28) \_\_\_\_\_, teach some necessary skills and give constant support during the volunteer period. Those who apply must be between 17 and 24, can speak English and volunteer for four



weeks to six months, and must stay with a local(29) \_\_\_\_\_. They should fill in(30) \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded from the Internet and write an accompanying letter providing detailed information.

## Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (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.

31. Residents will be able to work on \_\_\_\_\_ board, and \_\_\_\_\_ number of contracts have already been signed for restaurants, shops and businesses.  
 A. the; a                      B. /; the                      C. a; the                      D. /; a
32. Some children living in Europe don't have any \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a foreign language. They just cannot see why they should learn it.  
 A. ability                      B. motivation                      C. stress                      D. interaction
33. We explained why his plan doesn't work, but he is very \_\_\_\_\_ and won't change his mind.  
 A. promising                      B. strict                      C. conscious                      D. stubborn
34. The Nobel Peace Prize is \_\_\_\_\_ by the vast fortune Alfred Nobel \_\_\_\_\_ selling explosives.  
 A. found; developed into                      B. founded; coming out  
 C. funded; made out of                      D. fund; started from
35. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure and looking for opportunities to read in English are the two factors most closely related \_\_\_\_\_ successful language learning.  
 A. for; to                      B. in; with                      C. with; for                      D. by; to
36. There is no doubt, in my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ matters is not the speed, but the quality of the project.  
 A. that that                      B. what that                      C. what if                      D. that what
37. In England and Wales the subjects taught in school are \_\_\_\_\_ by the National Curriculum, \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in 1988.  
 A. settled down; that                      B. laid down; which  
 C. taken up; it                      D. set off; what
38. If the mayor \_\_\_\_\_ more concerned with education, he \_\_\_\_\_ a law reducing class sizes in our schools.  
 A. were; would pass                      B. hasn't been; will pass  
 C. isn't; will pass                      D. had; would pass
39. It is not practical to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. back and forth                      B. once for all  
 C. by nature                      D. in detail
40. Hardly had Professor Wilson finished his speech \_\_\_\_\_ the audience started cheering.  
 A. since                      B. than                      C. when                      D. as
41. \_\_\_\_\_ that the partnership between the two countries reached its highest point.



- A. During the 1990s  
B. It was the 1990s  
C. That it was in the 1990s  
D. It was in the 1990s
42. —Hello. Pacific Airlines. Can I help you?  
—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ My name is Andy Philips.  
—Let me check. Please hold on a minute... You are leaving for Chicago at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon.  
—Right. Thank you.  
A. I'd like to reconfirm my flight.  
B. I would like to book an air ticket.  
C. Is there any flight to Chicago tonight?  
D. When will the flight to Chicago leave?
43. —So, Terry. You've been in London quite a long time now.  
—Yes.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ How does that compare with the United States?  
—Well. I think life's a lot easier in the United States. It's easier to make money and spend it there.  
A. When are you going to leave?  
B. When did you come here?  
C. What's your impression of living here?  
D. What did you do before you came to England?
44. —\_\_\_\_\_ Phone me when you can.  
—I will. As soon as I come out of it. I'll give you a ring.  
—When will you know if you've got the job?  
—They'll send me a letter in the next few days. If they offer me the job, I'll accept it.  
A. What are you doing today?  
B. Good luck with the interview!  
C. My mobile phone doesn't work.  
D. How long have you been away from home?
45. —Are you ready for the trip to the Big Apple? I can hardly wait.  
—The Big Apple? \_\_\_\_\_  
—The Big Apple is the nickname for New York. You're going to New York with us, aren't you?  
—Yes. I am. I'm especially looking forward to seeing the Museum of Modern Art. There's a special show of 20th century American painters there.  
A. What if I want to go to a pub?  
B. What are you talking about?  
C. How can I get to New York?  
D. Where is the new museum?

### 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**.

Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes Mountains. They reached the top (46) \_\_\_\_\_ (success) but on their way back conditions were very difficult. Joe fell and broke his leg.

They both knew that (47) \_\_\_\_\_ Simon continued alone, he would probably get back safely. But Simon decided to risk his life and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a (48) ro \_\_\_\_\_.

The weather got worse as they went down. Then another disaster (49) h \_\_\_\_\_. They couldn't see or hear each other and, by mistake, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice(悬崖).

It was impossible for Joe to climb back or for Simon to pull him up. Joe's (50) \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) was pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice. Finally, after more than an hour in the dark and the (51) \_\_\_\_\_ (ice) cold, Simon had to make a decision. He cut the rope.

Joe fell into a huge crevasse (裂缝) in the ice below-but he survived. He had no food or water and he was in terrible pain. He couldn't walk, but he (52) man \_\_\_\_\_ to get out of the crevasse. Then he started to hop and crawl towards their camp, nearly ten kilometres away.

Simon had returned to the camp at the foot of the mountain. He thought that Joe must be (53) \_\_\_\_\_, but he didn't want to leave immediately. Three days later, in the middle of the night, he heard Joe's voice calling his name. He couldn't believe it. Joe was there, a few metres from their tent, still (54) \_\_\_\_\_ (live).

Simon felt guilty about cutting (55) \_\_\_\_\_ rope, but both men believed he had done everything possible to save his friend.

#### 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.

Public holidays and festivals are an important part of a country's life. They give everyone a break from routine and they form part of the annual life in that country. Sometimes they celebrate a day in a country's history, commemorate a special person, mark the passing of time or celebrate a religious festival.

Many national festivals have been celebrated for years, but occasionally new ones come along and old ones gradually disappear. This is unlikely to happen to Burns' Night or St. Patrick's Day, however.

The two festivals are celebrated far beyond their native land. The first of these, Burns' Night on 25 January, marks the birthday of the Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759-1796). It is celebrated by his countrymen and admirers, not only in Scotland but all over the world, from New York to Sydney, from Toronto to Tokyo.





On Burns' Night the guests eat haggis. Haggis is chopped mutton and other ingredients encased in sheep's gut, which is boiled before being served. The haggis is brought into the room to the sound of the bagpipes and the chief guest "addresses" it reciting Burns' poem "Ode to the Haggis". After eating, the other guests recite more of Burns' poems, sing Scottish tunes and drink a lot of whisky.

Another widely celebrated festival is St. Patrick's Day (17 March), which celebrates the life of the 5th-century saint. St. Patrick was Bishop of Ireland, and it is said that he gave Ireland its national symbol when he illustrated his religious teaching with the shamrock—a threeleafed clover. But the festival is now more than anything a celebration of "Irishness", whether it takes place in Dublin, Auckland, Melbourne, Montreal or Boston.

On St. Patrick's Day there are big parades, and people wear shamrocks. In some places people add green colouring to the beer and even to rivers and streams. They go out and have "a good craic" (pronounced "crack")—Irish for good fun.

### Questions 56-60

Complete the table with **no more than three** words from the passage.

Burns' Night	St. Patrick's Day
<b>Date:</b> On (56) _____ 25th.	<b>Date:</b> On March 17th.
<b>Aim:</b> To mark the birthday of the (57) _____ Robert Burns.	<b>Aim:</b> To celebrate the life of the 5th-century (58) _____, who gave Ireland its (59) _____ shamrock.
<b>Customs:</b> Eating haggis, which is made with chopped mutton and other ingredients; Reciting Burns' poems, singing Scottish tunes and drinking whisky.	<b>Customs:</b> Holding (60) _____, wearing shamrocks and adding green colouring to the beer, rivers and streams

### Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

People wear clothes to protect their bodies from the cold or the burning sun, from insect bites and injuries, and from the unwelcome eyes of strangers. However, what people wear can also convey a message about who they are and their role in society.

For example, visit nearly any country in the world and you will notice that young people everywhere are wearing fashionable blue jeans. They wear them not for work, but for social occasions such as parties and concerts. The jeans are somewhat of an index of how these young people view themselves: I'm modern and stylish. I'm different from the traditional older generation.

(61) \_\_\_\_\_ They can convey allegiance to schools and sports teams, advertise places or products, serve as wearable travel souvenirs, and commemorate





important occasions. These messages clearly tell others. This is what I want you to know about me.

(62) \_\_\_\_\_ It says that the person wants to impress others with his or her professional status. A fitted jacket and matching trousers constitute a man's suit, while a fitted jacket and matching skirt constitute a woman's suit. A collared shirt and a necktie are integral parts of the man's outfit, while stockings and high-heeled shoes complete the woman's.

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ Military personnel are easy to identify by their uniforms. The same is true for civil emergency personnel like police officers and firefighters. In certain contexts, special clothing is worn to differentiate not only the occupation of people, but also their authority. For example, the chef's tall white hat indicates his job and that he's in charge in the restaurant's kitchen.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ For example, Scotsmen were distinctive tartans to show their clan affiliation, just as school uniforms identify children as students at a certain school.

(65) \_\_\_\_\_ In Western societies, women-and often men-wear wedding rings on their left hands. Other cultures use different symbols. Hindu women, for example, wear a red powder in their hair after they marry.



Clothing serves many functions beyond just protecting our bodies. Clothing can tell a lot about the people who wear it.

### Questions 61-65

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

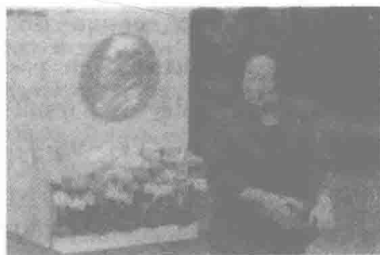
- A. Clothing might also show which group a person belongs to.
- B. An even more direct means whereby people make statements about themselves is via messages printed on T-shirts.
- C. A uniform identifies the occupation of many people.
- D. Societies choose different ways to show marital status.
- E. Jeans make such an important statement that, in some groups, a person might be judged by the brand of jeans he or she is wearing.
- F. Often the original significance of the clothing has been forgotten or has changed over time.
- G. Just as blue jeans and T-shirts say a great deal about the people who are wearing them, so does the Western business suit.

### Section C (10 marks)

Question 66-70 are based on the following passage.

China's first Nobel Prize winner in physiology or medicine, Tu Youyou, celebrated her 86th birthday by signing an official agreement to donate 1 million yuan to establish the Peking University Tu Youyou Talent Award Foundation.

The initiative will provide financial support and incentives to the university's students and young teachers of medicine.



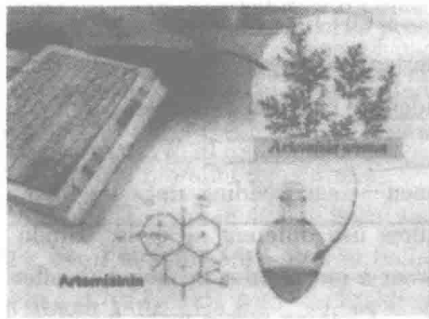


A vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a vice-minister of education witnessed the signing at Tu's residence on December 25th, 2016, a few days before her birthday on December 30th.

"I've gotten to where I am now thanks to the university's medicine programme." Tu says. "I hope the younger generation can achieve even more."

Young researchers enjoy a favourable environment compared with the past, as the country is now very supportive of science and innovation, she says.

Tu is best-known for discovering the use of artemisinin (青蒿素) and dihydroartemisinin (双氢青蒿素) to treat malaria (疟疾). She shared the Nobel Prize in 2015 with Irishman William Campbell and Japanese Satoshi Omura for developing therapies against malaria and infections caused by roundworm parasites. That made her the first Chinese Nobel winner in physiology or medicine, and the first Nobel winner whose education and research was completed exclusively in China.



Tu enrolled in Peking University's medicine school (now the Peking University Health Science Centre) in 1951. After graduation, she continued her studies and research of fusing traditional Chinese and modern Western medicines at the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, where she still works. She won the top medical-science prize, the Lasker Award, in 2011. She was the first Chinese to claim the honour.

Her foundation will award 5,000 yuan per student and 25,000 yuan per teacher. The foundation's annual earnings will determine the number of recipients each year. The PKU Health Science Centre, founded in 1912, ranks among China's most prestigious medical schools. It has earned international prominence for its researchers' achievements. And some of the research has been published in the journal *Science*.

### Questions 66-70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. How did Tu Youyou celebrate her 86th birthday?
67. What was Tu Youyou's contribution to medicine?
68. Who won the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine of 2015?
69. How many students and young teachers can receive awards from the foundation each year?
70. When was the Peking University Health Science Centre founded?

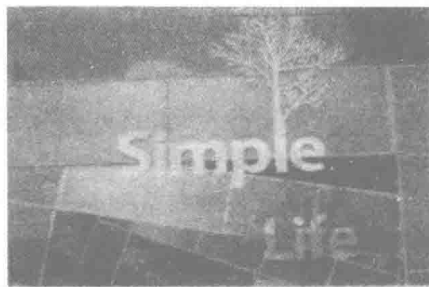
### Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

In this age of consumerism, many people are finding themselves overloaded with possessions and a desire for even more, probably as a result of the countless advertisements we are exposed to. With advertisers finding new ways to get people to buy their products, a movement towards living a simpler non-consumer life is taking root.



US newspaper columnist Craig Wilson spent all of 2003 spending the least amount of money possible. He allowed himself to purchase books, music and gifts. Otherwise, he would not permit himself to buy anything new. Although he had to avoid certain stores, he was able to achieve his goal. He claims the experience was beneficial, and he continues to keep shopping to a minimum. Popular author Judith Levine



came up with the idea and also found the experiment worthwhile. In 2006, a group of ten friends in San Francisco took the idea and made a pledge to live as cheaply as possible for a year. They posted their agreement online and attracted thousands of supporters, many of whom promised to join. An appearance on US TV led to global publicity and more members joined them.

The pledge followed two rules: 1) Don't buy new products of any kind, and 2) either borrow or buy used merchandise. They allowed several exceptions to the rules. Although a few members failed to follow the rules at times, they generally succeeded and most of them continue their pledge to this day. Says Rachel, "It makes you change the way you look at things and appreciate what you have." She estimates that she saved \$ 4,000 that year.

There are critics of the simplicity movement. Author Ted Nordhaus warns that this movement is unlikely to be successful on a large scale. Developing nations need markets for what they produce. He says, "To live is to consume, and only technology and innovation can begin to address these global issues."

Though living more simply may not solve all of the world's problems, many of us could reconsider our consumption practices that are putting a strain on our natural resources and add to rising levels of pollution. Indeed, in times when money is short, more people will be reducing their spending out of necessity, rather than out of concern for the environment. Regardless of the motivation, radically rethinking the ways we spend money and value possessions may be just what the world needs.

### Questions 71-75

Complete the summary with **a maximum of two** words from the passage. *changing the form where necessary.*

Due to the negative effects of (71) \_\_\_\_\_, many people are making an effort to reduce their amount of spending. They try to make their lives (72) \_\_\_\_\_ by shopping less for new products they may not really need. A group of friends attracted so much (73) \_\_\_\_\_ with their plan to avoid buying new products. They did allow for some (74) \_\_\_\_\_ to their no-shopping rules. There are some critics, however, who don't believe the movement will (75) \_\_\_\_\_ on a large scale. But many people still think it is necessary to rethink the ways we spend money and the value of new possessions.

### Part V Translation (15 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.