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2017年4月9日9:00前
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2017年全国大学生英语竞赛

2017 National English Competition for College Students



A类初赛赛卷 (Level A-Preliminary)

主办单位：高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会
高等学校大学外语教学研究会
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2017年全国大学生英语竞赛(A类)参赛学生调查问卷

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2017 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(A 级)

2017 National English Competition for College Students (Level A – Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. Where did the conversation occur?
A. In a book store. B. In a pharmacy. C. In a workshop. D. In a clothing store.
2. When will the party be held?
A. 8:00 pm on Saturday. B. 18:00 on Saturday.
C. 8:00 pm on Sunday. D. 18:00 on Sunday.
3. What does the woman plan to do next summer?
A. Travel around in Argentina for a month. B. Tour around her own country.
C. Study in Argentina's capital. D. Spend a month in her country house.
4. Why is the man going abroad?
A. To learn a foreign language. B. To do some voluntary work.
C. To found a voluntary organization. D. To broaden his horizon.
5. What does the woman say about her new job?
A. It starts quite late every day. B. It is rather tiring and boring.
C. It requires long working hours. D. It provides a long lunch break.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause, during the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to your listening.

6. Timber Creek Lodge is a show of adventure and high stress.
7. Mark Milburn has been a model, actor and TV series maker all his life.
8. The negative comments and bullying on the internet made Mark feel sad and insulted.
9. Mark thinks the show was not as successful as he had anticipated.
10. Mark doesn't quite like the way the show was edited.

Conversation Two

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

11. Why did the man say that people in his picture might be from the 19th century?
 - A. They wore old-fashioned hats and dresses.
 - B. They were on a bus of very old design.
 - C. They held handbags long out of fashion.
 - D. They had a typical 19th century hair-style.
12. What can be seen in the background of the picture?
 - A. A tall building.
 - B. Some trees.
 - C. Two small cabins.
 - D. A white carriage.
13. How many people are there in the picture?
 - A. Five adults, five children and a baby.
 - B. One adult, a baby and a child.
 - C. Five children, a baby and an adult.
 - D. One child, five adults and a baby.
14. What is the man in the picture doing?
 - A. He is reading a newspaper.
 - B. He is playing with the child.
 - C. He is talking to the woman next to him.
 - D. He is enjoying the scenery outside the bus.
15. What makes the man's picture strange?
 - A. There is no driver on the bus.
 - B. A woman is holding a huge box.
 - C. There is a ghost-like old woman on its far left.
 - D. It is quite similar to the picture she has drawn.

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. What is scientists' aim of drilling a volcano?
 - A. To study the structure of the volcano.
 - B. To explore energy inside the volcano.
 - C. To find the cause of volcanic eruption.
 - D. To predict the next volcanic eruption.
17. What do we learn from the news report?
 - A. Fifty-five people were arrested in the clashes in West Uganda.
 - B. An armed group tried to create a separate state in West Uganda.
 - C. The local tribal king was killed in his hometown of Kasese.
 - D. Militiamen killed many policemen in the capital of Uganda.
18. Which of the following is TRUE according to the news report?
 - A. Mike Pence will be responsible for the reform of the healthcare system.
 - B. ObamaCare will be repealed after Mike Pence's meeting with Republican leaders.
 - C. There will be an orderly transition to Donald Trump's new healthcare system.
 - D. The healthcare reform will be carried out as soon as Donald Trump takes office.
19. Where was Carrie Fisher when she had the heart attack?
 - A. On a plane.
 - B. At home.
 - C. In a studio.
 - D. In her car.
20. Who was shot dead?
 - A. A policeman.
 - B. A terrorist suspect.
 - C. A government official.
 - D. A journalist.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read only **once**. After each passage, there will be a **one minute** 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.

It was in the 1930s that the motor car industry took off. Until then it was only the rich who could afford to (21) _____ such a superfluous luxury item and to lay out for the uniformed chauffeur to go with it. By 1939, however, it was possible for the less (22) _____ to buy a four-seater saloon for somewhere in the region of £100. This changed the shape of towns, causing suburbs of (23) _____ houses with parking spaces and garages to proliferate. It also meant a significant number of people being run over in motoring accidents as by 1940 there were a million cars on the roads of Britain. Nowadays the (24) _____ are half what they were then, with twenty times more cars on the road. The minimum age for drivers, then as now, was 17. Testing began in 1935, the same year as speed limits in built-up areas and pedestrian crossing were introduced. Dipped headlights were made (25) _____ in 1937, and rear-view mirrors, surprisingly late, in 1941. Road deaths continued to soar, however, because of blackout conditions during the Second World War.

Summary

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

Three main reasons for the unemployment problems in the (26) _____ countries.

- ◇ The rapid increase of population. More people move out of rural areas, which makes the problem more severe in (27) _____.
- ◇ The problem of (28) _____. The manpower plan has not been matched to the (29) _____ plan.
- ◇ Governments' preference for large-scale (30) _____ projects.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. 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. I advised that Emily _____ to the hospital at once, but she insisted that she _____ quite well then.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. be sent; was feeling | B. was sent; felt |
| C. be sent; feel | D. should be sent; should feel |
32. _____, the weather turned out to be very hot last weekend.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. As was reported on TV | B. It was said in the newspaper |
| C. Which was reported on the radio | D. Just like the weather report |

33. Because stereotypes are standardized and _____ ideas of groups, based on some prejudices, they are not derived _____ objective facts, but rather subjective and often unverifiable ideas.
 A. explained; in B. distorted; from C. specific; in D. simplified; from
34. An international group of sociologists from Israel, Japan, South Korea, and the United States has determined that children in elementary school around the globe are taught _____ the same subjects.
 A. essentially B. hopefully C. exclusively D. flexibly
35. Attitudes towards daydreaming are changing in much the same way _____ attitudes towards night dreaming have changed.
 A. which B. that C. where D. what
36. They took ice-axes with them _____ they needed to cut steps in the ice.
 A. as long as B. as though C. in case D. in time
37. Not only did Hank despise the way June chewed with her mouth open, _____ finding her wet towels all over the bathroom floor.
 A. but also disliked B. but also disliking
 C. but he also disliked D. he but also disliking
38. I thought someone was standing _____ me but I didn't dare to turn _____.
 A. across; over B. along; back C. beside; up D. behind; round
39. **Tom:** Did you hear the weather forecast for tomorrow?
Patrick: I think it's going to be clear and sunny.
Tom: That's great. We can do something outdoors then.
Patrick: _____
Tom: Yeah. I think there's a live outdoor concert by the river.
Patrick: Oh yeah. I heard about that, too. Let's go and check it out.
 A. It's where we sometimes hold barbecue parties.
 B. Just call Lisa. She's cooking dinner.
 C. Are there any special events going on tomorrow?
 D. Can you set your alarm clock for seven tomorrow morning?
40. **John:** I was trying to get hold of Jim, but his line was always busy ...
Sydney: Really? I just spoke to him earlier this evening.
John: Yes. I tried to talk to him just now, _____
Sydney: That's strange. Maybe he was on the Net.
John: That's probably it! No wonder the line was busy all the time! Maybe he ought to get another line.
Sydney: Or he should get call-waiting.
 A. but it was so difficult to get through. B. but he refused to leave a message.
 C. he told me to hold on. D. he needs to call me back.
41. **Wayne:** What are we going to eat for dinner?
Lilia: I'm going to fix some pork chops.
Wayne: I'm afraid the meat is rotten ... I forgot to put it in the refrigerator.
Lilia: _____ Now what should we eat?
Wayne: Why don't we eat out?
Lilia: Again? Weren't you just complaining that it's too expensive to eat out?
Wayne: Not when you're hungry.

- A. It is not possible! B. That's too bad!
C. No way! D. Who did that!
42. Members of the House of Representatives must be at least 25, citizens for 7 years, and residents of the state which sends them to Congress. Today, the House _____ 435 members.
A. is composed of B. is comprised C. consists in D. incorporates
43. *The Faerie Queen* is _____ for its vivid style and rich content, in which the author speaks of 12 virtues of the private gentlemen.
A. protruding B. remarkable C. exceeding D. supernatural
44. _____ by Britain's control of the seas, especially by the rising tide of emigration, British colonialists stepped up their expansion to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
A. Embodied B. Instigated C. Encouraged D. Imposed
45. _____ tennis has been played for centuries, the modern game originated in England in the late 19th century. The main tournament is the annual Wimbledon fortnight, one of the 4 tennis "Grand Slam" tournaments.
A. Wherefore B. Although C. Because D. Thereby

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

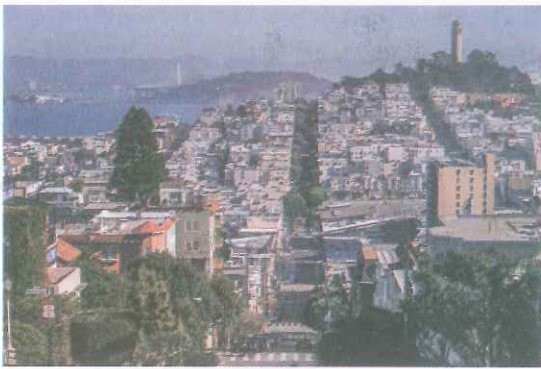
Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letter(s) of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

A hundred years ago, the largest city in the world was London, with a population of 6.5 million. Today, it is (46) _____ (dwarf) by Tokyo. With barely a quarter the population of London a century ago, the Tokyo metropolitan area has since mushroomed to 34 million, propelling it to the first place in the global city league table. Tokyo's (47) _____ (phenomenon) growth is largely due to a single factor: migration from the countryside to the city. It is just one of population of 7.5 million today doesn't even make



This rural-to-urban migration can now be seen in scores of cities around the (48) gl_____. And it has brought us to a pivotal moment in human history. In 1900, most people lived in the countryside, with a little over 10 percent of the world's population living in cities. From next year, the UN Population Division (49) pred_____ that for the first time in history, more people will live in cities than in the countryside, and the biggest growth will be in "megacities", with populations over 10 million.

The meteoric growth of megacities—there are now 20 in total—has brought with it huge environmental and social problems. Cities occupy just two percent of the land surface of the Earth but consume three-quarters of the resources. Their (50) inh _____ are making ruinous demands on soils and water supplies for food and on forests for timber and paper.



Returning the world's population to the countryside isn't an option. Dividing up the planet into plots of land on which we could all survive self-sufficiently would create its own natural disasters, not to mention being highly unlikely to ever happen. If we are to protect what is left of nature, and meet the (51) dem _____ to improve the quality of living for the world's developing nations, a new form of city living is the only option. The size of a city

creates economies of scale for things such as energy generation, recycling, and public transport. It should even be possible for cities to (52) _____ (part) feed themselves. Far from being parasites on the world, cities could hold the key to sustainable living for the world's booming population—if they are built right.

Fortunately, governments, planners, architects, and engineers are beginning to wake up to this idea, and are dreaming up new ways to green the megacities. Their (53) appr _____ rely on two main principles: recycle whatever possible and remove as many cars as possible. So as well as developing energy-efficient buildings, emphasis is being placed on increasing the use of public transport and redesigning how cities are organized to integrate work and living areas into a single neighborhood, rather than separating cities into residential, commercial, and industrial zones.

The big ideas are still being defined, but many cities already have showcase eco-projects. For example, at the new home of Melbourne city council in Australia, hanging gardens and water fountains cool the air, wind turbines and solar cells generate up to 85 percent of the electricity used in the building, and rooftop rainwater collectors (54) sup _____ 70 percent of its water needs. In Berlin, Germany's new Reichstag parliament building cut its carbon dioxide emission by 9.4 percent by relying on carbon-neutral vegetable oil as its energy source. In San Diego, California, garbage trucks run on methane extracted from the landfills they deliver to. In Austria, 1500 free bicycles have been distributed across Vienna. Reykjavik in Iceland is among the pioneers of hydrogen-powered public transport, and Shanghai is subsidizing the (55) inst _____ of 100,000 rooftop solar panels. The Chinese city is also about to put many of these ideas to the test by creating the first purpose-built eco-city from scratch.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

*There are four passages in this part. 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 to 60 are based on the following passage.

For most people, keeping fit involves an established exercise routine built around a regular weekly schedule. But what if your job involves large amounts of travel?

Many people come back from trips carrying extra pounds from disruption to regular exercise, as well as an increased tendency to overindulge on business dinners paid for on the company card.

According to the World Health Organization, lack of exercise not only impairs your waistline, but can also reduce energy and concentration levels—the exact qualities that are required when conducting business abroad.

Shani Anderson is a personal trainer and managing director of London-based Anderson Fitness Consultants. The British former Olympian says that with the right foresight, it's possible to incorporate a healthy regime wherever and however you travel.



1) Don't treat business travel as a "vacation" from your health regime

There's a temptation to regard exercise as a means to looking good on vacation, rather than as an ongoing strategy for health and well-being.

"A lot of people diet or work out to go on holiday. And for me that's a problem, because you have short-term goals," says Anderson. "You switch off when you reach the goal, and your body goes 'great, I'm done'—and in two weeks you're back the way you were before."

According to Anderson, this exemplifies the most common obstacle to keeping fit while traveling—Attitude. People tend to perceive trips away from home as in some way separate from the rest of their lives and that therefore the same rules no longer apply.

2) Prepare and do research

Before you travel, investigate the best locations for your preferred form of exercise. If you're into cycling, see if there's a local bike hire company nearby; if you're a jogger, plan the most scenic route to get the most of your new environment.

Anderson's motto is "plan, plan, plan." She says that a common trap during hectic business trips is failing to schedule and prioritize your adapted exercise regime before you leave.

"It should be exactly the same process as planning a meeting. You put it in your diary. If you had a meeting at work you would have to be there, it's the same thing," instructs Anderson. "It's a mental battle more than anything else."

3) Bring portable fitness equipment

Sometimes there simply won't be an opportunity to access a gym. If so, there is an extensive range of portable exercise equipment, from simple skip ropes to more sophisticated gadgets—such as the magnetic tension mini-bike.

For Anderson's money, the tiny TRX suspension system is hard to beat. "It's basically using gravity against your ankle, it's a nice idea. It's completely portable. You can even put it in your handbag. I use it a lot."

4) Don't overindulge in business dinners

There's no getting away from it—maintaining a healthy diet during a business trip is a challenge. There's little or no opportunity to prepare your own meals and the most delicious eat-out options will rarely flatter your physique the following day.

This, combined with a generous expenses card, is a recipe for disaster.

Anderson, though, has a few simple tricks:

"Instead of using calories, you look at your plate, and put your fist next to your carbohydrate section and it should be the same size," she says. "The size and thickness of your palm is the amount of protein you can eat. So it would be the size of a chicken fillet or turkey."

Additionally, you can prevent yourself gorging out at the end of a long day by making sure you eat small amounts at regular intervals.

"It's all about not getting hungry. People starve themselves thinking it's going to help, but it really doesn't, especially if you're travelling," explains Anderson.

5) Take advantage of hotel fitness services

Malcolm Hendry is general manager of London's prestigious Hotel 41. A few years ago it introduced a "sports buddy" program, whereby staff with particular sporting skills are teamed up with guests keen to keep fit during their stay.

"It came along about seven years ago," he says. "We had two guests that were very keen sports people. But they were single travelers—and things like playing tennis and squash, you need another person to play with."

His hotel reflects a growing trend within the hospitality industry to provide high-quality, bespoke fitness options.

Questions 56 to 60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using **no more than three** words for each blank.

Principles to Keep Fit During Business Travel	Explanation
Don't regard business travel as a vacation.	Exercise is an (56) _____ strategy for health instead of a short-term goal of looking good on vacation.
Prepare and research.	Investigate the place you are going to travel and schedule your adapted (57) _____.
Bring portable fitness equipment.	If gyms are not available, portable exercise equipment such as (58) _____ will help to complete your exercise plan.
Don't (59) _____ in business dinners.	Maintain a healthy diet and keep in mind how much protein and carbohydrate you should eat.
Take advantage of hotel fitness services.	Hotels sometimes provide sports programs and high-quality, bespoke (60) _____.

Section B (10 marks)

Read the following passage. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which best fits each gap of 61–65. There are **two extra** sentences which you do not need to use.

Denim's history suggests that American attitudes to work are more complex than they seem.

(61) _____ "They have expression, modesty, sex appeal, simplicity," sighed the owlsh Frenchman. "All I hope for in my clothes." American denim-lovers might add other attributes. As far back as the 1930s, when the popularity of cowboy films helped jeans make the leap from workwear into the wardrobes of Hollywood stars, denim has been understood to stand for something larger about the American spirit: for rugged individualism, informality and a classless respect for hard work.



"Deep down in every American's breast... is a longing for the frontier," enthused *Vogue* magazine in 1935, advising readers on how to dress with true "Western chic" (combine jeans with a Stetson hat and "a great free air of Bravado", it counselled). Levi Strauss & Co., the San Francisco firm which invented modern blue jeans in 1873, saw sales boom after it crafted posters showing denim-clad cowboys toting saddles and kissing cowgirls.

(62) _____ They were told that the tough blue cloth began life as "Serge de Nîmes", in the French town of that name, and was used by Columbus

for his ships' sails, before outfitting the pioneers who tamed the West. In a country so often riven by culture wars, jeans crossed lines of ideology, class, gender and race. Presidents from Jimmy Carter onwards have worn denim when fishing, clearing brush or playing sports to signal their everyman credentials—though Barack Obama has endured mockery for donning capacious jeans that he later conceded were "a little frumpy".

(63) _____ Emma McClendon, a curator at the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT) in New York, notes in a fine new book, *Denim: Fashion's Frontier*, that when the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, reporters were surprised to see young East Berliners dressed exactly like their cousins from the West—in stonewashed jeans. Ms McClendon's book accompanies a small but splendid exhibition on denim at the FIT on Seventh Avenue.

(64) _____ Ms. McClendon argues, persuasively, that much of what Americans think they know about denim draws on a set of "origin myths", crafted and disseminated by manufacturers over many years, both individually and in campaigns run by the Denim Council, an industry group of clothing-makers and textile mills that was active from 1955 to 1975. Committees of denim manufacturers and advertising executives set out to combat "anxieties over juvenile delinquency". Wholesome films about jeans appeared on over 70 television stations, and *How It All Began* cartoons ran in newspapers, tracing the origins of denim back to medieval Europe. From the late 1950s Levi Strauss & Co. ran advertisements and a letter-writing campaign urging schools to allow students to attend classes in denim. Their pitch combined images of clean-cut, studious children in jeans with such slogans as "Right for School", explains Tracey Panek, Levi's company historian.

(65) _____ There is no evidence that Columbus crossed oceans under billowing denim sails, while the latest research is that the term "denim" may have been invented in England. Perhaps most strikingly, relatively few cowboys wore blue jeans at the height of the Wild West, Ms McClendon says: canvas and leather trousers were also common. Denim was mostly worn by small farmers, field-hands, labourers and miners—some of the oldest pieces in the archives of Levi Strauss & Co. were found in disused mines in California and Nevada.



Questions 61 to 65

- A. Quite a lot of this marketing was hokum, or close to it.
- B. Since the Second World War, when GIs and sailors took blue jeans to the Old World and Asia, denim has carried ideas of American liberty around the globe, often leaving governments scrambling to catch up.
- C. Jump to the 1950s and 1960s, and American consumers learned the heroic history of denim from nationwide magazine and television advertising campaigns.
- D. The popularity of clothing invented to survive hard labour is of topical interest in America, a country gripped by election-year debates about blue-collar, working-class voters, and whether their interests have been ignored by ruling elites.
- E. At the same time ranchers in need of extra income touted their properties as “dude ranches” at which affluent tourists could play at cowboys, aping favourite film stars.
- F. In an interview near the end of his career the fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent confessed to a regret: that he had not invented blue jeans.
- G. Denim sales to working-class customers slumped during the Depression.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Cows will Parade Across Edinburgh, May 15–23.

If you're reading this in Edinburgh, a word of warning. At some point on Monday morning you might come face to face with a brightly colored fiberglass cow. Then, later in the day, you might see another, and another. Do not be alarmed. You are not losing your mind. You have simply walked into the middle of the largest ongoing public art event in the world.

Since it started in 1998 in Zurich, Cow Parade has appeared in cities across the world, from New York to Tokyo, Prague to Sao Paulo. More than 3000 bovines, designed by artists, celebrities, and community groups, have grazed around the world's most famous landmarks, before being auctioned to help fund charity groups.

Under cover of darkness on Sunday night, 94 cows will take up their stations at Edinburgh landmarks, as well as some more unmoosual spots. Night Moo on Blair Street will glow in the dark. Cow for the Castle has the city's famous skyline on her side, while a specially modeled Bravemoo stands on her hind legs and wears an ethnic costume, in the manner of William “Braveheart” Wallace, the Scottish folk hero.

“Never before has Edinburgh seen such a sight,” says gallery director Richard Demarco. “I think it's great that you don't have to build a multi-million-pound new gallery to house what is in fact an extremely large-scale city-transforming exhibition. I'm going to enjoy them while they're here. I recognize a life-enhancing exhibition when I see one.”

Benefits for business and charities

For the idea of the cow as art object, we must thank Zurich window-dresser Walter Knapp, who came up with the concept of a fiberglass herd to boost business in the city. His artist son Pascal was tasked with designing a "unique three-dimensional canvas" for artists, which was, well, cow-shaped. His three cow designs—standing, reclining and grazing—are now mass-produced by a Polish factory to meet Cow Parade demands around the world.

The Zurich cows achieved Knapp's goal: they brought visitors to the city in droves, and the visitors increased the income of local businesses. The following year, Cows on Parade was unveiled in Chicago, where it was proclaimed the most successful public art exhibition in the history of the city. Now, Cow Parade is a private company that has perfected its idea, limiting itself to several cities a year in order to retain its prestige (this year is the turn of Edinburgh, Lisbon, Paris, Budapest and Boston). Businesses pay up to £5,000 to sponsor a cow, though there is a reduced rate for community groups.

While the show is free, the retail and service sectors benefit enormously from the increased tourism. Then, at the end of the show, instead of puzzling over what to do with hundreds of life-size fiberglass cows, which aren't a novelty anymore, Cow Parade auctions them for charity. In Edinburgh, 70 percent of proceeds will be divided between the OneCity Trust, which tackles social exclusion, and VetAid, which works to alleviate poverty by sustainable farming in developing countries.

Artists and sponsors

For the artists involved, designing a cow is a process of negotiating guidelines with the sponsors, who generally wants their animal to reflect a topic related to their business. According to the Cow Parade policy, logos and brands are not allowed. Bad puns involving bovine vocabulary, however, are actively encouraged.

Edinburgh artist Clare Waddle has designed An Udder Cowch for the Omni Centre, a careful fusion of her own playfully kitsch artistic ideas and the criteria of the sponsor. The cow, one of very few reclining cows in Edinburgh, reflects the Centre's desire to promote itself as a "home from home" with a built-in couch and standard lamp. Waddle believes the project has mutual benefit for artists and sponsors.

"When I submitted my designs I was working on an exhibition for the Amber Roome Gallery, and I was interested to see if I could take some of the concepts I'd been working with for the last year into the cow. I presented drawing to the Omni Centre and we came to an agreement. I took their needs into consideration from the start, and they liked what I did."

Sense of humor brings success

One thing's for certain, normally straight-laced Edinburgh is in for a shock when the hooves hit the streets. Demarco chuckles, suggesting that the city's famous conservative, religious forefathers could never have imagined such a thing.



But as well as bringing people and art together, he believes it's a great antidote to the over-seriousness of some contemporary art. He believes that art needs a sense of humor, and sees the cows' silliness as the answer to the depressing, self-important modern art that he believes most young artists seem to favor.

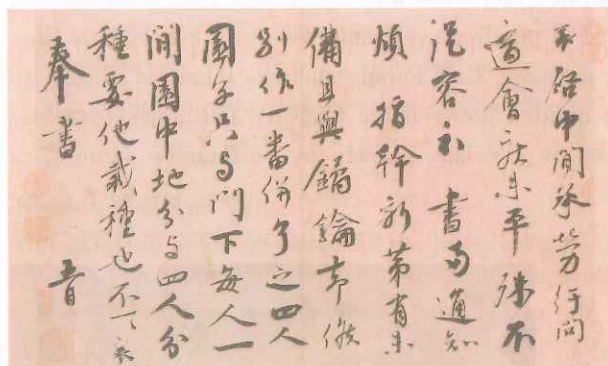
Questions 66 to 70

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

66. What does the public art display in Edinburgh consist of?
67. Who figured out the idea of boosting local business with the concept of a fiberglass herd?
68. What happens to the cows when the exhibition is over?
69. How does Clare Waddle combine her artistic idea with the sponsor's criteria?
70. What does Demarco think of the Cow Parade?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



In China calligraphy occupies a distinguished position in the field of traditional art. It is not only a means of communication, but also a means of expressing a person's inner world in an aesthetic sense.

Ancient people paid great attention to calligraphy. It was the essential whereby a candidate could manifest his literary talent in the Imperial Examination,

for it gave a first impression to the examiners. Children of high officials had to learn and try to write a good hand; even emperors themselves were good at calligraphy, for example, the versatile Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911) has left us many examples of his handwriting on steles in temples and palaces.

To practise calligraphy requires the basic tools of "four treasures of study" (writing brush, ink stick, paper, and ink slab) as well as much concentration on guiding the soft writing brush charged with fluid ink, and writing on the paper where the ink will diffuse quickly. Once the brush movement hesitates, a black mark is created, so speed, strength and agility are the essence of fine artworks. When writing, many calligraphers will forget all worries and even themselves, combining all thoughts in the beauty of their art. Thus it can be compared with Qigong, which also can mould and improve a person's temper and promote well being.

Calligraphy, like a mirror, is a silent reflection of the soul. It is believed to have verve, optimism, moderateness, or pessimism. Su Dongpo, one of the four litterateurs in the Song Dynasty (960 - 1279), composed many bold and unconstrained "ci" (a form of poetry that flourished in the Song Dynasty), also could write handsome characters in good taste.

Today, although various modern ways have been substituted for the original calligraphy, especially that created with a writing brush, people still love the ancient form and practise it untiringly. During the traditional festivals, propitious couplets are always indispensable decorations each written in a beautiful style.

Calligraphy has endured for more than 2,000 years, and evolved into five main ways of

writing each with different techniques. Even today, these are still followed and practised often as a hobby.

Just as it is an art practised in western cultures so Chinese writing is a leading component in the four traditional arts, namely, lute-playing, chess, calligraphy and painting. With the unification of the Chinese people by the Qin Dynasty (221 BC – 206 BC) the Prime Minister Li Si actively promoted a unified form of writing based on inscriptions on bronze wares of previous states. This was the first example—known as “seal character” (Zhuanshu). Calligraphers of seal character stress a slender font, even speed and strength, and even thick lines and strokes. When seen as a whole, this is quite round and contracted.

In the Eastern Han Dynasty (25 – 220), people tended to simplify the seal character which had many strokes and created the official script. The new calligraphy appeared to be neater and delicate, turning the round style into a flat one. When beginning to write a horizontal line, one must let the brush go against the direction of point like a silkworm, and concentrate on stretching steadily, then end up with warp like a swallow’s tail. This is one of the characteristics—“silkworm’s head and swallow’s tail”.

Just as the name implies, the regular script features its regularity and varies from the flat font to a square one. In Chinese, it provides a model that can be followed by calligraphy lovers. It has developed since the late Han Dynasty and is today’s most popular and influential writing style. The Sage of Calligraphy, Wang Xizhi led the art of calligraphy to its summit. It is recorded that when a carpenter was asked to engrave the wooden stele where there were characters written by Wang Xizhi, he found the ink had filtered into the wood piece “three fen” deep (3.3cm or 1.3 inch)! This demonstrated the magnitude of his force and people admired him all the more because of it. The period when regular script thrived most was during the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907), when Yan Zhenqing and Liu Gongquan successively established schools of their own styles noted for their strength and mellowness.

Questions 71 to 75

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using **no more than three words** for each blank.

Calligraphy occupies a distinguished position in the field of traditional art. It is a means of communication, and can also reflect a person’s (71) _____. In the ancient times, people attended the Imperial Examination to show their (72) _____. Calligraphy was the first impression to the examiners. To practise calligraphy requires the basic tools of “four treasures of study”—writing brush, ink stick, paper, and ink slab. (73) _____, strength and agility are the essence of fine artworks. It is also a way to mould and improve a person’s temper and (74) _____. Calligraphy has endured for more than 2,000 years, and evolved into five main ways of writing each with different techniques. In the Qin Dynasty, the Prime Minister Li Si actively promoted a unified form of writing which later developed into “seal character”. In the Eastern Han Dynasty, people simplified the seal character that had many strokes and created the official script, which appeared to be (75) _____. In the Eastern Jin Dynasty, Wang Xizhi, the Sage of Calligraphy, led the art of calligraphy to its summit.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

76. High school and college students like reading e-books and read 18 e-books on average each year, e-book service provider iReader said in its report on digital reading. Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen are the top three cities for people willing to spend time and money on e-books, whose market revenue tops US\$1.4 billion annually in China. 68% of digital readers are young people under 25, the report said. However, office workers are the ones more willing to spend time and money on e-books. On average, readers with 10 years of work experience spend 51 minutes a day and 145 yuan a year on e-books, compared to 36 minutes a day and 72 yuan a year of college students, according to the report.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

- (77) 一年前,世界各国政府为今后 15 年商定了一项雄心勃勃的可持续发展议程。(agree on) 他们认识到,人民的需求不太复杂,但的确需要改变我们经济和社会的运作方式。(78) 人们希望得到食物和住所、教育和医疗保健以及更多的工作机会。(health care) 他们希望在没有恐惧的情况下生活。他们希望能够相信自己的政府以及全球、国家和地方的机构。他们希望其人权得到充分尊重,并正当地要求在影响自己生活的决策中有更大的发言权。每一项可持续发展目标都体现了世界各国人民的根本愿望。17 项目标共同反映了人们在日常生活中所遇到的各种错综复杂的挑战、选择和机会。(79) 要实现更美好的明天,就必须全面应对各种相互关联的挑战。(interconnected challenges) 民主原则就像一条金线贯穿整个议程,从普遍获得公共产品、医疗保健和教育到安全的生活场所以及为所有人提供体面工作的机会。(80) 而第十六个目标直接涉及民主,呼吁建立包容性社会和接受问责的机构。(inclusive, accountable) 这些目标显示出一种重要的联动关系——有效的民主治理将能提高全民的生活质量。(81) 如果人们在关乎自身的治理中有真正的发言权,并有机会分享进步的成果,人类发展就更有可能得到巩固。(governance)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

Proofread the passage as required. Each indicated line contains **a maximum of one error**. Correct the passage in the following ways: for a right 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 “Λ” 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. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favourite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities Λ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors ~~where~~ near her home.

is
than
√
where

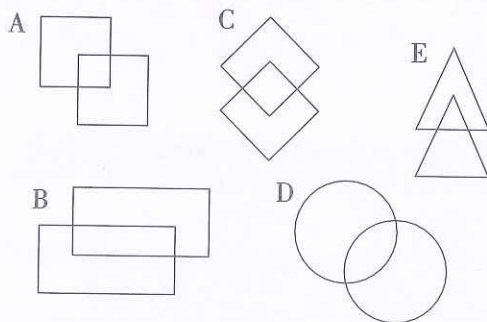
StroMotion is an image enhancement technique. It created stunning video footage display the evolution of an athlete's movement, technique, execution, and tactics over space and time. Television sports viewers are able to see a athletic movement, such as the line of a skier, unfold before their eyes by compounding video images into a frame-by-frame sequence. The StroMotion concept is basing on stroboscoping, a means to analyze rapid movement so that a moving object is perceived as a series static images along the object's trajectory. StroMotion's special effects add particular value to winter sports. For example, the StroMotion technique applying to an ice skater during a jump allows us to clearly see the technique and quality of its execution by highlighting the maneuver—the preparation phase, the elevation progression, the incline and straightness of the body, and the quality and speed of execution. Applied to the half-pipe events in gravity-extreme sports such like snowboarding, skateboarding, and skiing, StroMotion allows viewers to fully appreciate the technique and the quality of aerial maneuvers (spontaneity, elevation, landing) and highlights the different phases and their transitions. Roger Mosey, BBC Sport Director, said, "Innovation is very important to us in BBC Sport, and our coverage of the Olympics will continue to showcase both new technology in the coverage and greater choice of coverage for people with access for digital services."

82. _____
 83. _____
 84. _____
 85. _____
 86. _____
 87. _____
 88. _____
 89. _____
 90. _____
 91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Which of the following diagrams is the odd one out?



93. If you rearrange the letters "BARBIT", you would have the name of a (n):

A. OCEAN B. COUNTRY C. REGION D. ANIMAL

94. When red is X, green is Y. When green is not Y, blue is Z. But blue is never Z as long as red is X. Therefore which one of these statements is correct?

- (a) While blue is Z, green is Y.
- (b) While red is not X, blue is not Z.
- (c) While green is not Y, red is not X.

95. Which number should replace the question mark?

8	5	21
35	32	12
32	28	31
4	?	28

96. An intrepid Eskimo leaves his igloo and travels 12 kilometers north, 12 kilometers east and 12 kilometers north again to reach the North Pole.

How many kilometers does he have to travel to return to his igloo in a straight line?

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The table below shows different aspects of airports in London.

Airports in London				
	Km from central London	Passengers (million)	Opened (year)	Runways
Heathrow	22	73.4	1929	2
Gatwick	47	38.1	1933	2
Luton	56	10.5	1938	1
Stanstead	48	19.9	1943	1
City	11	3.6	1986	1

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write a report of **no less than 100 words** describing the information shown above on the **answer sheet**.

II (20 marks)

Write about the following topic.

School bullying refers to all types of bullying done on school property, whether it is peer-to-peer bullying, bullying of younger children by older children, or bullying in which a teacher is either a victim or a culprit. There are many cases of school bullying nowadays. What do you think of this phenomenon?

Write an article of **no less than 160 words** to express your argument on the **answer sheet**.



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