

全国大学生英语竞赛 历届真题集

NATIONAL ENGLISH CONTEST
FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

▶ 蔺华国 主编



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全国大学生英语竞赛历届真题集

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本书收录了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的1999、2000、2001、2002和2003年全国大学生英语竞赛初、决赛共10套真题、录音原文及参考答案。本书旨在提高广大学生英语综合运用的能力,帮助参加全国大学生英语竞赛的同学在竞赛中取得好成绩。

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前 言

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的全国大学生英语竞赛自 1999 年至今共举办了五届，累计参赛人数达 100 万人次，仅 2003 年全国就有 30 个省(自治区、直辖市)619 所高校 28 万名大学生参赛。全国大学生英语竞赛旨在贯彻落实大学英语教学大纲，激发广大学生学习英语的兴趣，调动广大学生学习英语的积极性，提高广大学生英语综合运用能力。竞赛赛卷和大学英语四、六级考试有较大的区别，因为它更加注重考查学生综合运用英语的能力，在竞赛中获奖的学生更能受到社会和用人单位的认可和欢迎，因此参加全国大学生英语竞赛的大学生有逐年增多的趋势。全国大学生英语竞赛赛卷的命制以大学英语教学大纲为依据，既考察大学生英语基础知识，又检测学生英语实际运用能力，其中新闻、情景对话和智力测验是国内英语测试全新题型。2004 年全国大学生英语竞赛的初、决赛将于 4 月和 5 月分别举行，为了能使参加 2004 年全国大学生英语竞赛的广大学生在竞赛中取得好成绩，我们对 1999、2000、2001、2002 和 2003 年竞赛初、决赛赛题进行整理，并对某些重点和难点进行讲解。该书内含历届竞赛初、决赛共十套真题、录音原文及参考答案。本书定能给即将参加全国大学生英语竞赛的同学较大的帮助。

编者

2004 年 2 月

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青 徽

1999-2003

1999 National English Contest for College Students (Preliminary)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read 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 center.*

1. A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours. D. Four hours.
2. A. He is better. B. He is complaining.
 C. He is sick in bed. D. He is cold.
3. A. To the post office. B. To the drugstore.
 C. To her own office. D. To the park.
4. A. She bought him some stamps.
 B. She bought him a book.
 C. She bought him a stamp album.
 D. She bought him a watch.
5. A. She felt uncertain. B. She thought it unfair.
 C. She felt confident. D. She thought it difficult.
6. A. The woman and the man were in a store.
 B. The woman and the man were riding a car.
 C. The man was visiting his mother in the hospital.
 D. The woman was watching a movie.
7. A. It's more direct. B. It's faster.

- C. It's more comfortable.
- D. It's less expensive.
- 8. A. Watching television.
- B. Reading a newspaper.
- C. Listening to the radio.
- D. Reading a magazine.
- 9. A. He'll go to the beach with Tom.
- B. He doesn't know if they can get a room.
- C. He wants to make sure the weather is clear.
- D. He isn't sure that there'll be space for Tom.
- 10. A. There is too little food.
- B. There are too few restaurants around.
- C. They've been open for too short a time.
- D. There are too few employees.

Section B

Directions: *In this section there are 10 pieces of news. Each of them will be read twice. After hearing the news, you must read the four choices, and choose the best answer, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

- 11. A. If temperatures fall below 8 degrees Celsius.
- B. If they haven't got everything ready.
- C. If temperatures rise above zero.
- D. If the weather is not fine.
- 12. A. 113 passengers.
- B. 100 passengers.
- C. 13 passengers.
- D. It's not known.
- 13. A. How to solve the problem of unemployment.
- B. To reform labor laws and welfare systems.
- C. To produce a set of principles.
- D. How to encourage businesses to offer more jobs.
- 14. A. To invest a billion dollars.
- B. To cancel 1.6 billion dollars owed by African countries to the U. S.
- C. To encourage new businesses and infrastructure to invest more in Africa.
- D. To visit Africa again.
- 15. A. Economic reforms.
- B. Rising food prices.
- C. President Suharto preparing to be reelected.
- D. IMF officials threatening to suspend emergency loans to Indonesia.

32. Recently a number of cases in that state have been reported of young people _____ a violent act seen on television and in movies.
- A. accelerating B. stimulating C. modifying D. duplicating
33. For the next twenty days he _____ between hope and fear.
- A. diverted B. differed C. ranged D. alternated
34. In the course of the years many books had _____ in our university library.
- A. found B. accumulated C. assembled D. piled
35. She _____ to have lunch with her friend, saying that she wasn't feeling well.
- A. denied B. declined C. ignored D. rejected
36. Her eyes were injured in a traffic accident, but after a _____ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.
- A. considerate B. sensitive C. delicate D. precise
37. _____ a week goes by without some educational problem arising.
- A. Infrequently B. Hardly C. Practically D. Merely
38. The work of a social worker is ideally _____ to your personality and qualifications.
- A. designed B. suited C. agreed D. fitted
39. We _____ most of the runners in the heat; only the best run in the final.
- A. eliminate B. withdraw C. diminish D. abandon
40. I can't give you that for nothing. What do you take me _____?
- A. as B. for C. to D. after
41. My advice to you, sir, is that manuscripts _____ on one side only.
- A. is written B. be written C. are written D. will be written
42. When people speak of solar energy, they think only of the sun's rays heating a home or _____ electricity from the sun.
- A. derive B. by deriving C. of deriving D. to derive
43. They hoped that the prisoner would be released through the _____ of the president himself.
- A. interference B. convention C. interaction D. concession
44. It was the training that he had as a young man _____ made him such a good engineer.
- A. that B. has C. what D. later
45. The quality of teaching should be measured by the degree _____ which the students' potentiality is developed.
- A. to B. of C. with D. in
46. I would have come to see you had it been possible, but I _____ so busy then.
- A. had been B. were C. was D. would be

47. _____ hundreds of pieces of litter.
 A. Were lying beside the road B. Were beside the road lying
 C. Beside the road lying were D. Lying beside the road were
48. We want such materials _____ can bear high temperature and pressure.
 A. that B. as C. what D. which
49. Complicated _____ it is, the problem can be solved in only two hours with an electronic computer.
 A. though B. even though C. even if D. as
50. _____ bravery, the PLA men held back the enemy's fifth attack.
 A. By honor of B. By means of C. By way of D. By virtue of
51. She did not want to _____ her house to strangers.
 A. let B. pass C. exchange D. occupy
52. You are really incompetent! It _____ hours ago.
 A. finished B. should be finished
 C. must be finished D. should have been finished
53. _____ with the picture, Mary hid it in the closet.
 A. Thoroughly dissatisfying B. Being thoroughly dissatisfied
 C. To be thoroughly dissatisfied D. Having thoroughly dissatisfied
54. _____ lunch, the committee members discussed the problem.
 A. Serving B. Having served
 C. Being served D. Having been served
55. The doctrine seems so obviously cruel _____ no further refutation.
 A. as to require B. to require
 C. being required D. having required

Section B

Directions: *There are five sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Find out the one that is incorrect and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

56. It seems to me that the main requirement of an international language is that it is easily learned.
 A B C D
57. Film directors can take far great liberties in dealing with concepts of time and space than stage directors can.
 A B C D
58. Marine organisms live in all parts of the ocean, from shallow shores areas to the deepest points on the ocean floor.
 A B C D

59. Being a homemaker is no longer a full-time job for women who have access of modern household appliances and prepared foods.
60. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Dividing, there is little we can do.

Part III Situational Dialogue (10 minutes)

Directions: *In each case, choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

61. **Guest:** I have to go now. Thank you for the delicious meal.
Hostess: You're very welcome. _____
- A. I'm afraid I can't cook well. B. I'm glad to have met you.
 C. I'm glad you enjoyed it. D. I hope to meet you again soon.
62. **Tourist:** How much is that ring, please?
Vendor: Only \$200, sir.
Tourist: _____ How about \$100?
Vendor: I can let you have it for \$180.
- A. All right. I'll take it. B. That's very expensive.
 C. How splendid it is! D. I'd like very much to have it.
63. **David:** Excuse me. Which bus goes to the railway station?
Official: Number 17.
David: _____
Official: The bus-stop's just over there.
- A. Where can I take it, please? B. How often does the bus go?
 C. Can I take a taxi there? D. How many buses go there?
64. — Do you mind if I turn off the radio?
 — _____ The news will be on in a few minutes.
- A. Of course not. B. I'd rather you didn't.
 C. Why not? D. Not at all. Just go ahead.
65. — How's your brother these days?
 — He hasn't been too well recently.
 — _____ What's the matter?
 — I think he's been overworking.
- A. I think things will improve. B. I'm sorry to hear that.
 C. That's not too bad. D. That's right.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes)

Directions: *There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage:

Brownlow Hall, a Victorian mansion just outside South Dean, was totally destroyed last Sunday by a fire which started in the meadows beside the River Don. A fresh breeze spread the blaze up the slopes of Potter's Hill and, before firemen could even reach the area, it had engulfed the hall, home of the Quirk-Browne family for over a hundred years.

The present owner, Col. Edward Quirk-Browne narrowly escaped with his life.

Taking his customary afternoon nap, he was awoken by the smell of smoke and found himself trapped in his bedroom, the staircase and most of the ground floor being already well ablaze.

Fortunately he was able to get through to the fire brigade before the telephone lines were destroyed and, with help on the way, he scrambled up on to the roof, clutching two Holbein miniatures and his Indian Army medals, which were the only things saved out of the entire contents of the house.

By the time the brigade arrived it was impossible to approach the building and get a ladder up to him, so the Colonel was, in fact, lifted off the roof in the nick of time before it collapsed, by an RAF helicopter from nearby Rampling Airbase.

Col. Quirk-Browne and his wife, who fortunately was visiting friends at the time of the fire, are staying with friends at Chichester while they decide on their plans for the future. He said: "There is nothing left of the house, only a shell. It will have to be demolished. It would be far too expensive to rebuild it as it was, but it may be possible to build a more modest house on the same site."

71. Brownlow Hall was built _____ .

- A. on the River Don
- B. 60 years ago near South Dean
- C. sometime in the 19th century
- D. at the foot of Potter's Hill

72. Col. Quirk Browne was lucky to be able to telephone the fire brigade _____ .

- A. because it was a Sunday
- B. because the wires were burnt soon after the call
- C. because he was trapped upstairs
- D. because the house was a long way from the town

73. All he managed to rescue from the fire were his army medals and _____ .
- A. some souvenirs of the Indian army B. two small dogs
C. two paintings D. some photographs
74. They had to get a helicopter to rescue him _____ .
- A. because the fire brigade's ladders were too short to reach him
B. because the fire engine was not powerful enough
C. because there was no way to get a ladder up to the roof
D. because the fire brigade arrived too late to save the house
75. After the fire the house was _____ .
- A. quite badly damaged and it would be expensive to demolish it
B. left with only the walls standing
C. so badly damaged that it would have to be pulled down and rebuilt
D. left with only the walls and the roof undamaged

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage:

Blue Ridge Parkway North Carolina/Virginia

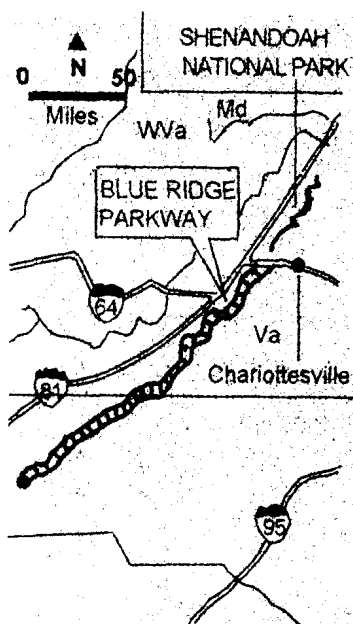
► **Mile:** 469

► **Driving time:** 2 - 3 days

► **Best season:** Mid-May to mid-June for spring flowers; September—October for fall colors.

► **Fees:** None

This rolling route along the crest of the Southern Appalachians connects Virginia's Shenandoah National Park to North Carolina's Great Smoky Mountains. Technically, only the



North Carolina portion won the All-American designation (Virginian officials asked not to be included). But it's hard to distinguish it from its Virginia extension. The road is lined with bushy rhododendrons and offers views of mountains and trees. Hiking trails abound. And along the way are historical mills, a folk art center and a mining museum. In the route's anchor, Asheville, N. C., is America's largest house museum, the Biltmore Estate built by the Vanderbilts. Unfortunately, the road isn't a secret. More than 20 million people a year drive it, more visitors than at any other National Park Service site. It's often crowded.

► **Information:** Blue Ridge Parkway, 704 - 298 - 0398.

76. Which is the best season to drive along the way to watch the yellow and purple leaves?
 A. Summer. B. Spring. C. Autumn. D. Winter.
77. In the sentence "In the route's anchor, Asheville, N. C. is America's largest house museum, ...", the word "anchor" may probably mean "_____".
 A. terminus B. monument C. spot D. corner
78. The scenic route runs _____ .
 A. from South Carolina to North Carolina
 B. from North Carolina to Virginia
 C. from Asheville to Virginia's Shenandoah National Park
 D. from America's largest house museum to the Biltmore Estate
79. One problem about the road is that _____ .
 A. it only offers a view of mountains and trees
 B. it has only a few places of historical interest
 C. it's crowded
 D. it doesn't provide good service
80. In the sentence "Technically, only the North Carolina portion won the All-American designation", the underlined part may roughly mean "_____".
 A. is well-known all over America
 B. is driven only by Americans
 C. is famous for its spring flowers
 D. is different from other American scenic drives

Questions 81 to 90 are based on the following passage:

The treatment of the gypsy population of the United Kingdom is disgraceful. Local authorities are slow to provide permanent sites on which gypsies may camp. Some authorities prefer to neglect the problem of the education of gypsy children. But these authorities have a legal obligation both to provide camp sites and to ensure that the children attend school. It is a sad reflection on our society that there should be such reluctance to comply with the law. The reasons, however, are not difficult to find. Gypsies are widely reputed to be lazy, dirty and dishonest. No proud house-owner wishes to see a slovenly gypsy encampment a short distance down the road. His suburban spirit is shocked by the huddled caravans and ancient cars or ill-kept ponies; he is repelled by the slovenly women and the hordes of apparently unwashed children. And, of course, the majority of elected councilors are just such proud house-owners.

But gypsies are, in large part, what we have made them. Ever since their arrival in Britain more than three-and-a-half centuries ago, they have been treated as a criminal race. They came to this country proudly proclaiming themselves Counts of Egypt, but within a few years they found that every man's hand was raised against them. Somehow they have survived,

a burden upon our conscience. The law no longer discriminates against them, as it does in so many other countries, but our society is still hostile toward them.

We cannot hope for any dramatic changes in their position. The barrier of generations of mistrust can only be slowly broken down. The first step is to ensure that they are provided with adequate sites both for those willing to live in permanent camps and for those who are still confirmed nomads. After all, a camp site is far cheaper than a housing project, and gypsies who have been obliged to abandon their traditional sites because of the spread of our towns surely have a right to a place to live. Again, surely everybody would benefit from the provision of well-planned sites; the temporary encampments along the roads which so offend the tidy-minded would then disappear and the gypsies themselves would have somewhere to feel secure. At the moment, when so many of them are camped illegally, their lives are an unending battle against authority and they can never forget that they are outsiders, rejected by all.

81. Local authorities are acting illegally when they _____ .
- A. do not provide special schools for gypsy children
 - B. do not allow gypsy children to attend schools
 - C. can not guarantee that all gypsy children go to school
 - D. oblige gypsy children to attend school
82. Local authorities often fail to provide camp sites for gypsies because _____ .
- A. they are not obliged to do so by law
 - B. the gypsies do not obey the law
 - C. they work very slowly
 - D. they choose to ignore the law on this point
83. Why do house-owners usually dislike gypsies?
- A. Gypsy camps disgust them and they do not want one near their house.
 - B. Gypsies steal, ill-treat their ponies and do not wash their children.
 - C. The councilors they elect are house-owners, too.
 - D. There is a gypsy encampment near where they live.
84. The British have always treated the gypsies as criminals, so _____ .
- A. they have all become very dishonest
 - B. they have always been punished for breaking the law
 - C. what they are today is the result of centuries of hostility toward them
 - D. they are mostly criminals now
85. When the gypsies first arrived in Britain _____ .
- A. they were so proud they had to be punished
 - B. they were saluted by everyone
 - C. they were proud of their origins