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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



B类初赛赛卷 (Level B-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(B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(B 级)

2017 National English Competition for College Students (Level B – 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. What does the woman say about the hotel the man will stay at?
A. It offers free meals and beverages. B. It provides free airport pick-ups.
C. It is a newly restored country villa. D. It is located near the city center.
2. What's the man's attitude toward advertising?
A. Neutral. B. Positive. C. Negative. D. Indifferent.
3. Why can't the man request a loan?
A. He isn't the bank's regular customer. B. He hasn't got a full-time job.
C. He has provided false information. D. He has a terrible credit score.
4. What are tourists supposed to do during an eco-tour?
A. Exploit the resources as fully as possible.
B. Help protect the local environment.
C. Have exactly the same meals with those of the local people.
D. Make donations to preserve the scenery.
5. Why does the man want to quit his job?
A. He isn't satisfied with the pay.
B. He can't adjust to the fast pace of city life.
C. He has found a new job in his hometown.
D. He misses his family too much.

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. The woman went through two interviews to become a flight attendant.
7. The woman spent five weeks doing safety training.
8. The woman experienced jet lag each time she got off the plane.
9. Wearing seat belts will prevent passengers from being thrown all over the cabin when there's sudden and severe turbulence.
10. If a fire starts on a plane, passengers should wait for flight attendants to lead them to the nearest emergency exit.

Conversation Two

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

11. How much has the public college tuition increased?
 - A. By 1.7%.
 - B. By 9%.
 - C. Several hundred dollars.
 - D. Almost a hundred dollars.
12. Why does the cost of college education rise faster than the economy as a whole?
 - A. Colleges have to spend more hiring professors to teach.
 - B. Facilities for college education are getting more expensive.
 - C. College education has been greatly affected by technology.
 - D. Parents attach too much importance to college education.
13. In which area can students most easily find seats in colleges?
 - A. In the Southeast.
 - B. In the West.
 - C. In the South.
 - D. In the Mid-Atlantic.
14. Which is mentioned as a way for colleges to reduce students' financial pressure?
 - A. Providing part-time jobs.
 - B. Offering scholarships.
 - C. Offering online courses.
 - D. Providing short-term loans.
15. Which student below may finish college in less than four years in the future?
 - A. Julia, who will have the fourth year studying abroad.
 - B. Mark, who can earn his tuition by himself.
 - C. Jasmine, who has got straight A's for all college courses.
 - D. Lila, who will finish her last year's courses via the Internet.

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. How many awards did the previous record-setting movies win in the history of Golden Globe Awards?
- A. 5. B. 6. C. 7. D. 8.
17. Who is Wilbur Ross according to the news?
- A. A steel billionaire. B. Former US Commerce Secretary.
C. A mineral dealer. D. CEO of a US business company.
18. What was the building destroyed by the car bomb?
- A. A local hospital. B. A security office.
C. A government office. D. A military training center.
19. What made "powerball" the top trending term on Google in January 2016?
- A. A corruption scandal. B. A prince's passing.
C. The jackpot game. D. The US presidential election.
20. What is said about smoking?
- A. Its cost is almost equivalent to the global revenue from tobacco taxes.
B. Another 9 billion people will die from smoking by 2030.
C. It costs the global economy almost 1 billion dollars a year.
D. Most tobacco-related deaths will occur in low and middle income countries.

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.*

Chemicals are added to a huge variety of products to give them certain properties. Many of these common chemicals are toxic to mammals and other animals. For example, one class of chemicals, called alkylphenols, can (21) _____ hormone systems and growth. Alkylphenols are often found in shampoo. Not only are these chemicals toxic, but they do not (22) _____ biodegrade. In other words, they will be on our planet for a very, very long time. Chemicals with a combination of these properties are commonly known as "Persistent Organic Pollutants," or POPs. The combined effect of POPs on our health and on the environment is increasingly being studied and recognized. Some work has been done to control the use of POPs, but only (23) _____ chemicals fall under current government controls. Additionally, companies don't label their products with their chemical components, so consumers must do (24) _____ to learn about them. Contrary to popular belief, POPs don't stay locked away inside of the materials where they are used. These chemicals can escape and enter the soil during (25) _____. In fact, it now seems that no part of the planet is free of chemicals.

Summary

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

Intellectual property, the product of a person or a company's (26) _____, is protected through patents, namely, copyrights and trademarks. Copyrights protect original works of (27) _____, including books, (28) _____, paintings, movies and architecture. Copyright has a time limit and after a period of time, the works can be copied or used (29) _____. Trademarks, different from copyrights, protect product (30) _____ forever.

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. Some people argue that the solution _____ the drug problem is education, and while I accept that education has _____ part to play, I don't agree that it provides the whole answer.
A. to; a B. for; a C. to; the D. for; the
32. Generally, British independent schools provide a broader curriculum than _____ required by law.
A. it B. that C. which D. what
33. They felt such heat in the jungle _____ they had never felt before in other places in their life.
A. as B. how C. when D. where
34. The US government has the right to regulate _____ to animals—cock fighting, bear and bull baiting, and dog fighting were all outlawed in the 19th century.
A. cruel B. cruelly C. cruelty D. cruelties
35. South Korea's largest mobile phone operator is to offer users a new service that it says will repel mosquitoes and subscribers can download a sound wave that is _____ to human ears but annoys mosquitoes within a range of about a metre.
A. audibility B. inaudibility C. audible D. inaudible
36. President Xi Jinping will today become the first Chinese leader to _____ the annual World Economic Forum in the Swiss resort of Davos.
A. lecture B. report C. present D. address
37. DINK is an _____ for couples with dual income and no children and thus DINKs always have more disposable income than the average family.
A. aphorism B. acronym C. analogy D. analogue
38. A three-year search for the missing Malaysia Airline's flight MH370 has been called off, _____ one of the great aviation _____ mysteries.
A. left; unsolved B. leaving; solved C. left; solved D. leaving; unsolved

39. The objectives of the Pearl Harbor Incident were the total destruction of the Axis powers and the establishment of a world order after unconditional victory _____ American ideals and interest.
- A. in accord with B. linking with C. connected with D. approximate to
40. Researchers say pizza-eaters are less _____ certain cancers according to a study showing that those who ate at least one pizza a week were 59% less likely to contract cancer of the oesophagus, and they _____ tomato sauce.
- A. open to; believe B. prone to; credit
C. infected with; rely D. concerned about; depend
41. In the late 15th century, Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator, sailed across the vast ocean and reached some small islands in the West Indies, but he thought he _____ Asia and didn't know he _____ a new continent.
- A. reached; discovered B. reached; had discovered
C. had reached; discovered D. had reached; had discovered
42. I'm sorry but you need find another parking space, because if any vehicle _____ on these premises, it shall be towed away.
- A. is found parking B. be found parked
C. will be found to be parked D. had been found parking
43. —I can't open this email attachment our Paris office has sent me.
—Are you sure you're using the right program?
—Well, yes, it's definitely the same program but I might have the wrong version. Their system is newer than ours.
—That's why you can't open it. _____
- A. You'd better change a program and try it again.
B. Why not just print it and read it on paper?
C. You'll have to upgrade before you can read the file.
D. We really need replace our computers with new ones.
44. —We've managed to reduce the energy consumption in our factory by about 15 percent in the last two years.
—That's excellent. How have you managed that?
—Mainly because we've invested in a heat recovery system. We use the exhaust gases from our printing presses to provide energy to heat our dryers.
— _____
- Most of our power comes from hydro-electric plants. We're hoping to use even more energy from alternative sources in the future—perhaps even wind power.
- A. What other sources of energy do you use?
B. Why don't you use fossil fuels?
C. What does that mean exactly?
D. How do you do that?

45. —Good evening, Mrs Adams. I'm sorry to barge in on you like this but I'd like a word with you about your son, Brian.

—_____ We've only just sat down to dinner.

—I can't help that. I'm afraid it's something I've got to get off my chest. I've weighed up all the pros and cons and decided that I have to have it out with you.

—Oh, all right. I suppose you'd better come in.

A. Please come in and join us.

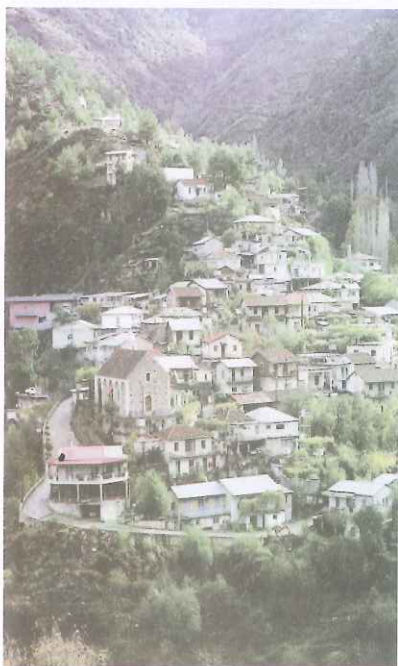
B. Well, it's a bit inconvenient.

C. Long time no see.

D. That's none of your business!

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**.



The Troodos area of Cyprus is only an hour's drive from the coast, so why not consider a day trip up into the mountains as a refreshing change from the beach? It will also be a wonderful (46) op_____ to get away from the traffic and noise of the city and to breathe in some clean, pine-scented air while enjoying stunning views.

There are many important churches and monasteries in the mountains, including nine Byzantine painted churches, which are UNESCO World (47) Her_____ listed sites. The best-known monastery is the Monastery of Kykko, home to a very important icon, reputedly painted by Saint Luke. The tomb of Archbishop Makarios III, the first president of Cyprus, is nearby, looking towards the village of Panayia, (48) _____ he was born.

The rustic charm of the mountain villages must be experienced and, if you go at the right time of the year, you will be able to buy cherries, plums, apples, grapes and pears, which are all at their (49) _____ (fresh) and best in the mountains. Each mountain village has its own special charm; perhaps you will try to fit in a number of these, and save others for your next visit. The village of Agros is famous for its aromatic rosewater, an important (50) ing_____ in the mouth-watering local cuisine. Kakopetria, at the head of the Solea valley, is well known for its excellent restaurants and beautifully (51) _____ (renovate) village houses. Lania is known as the village of artists, while Platres is a hillside resort with a friendly atmosphere, and numerous hotels and shops. Nearby are the perennial

Caledonian Falls. Phoini, a village 4 km west of Platres, is famous for its pottery and trout farm.

If you are near the magnificent Cedar valley, you might also catch (52) _____ glimpse of the Cyprus moufflon, the wild sheep which is endemic to Cyprus and whose male is characterized by large, sickle-shaped horns. The moufflon is an inhabitant of the (53) _____ (mountain) Paphos Forest, which covers 60,000 hectares in the west of the island. It is a protected species and due to its tragic past, when it was hunted almost to (54) _____ (extinct), some moufflon now live in protected enclosures. Here visitors can admire them (55) w _____ disturbing their peace.

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 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Getting a cold or catching the flu is a common complaint for people every year. In fact, people usually catch between two and five colds each year. No one enjoys the accompanying symptoms: the sore throat, running nose, constant sneezing and headaches. Unsurprisingly, cold medication has become a big business. People spend billions of dollars to combat this recurring



problem. We see the number and variety of over-the-counter medicines each time we enter a pharmacy. Is a cure for the common cold possible? The answer seems to be both yes and no.

First of all, the common cold itself is not a single disease. Any of two hundred different viruses could be responsible for the symptoms of a cold. Developing a vaccine for the common cold would literally mean having to develop hundreds of vaccines.

Additionally, some cold viruses have the ability to change their molecular appearance. Thus, even though our body may become immune to a certain cold virus this winter, by next winter our antibodies will probably not recognize it.

However, one family of viruses, the rhinoviruses, seems to account for almost 40% of all colds. Therefore, scientists have been focusing their research on this family of viruses in the hopes that treatments targeting rhinoviruses will result in a drastic decrease in the number of colds people get. In the late 1990s, researches experienced some initial success. Biologists developed a treatment, an anti-viral molecule called BIRR4, which prevented the binding of the

virus to cells in the nose. This binding is an essential first step to start a viral infection and, were it preventable, many of the infections would be bypassed. For the next few years, the pharmaceutical giant Boehringer tried to make this treatment commercially viable. Unfortunately, they found to their dismay that this treatment only worked just prior to getting a cold or in the first stages of infection when most people do not yet realize anything is wrong. As a possible treatment for a cold, it was severely limited and so in 2000, Boehringer dropped the BIRR4 project.

Another difficulty in finding a cure for the common cold is that the cold virus does not actually cause our cold symptoms. Indeed, by the time we start to show cold symptoms, the viral infection is almost over. Most infections result in no symptoms at all. The symptoms that we get from a cold are, in reality, produced by our body's immune response, not by the virus itself. Thus, some scientists are now suggesting targeting the body's immune responses rather than the virus itself, as we do when we treat allergies. One medical researcher suggests that in order to find a cure for colds we must weaken our immune system's response. Through a cocktail of certain drugs –interferon, ibuprofen and chlorpheniramine –cold sufferers would be able to decrease the anti-inflammatory part of the immune response and get rid of their symptoms, while still allowing their body to fight off the remaining viral infection. Ibuprofen and chlorpheniramine are both inexpensive and available over the counter. Unfortunately, however, a single dose of interferon is about \$200 and is as yet unavailable in large over-the-counter quantities.

Though at times it seemed that a cure was already tantalizingly close, this process of infection and our body's response to it is clearly more complicated than previously guessed. Undoubtedly, the search for a cure for the common cold will continue. What form this eventual cure will take, though, is anyone's guess.

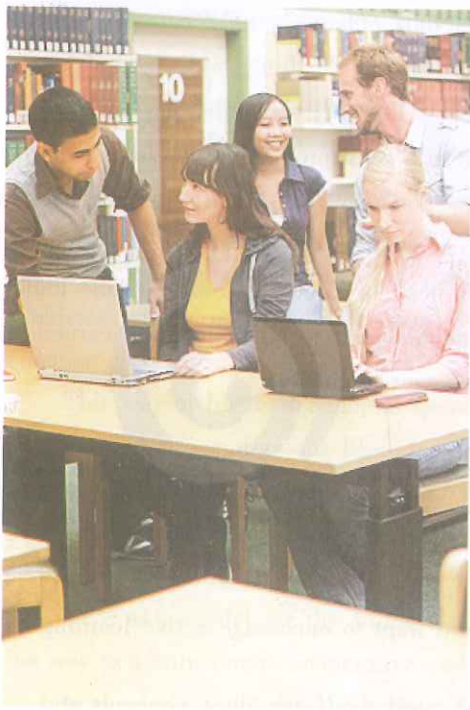
Questions 56 to 60

Complete the table using **no more than three** words for each blank.

The Common Cold	
Infection Frequency	Between two and five colds each year.
The Accompanying (56) _____	Sore throat, running nose, constant sneezing and headaches.
Difficulties to Cure the Common Cold	The common cold is not (57) _____, whose symptoms may result from any of two hundred different viruses.
	Some cold viruses can change their (58) _____.
	Though the rhinoviruses account for almost 40% of all colds, research aiming to develop a treatment, the BIRR4 project, failed due to its (59) _____.
	The cold virus does not actually cause our cold symptoms. They're produced by our body's (60) _____.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



Active learning occurs when a learner takes some responsibility for the development of the activity, emphasizing that a sense of ownership and personal involvement is the key to successful learning.

Unless the work that learners do is seen to be important to them and to have purpose and unless their ideas, contributions and findings are valued, little of benefit is learned.

(61) _____ It can involve reading, writing, listening, talking or working with tools, equipment and materials, such as paint, wood, chemicals, and so on. In a simple sense, it is learning by doing, by contrast with being told.

(62) _____ Experiential learning is also learning by doing but with the additional feature of reflection upon both action and the results of action; only where pupils are “engaged actively

and purposively in their own learning is the term experiential appropriate”. Both active learning and experiential learning contribute to meaningful learning.

(63) _____ As a teacher, they enable you to spend more time with groups or individuals, which allows better-quality formative assessment and feedback to take place. Active learning can also enhance your support for learners with special educational needs. Activity methods encourage autonomous learning and problem-solving skills, important to both academic and vocationally based work. There is, of course, an extra demand on you in the planning and preparation of lessons. The advantages of active learning to pupils include greater personal satisfaction, more interaction with peers, promotion of shared activity and team work, greater opportunities to work with a range of pupils, and opportunities for all members of the class to contribute and respond. It can encourage mutual respect and appreciation of the viewpoint of others.

(64) _____ The proverb “Tell me, and I will forget. Show me, and I may remember. Involve me, and I will understand” was reformulated by a prominent educationalist as “I do and I am even more confused”. The essential step to learning and understanding is reflection through discussion with others, especially the teacher; such discussions involve “thinking” as well as recalling; that is, experiential learning.

(65) _____ By promoting activities that engage pupils and require them to

participate in the task from the outset, teachers encourage an approach to learning that is both skills-based and attitude-based. Active learning methods promote habits of learning that it is hoped are valuable in the workplace, the home and generally enhance pupils' capacity to cope with everyday life. School can be a place where pupils learn to do things well and in certain ways, thereby developing skills that are used throughout life. For example, pupils learn to consult a dictionary or a thesaurus in book form, as part of a word processing program or online in order to find meanings or to check their spelling and grammar. These skills become habits, capable of reinforcement and development. Reinforcement leads to improved performance. However, unless teachers can engage pupils with their need to know, learning is done under sufferance, leading to problems. Such problems may include poor recall of anything learned or rejection of learning tasks, which in turn may lead to behavior problems.

Questions 61 to 65

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.

- A. Active learning strategies benefit both teachers and pupils.
- B. Before we can begin to understand why we should want to encourage active learning we need to think about what learning is.
- C. Active learning can also be defined as purposeful interaction with ideas, concepts and phenomena.
- D. It is important to realize that learning by doing, by itself, is not enough to ensure learning.
- E. Learning how to learn is a feature of active learning.
- F. However, you might also want to develop a more sophisticated model of active learning in relation to your own practice.
- G. Active learning may be linked to experiential learning.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

We all have expectations of what a “normal” society looks like, but society can take an infinite number of different forms, as these unusual examples demonstrate.

For almost fifty years, a group of adults and their children—now about 100 in number—have lived together in Twin Oaks Community on two square kilometres of land in rural Virginia, USA, equally sharing their resources. Apart from



bedrooms, all the rooms in their seven residential buildings are communal. Seventeen shared cars are at everyone's disposal, although they mostly rely on the communal bikes at Twin Oaks for local journeys. Even the clothes on their backs are borrowed from the community's well-stocked clothing library.

There's no room for freeloaders, however. All adults work forty-two hours per week for the community who are encouraged to choose a variety of tasks to keep boredom at bay, and persistent failure to do so would lead to expulsion. In return for their labour, everyone is provided with housing, food, healthcare and a little personal spending money so that they can splash out on treats. With such an egalitarian distribution of wealth, there have never been any problems with crime, and decisions about the community are made democratically, for the common good.

This way of life is not utopia. Complaints range from other people's taste in loud music to the fact that unpopular jobs like cleaning tend to be neglected, and majority rule means that people with views few residents share can feel powerless and isolated. But despite its problems, there is a long waiting list of potential new residents, and Twin Oaks members have helped to set up several similar communities elsewhere in the USA. They hope that the Twin Oaks society can serve as a model for the wider world, promoting greater social responsibility and pointing the way to a fairer, more cooperative and more sustainable future for all.

In the Indian state of Meghalaya, it's the women who wear the trousers. India is a country of extreme ethnic diversity, and minority rights and traditions are strongly defended by the constitution. This allows Meghalaya to maintain a custom unheard of elsewhere in India: property and family names are matrilineal and so pass, not from father to son, but from mother to daughter. The youngest daughter inherits the family wealth, accepting in return a duty to look after her parents in their old age.

Although civic engagement is mostly a male pursuit—only men are eligible for the role of village elder and they make up 93% of state assembly politicians—they have little say in domestic matters. When they marry, they move into the home of their mother-in-law and submit to her rule. Because of the relative importance of women in society, families tend to prioritize the education of girls over boys, to the extent that female university graduates commonly have brothers who never finished high school.

A men's rights movement emerged about fifty years ago, but lost momentum after hundreds of women turned up at one of their meetings brandishing knives. Recently, activists have renewed the struggle for equal rights and equal opportunities. Sixty-year-old Keith Pariat, leader of the movement, explains that he and his colleagues "do not want to bring women down. We just want to bring the men up to where the women are." So far, however, the movement has gained little support, despite the superior numbers of men in the political arena. "In most of Meghalaya, people only know the old ways," says Patricia Mukhim, editor of the local paper, "and they like the old ways just fine." It appears that, in this hilly corner of India, the women will be wearing the trousers for some time to come.

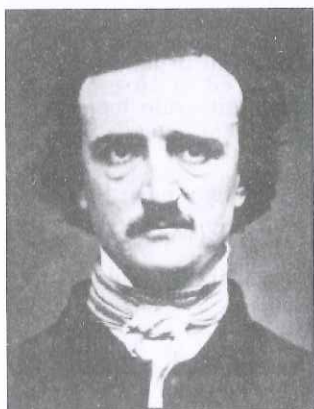
Questions 66 to 70

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

66. Why are people at Twin Oaks encouraged to choose a variety of jobs?
67. What is the problem with the majority rule in Twin Oaks?
68. Where do men play a bigger role in Meghalaya?
69. Why has the men's rights movement gained little support in Meghalaya?
70. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.



In 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed, which indicated the end of the American Revolution. The victory the American people achieved enabled them to establish an independent nation, and introduced a new era. From 1789 to 1865, the United States gradually formed its national identity and established its political and legal institution.

When the United States began to develop into an industrial and urban society, the principle of assembly-line mass production was established, and technology began to bring vast material benefits to the industrialized North. The South, however, remained agricultural. With an increasing number of farm laborers leaving the land to work in urban businesses and factories, cities grew bigger and bigger.

With these significant developments, the United States became a new rising nation. The economic boom brought an overwhelming sense of optimism and hope to the people. This mood and spirit, together with the traditional American cultural heritage Puritanism, naturally brought out a romantic feeling. This feeling, as a joint outcome of the national and international factors, developed itself into a national literary movement—Romanticism.

As a European literary movement, Romanticism originated and strengthened in Germany, France and England in the middle of the 18th century. It reached the New World in the first decade of the 19th century when more and more Americans traveled to Europe and brought back with them the influence of European Romanticism. Romanticism was rebellious in spirit. It emphasized freedom and individualism, believing that imagination and emotion were superior to rules and reason. American romantic authors were quite responsive to the stimulus which American experience offered. Their subjects were often the national ideals of individualism and democracy, history, and frontier life of the new nation.

Transcendentalism or Romantic Idealism emerged after 1830 when a book entitled *Nature*, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, was published in 1836. It pushed American Romanticism into a new stage—American Transcendentalism, the summit of American Romanticism.

Transcendentalists placed emphasis on spirit or the supernatural, and stressed the

importance of the individual. Men should trust themselves and rely on themselves. They can make their own laws and live according to their own independent principles. The New World gives each the opportunity to become a completely free and independent individual. So Transcendentalism disregarded external authority, tradition and logical demonstration. Thoreau, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Whitman were all transcendentalists in some form or other.

In literature, Romanticism found recurrent themes in the evocation or criticism of the past, the cult of “sensibility” with its emphasis on women and children, the isolation of the artist or narrator, and respect for nature. Furthermore, several romantic authors, such as Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne, based their writings on the supernatural and human psychology. Romanticism tended to regard satire as something unworthy of serious attention, a prejudice still influential today.

The precursors of Romanticism in English poetry go back to the middle of the 18th century, including figures such as Joseph Warton and his brother Thomas Warton, Professor of poetry at Oxford University. Joseph maintained that invention and imagination were the chief qualities of a poet. Thomas Chatterton is generally considered the first Romantic poet in England. The Scottish poet James Macpherson influenced the early development of Romanticism with the international success of his Ossian cycle of poems published in 1762, inspiring both Goethe and the young Walter Scott. Both Chatterton and Macpherson’s work involved elements of fraud, as what they claimed was earlier literature that they had discovered or compiled was, in fact, entirely their own work.

In a word, American Transcendentalism and the Romantic Age was one of the most productive literature periods in American history. In this period, American literature became mature and grew into complexity and diversity.

Questions 71 to 75

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

After the US stepped into an industrial and urban society, cities became bigger. The economic boom produced a sense of (71) _____ which together with Puritanism developed into a national literary movement, Romanticism. Early Romanticism was (72) _____ in spirit which emphasized freedom and individualism. After 1830, American Romanticism reached its (73) _____, which is known as Transcendentalism or Romantic Idealism. During this period, spirit or the supernatural and importance of the individual were stressed. In literature, Romanticism found recurrent themes in the evocation or criticism of the past, regarding satire as something (74) _____ serious attention. Romanticism helped American literature grow into (75) _____.

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. Despite the choking smog, Beijing is still the number one choice for graduate job seekers based on its “soft environment”, according to a report published last Tuesday. The Chinese capital is the preferred choice for finding work owing to its social environment, economic development, infrastructure, consumption habits and internationalized atmosphere. Although metropolises are still top choices for graduates to work in, the past three years have seen more university and college graduates work in prefecture-level cities, or even smaller cities.

Section B (10 marks)

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

在后英国退欧时代,英国能出售什么产品和服务呢? 77. 幸运的是,英国还有一个世界领先的出口产业——高等教育(leading)。英国的院校分为两大类。一类是顶尖研究型院校,如牛津、剑桥等。另一类过去称为理工学院,但在 1992 年以后,这些院校也被允许自称为大学。尽管这些院校有一些低于平均水平的课程,但它们也有自身的优势。78. 这些院校确保最杰出的教师承担他们应该承担的教学工作,并为经济困难的学生提供广泛的支持(fair share)。外国学生对这些院校非常重要: 它们 10% 的本科生和 29% 的研究生来自英国以外的国家。79. 如果特里莎·梅(Theresa May)首相热心于让每一个人都有机会成为他们想成为的人,她就应该照顾那些为提升个人做得最多的院校(lift ... up)。让这些学生更难获得签证会危及它们的许多课程,以及教职工的工作岗位。为什么政府对把这些学生拒之门外造成的损失浑不在意? 80. 因为政府坚持把把这些学生看作移民,而其正努力减少移民(count ... as)。如果英国不再想要这些学生,还有其他国家会要接纳他们。81. 这些国家之前一定担心,疲弱的英镑将提高英国教育的竞争力(give ... a boost)。毫无疑问,英国政府的自毁长城将成为他们多年来听到的最好的消息。

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 “^” 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 <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>✓</u>
on the moors where near her home.	<u>where</u>

Our history includes many great scientists. They increased our knowledge but 82. _____
 changed our ideas about the world and our role for it. Some of these changes were 83. _____
 fundamental and scientists call them paradigm shifts. Before Copernicus' time,
 the most people in the West believed that the Earth was the center of the universe 84. _____
 and that everything else revolved around it. His theory showed that the sun was
 the center of the system. Isaac Newton made a mechanical description of the universe 85. _____
 and wrote laws of motion and gravitation and this led to the industry revolution. 86. _____
 Max Planck gave us the Quantum Theory. Albert Einstein explained, among other
 things, that anything comes from the same energy, and that we are all parts of the same 87. _____
 whole. All of these theories expanded the limits of our mind and opened new 88. _____
 era of understanding. In some cases, however, the application of new knowledges 89. _____
 has also caused destruction. History teaches us that opposites are inherently in 90. _____
 nature—we construct and destroy, believe and doubt. At the moment we are
 experience rapid changes. Perhaps we are in the process of a new paradigm shift. 91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

What day comes three days after the day which comes two days after the day which comes immediately after the day which comes two days after Monday?

93. In the two numerical sequences below, one number that appears in the top sequence should appear in the bottom sequence and vice versa. Which two numbers should be changed round?

16, 39, 63, 90, 120

18, 36, 60, 88, 120

94. Identify two words (one from each set of brackets) that form a connection (analogy), thereby relating to the words in capitals in the same way.

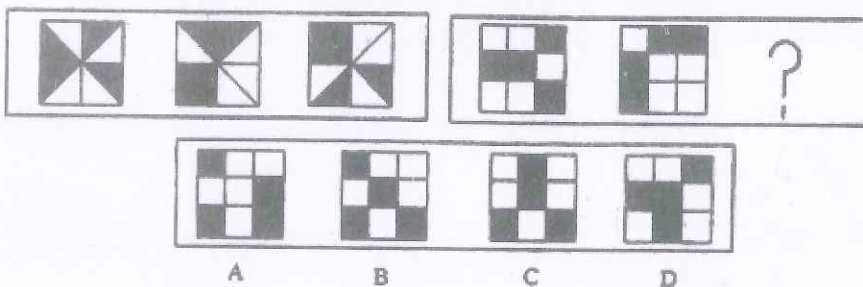
PAINT (brush, colour, dry, pigment)

CONCRETE (solid, set, sand, road)

95. Rearrange the following letters to make a single word which is a state of America.

A A D E E L R W

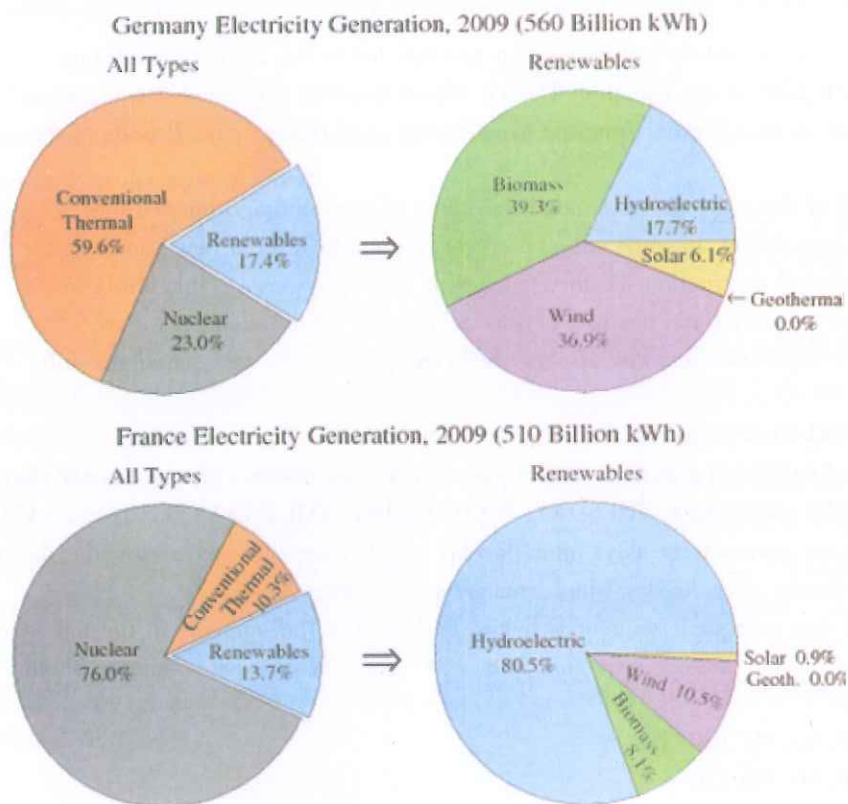
96. Choose the next shape or pattern given at the end.



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Look at the charts below. The pie charts show the electricity generated in Germany and France from all sources and renewables in the year 2009. Summarize the information and report the main features, and make comparisons where necessary.



Write at least 100 words on the answer sheet.

II (20 marks)

Write on the following topic.

One member from 2017 NPC (The National People's Congress) & CPPCC (The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) suggested that English should be cancelled at the college entrance examination, because too much time is spent in learning English for middle school students.

*Read the above sentences. How do you understand this phenomenon? Write an essay of **no less than 160 words** on the **answer sheet** to express your personal views on the issue.*



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