

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2013 年决赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 points)

Section A (5 points)

*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 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. What does the man say about the item he is sending?

- A. It is expensive. B. It is insured. C. It is breakable.

2. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Help Sue with the makeup.
B. Go to the theatre with Sue.
C. Drive to the theatre alone.

3. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Plug in her laptop computer.
B. Borrow the man's computer.
C. Recharge her laptop battery.

4. Why can't the woman meet the man on Monday?

- A. She has a conference to attend.
B. She will have to work.
C. She will not be in town.

5. What time does the flight leave for Madrid?



Section B (10 points)

*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 pause, read **five** questions 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.*

Conversation I



6. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
- A. They are strangers. B. They are acquaintances. C. They are members of a family.
7. What does the woman want to know?
- A. Which bus goes to the Music Complex.
B. Where the Recreation Center Bus stop is.
C. What bus the man is taking.
8. What can be inferred from the conversation?
- A. The woman is going to the Recreation Centre.
B. The man is going to the Music Complex.
C. The woman enjoys taking the bus with the man.
9. How can the woman recognize the bus she wants?
- A. It stops around the corner from the bookstore.
B. It'll be at the stop in every twenty minutes.
C. It has the letters "RC" above the windshield.
10. What can be said about the woman?
- A. She usually walks to the Recreation Center.
B. She doesn't drive during rush hour on weekdays.
C. She's taking the University Shuttle Bus for the first time.

Conversation II

11. What does the woman say about the colour of violet?
- A. It promotes inspiration and creativity.
B. It makes people think of Beethoven.
C. It helps people to get motivated.
12. What type of people love the colour of orange?
- A. Pessimists and quiet people.
B. Optimists and energetic people.
C. Nihilists and demotivated people.

13. Why can the colour of blue help people prevent nightmares?

- A. Because it can make people calm down.
- B. Because it can lower people's blood pressure.
- C. Because it can help people visualize positive things.

14. What is the association of red in Latin cultures?

- A. Arrogant.
- B. Ambitious.
- C. Hot-blooded.

15. Which colour tends to bring negative emotions to people who wear it?

- A. Violet
- B. Green
- C. Black

Section C (5 points)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read **only once**. After each item, there will be a 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.*

16.What may help officials find the rescued children's parents ?

- A.A national DNA database of genetic samples.
- B.Household registers in various provinces.
- C.Official website of the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

17.Where is the Institute of Radiation Physics located ?

- A.At the West Bank.
- B.In Tel Aviv.
- C.In Lausanne.

18.According to the news, what are major auto manufacturers working on ?

- A.Driverless cars.
- B.High-speed racecars
- C.High-tech engines.

19.Why were US diplomatic team evacuated from the capital of Central African Republic ?

- A.Because of a wide-spread of disease.
- B.Because of fears rebels could seize the capital.
- C.Because of the termination of diplomatic relations.

20.What made Gerard Depardieu give up his French passport?

- A.His strong love for Russia.
- B.A new French wealth tax.
- C.A well job in Russia.

Section D (10 points)

*In this section, you will hear an instructor giving a talk to students.The talk will be given **twice**. For questions 21-30, complete the notes using **three words or fewer** for each blank. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.*

Background to economic success

China's economic growth has lasted 40 years and represents the most (21) _____ of the 21st century. It started with (22) _____ in the late 1970s.

Growth statistics

China's economy has grown on average(23)_____ a year.

(24) _____ is growing at 17% per annum.

Its share of global manufacturing output has been doubled.

China is the world's second-biggest economy and will(25)_____ in the next 10 years.

A population on the move

The population of 1.3 billion provides China with not only the world's largest market but also a huge workforce.

Many people migrate from (26)_____ to urban areas to find jobs.

The growing middle class is (27)_____ of China's success.

Economics deficiencies

Some experts say China's rapid growth relies too much on (28)_____.

If the wages of the workers rise too much,(29)_____ may move to other countries.

Future challenges

China must invest more in (30) _____ so that its own experts and entrepreneurs are produced.

Part II Multiple Choice (15 points)

Section A (10 points)

*In this section, there are **ten** incomplete sentences. For each blank there are **four** choices marked A,B,C and D.*

*Choosing the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on **the answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

31. When the limestone or other carbonate rock just below the ground surface dissolves naturally, _____ collapses and forms sinkholes.
- A. a land B. the land C. the lands D. lands
32. We look with pride at our new bridges and dams, for they are works of art as well as of _____.
- A. leisure B. aesthetics C. drudgery D. utility
33. When two people feel the same about each other, their feelings are _____.
- A. mutual B. usual C. joint D. visible
34. American schools tend to put more emphasis on developing _____ skills than they do on acquiring quantities of facts. Students are encouraged to ask questions, think for themselves and express their own opinions.
- A. critical-thinking B. interpersonal C. intellectual D. social
35. At each end of the tube _____, one which gathers light and one which magnifies the image.
- A. are two lenses there B. two lenses are C. are two lenses D. two lenses are there
36. Reports have recommended that universities should prize good teaching _____ good research.
- A. the same as B. much as C. as well as D. in accordance with

37.The county of Kent is known as the"Garden of England"_____it yields a bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables.

- A.although B.because C.so that D.such as

38._____almost every major city in the world.

- A.Air pollution that now afflicts B.Not only does air pollution now afflict
C.Air pollution now afflicts D.Air pollution is now afflicted

39.—I'd like to get a break from studying.

—Let's take the afternoon off and go to town.You can get some shopping done.

—_____

—Well, I definitely don't want to go to the mall.

- A.I'd rather go to the mall for the farmers' market.
B.You are so kind that I feel guilty if I say no.
C.I'd rather stay at home to DIY some furniture project.
D.Are you kidding? One afternoon shopping for a break?

40.—I wish we had taken the bus instead of walking.

—You look really tired._____

—No, let's keep going.We aren't that far from the campus now.

- A.Stop complaining , it's enough. B.How are you going to get there?
C.We'll think about that if it happens. D.Would you like to stop for a rest?

Section B (5 points)

*In this section, there are **five** incomplete statements or questions about English speaking countries. For each blank there are **four** choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most suitable answer from the given choices.Then mark the corresponding letter on **the answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

41.In the UK, the sport is played with an egg-shaped ball.It can be a dangerous game as players wear no protective clothing.The sport is_____.

- A.cricket B.rugby C.polo D.golf

42.The UK is within 35 km of the northwest coast of_____, from which it is separated by_____.

- A.Ireland; the Channel Tunnel B.Holland; the North Sea
C.Norway; the North Atlantic Ocean D.France; the English Channel

43.In order to understand what is happening in Washington , it is not important to know not only the party of the president, but also which party controls _____.

- A.the House and the Senate B.Parliament and Congress
C.the White House and the Pentagon D.the Upper House and the Lower House

44. "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." This statement was made by_____.

A. Thomas Jefferson B. George Washington C. Franklin Roosevelt D. George Bush

45. The three great Germanic tribes: the Angles, the _____ and Jutes, which invaded Britain, form the basis of the modern British people.

A. Welsh B. Scots C. Saxons D. Wessex

Part III Cloze (10 points)

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one word** using one of the following three methods: according to the context, using the correct form of the word given, or using the first letter (s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.

Many animals which inhabited the earth in bygone periods have entirely (46)_____ (appear), leaving not even a modern representative of their race. Others, no doubt, were known to prehistoric peoples, concerning which no record has come down to us. But within the period of (47) rec_____ observation, many animals have lived and died out; various causes contributing to their (48)_____ (exterminate), not least among these being in the presence of mankind. Man reconstructs the face of the earth to suit his needs; he cuts down (49) f_____, plows or burns over prairie lands,



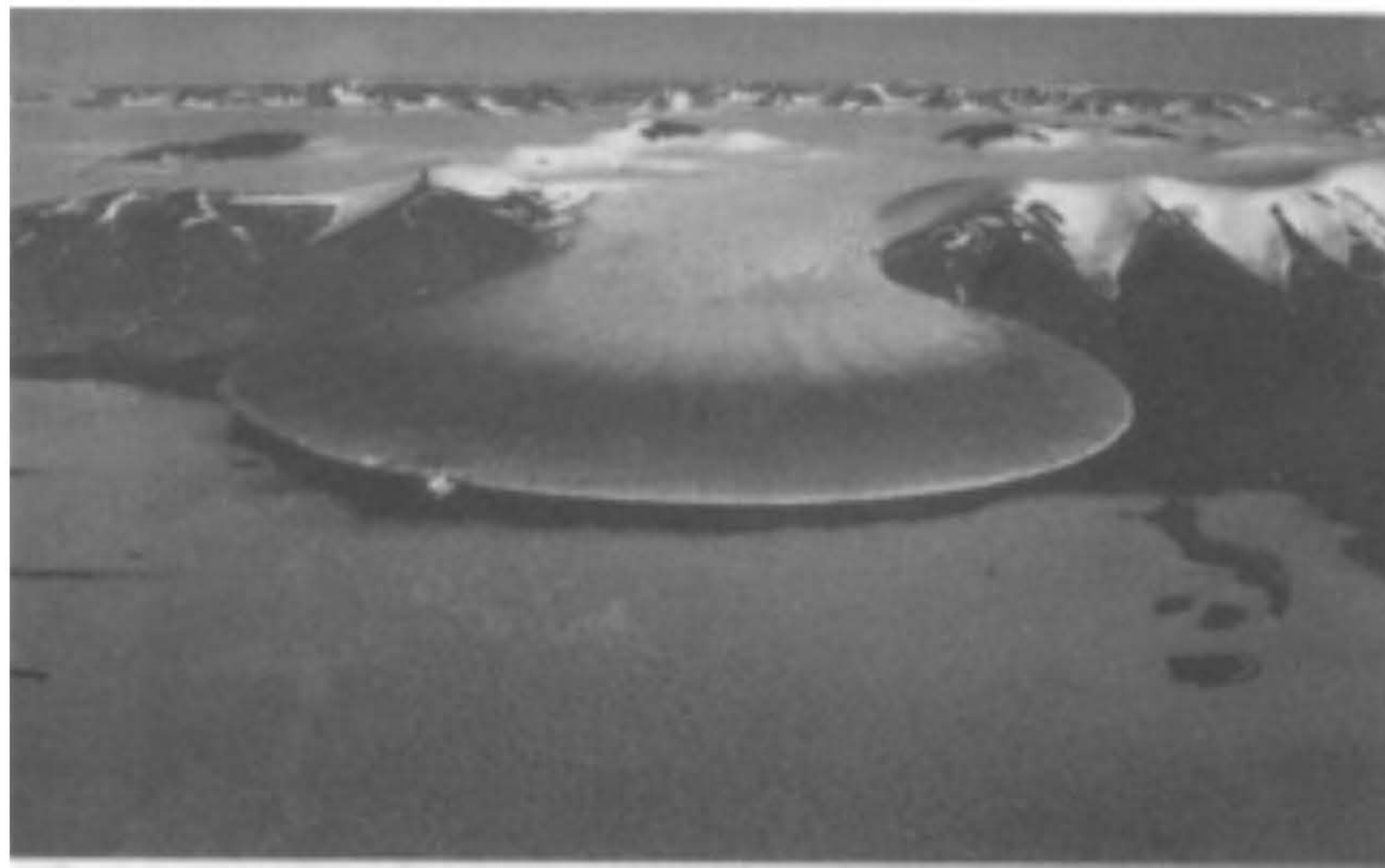
changes the course of rivers, drains the swamps, and thus destroys the natural (50) en_____ of many of nature's wild children. Then, too, he destroys creatures directly; he kills them for food, for clothing, or for other utilitarian (51)_____; he hunts them because he fears them, as dangerous foes to himself, or to his (52) agr_____ pursuits; he destroys them for sport; and finally he draws them from feral conditions by (53)_____ (domestic). Not only thus does man directly injure by exterminating influences, (54) _____ his coming accompanied by exterminating influences, kills out certain other creatures. These, when man has destroyed their natural prey, practically die of starvation before they can (55) ad_____ themselves to changed conditions. Then the domestic dogs, cats, etc. help on the work of slaughter in certain ways, by preying upon wild life.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Section A (10 points)

In this section, there is one passage followed by **five** questions. For two questions, there are **four** choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on **the answer sheet** with a single line through the centre. For the other three questions, you should complete each sentence in **a maximum of three words** using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.



Glaciers consist of fallen snow that compresses over many years into large, thickened ice masses. Most of the world's glacial ice is found in Antarctica and Greenland, but glaciers are found on nearly every continent, even Africa. Presently, 10% of land area is covered with glaciers. Glacial ice often appears blue because ice absorbs all other colors but reflects blue. Almost 90% of an iceberg is below water; only about 10% shows above water. What makes glaciers unique is their ability to move. Due to sheer mass, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. Some glaciers are as small as football fields, whereas others grow to be over 100 kilometers long.

Within the past 750,000 years, scientists know that there have been eight Ice Age cycles, separated by warmer periods called interglacial periods. Currently, the earth is the end of an interglacial, meaning that another Ice Age is due in a few thousand years. This is part of the normal climate variation cycle. Greenhouse warming may delay the onset of another glacial era, but scientists still have many questions to answer about climate change. Although glaciers change very slowly over long periods, they may provide important global climate change signals.

The girth of the ice, combined with gravity's influence, causes glaciers to flow very slowly. Once a mass of compressed ice reaches a critical thickness of about 18 meters thick, it becomes so heavy that it begins to deform and move. Ice may flow down mountains and valleys, fan across plains, or spread out to sea. Movement along the underside of a glacier is slower than movement at the top due to the friction created as it slides along the ground's surface.

Most glaciers are found in remote mountainous areas. However, some found near cities or towns present a danger to the people living nearby. On land, lakes formed on top of a glacier, during the melt season may cause floods. At the narrow part of a valley glacier, ice falling from the glacier presents a hazard to hikers below. When ice breaks off over the ocean, an iceberg is formed.

Glaciers are a natural resource and contain 75% of the world's freshwater. People world-wide are trying to harness the power of these frozen streams. Some towns rely on glacial melting from a nearby ice cap to provide drinking water. Some farmers spread soil or ashes over snow to promote melting, hoping that the melting will provide water to irrigate crops in drought-stricken areas. Others have channeled melt water from glaciers to their fields. Scientists and engineers have worked together to tap into glacial resources, using electricity that has been generated in part by damming glacial melt water.

56. Why does glacial ice often appear blue to the eyes?

- A. Because the visible light striking the ice surface is reflected.
- B. Because it absorbs all the colours except blue, which is thrown back.
- C. Because it has the ability to move forward.
- D. Because only 10 percent of it shows above water.

57. What can be concluded about glaciers according to the passage?

- A. There won't be another Ice Age coming in the future.
- B. Glaciers have both negative and positive effects on human life.
- C. Scientists have difficulty studying global climate change.
- D. Scientists don't have enough data on the formation of glaciers.

58. Glacial mass changes are considered among the most sensitive indicators of _____ and are a major source of variations in sea level.

59. When a glacier thickens to a critical point, it starts to _____.

60. Glacial melt water can be dammed to produce _____.

Section B (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by **five** questions. You should answer each question in **a maximum of ten** words using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.*

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.



He was a funny looking man with a cheerful face, good-natured and a great talker. He was described by his student, the great philosopher Plato, as "the best, most just and wisest man." Yet, this same man was sentenced to death for his beliefs.

The man was the Greek philosopher, Socrates, the most interesting and influential thinker in the fifth century. His dedication to careful reasoning transformed the entire enterprise. Since he sought genuine knowledge rather than mere victory over an opponent, Socrates employed the same logical tricks developed by the Sophists to a new purpose, the pursuit of truth. Thus, his willingness to call everything into question and his determination to accept nothing less than an adequate account of the nature of things made him the first clear exponent of critical philosophy.

He was condemned for not believing in the recognized gods and for corrupting young people. The second charge stemmed from his association with numerous young men who went to Athens from all over the civilized world to study under him.

Socrates' method of teaching was to ask questions and, by pretending not to know the answers, to press his students into thinking for themselves. His teachings had unsurpassed influence on all the great Greek and Roman schools of philosophy. Yet, for all his fame and influence, Socrates himself never wrote a word.

Socrates encouraged new ideas and free thinking in the young, and this was frightening to conservative people, and they wanted him silenced. Yet, many were probably surprised that he accepted death so readily.

Socrates had the right to ask for a lesser penalty, and he probably could have won over enough of the people who had previously condemned him. But as a firm believer in law, Socrates reasoned that it was proper to submit, so, he calmly accepted his fate and drank a cup of poison hemlock in the presence of his grief-stricken friends and students.

Questions

61. Why was Socrates condemned to death?

62. What did the "new purpose" mean in the second paragraph?
63. What did the most of Socrates contemporaries believe in?
64. What was the purpose of Socrates' teachings?
65. Why did Socrates accept the death penalty?

Section C (10 points)

In this section, there is one passage followed by a summary. You should complete the summary in a maximum of three words for each blank using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.



Becky Howard, 23, is desperate to lose weight. Like thousands of women across Britain this weekend, she is starting a calorie-counting weight loss programme to reach her goal of 8 stone (50.9 kilos). At just under nine stone (57.3 kilos) she could hardly be described as fat, but nevertheless is determined to achieve a slimmer, more desirable shape.

New food fashions, strict detox therapies, "healthy" cookery books, and the latest gym equipment are being marketed as never before, yet as a nation Britain is suffering from an epidemic of obesity. The illusory nature of quick-fix diets is revealed with the stark facts that more than half of all English women—and nearly two-thirds of all men—are overweight. A report last year suggests that one in five adults is now clinically obese—a condition leaving them at risk of heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, and osteoarthritis.

According to a survey of more than 1,000 respondents by the British Heart Foundation, nearly half the nation intends to lose more than five kilos in weight this month. Most people put on about 2 kilos over Christmas, with 6,000 calories consumed on Christmas Day alone.

But men and women have different reasons for wanting to be slimmer and fitter as they begin a new year. A fifth of men, according to the BHF survey, say they diet to become more healthy, while nearly half want to boost their energy levels.

For women, it is pure vanity. They say that losing the kilos will boost their self-confidence, while nearly half the respondents admit they would feel a lot happier if they could wear a smaller size in clothes.

While the charity does not want to discourage weight loss—about one-third of all deaths from coronary heart disease are from an unhealthy diet—cardiac experts are keen to stress that what people should be doing is cutting saturated fat out of their meals, instead of cutting down drastically on all food. Their new approach, based on the fact that thousands of people are determined to shift the kilos, is to give them practical tips for losing weight, based on eating sensibly.

According to Dr. Ian Campbell, who works in general practice and at Nottingham's university Hospital, keeping your motivation beyond January is very demanding. "We should be discouraging people from dieting as

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such, because they usually become miserable and despondent and find it doesn't work. It has to be about a healthier lifestyle and they should feel able to talk to their doctor about the problems, because that can make a big difference to maintaining long-term motivation.

(66)_____ is an increasing problem in Britain, with more and more people suffering from heart disease and other medical conditions. A recent survey by the British Heart Foundation found that both men and women would like to (67)_____, although they have different reasons for wanting to do this. Many people start to diet as they begin a new year after(68)_____ over Christmas, but these unhealthy diets may indirectly (69)_____. According to medical experts, people should aim for a healthier lifestyle, trying to cut down on saturated fat and (70)_____.

Section D (10 points)

*In this section, there is one passage followed by **five** questions. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.*

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

Work may sometimes seem like hell, but when people haven't got it, they miss it, they want it and perhaps they even need it. Everyone wants to be valued and it seems to me that a salary is proof that your matter.



I've been doing some informal research on this topic and some jobs are better than others when it comes to how valuable they are to us. Housework and voluntary work tend to be seen as non-jobs. In this work-centred culture of ours, a "proper job" means paid employment. Being paid for a job is better for our self-esteem. Of course, people would also prefer work to be useful and interesting, as well as paid. But you don't have to enjoy your job to get psychological benefits from it. According to some experts, achieving unenjoyably tasks during our work actually contributes to a sense of well-being. (74) The obligation to be in a particular place at a particular time, working as part of a team towards a common goal, gives us a sense of structure and purpose that people find difficult to impose on themselves. The workplace has also taken over from the community as the place of human contact. Work often functions, as a social club, an information network, an informal dating agency and a marriage bureau.

Genuine workaholics are uncommon, but I think that many people are job addicts without realising it. When people can't work for whatever reason, they show similar signs to real addicts who are deprived of their "fix" — they become irritable and lethargic. Among newly retired men in particular, death rates increase significantly in the first six months after leaving employment. For most of their lives, their personality, self-esteem and status have been defined by work; without it, research shows that they lose their appetite for life. I don't think that life was always so driven by employment, however. (75) Work in the pre-industrial age was task-oriented, not time-structured, and focused not on money but on the tasks necessary for survival. Whole communities worked together so there was less division between work and "free time". The Industrial Revolution radically changed how people worked. Suddenly, work was no longer structured by seasons, but by the clock. From that point on, work became separated from the rest of life, and began to provide money rather than food and goods.



More recently, the revolution in Information Technology has again changed the nature of work and employment. The workplace itself may become redundant. Apparently, 3.5 million employees in the UK now work from home, keeping in touch via email and phone. Many employers say that working "remotely" improves productivity, as workers are happier and waste less time commuting. There are disadvantages too, however, as workers lose touch with the workplace and the people there. It's clear to me that people will have to accept that the nature of work has changed and will continue to do so. After all, we managed to accept the nine-to-five working day and there is no reason why we can't accept a different way of working, too.

For Questions 71-73, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage.

71. Non-paid work is just as good as paid work in terms of increasing self-esteem.

72. The social aspect of work is now very important for the majority of people.

73. When people retire, they sometimes feel less happy than when they worked.

*For Questions 74 and 75, translate the underlined sentences of the passage into Chinese. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.*

74. _____

75. _____

Part V Translation (10 points)

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

76.对死亡的恐惧源于对生命的恐惧，活得充实的人随时准备死亡。（stem from）

77.我宁愿同朋友行走在黑暗中，也不愿独自徘徊在光亮处。（would rather..than）

78.打胜仗的秘密往往不在于利用自己的优势，而是利用敌方的弱点。（exploration of）

79.全球人口中只有 20%生活在富裕国家，然而他们却消耗着全球 86%的资源。（consume）

80.随着 20 世纪的开始，许多美国人将种族问题视为他们所面临的最紧迫的问题。（pressing）

Part VI Error Correction (10 points)

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 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 word with the sign “\” in the blank. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite 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 took great pleasure in walking _____ √
on the moors ~~where~~ near her home. _____ where

Genetic engineering(GE) of food is a risk process. Current

81. _____

understanding of genetics is extremely limited but scientists do

82. _____

not know the long-term effects of releasing these predictable

83. _____

foods into our environment and our diets. Yet, GE ingredients is

84. _____

freely entering our food without sufficient regulations and without

85. _____

the consent and knowledge of consumer.

86. _____

Although transnational companies and their political

87. _____

supporters want we to believe that GE food is safe and

88. _____

thoroughly tested, but growing awareness to the dangers from it

89. _____

has started a global wave of rejection by consumers, farmers and

90. _____

food companies in many of the world's largest food markets. Due

to consumer pressure, supermarkets have taken GE food from

their shelves, global food companies have removed GE

ingredients to their products and leading pig and poultry

producers have promised not to feeding animals with GE feed.

Part VII IQ Test (5 points)

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

91.ABCDEFGH

What letter is two to the right of the letter which is four to the left of the letter which is immediately to the right of the letter which is four to the right of the letter C?

92.Which symbol is missing ?



A 😊

B ♪

C ♣

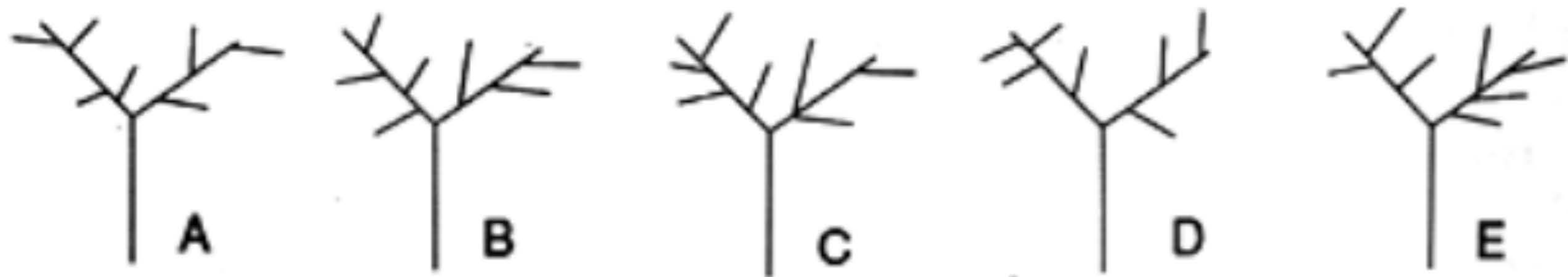
D ♪

E ♥

93. Select two words that are synonyms, plus an antonym of these two synonyms, from the list of words below.

mixed, suppressed, variable, firm, flexible, prodigious, microscopic

94. Which is the odd one out?



95. Public _____ sell their _____ to the _____, whereas _____ companies _____ sell shares to, or _____, the general public.

Insert the 10 words below into their correct position in the above passage.

can, cannot, companies, from, general, money, private, public, raise, shares

Part VIII Writing (30 points)

I (10 points)

The table shows the percentage of journeys made by different forms of transport in four countries. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least **100 words** on **the answer sheet**.

Journeys made by:	USA	UK	France	Netherlands
Car	90%	72%	68%	47%
Bicycle	1%	2%	2%	26%
Public transport	3%	12%	18%	8%
On foot	5%	11%	11%	18%
Other	1%	3%	1%	1%

Task II (20 points)

Write an essay of no less than **160 words** in response to the prompt below. Write the passage on **the answer sheet**.

"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving."

—Albert Einstein