

2022 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(D 类)

2022 National English Competition for College Students (Type D - 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, one question will be asked, and you have fifteen seconds to read 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. A. Turn on his computer. | B. Go for a walk with Annie. |
| C. Hold a welcome party. | D. Go shopping for the barbecue. |
| 2. A. Her parents persuaded her to do it. | |
| B. She had difficulty studying languages. | |
| C. A computer company will employ her after graduation. | |
| D. She thinks she will find a job easily with computer skills. | |
| 3. A. He wanted to try a long book. | B. It was a best-seller of the time. |
| C. He read it for writing a term paper. | D. Someone recommended him to do it. |
| 4. A. At John's office. | B. At Hilton Hotel. |
| C. In the office building. | D. At Golden Duck Restaurant. |
| 5. A. Walk up Parliament Hill. | B. Visit the British Museum. |
| C. Know the history of the places you visit. | D. Visit all the villages in London. |

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.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C or D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre.

6. What is John's job?

- A. He's a host.
- B. He's a careers advisor.
- C. He's a teacher.
- D. He's a journalist.

7. How do prospective employers scan CVs?

- A. Get a quick overview.
- B. Get a detailed biography.
- C. Get a detailed work experience.
- D. Get some personal information.

8. What may a CV start with according to the conversation?

- A. Personal details.
- B. Educational background.
- C. Qualifications.
- D. Work experience.

9. What does John recommend that school-leavers do as for work experience?

- A. Leave it blank.
- B. Mention weekend jobs.
- C. Make up an employment history.
- D. Write as much as possible.

10. How should you introduce your leisure interests?

- A. Making a list of interests.
- B. Giving a definition of interests.
- C. Giving some details about interests.
- D. Listing the certificates in interest competitions.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation and complete the following sentences with one word according to what you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

11. The woman's company has been holding too many training sessions _____.

12. The woman's company provides training opportunities for employees and encourages _____ learning.

13. The woman isn't willing to _____ in training after a busy day and during the weekend.

14. Chandler thinks that one can maintain keen _____ power and expand intellectual capacity by keeping learning daily.

15. The woman might make the _____ that the training be held during the working day.

Section C (5 marks)

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

16. What has the research found?
- A. Cats usually like owners with light personality traits.
 - B. People like to play with their cats in front of a mirror.
 - C. People with dark personality traits should not keep cats.
 - D. People's behaviour and mood have an effect on their cats.
17. What causes insect populations to decrease according to the news item?
- A. Humans' activities.
 - B. Natural disasters.
 - C. Warmer climate.
 - D. Natural selection.
18. What is found to be good for health in the recent study?
- A. Practicing yoga from time to time.
 - B. Jogging for half an hour every day.
 - C. Doing short bursts of intense exercise.
 - D. Raising one's legs when sitting in a chair.
19. What do we learn from the report about the happiness levels of various countries?
- A. The Netherlands is on the top ten list.
 - B. No country studied is free from corruption.
 - C. People are enjoying much longer life expectancy.
 - D. Norway was the second happiest country last year.
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 only once. After each passage, there will be a one-minute pause.

Dictation

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Jesse was a straight-A student—a result of countless hours spent studying during college. She graduated at the top of her class and believed she would have no problem getting a job. However, after ten interviews and no job offers, she was starting to wonder what was wrong. “At first I couldn’t understand it, I mean, I’m intelligent and hard-working, why couldn’t I get a job?”(21) _____ having “academic” intelligence, Jesse was missing the intelligence that many employers are now looking for, emotional intelligence.

Emotional intelligence (EI) is the ability to understand your own emotions and the emotions of people around you. More and more companies use EI assessment tests to recruit new staff. They have found that people with high EI (22) _____ with their colleagues and can manage themselves better. This benefits the company.

Jesse thinks that she spent so much of her college life studying alone that her social skills did not develop well. (23) _____ to get straight As, she had not played any team sports or participated in any school groups, both of which would have helped develop social skills and EI. She didn’t know how to work with others, a key to success in most businesses.

Although Jesse might not have high EI now, psychologists believe that she can improve it. She needs to (24) _____ people who are “natural” leaders, who work well with others and are great motivators. She should watch what they say and how they act in different situations, and (25) _____ in her own life.

Summary

Listen to the passage and complete the table using no more than three words for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

Information about Culture Shock

- First was introduced (26) _____;
- Sets in after (27) _____ weeks of coming to a new place;
- Refers to the (28) _____ discomfort a person suffers when coming to live in a place different from the place of origin;
- Can help people develop a better understanding of themselves and stimulate (29) _____;
- Contains five stages. Each stage appears (30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

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

31. China's economy is unlikely to continue to grow at a _____ pace without innovation playing a big part, according to a scholar at one of Britain's top technology and research institutes.
A. renewable B. sustainable C. predictable D. responsible
32. The London Museum, _____ is in the Barbican, tells you all about the history of London.
A. it B. that C. which D. there
33. Food is often highly processed and comes in packages, _____ little of its origins in the soil.
A. which revealing B. is revealing C. revealing D. has revealed
34. It was the first time that she _____ that she was wrong.
A. realizes B. has realized C. had realized D. would realize
35. In this poem, the poet compared his lover _____ roses in spring, by which he expressed his deep love for her.
A. as B. with C. to D. /
36. Wealth cannot buy happiness. It can make life much more comfortable, _____.
A. however B. either C. neither D. yet
37. As we distance ourselves further from the natural world, we are increasingly surrounded by and _____ our own inventions.
A. busy with B. strict in C. curious about D. dependent on
38. Jim and Sue _____ each other at the National Library yesterday and they were really surprised to see each other long after graduation from college.
A. put up with B. bumped into C. came into D. looked into
39. The American Dream is the dream of a land _____ life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each _____ ability or achievement.
A. by which; in spite of B. in which; according to
C. to what; concerning D. that; thanks to
40. Black Friday is an informal name for the day _____ Thanksgiving Day in the United States, which _____ as the beginning of the country's Christmas shopping season since 1952.
A. following; was regarded B. following; has been regarded
C. followed; has been regarded D. followed; was regarded
41. I thought it would take me 30 minutes to get to the Palace Museum, but I _____ when I took a wrong turn and it took almost an hour.
A. killed time B. lost time C. ran out of time D. spent my time

(51) dif _____ between putting someone down, putting them up, putting them off and so on, but these meanings are a nightmare for the language learner.

The next level of language knowledge (52) rel _____ to the way words are put together in sentences or utterances. We use the word utterances because of course when people speak they do not always speak in (53) _____ (tradition) sentences. Together these rules make up (54) _____ is called the syntax of a language.

In many languages, word order plays a big part in meaning. In the sentence "Man bites dog," we know who did the biting because of the word order. Change the order of the two nouns around and the man will (55) _____ suffering the injuries.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are three 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 (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Smallpox is an acute, highly infectious disease, producing high fever and a pinkish rash of spots. When they dry up, they leave ugly scars on the skin. For centuries it killed the rich and poor alike, spreading fast when it took hold in an area, and often seriously disfiguring or blinding those sufferers who escaped death. It was not until 1980 that the World Health Organization declared that the disease was eradicated, after the final recorded case in Somalia in 1977.

(56) _____ It eventually offered reliable protection and caused smallpox to disappear completely. Jenner was born in 1749 and, after studying medicine, lived and worked as a doctor in a small village, Berkeley, in rural Gloucestershire. There he saw people suffering both from smallpox and from cowpox, a weaker, much less dangerous form of infection, frequently found in cows. He made the interesting observation that the local people who caught cowpox because of their daily contact with cattle did not catch smallpox, even if close friends and family were infected. By experimenting on local people, therefore, Edward Jenner was able to prove, in 1796, that injections of the cowpox virus could provide protection against smallpox. (57) _____

Although other studies were being carried out elsewhere in Britain during the eighteenth century, Jenner made the clinical breakthrough. The immunity he provided against one of history's most terrifying diseases brought him fame and fortune. (58) _____ He was also given the freedom of the City of London in 1805, an honour not lightly granted. He died in 1823.

Smallpox was not finally wiped out, however, until over a century later. By this time, vaccination had become a compulsory part of many countries' public health programmes. (59) _____. This can be partly explained by the fact that complete eradication required a concerted effort from all countries.

In the village of Berkeley, there is a museum which aims to remind people of Edward Jenner's pioneering achievement. (60) _____

Questions 56 to 60

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 56—60. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. The lives of millions of people have been saved by his careful observation and clinical work.

B. After a lifetime of hard work, Jenner finally retired to the country, still hoping for the recognition he felt he had earned.

C. He was paid generous sums by the government when the authorities realized the importance of his achievement.

D. It may seem surprising that Jenner's great discovery was not fully exploited at the time.

E. This process was called vaccination, from vacca, the Latin word for cow.

F. The first symptoms of smallpox usually appear 12 to 14 days after you are infected.

G. Over two hundred years ago the English physician Edward Jenner discovered the process of vaccination.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

As the supply of genetically modified (GM) food increases, many people are unaware that some food they are eating is a product of the GM process. Scientists in a laboratory have artificially changed food by copying genes from one cell and putting them into another cell in order to achieve some supposedly desirable result.

Nowadays, there are a variety of GM foods being produced—such as soybean, nuts, and potato. The reason for the modification process is to make these foods resistant to insects and viruses so that farmers don't need to use much herbicide (除草剂). Taking the example of tomatoes, which are sensitive to the weather, they can be inserted with genes from a type of fish that lives in very cold seas so as to survive frost.

Its supporters argue that GM technology is the future of food and has many advantages. They assert that because of GM food's stronger resistance to nature's forces, farmers can produce better harvests.

Moreover, it can increase the worldwide supply of food, which can in turn help those areas suffering from food shortages. In addition, common food such as bananas and tomatoes can be injected with vaccines for illnesses to help prevent the spread of serious diseases.

Nevertheless, there has been increased concern about the dangers of GM food. Some people have an unusual reaction to specific proteins called allergens (过敏原). Nuts and soybeans are two of the major sources of these allergies, and reactions to these foods can be life threatening. In addition, the ecosystem might be destroyed by the GM process—the practice of feeding animals with GM crops could lead to health problems related to growth or metabolism (新陈代谢).



The U.S., Canada, and Argentina, the world's three largest producers of GM foods, have challenged countries that protect against GM products. Meanwhile, the EU has urged for a wise and careful approach to this matter, labeling products containing GM elements, and some European companies have stopped using GM ingredients. GM food is a complex issue associated with both benefits and risks. The debate on it will continue until we fully examine the long-term consequences.

Questions 61 to 65

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

61. How are genetically modified food produced?
62. What is the function of the modification process?
63. Where are the genes of GM tomatoes from?
64. In what way is the ecosystem destroyed by the GM process?
65. Which countries are the world's three largest producers of GM foods?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Do you think you're a good listener? Chances are you do. But studies show that most people seriously overestimate their ability to listen. The truth is we are generally not good at listening, and our listening comprehension declines as we age.

This was proven by Dr. Ralph Nichols, a pioneer in the scientific study of listening behaviour. With the help of school teachers in Minnesota, he conducted a simple experiment to test students' listening skills.



He had teachers stop what they were doing mid-class, and then asked students to describe what their teachers had been talking about. You might assume that older kids, with more developed brains, would be better listeners. The results, however, showed otherwise: While 90 percent of first- and second-graders gave correct responses, this percentage dropped rapidly as the students

got older. A little under half of junior high students could remember correctly, and only 25 percent of high school students got the answers right.

So why aren't we good at listening? One reason concerns the speed at which we think. The adult brain can process up to around 400 words per minute, more than three times faster than the speed an average person speaks. This means that we can easily think about something else while someone is talking to us, allowing our mind to wander or get sidetracked. Thinking about how you will reply while someone is still talking is one of the most common barriers to effective listening. The younger students in Dr. Nichols's experiment were better listeners partly because their brains were less developed—they lacked the extra brain power to be distracted.

Another factor that contributes to our poor listening is our ever-decreasing attention span. According to a study conducted by Microsoft, the age of smartphones has had a negative impact. In 2000—around the time the mobile revolution began—the average human attention span was 12 seconds. By 2013, it had fallen to 8 seconds.

Our mobile devices also provide constant distractions, which can be very disruptive to listening. Test results have shown that being interrupted by a cell phone message lowers listening comprehension by 20 percent.

Interruptions and other distractions, whether digital or more traditional, can cause a dramatic decline in listening ability—but they don't have to. More and more people now realize that listening is a skill that can be developed through practice. Learning to observe a speaker's body language and emotions, for example, can improve our active listening. Even the simple act of note-taking or making eye contact can help us stay focused while listening.

Questions 66 to 70

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

Most people are not good at listening and their listening comprehension declines as they get older. It was confirmed by Dr. Ralph Nichols, a great scientist in (66) _____. The results of his experiment indicated that the older the students, (67) _____ their listening skills. He thinks that the following factors (68) _____ poor listening: the speed at which we think and our ever-decreasing attention span. Moreover, the mobile devices, which provide constant distractions, (69) _____ listening as well. But practice can make our listening skills improve, such as (70) _____ a speaker's body language and emotions, the act of note-taking or making eye contact.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. Email has become an accepted and expected way to keep in touch with professors at universities, and when done correctly, can help students and professors communicate. However, some professors are finding that it can also cause major misunderstandings. Informality and inappropriateness are the causes of many misunderstandings in emails.



One professor says that emails have to be written in formal, standard English, and be professional or business-like in tone. Additional problems occur when the tone of a message is misunderstood.

Section B (10 marks)

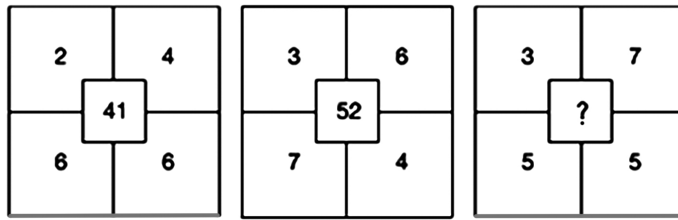
Translate the following paragraph into English. Remember to write the answer on the answer sheet.

72. 对于大多数大学生来说,经济来源是有限的。为了把钱用好,你应该关注自己的消费习惯。记录钱的去向是减少不必要开支的好方法。许多人惊奇地发现,通常是诸如零食和咖啡之类的小花费占了他们预算的一大块。一旦你知道钱都花在了什么地方,下一步就是做一个现实的开支计划并坚持按这个计划开支。

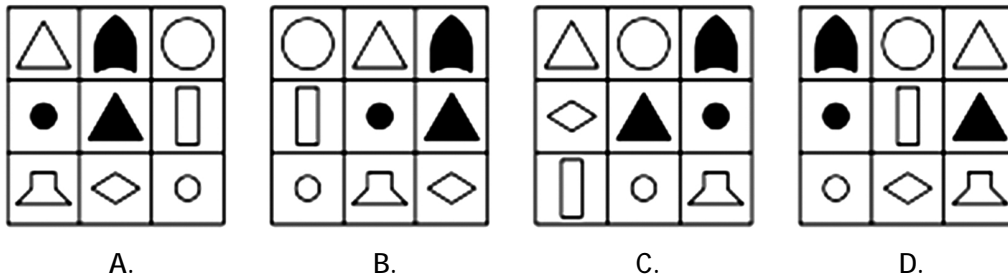
Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

73. What number should replace the question mark?



74. Which is the one odd?



75. If the code for CHANGE is 3 8 1 14 7 5, what does 20 18 21 13 16 mean?

76. Choose two words, one from each group, which go together to form a new word. The word in the first group always comes first.

(arm, sea, paper) (break, shade, son) _____

77. David's house is west of the post office and south-west of the farm. The farm is due east of the school. The school is north-west of the post office. These four places form the points of a square. Where is David's house in relation to the school?

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

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

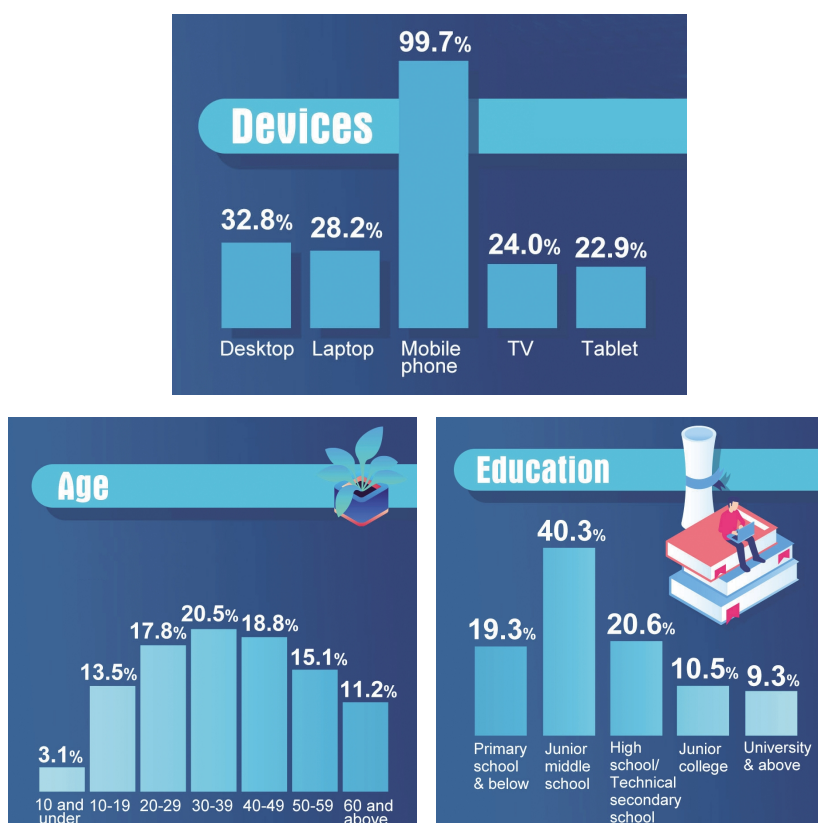
During an average year, about 50 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning in the UK, caused directly by fumes from home heating appliances which are subsequent discovered to be defective. Several hundreds people a year are made ill by inhaling the fumes, and have to have hospital treatments. These deaths and illnesses are unnecessary, and can easily prevented.

Carbon monoxide has no colour, smell or taste, and it can kill. It can be given up by any equipment which burns a fossil fuel, such as coal, gas or oil. Fumes may build up in your home if the equipment is faulty, or if the chimney is blocked, or if the room don't allow circulation of fresh air. Watch out for any of the following: gas flames burned orange or yellow, and wood or coal stoves which burn slowly or go out. You yourself may feel sleep, or have headaches, chest or stomach pains, sickness or sudden giddiness.

If you notice any of the above, stop to using the appliance. See a doctor at once if you have physical symptoms. Make sure your heaters are servicing regularly and keep air vents and windows unblock.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)



They are the data about Internet users in China by December 2020. Write a report in 80—100 words based on the information above on the answer sheet.

Section B (20 marks)

Studies show that different people have different degrees of certain kinds of intelligence: some are good at learning languages, while others are good at music, logical analysis or social skills. Therefore, educators should stress the differences between learning styles and make it possible for individuals to find their own best ways of learning.

What is your view on this? Write an essay in at least 120 words on the answer sheet.