

# 2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(A 级)

## 2015 National English Competition for College Students (Level A - Sample)

(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 man want to be?

- A. A tutor.                      B. A director.                      C. A tour guide.                      D. A journalist.

2. Which country are the speakers talking about?

- A. America.                      B. Britain.                      C. Australia.                      D. France.

3. How many types of movies have been mentioned in the conversation?

- A. 3.                      B. 4.                      C. 5.                      D. 6.

4. Where did the conversation take place?

- A. In a workshop.                      B. At an office.  
C. At a station.                      D. In a hospital.

5. What are the features of the lost coat?

- A. It's gray with a hood and a silver zipper.  
B. It's blue with a hood and a gold zipper.  
C. It's gray with a hood and a silver zipper.  
D. It's blue with a hood and a silver zipper.

#### 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 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.

#### Conversation One

6. How long has the woman's husband and children been away from home?

- A. Half a year.      B. One year.      C. Two years.      D. A year and a half.

7. What does the man think of change?

- A. It is something people can count on.  
B. It is something people can avoid.  
C. It is something people can get through.  
D. It is something people turn down.

8. According to the woman, which is TRUE about Richard?

- A. He likes everything clean.      B. He used to be a soldier.  
C. He has a sense of humor.      D. He is always ready to help.

#### Conversation Two

9. How much have been invested in the Terra Power project?

- A. Tens of millions.      B. Tens of billions.  
C. Hundreds of millions.      D. Hundreds of billions.

10. What is the big difficulty in building Terra Power?

- A. Developing software.      B. Building the pilot reactor.  
C. Getting support of the government.      D. Inviting talented scientists.

11. Where will Terra Power be built?

- A. On the surface of the ground.      B. Deep into the ground.  
C. Hung high in the sky.      D. Hung low in the sky.

12. How does Terra Power's waste disposal solution function?

- A. It takes the waste in the production as fuels.  
B. It takes less time for waste disposal.  
C. It takes few procedures in waste disposal.  
D. It takes new fuels to dispose the waste.

13. Why does Terra Power have a bright future?

- A. It has been carried out with mature techniques.  
B. It has had a successful pre-experiment.  
C. It has been invested by many financial communities.  
D. It has attracted much interest from different countries.

14. How long will the project last in expectation?

- A. 20 years.      B. 30 years.      C. 40 years.      D. 100 years.

15. What are urgently needed in the Terra Power project in future?

- A. A suitable environment for new tests.
- B. More companies with great financial investment.
- C. More support from the public.
- D. More concern from the local government.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, 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 people died under the lamivudine drug treatment?  
 A. 7.                              B. 15.                              C. 2.                              D. 13.
17. Who is trying to topple the Assad government?  
 A. Syrian.                              B. Islamic State militants.  
 C. Pakistani.                              D. The US.
18. Why did the people ask for permission of shooting monkeys?  
 A. Their daily life is seriously disturbed by monkeys.  
 B. They are afraid of these annoying monkeys.  
 C. Their food and drinks have been stolen by monkeys.  
 D. The amount of monkeys is increasing rapidly.
19. Which of the following is TRUE?  
 A. The remains of victims of Malaysian Airliner haven't been recovered yet.  
 B. 16 investigators have managed to reach the crash site of Malaysian Airliner.  
 C. The fighting between Ukrainian government forces and the rebels continues.  
 D. The remains found in the Malaysian Airliner crash have been identified.
20. Why does RecepTayyip Erdogan decide to change the constitution?  
 A. Because he is the country's first elected president.  
 B. Because he wants to strengthen his powers.  
 C. Because he wants to show allegiance to Turkey's sovereignty.  
 D. Because he emphasizes the founding principle of secularism.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a short passage. For questions 21–30, complete the notes using no more than three words for each blank. The passage will be read only once. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

### New Discovery

What is it?

- ◇ The discovery of an enormous (21) \_\_\_\_\_
- ◇ It was found in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ Greece, dating to the time of Alexander the Great of Macedonia.

What is the value?

- ◇ It is predicted to be the (23) \_\_\_\_\_ ever to be discovered in the country.
- ◇ The mound is in ancient Amphipolis, a (24) \_\_\_\_\_ city of the Macedonian kingdom, 100km (62 miles) (25) \_\_\_\_\_ of Thessaloniki, Greece's second city.

What are its characteristics?

- ◇ The structure dates back to the late (26) \_\_\_\_\_.
- ◇ It (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the burial site of Alexander's father, Philip II, in Vergina, west of Thessaloniki.

What is the public effect?

- ◇ Experts express their deep (28) \_\_\_\_\_ towards this founding.
- ◇ This is a (29) \_\_\_\_\_ monument of unique dimensions and impressive artistic mastery.
- ◇ This arouses people's desire for exploring the most beautiful (30) \_\_\_\_\_ underground.

### Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (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.

#### Section A Vocabulary & Grammar (10 marks)

31. She was greatly \_\_\_\_\_ by the loss of her child.  
A. dissipated      B. afflicted      C. suffered      D. pained
32. I was glad that it was raining and the rain became the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tears.  
A. camouflage      B. coincidence      C. concession      D. compatibility
33. The shopping centre has \_\_\_\_\_ an angry response from local residents.  
A. called upon      B. called on      C. called off      D. called forth
34. There is reason to hope that within the next 25 years new drugs will be able to \_\_\_\_\_ most if not all cancers and maybe even cure some of them.  
A. deteriorate      B. elevate      C. ameliorate      D. fortitude
35. Had he followed the principles correctly, he \_\_\_\_\_ the research by now.  
A. had successfully finished      B. has successfully finished  
C. would have successfully finished      D. successfully finished
36. It is comfortable to see millions on the earth who had nothing but a record of misery and hunger \_\_\_\_\_ to improve their life.





empty before 3 a.m. Villagers who are able to climb mountains are out -searching for the amazing mushroom. “If we are late, the others won’t give us a chance. We won’t find any matsutake (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the others will have picked them all.” Zhuoma and her mother will hike to the ancient forest 20 kilometres away. Even to the villagers familiar with the forest, to find a matsutake is completely luck.

#### 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 average exercisers and athletes, sports drinks are not only a waste of your money, but



more importantly, can actually worsen the health of most who use them. Less than one percent of those who use sports drinks actually benefit from them. Most sports drinks are loaded with things you DON'T want, like refined sugars, artificial colors and chemicals, none of which are in natural coconut water, which is a clear, light, refreshing liquid (95 percent water) extracted from young, green, coconut that have not reached maturity.

If you exercise for 30 minutes a day at a moderate to high intensity, fresh, pure water is the best thing to help you stay hydrated. It's only when you've been exercising for longer period,

such as for more than 60 minutes, or in the heat, or at extreme intensity levels, where you are sweating profusely, that you may need something more than water to replenish your body in order to keep your body's proper electrolyte balance. If your electrolytes fall out of balance, you can suffer severe medical problems. That is because electrolytes are inorganic compounds that become ions in solution and have the capacity to conduct electricity. They are important for electrical signaling — and of course your brain, heart, muscles and nervous system are all bioelectrical systems.

Besides plain water, coconut water is one of the best and safest options to rehydrate yourself after a strenuous workout. If you need the electrolytes, it will provide them. If you don't need them, then it certainly won't hurt you. And as you're learning, coconut water has a mountain of other health benefits in addition to rehydration, which no commercial sports drink in the world can provide. Depending on how much salt you've lost through sweating, you might

even add a tiny pinch of natural Himalayan salt to your glass of coconut water.

One study in 2007 found sodium — enriched coconut water to be as effective as commercial sports drinks for whole body rehydration after exercise, with less stomach upset.

Coconut water is sterile when it comes out of the coconut, and extremely similar in composition to human blood plasma. These unique properties make it so completely compatible with the human body that it can be infused intravenously into your bloodstream. Physicians have actually used coconut water successfully as an intravenous fluid for more than 60 years, especially in remote regions of the world where medical supplies are limited and it has saved many lives. You can appreciate how safe and beneficial this natural beverage is, if it can be used intravenously.

Questions 56 to 60

Mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

56. Electrolytes are lost in sweat during heavy exercises. They have to be replaced to keep the electrolyte concentrations of the body fluids constant.
57. Level of electrolyte balance in coconut water is different from that we have in our blood.
58. Because of the unwanted junk and unnecessary ingredients, most sports drinks are just another industry wheeze.
59. Pure water is generally recommended for an intensive exercise lasting for even longer sessions.
60. It is no more than 60 years that coconut water has been as an intravenous fluid in some developing countries where medical supplies are limited.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

What do we know about honey? It's sweet and sticky, it tastes great on bread and in hot drinks, and it's a pleasant alternative to sugar. However, there's a lot more to honey than meets the eye, and one day it may replace many of the items in our medicine cabinets.

(61) \_\_\_\_\_ In ancient Egypt it was used to treat cuts and burns. The Ancient Romans used it to help people with sleeping disorders and the Ancient Greek used it to cure skin diseases, ulcers and sores. More recently, German doctors mixed it with cod liver oil to treat battle wounds during WW I , and opera singers have been known to use it to boost their energy and soothe their throats.

Today, as homeopathic medicine is becoming more popular, honey has been rediscovered as a natural remedy and is being used successfully to treat many ailments such as anemia, arthritis, cold and stomach ulcers. It is particularly



effective in the treatment of burns and wounds. Honey aerosol sprays have even been used to treat chronic bronchitis.

(62) \_\_\_\_\_ These include creams, lotions, soaps and face masks which claim to help heal blemishes. There are also a number of honey-based hair care products which claim to strengthen hair and make it softer, shinier and healthier.

(63) \_\_\_\_\_ Honey is sold in various forms as a remedy for sore throats, stomach ulcers and as a gentle, natural laxative.

(64) \_\_\_\_\_ Well, after many years of research, biochemists still can't say for certain. They have, however, managed to identify some of the healing properties in honey. Firstly, honey contains low levels of hydrogen peroxide, a chemical which kills bacteria. Secondly, it creates a moist environment when spread onto a wound which speeds up the natural healing process. Scientists have also found that certain types of honey act as antibiotics. In fact, honey is actually more effective than some of our current antibiotics because it works on certain microbes and bacteria that have developed a resistance to current antibiotic treatment. However, researchers have also found some types of honey are more benefit than others. For example, honey containing nectar from the Australian jelly bush and the New Zealand tea tree plant have been found to possess more medicinal properties than other varieties.

(65) \_\_\_\_\_ but they all agree that we should not be using the honey in our kitchen cupboard to treat ourselves. This is because many commercial brands of honey actually contain bacteria which could contaminate an open wound. They also agree, unfortunately, that simply eating honey has minimal health benefits.

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. The beauty industry has also recognized the natural benefits of honey and there are many cosmetic companies which use honey-based products.

B. Everyday honey is a commodity product, perhaps a mixture of what is cheapest from several countries.

C. Medical researchers are still working on identifying the role that honey could play in future medical practices.

D. Specialist honey comes from bees that have been set to work harvesting nectar in a specific place.

E. What is it then that makes honey such an effective natural remedy?

F. Honey and products containing honey have always been popular items in health food shops.

G. Doctors throughout history have appreciated the medicinal properties of honey.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



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

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

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

More recently, the revolution in Information Technology has again changed the nature of work and employment. The workplace itself may become redundant. Apparently, 3.5 million employees in the UK now work from home, keeping in touch via email and phone. Many employers say that working "remotely" improves productivity, as workers are happier and waste

less time commuting. There are disadvantages, too, however, as workers lose touch with the workplace and the people there. It's clear to me that people will have to accept that the nature of work has changed and will continue to do so. After all, we managed to accept the nine-to-five working day and there is no reason why we can't accept a different way of working, too.

Questions 66 to 70

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

66. What can people benefit from paid employment?
67. What does "work addicts" mean according to the passage?
68. What does the author think of "employment-driven life"?
69. What effect does the Industrial Revolution bring to work?
70. How to evaluate the new way of working in Information Technology Age?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Increasing class sizes in UK schools could make the education budget stretch further without damaging standards, according to an international analysis of the "efficiency" in education spending. An efficiency league table puts the UK in 11th place out of 30 countries. Finland is rated most efficient, in terms of results and spending. The study highlights that smaller class sizes or teachers' pay are not necessarily linked to better results.

This international study has produced an "efficiency index", which compares how developed countries allocate spending on education and how well they perform in the international PISA tests.

It focuses on teaching budgets, which researchers say account for 80% of spending on education.

Andreas Schleicher, the OECD's education director, said it "breaks the silence" on the relationship between increased spending and results. "While spending per student in the industrialized world increased by more than 30% over the last decade, learning outcomes in most countries have remained flat," said Mr. Schleicher.

The efficiency index, analyzing £1.34 trillion (\$2.2tn) of education spending each year, puts Finland and South Korea in the top places for getting the most value from their school budgets. Brazil, Indonesia and Switzerland are at the bottom.

The report has been written by Peter Dolton, economics professor at Sussex University, Oscar Marcenaro Gutierrez, associate professor at the University of Malaga, and Adam Still, from education firm GEMS Education Solutions, which commissioned the research. It raises questions for policymakers about how education spending should be prioritized.

Finland, rated as most efficient, does not have particularly high pay for teachers, but it has very high results. Underpaying teachers can also be seen as “inefficient” because it is a barrier to recruiting good quality staff—with low pay contributing to Brazil and Indonesia’s poor performance in these rankings.

In terms of class size, South Korea is one of the world’s highest performers in school tests, but it has relatively big class sizes. Even though there is often a strong parental instinct to want smaller class sizes, the OECD’s research has frequently highlighted that there is no clear link between smaller classes and better results.

The UK, which is examined as a single country rather than four devolved education systems, is among the most efficient in Western Europe.

There is a suggestion that there could be more pupils per teacher without damaging results, based on what happens in other countries. But the report also acknowledges that there are many local cultural factors. Finland might not have the highest pay for teachers, but the profession has a very high social status.



Switzerland has high levels of spending on education and high results. It might also be that “efficiency” is not necessarily the most important objective. Its high spending might be seen as inefficient compared with other countries, but the outcome could be seen as politically acceptable.

Former Education Minister Lord Adonis said: “There is no easy recipe for a ‘good efficient’ system. But a highly professional teaching force, which is well but not excessively paid, and with pupil/teacher ratios not excessively small, is a good starting point.”

Chris Kirk, chief executive of GEMS Education Solutions, said that this study showed how countries could get better value from their spending. “At a time many countries are struggling with tight public budgets. It also sends an important message to poorer countries that significant educational improvement is possible even with limited investment,” he said.

Questions 71 to 75

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

An international analysis of the “efficiency” in education concludes that (71) \_\_\_\_\_ and salary of teachers are not necessarily related to better results. The study has compared the allocation on education in developed countries through “an efficiency index”, which amounts to £1.34 trillion (\$2.2tn), to analyse the spending allocation on education each year in developed countries.

As for taking full use of (72) \_\_\_\_\_, it found that Finland and South Korea are in the top but Brazil, Indonesia and Switzerland are at the bottom. In Finland, teachers do not receive considerable pay but the result is the most efficient. However, low pay leads to Brail and Indonesia's poor performance in these rankings.

The research from OECD presents that (73) \_\_\_\_\_ exists between smaller classes and better results. Since UK ranks the most efficient education system in the Western Europe, some people suggested that there should be more pupils per teacher without damaging results, which has ignored many (74) \_\_\_\_\_ mentioned in the report. For example, teachers are not paid high but they are respectable in Finland.

The study conducted by OECD shows how countries could get better value from their spending. It reveals that (75) \_\_\_\_\_ in poor countries can also promote education.

#### 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. What was even more frightening was the sound of huge boulders which began rolling down the steep mountain. In one part of the upper reaches of the Madison River, a whole mountain began shifting, then came crashing down to fill the deep valley and dam the great river with millions of tons of rocks and trees. A dozen or more campers along the river were buried deep beneath the great landslide. Others were able to climb to safety, some of them badly hurt, but were trapped by the slide. Finally, these people were saved, many of them by helicopter.

##### 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. 研究发现,同时使用多种科技产品的男人和女人,其大脑关键部位的灰色物质会较少。  
(grey matter)
78. 今年以来,世界经济形势错综复杂,发达国家经济复苏艰难曲折。(intricate)
79. 在经过大量翻新之后,大连城堡酒店终于开张,庄严地坐落在万霞山上,俯瞰星海海湾和黄海。(extensive renovations)
80. 新研究的惊人发现表明,实际工作时的消极情绪能带来积极效果,而积极情绪却可能导致消极结果。(negative )
81. 美国最大的问题之一是招聘官、雇主、以及资深的 MBA 招生人员感到很难理解管理学硕士(MIM)的价值。(the value of...)

## 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 <del>where</del> near her home.	<u>where</u>

Barbara McClintock, Ph.D., an eighty-one-year-old American botanist won the 1983 Nobel Prize for Medicine. Dr. McClintock won the prize lonely 82. \_\_\_\_\_ because she worked and published by herself. She was honored for her discovery that genes unexpected can wander from one position on a 83. \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome to another, causing sudden evolutionary changes.

Her discovery of these wandering genetic elements known as “jumping genes” was made some thirty years ago and originally was regarded of doubt 84. \_\_\_\_\_ and a disbelief by other scientists because it went against the accepted view 85. \_\_\_\_\_ that genes were stationary. Only recently, with the development of molecular biology into a major scientific discipline, had the importance of her work been 86. \_\_\_\_\_ recognized.

Officials of the Nobel committee in Stockholm, Sweden, called her work “the second great discovery of our time” in genetic — second to the discovery 87. \_\_\_\_\_ that genes are strand of chemicals arranged in a double helix that can separate 88. \_\_\_\_\_ and transmit hereditary traits.

Dr. McClintock’s pioneering studies involving changes in the color of corn 89. \_\_\_\_\_ kernels. She grew crop after crop of purplish maize and observed its changes on 90. \_\_\_\_\_ long years. Her work has led other scientists to an understanding of how jumping genes can allow bacteria to become resistant to antibiotic drugs, how viruses work, what normal cells may be transformed into cancer cells, and, by laboratory 91. \_\_\_\_\_ methods based on her work, how inherited genes can be mechanically transferred from one living organism to another.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92.  $77 \rightarrow 49 \rightarrow 36 \rightarrow 18 \rightarrow ?$

93. G N I U

O ? N O

O V G Y

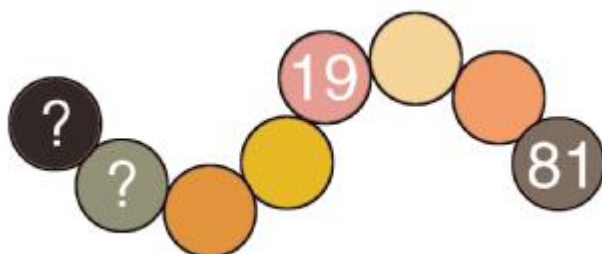
D E T O

94. Public \_\_\_\_\_ sell their \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ companies \_\_\_\_\_ sell shares to, or \_\_\_\_\_, the general public.

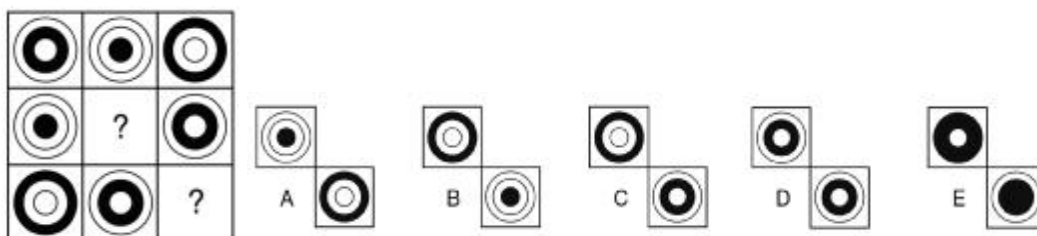
Insert the 10 words below into their correct position in the above passage.

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

95. Each number is the sum of the previous two numbers. What were the first two numbers that stated the series?



96. Which two squares are missing?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

The table below shows the total retail sales of consumer goods in different areas in China.

Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods

Indicators	Current Month (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year Growth Rate (%)	Cumulative (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year Growth Rate (%)
National Total	21,133.9	11.9	166,108.4	12.1
Urban	18,306.4	11.8	143,518.1	12.0
Rural	2,827.5	12.8	22,590.4	13.1
Retail of Goods	18,830.4	12.3	148,629.4	12.4
Revenue of Catering Services	2,303.5	8.4	17,479.0	9.8

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.

Official report from China Daily indicates that Beijing legislators are considering scrapping a ban on eating and drinking on the subway while doing away with begging and distributing advertising brochure.

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed new draft? Write an article of no less than 160 words to express your argument on the answer sheet.