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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



D类初赛赛卷 (Level D-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
承办单位：天仁报业集团英语辅导报社
考试与评价杂志社

2017年全国大学生英语竞赛(D类)参赛学生调查问卷

全国大学生英语竞赛是经教育部有关部门批准举办的全国唯一的大学生英语综合能力竞赛。此次竞赛由教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会和高等学校大学外语教学研究会主办, 天仁报业集团英语辅导报社、考试与评价杂志社承办。为使今后的竞赛更具信度、效度和权威性, 全国大学生英语竞赛组织委员会专门设计了此调查问卷。请参赛同学填好后, 寄往全国大学生英语竞赛组委会办公室(地址: 北京市海淀区大柳树路 17 号富海国际港 707 室; 邮编: 100081; 收信人: 刘军)。全国组委会将从问卷中抽取幸运奖, 获奖者将获得参加 2017 年全国大学生英语竞赛(NECCS)全国总决赛暨 2017 年全国大学生英语夏令营的机会。欢迎广大参赛同学踊跃回复问卷。(注: 2017 年 4 月 30 日前寄回有效, 以当地邮戳为准。)

1. 你获得竞赛的信息渠道是: 《英语辅导报》☐ 《考试与评价》☐ 院(系)英语老师 ☐ 互联网 ☐ 其他 _____
2. 你参加本次竞赛的目的是: 获奖, 促进就业 ☐ 兴趣、爱好 ☐ 测试个人英语水平 ☐ 四、六级考试热身 ☐ 其他 _____
3. 你参加本次竞赛是: 自愿参加 ☐ 高校推荐参加 ☐
4. 你校是否有限制名额现象: 有 ☐ 没有 ☐
5. 你所在考场是否有舞弊现象: 有 ☐ 没有 ☐
6. 你是否参加过专门的竞赛辅导活动: 有 ☐ 没有 ☐
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8. 你认为本次竞赛赛题与平时学习内容联系: 很多 ☐ 一般 ☐ 很少 ☐
9. 你认为本次竞赛赛题的题量: 偏多 ☐ 适中 ☐ 偏少 ☐
10. 你认为智力题部分: 新颖灵活 ☐ 无法检测英语水平 ☐ 无所谓 ☐ 其他 _____
11. 你认为英译汉部分的难度: 较难 ☐ 适中 ☐ 较易 ☐
12. 你对本次竞赛赛题的总体评价是: 很好 ☐ 较好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 较差 ☐
13. 你认为全国大学生英语竞赛在哪些方面有待改进: 赛卷质量 ☐ 组织、考务工作 ☐ 光盘/磁带质量 ☐ 比赛时间 ☐ 提供辅导材料 ☐ 其他 _____
14. 你认为本次竞赛非选择题部分: 偏多 ☐ 适中 ☐ 偏少 ☐
15. 你认为本次竞赛听力试题朗读速度: 较快 ☐ 适中 ☐ 较慢 ☐
16. 你认为本次竞赛听力试题朗读是否清楚: 是 ☐ 否 ☐
17. 你所在赛区是否组织口试: 组织 ☐ 不组织 ☐
18. 你认为哪种图书、报刊对辅导本次竞赛有帮助: 《英语辅导报》☐ 《英语奥林匹克》丛书 ☐ 《官方考试指南》☐ 《全国大学生英语竞赛真题及解析》☐ 其他 _____
19. 如果获得竞赛特等奖, 你是否愿意参加全国竞赛组委会暑期举办的 2017 年全国大学生英语竞赛(NECCS)全国总决赛暨 2017 年全国大学生英语夏令营: 是 ☐ 否 ☐ 其他 _____
20. 你所在考场开赛的时间是: ____月____日____时____分
21. 你参加本次竞赛交费是: _____元
22. 你对全国竞赛组委会组织的大学生国际英语夏/冬令营是否感兴趣? 是 ☐ 否 ☐
23. 你对本竞赛的其他建议(可另附页):

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2017 National English Competition for College Students
(Level D – 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 was Chris asked to do?
 - A. Speak to Mr Hudson.
 - B. Ring Miss Wright this afternoon.
 - C. Photocopy a report.
 - D. Go to Mr Hudson's office.
2. Why did the woman often get lost in Tokyo?
 - A. The street signs are not easily found.
 - B. She couldn't speak Japanese.
 - C. She was afraid of asking the way.
 - D. The Japanese are not friendly.
3. How did the woman learn about the war in Mandanga?
 - A. From the Internet.
 - B. On television.
 - C. From the newspaper.
 - D. Bill told her.
4. Where will John meet Mr Watson tomorrow morning?
 - A. In John's office.
 - B. In the office building.
 - C. At Golden Duck Restaurant.
 - D. At Hilton Hotel.
5. Why did the man read *The Godfather*?
 - A. Someone recommended him to do it.
 - B. He wanted to try a long book.
 - C. He read it for writing a term paper.
 - D. It was a best-seller of the time.

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

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

Conversation Two

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

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

Section C (5 marks)

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

16. Why are the results of Kenya's 2016 university entrance exam lower than 2015?
A. Most students didn't work hard before the exam.

- B. The exam has become more and more difficult.
 - C. Action has been taken to prevent students from cheating.
 - D. There is something wrong with the statistics on the exam.
17. What is found to be good for health in the recent study?
- A. Doing short bursts of intense exercise.
 - B. Practicing yoga from time to time.
 - C. Jogging for half an hour every day.
 - D. Raising one's legs when sitting in a chair.
18. How much water will the partnership commit to restore through 2018?
- A. One million liters.
 - B. Two million liters.
 - C. One billion liters.
 - D. Two billion liters.
19. What historic achievement has the Obama Administration made?
- A. The rate of campus crime has been much lowered.
 - B. Harmful greenhouse gas emissions have been reduced.
 - C. The salary of most employees has been improved.
 - D. The citizens of the US have become more united.
20. How did psychologist Andrew Gallup start his research on yawning?
- A. By watching YouTube videos for many hours.
 - B. By forcing himself to yawn for a long time.
 - C. By observing students who yawn in class.
 - D. By talking with people who yawn a lot.

Section D (10 marks)

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

Dictation

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

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

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

Summary

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

International Volunteers is an organisation that brings together volunteers from all over the world to work in (26) _____, and organises projects worldwide with a particular emphasis on health, education and (27) _____ support. They will pay for your food, accommodation and medical protection (28) _____, teach some necessary skills and give constant support during the volunteer period. Those who apply must be between 17 and 24, can speak English and volunteer for four weeks to six months, and must stay with a local (29) _____. They should fill in (30) _____ downloaded from the Internet and write an accompanying letter providing detailed information.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

31. Residents will be able to work on _____ board, and _____ number of contracts have already been signed for restaurants, shops and businesses.
A. the; a B. /; the C. a; the D. /; a
32. Some children living in Europe don't have any _____ to learn a foreign language. They just cannot see why they should learn it.
A. ability B. motivation C. stress D. interaction
33. We explained why his plan doesn't work, but he is very _____ and won't change his mind.
A. promising B. strict C. conscious D. stubborn

34. The Nobel Peace Prize is _____ by the vast fortune Alfred Nobel _____ selling explosives.
A. found; developed into
B. founded; coming out
C. funded; made out of
D. fund; started from
35. Reading _____ pleasure and looking for opportunities to read in English are the two factors most closely related _____ successful language learning.
A. for; to
B. in; with
C. with; for
D. by; to
36. There is no doubt, in my opinion, _____ matters is not the speed, but the quality of the project.
A. that that
B. what that
C. what if
D. that what
37. In England and Wales the subjects taught in school are _____ by the National Curriculum, _____ was introduced in 1988.
A. settled down; that
B. laid down; which
C. taken up; it
D. set off; what
38. If the mayor _____ more concerned with education, he _____ a law reducing class sizes in our schools.
A. were; would pass
B. hasn't been; will pass
C. isn't; will pass
D. had; would pass
39. It is not practical to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
A. back and forth
B. once for all
C. by nature
D. in detail
40. Hardly had Professor Wilson finished his speech _____ the audience started cheering.
A. since
B. than
C. when
D. as
41. _____ that the partnership between the two countries reached its highest point.
A. During the 1990s
B. It was the 1990s
C. That it was in the 1990s
D. It was in the 1990s
42. —Hello. Pacific Airlines. Can I help you?
—Yes. _____ My name is Andy Philips.
—Let me check. Please hold on a minute ... You are leaving for Chicago at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon.
—Right. Thank you.
A. I'd like to reconfirm my flight.
B. I would like to book an air ticket.
C. Is there any flight to Chicago tonight?
D. When will the flight to Chicago leave?
43. —So, Terry. You've been in London quite a long time now.
—Yes.
—_____ How does that compare with the United States?
—Well, I think life's a lot easier in the United States. It's easier to make money and spend it there.

- A. When are you going to leave?
 B. When did you come here?
 C. What's your impression of living here?
 D. What did you do before you came to England?
44. — _____ Phone me when you can.
 —I will. As soon as I come out of it, I'll give you a ring.
 —When will you know if you've got the job?
 —They'll send me a letter in the next few days. If they offer me the job, I'll accept it.
- A. What are you doing today? B. Good luck with the interview!
 C. My mobile phone doesn't work. D. How long have you been away from home?
45. —Are you ready for the trip to the Big Apple? I can hardly wait.
 —The Big Apple? _____
 —The Big Apple is the nickname for New York. You're going to New York with us, aren't you?
 —Yes, I am. I'm especially looking forward to seeing the Museum of Modern Art. There's a special show of 20th century American painters there.
- A. What if I want to go to a pub? B. What are you talking about?
 C. How can I get to New York? D. Where is the new museum?

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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

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



They both knew that (47) _____ Simon continued alone, he would probably get back safely. But Simon decided to risk his life and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a (48) ro _____. The weather got worse as they went down. Then another disaster (49) h _____. They couldn't see or hear each other and, by mistake, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice (悬崖).

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

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

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

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

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

*Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Section A (5 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

On Burns' Night the guests eat haggis. Haggis is chopped mutton and other ingredients encased in sheep's gut, which is boiled before being served. The haggis is brought into the room





to the sound of the bagpipes and the chief guest “addresses” it reciting Burns’ poem “Ode to the Haggis”. After eating, the other guests recite more of Burns’ poems, sing Scottish tunes and drink a lot of whisky.

Another widely celebrated festival is St. Patrick’s Day (17 March), which celebrates the life of the 5th-century saint, St. Patrick. St.

Patrick was Bishop of Ireland, and it is said that he gave Ireland its national symbol when he illustrated his religious teaching with the shamrock—a three-leaved clover. But the festival is now more than anything a celebration of “Irishness”, whether it takes place in Dublin, Auckland, Melbourne, Montreal or Boston.

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

Questions 56—60

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

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

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

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

For example, visit nearly any country in the world and you will notice that young people everywhere are wearing fashionable blue jeans. They wear them not for work, but for social



occasions such as parties and concerts. The jeans are somewhat of an index of how these young people view themselves: *I'm modern and stylish. I'm different from the traditional older generation.*

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Questions 61—65

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

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

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

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

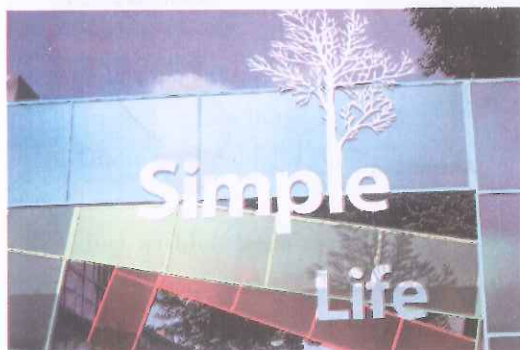
Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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



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

appreciate what you have." She estimates that she saved \$4,000 that year.

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

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

Questions 71—75

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

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

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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



76. *The Times* is one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers. It began its life in 1785. In the nineteenth century, *The Times* developed a reputation for accurate reporting and independent editorial views. It is published in London, along with its sister newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, which has at least ten sections and takes all week to read! "*The Times* has had an excellent reputation for over 200 years," said its editor, who has worked for the paper since 1980, "and now we are trying our best to continue that tradition in order to produce a newspaper for the twenty-first century."

Section B (10 marks)

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

77. 剪纸，顾名思义，就是用剪刀把纸剪成图形 (graphics)。(imply)制作典型的剪纸工具极为简单，

只需要一把普通的剪刀或小刀，和一张纸。作为一种民间艺术形式，剪纸至今已经有一千五百年的历史。

78. 它的产生和流传与中国农村的节日风俗有着密切关系。(have a relationship with)剪纸制作简便，造型单纯，但却包容着丰富的民俗和生活内涵。

79. 剪纸作为中国传统民间艺术，其吸引力在于其明显的简单性。(lie in)它是对许多种民间美术表现形式的浓缩，因而比较集中地体现了民间艺术的造型规律、创作构思及作品的形式特征。

80. 剪纸对其他领域的影响和剪纸产品的数量和种类表明该艺术已深深地植根于流行文化中。(deep-rooted)它已成为美化日常环境的一种手段。2009年9月，剪纸入选联合国教科文组织“人类非物质文化遗产代表作”名录。

81. 近年来，随着大量的剪纸艺术家们出国展示他们的作品和技能，对中国剪纸产生的兴趣和其市场不断激增。(状语从句)



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	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

Bicycle sharing has been a hotly debated topic over the past two years. Bicycles are nothing exotic to Chinese people. In the 1960s and 1970s, every family dream to own a bicycle,

82. _____

considering it a symbol of household wealth. In the 1980s, bicycles became a daily necessity and most important means of transport for the Chinese. Since the 1990s, bicycles have lost

83. _____

their popularity as cars have gradually dominated China's streets. Even today, cars remain the symbols for fortune in society. Currently, bicycle sharing is fueling a cycling renaissance.

84. _____

Public bicycle rental systems have been established in many countries, most by the government. Citizens only need to insert coins or swipe a special card to rent a bicycle and then return it to a fixed spot. And China's bicycle-sharing market is nothing like that. Equipped with a

86. _____

GPS system, “Mobike” and “ofo”, China's two largest bicycle rental startups, they enable

87. _____

people to locate, book, and unlock a bicycle in their neighbourhood via a smartphone. Cyclers can drop the bicycle somewhere as long as it doesn't disturb traffic. To some extent,

88. _____

China's bicycle-sharing industry has provided more convenience to city commuters.

89. _____

In 2015, the numbers of shared bicycles in China exceeded every other country. Although

90. _____

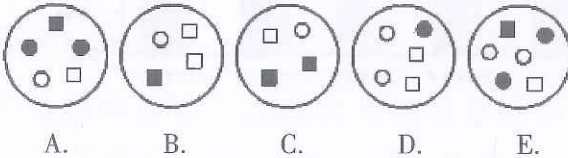
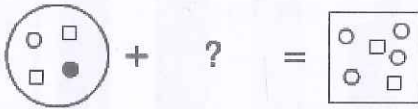
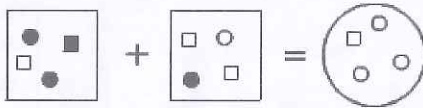
the future of this business model is still unclear, bicycle-sharing is bound to change people's ways of travel. It embodies China's focus on efficiency, high costs and environmental protection.

91. _____

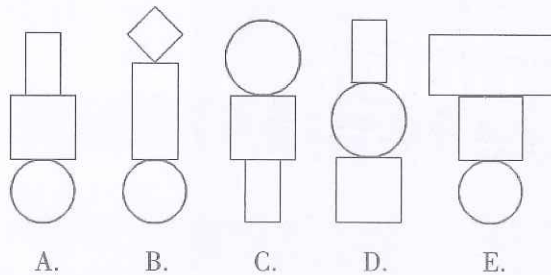
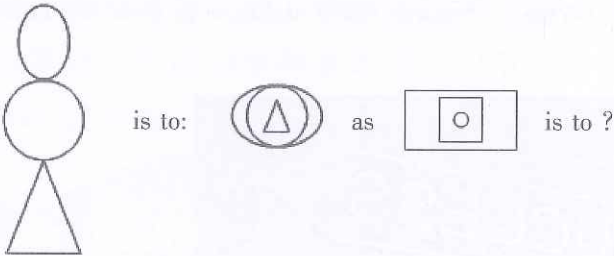
Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Which circle below should replace the question mark?



93.



94. A man rode into town on Friday. He stayed there for three nights and then left on Friday. How come?

95. Five pieces of coal, a carrot and a scarf were lying on the ground. No one had put them on the ground. So how did they get there?

96. Class One was doing a survey of favourite drinks. Here are the results of one group:

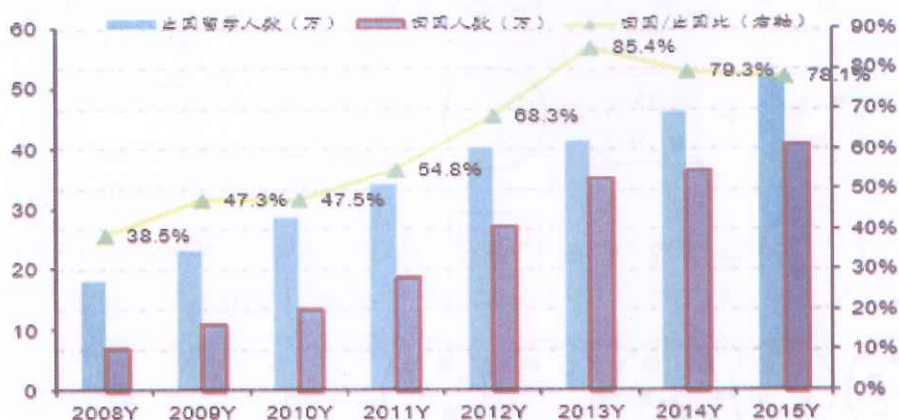
Paul and Judy like tea, squash and cola. Peter, Jenny and Tony like lemonade. Suzy and John like squash, lemonade and juice. Emily, Sue and Bill like cola and milk. All the girls like soda water.

Who like lemonade but not soda water?

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Write a report about the situation of people who study abroad and return in 80–100 words based on the information in the following chart. Write on the **answer sheet**.



II (20 marks)

Sir Winston Churchill said this about success: "Success is the ability to go from one failure to another with no loss of enthusiasm."



What is your view on this? And give an example to support your view. Write an essay in **at least 120 words** on the **answer sheet**.



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