

2024 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛题(B 类)

2024 National English Competition for College Students

(Type 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, 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. A jacket. B. A suitcase. C. A pair of trousers. D. A pair of shoes.

2. A. Agricultural society in Nepal.

B. Modern life in English villages.

C. England's industrial revolution.

D. The development of England.

3. A. On Tuesday.

B. On Wednesday.

C. On Thursday.

D. On Friday.

4. A. They support different teams.

B. They both support Manchester United.

C. The woman was a fan of the Liverpool team.

D. The man was a member of Manchester United.

5. A. It doesn't allow him to eat much.

B. It is useless for him to lose weight.

C. It includes a wide variety of food.

D. The food served there is excellent.

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. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C and 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 was Faris's grade for his latest essay?

A. A.

B. B.

C. C.

D. D.

7. What does Sarah say about her assignment?

A. She hasn't had any written feedback on her essay yet.

B. She was more pleased with her essay than her tutor.

C. She gained a trophy for the Green Essay prize.

D. She has been shortlisted for an award for her essay.

8. The winner of the Green Essay prize will ____.

A. be able to keep the prize money for themselves

B. be able to choose a green charity to give the money to

C. be allowed to donate the prize money to their favorite university

D. be allowed to get a part-time job in a green organization

9. Where did the green politician Petra Kelly who founded the Green Party come from?

A. The UK.

B. Sweden.

C. Denmark.

D. Germany.

10. Why don't British politicians support wind power according to Faris?

A. The start-up costs of wind power are too high.

B. There is a shortage of wind turbines in the UK.

C. They fear the threat of global climate change.

D. There are plans to open more tidal energy projects.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and complete the sentences according to what you hear with one word for each blank. Then write the answers on the answer sheet.

11. The museum has been closed for 3 as long as planned.

12. The new exhibition room is significantly larger and brighter than the old one.

13. A highlight of the kids' room is the new TV studio, where children can pretend to be TV presenters.

14. The museum bar has the same _____ as in the past, but the colour of the decor is different.

15. The number of guests now will be more than past coming to the opening night.

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 did the scientists describe their conversation with the whale?
A. It was boring. B. It was challenging.
C. It was superficial. D. It was unsuccessful.
17. Why did New Zealand's Prime Minister abandon Ms Ardern's ban-smoking plans?
A. It was a controversial decision. B. The radical smoking ban was illegal.
C. There was a reaction against it. D. Tax revenues from tobacco sales would decrease.
18. The biocomputer uses far less _____ than a conventional computer.
A. space B. energy C. function keys D. computer chips
19. What do we learn from the news?
A. Visitors are heading for Mt. Fuji for its sacredness.
B. Japan is experiencing a mountain-climbing boom.
C. Mt. Fuji was listed as a World Heritage site in 2003.
D. Mt. Fuji's volcanic eruption is drawing nearer and nearer.
20. Who said bedbugs were an emerging phenomenon worldwide?
A. The president of Olympic committee. B. An epidemiologist.
C. The mayor of Paris. D. A sanitation expert.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear one monologue. The monologue will be read twice. After listening, answer the questions using not more than five words. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

21. What were the first garments made from silk called? robes
22. What was the silk used for During Han Dynasty?
23. When did the secrets of silk making spread abroad? Tang Dynasty. 2000 years ago.
24. What conditions should be created during the silkworms' rapid growth? quite
25. How long is the filament that one cocoon can provide?

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.

26. Christopher used to be _____ clergyman, but now he has turned _____ politician.
A. /; a B. a; / C. /; / D. a; a
27. Something in the fridge was _____ a horrible smell.
A. giving up B. giving away C. giving in D. giving off
28. Bones are not fully hard _____ a person reaches the age of twenty-five.
A. after B. although C. until D. while
29. If _____ I go to Munich, I'll definitely visit the exhibition.
A. by any chance B. taking a chance C. having a chance D. of any chance
30. It's good to know the truth but I'd sooner you _____ me.
A. not tell B. not telling C. haven't told D. hadn't told
31. This travel agency organizes _____ round the island.
A. journeys B. sights C. outings D. cruises
32. A _____ at the beginning of a word will change its meaning.
A. prefix B. prefect C. prefab D. preface
33. Of the four words, which one has different word stress?
A. diffuse B. dismiss C. discourse D. discover
34. I don't want to upset _____ now by asking you to change the date for the meeting.
A. the apple tree B. the apple cart C. the forbidden fruit D. the hard nut
35. Hail in the middle of July wiped out almost everything _____ to the harvest season.
A. pending B. preceding C. prior D. previous
36. In modern society, people often _____ happiness _____ a constant state of pleasure, but they are not the same.
A. register; with B. convert; into C. equate; with D. evaluate; as

Section D (10 marks)

37. The events that have taken place during the last twenty-four hours seem to be _____.
A. irresponsible B. inexplicable C. irretrievable D. illegible
38. The city _____ ambulance companies in order to keep the price of their services low.
A. subsidizes B. reimburses C. supplements D. compensates
39. Cathleen: Let's take a coffee break, shall we?
Yolanda: I wish I could, but I can't.
Cathleen: What keeps you so busy? You've been sitting there for hours. You've got to walk around.

You can't just stay on the computer forever.

Yolanda: _____ I've got to finish this report. Sarah needs it by noon. I don't want to be

scolded if I can't finish my work by the deadline.

- A. I'm not available right now.
B. Take as much time as you need.

C. Well, I'm up to my neck in work.

D. Everything will work out just fine.

40. **Todd:** Some students might not know what an internship is. Can you explain what an internship is?

Katia: Yes. An internship is when a student goes to a non-government organization or a company to work but most of the time you receive a payment or you do not get paid and the purpose for this is for the student to get working experience.

Todd: How did you feel doing an internship?

Katia: _____

A. It cost me an arm and a leg.

B. It was an internship for five months.

C. It was a short-term work experience.

D. It was worth the time and effort.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

rap; to; vision; interact; who; with; near

Rap is a spoken form of musical expression. It involves words spoken in rhyme (41) with a recorded or live rhyme section. Many people

use the terms "hip hop" and "rap" to mean the same thing. In fact, hip hop is the culture that modern rap grew out of. Hip hop is a culture with its own language, clothing styles, music, and ways of thinking, and it is constantly growing and changing. It includes several different art forms, including (42) rap art, dance, and music. Rap is just one part of hip-hop culture.



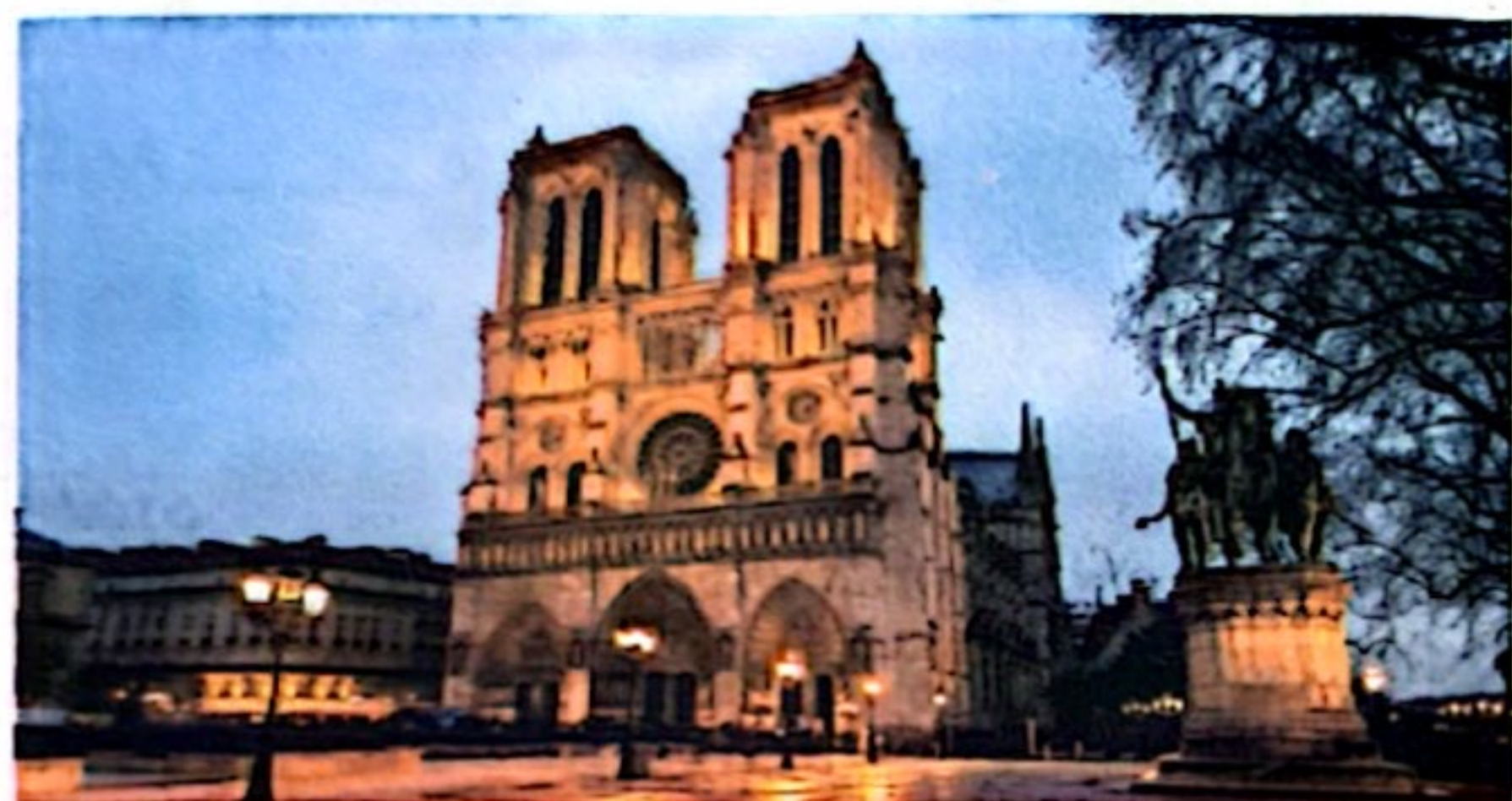
Although there is a lot of disagreement about exactly where and how rap began, most people agree that it got its start mostly in the African-American neighborhoods of the Bronx in New York city in the 1960s. At that time, large outdoor street parties called *block parties* were becoming popular. Young people (43) who could not afford expensive musical instruments or equipment took simple turntables and microphones out onto the streets. But instead of just playing the music, they moved the spinning, or turning, records with their hands. At the same time, they scratched them with the needles of the turntables. The changes in the sound of the music became known as cutting or scratching. The young people who played

the music were called disc jockeys. These disc jockeys, or DJs, used their turntables as instruments to create a new musical form.

Other performers working with the DJ (44) to with the crowd by talking louder than the music, often in rhyme. These performers were called emcees, or MCs, and their interaction with the crowd became known as rapping. Later, the MCs became known as (45) MCs. Interaction between the performers and the crowd is an important characteristic of rap.

Section B (5 marks)

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



Notre-Dame de Paris, also called Notre-Dame Cathedral, is a cathedral church in Paris. It is the most famous of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages and is (46) known for its size, antiquity, and architectural interest.

Notre-Dame Cathedral lies at the eastern end of the Île de la Cité and was built on the ruins of two earlier

churches, which were themselves predated by a Gallo-Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter. The cathedral was initiated by Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris, who about 1160 conceived the idea of converting into a single building, on a larger (47) scale, the ruins of the two earlier *basilicas* (长方形教堂). The foundation stone was (48) laid (lie) by Pope Alexander III in 1163, and the high altar was consecrated in 1189. The choir, the western facade, and the nave were completed by 1250, and porches, chapels, and other embellishments were added over the next 100 years.

Notre-Dame Cathedral suffered damage and deterioration through the centuries. After the French Revolution it was rescued from possible destruction by Napoleon, who crowned (49) him emperor of the French in the cathedral in 1804. It underwent major restorations by the French architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc in the mid-19th century. The popularity of Victor Hugo's historical (50) novel *Notre-Dame de Paris* (1831), wherein the cathedral is the setting, was said to have inspired the renovations. During a restoration campaign in 2019, a fire broke out in the cathedral's attic, and the massive blaze destroyed most of the roof, Viollet-le-Duc's 19th-century spire, and some of the rib vaulting.

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)

ACCA B

sheet 4.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Autism is a neurological disorder that usually appears before a child's third birthday. It is marked by impaired language skills, impaired social skills, and repetitive behaviors.

Recently there has been a dramatic and unexplained increase in the number of children diagnosed with autism.



Medical scientists estimate an autism ratio of 1 in every 150 children in the United States; others estimate 1 in 500. Both figures are alarming, especially considering that scientists do not know what causes autism and how to cure it. Medical researchers have been looking for answers.

(51) _____ At one extreme of the spectrum, individuals are severely affected, while at the other extreme, individuals are only mildly affected. Some individuals cannot speak; others are highly verbal. Some are overly sensitive to noise; others seem not to notice it. Some prefer to be alone; others want friends. Some even marry and have children. Some are unable to learn school subjects; others go on to acquire a Ph.D. degree. Indeed, each person with autism may have a unique set of traits.

(52) _____ In the 1950s, autism was considered a psychological disorder, caused by "refrigerator mothers". Their personalities were thought to be so cold and uncaring that their children grew up unable to speak or interact with others. As research progressed, scientists realized that autism was actually a neurological, or brain, disorder. Studies have identified several areas of the brain that differ from the norm in autistic individuals. These areas involve emotions, critical thinking, learning, and paying attention. However, no one area seems to hold the key to autism. Some researchers have inferred that faulty neural connections between areas of the brain may be responsible for autism. Or perhaps there are too many connections, resulting in an overload of messages within the brain.

(53) _____ In a recent study, researchers took blood samples from many newborns. When some of these babies later developed autism, the researchers tested their early blood samples and found high levels of four chemicals that influence the early phases of brain development. However, they have not been able to prove a direct link between the chemicals and the autism.

There is strong agreement that genes, carriers of inherited traits, play a role in autism, and research continues to explore heredity as a cause. Recently, researchers found a link between autism and the age of the child's father, with the odds of parenting an autistic child increasing with older fathers. It is also known that among autistic children, males predominate by a ratio of 4 to 1, and that autism seems to run in families. Despite the strong hereditary evidence, scientists have yet to identify a single gene responsible for autism. They now think that a combination of 10 or more faulty genes may trigger autism.

(54) _____ They have looked into toxic metals in water and soil, harmful

chemicals in household products, viruses, air pollution, and even television viewing, but have not found a consistent link to autism.



(55) _____ However, treatment, either

through medication or training, has benefited many autistic children by helping them to relax, to constrain antisocial behavior, to participate socially, and to learn useful skills. Medication has worked for some children, but it has not been widely used because it can have serious side effects. Other treatments that have worked for some children include controlling the child's diet, providing the child with a companion dog, and encouraging self-expression through art.

The most common training is Applied Behavior Analysis, which breaks down a task into tiny steps and rewards every small success with a bit of cookie or other treat. If a child does not speak, for example, the therapist will reward even a small sound while repeating a word that she wants the child to say. It may take several sessions to get the child to utter a sound, and many more to get him to say a word, but each success is praised and rewarded. Many autistic children have improved greatly with such training, but others have not. Scientists are still looking for answers to solve the autism puzzle.

Questions 51—55

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 51—55. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A. Despite this extensive research, scientists have been unsuccessful in finding either a cause or a cure for autism.
- B. Parents must regularly assess their child's behavior for signs that they are wasting time.
- C. Scientists use the term "autism spectrum" to refer to the range of capabilities that autistic people display.
- D. Scientists are also investigating environmental causes.
- E. Most autistic children are incapable of imaging something that is not real.
- F. Although scientists agree on the traits that characterize autism, they have not yet found what causes autism.
- G. Medical scientists have also explored brain chemistry.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Snowstorms come in many forms, and storm experts know them by many names, such as the "Panhandle Hook" or the "Nor'easter". Each type of storm exhibits

certain traits, depending on where it gets started and where it goes. One type of snowstorm known throughout North America is the Alberta Clipper. On a satellite photo, a clipper looks small, but it can be at

least as dangerous as a storm three times its size. As the name suggests, the storms form over the western Canadian plains, usually in the province of Alberta. Once they form, they move fast. It is not unusual for a clipper to travel its route from western Canada to the Atlantic in about 72 hours. It is also not unusual for several clippers to line up one after another, striking the same areas over and over again.

The original energy for an Alberta Clipper comes from the Pacific Ocean. During a normal winter, storms come ashore over western North America continually, at two- or three-day intervals. A storm that comes in over British Columbia or southeastern Alaska will drop most of its moisture on the coastal rain forests. But the low-pressure area at the core of the storm may hang together as it crosses the Rocky Mountains. The storm, still a coherent swirl around a small center, enters very cold air over the North American high plains.

Now quite dry, the low-pressure system wraps the cold air into itself. It then rides southeast on a stream of air coming down from the Arctic. As it moves south, it encounters slightly warmer air and slightly more moisture. These both feed into the storm and reinforce it. Warmer air moves northward along the eastern (front) edge of the clipper. Cold air slices southward on the western (back) half. The boundary between these two air masses, called a cold front, is very sharply defined. Once the cold front passes, the air temperature may plunge 30 degrees Fahrenheit in just an hour.

Most of the snow in an Alberta Clipper falls in the warm (eastern) section of the storm. In a typical clipper, this is not very much—perhaps two or three inches of light, dry snow. But even such small amounts can cause a lot of trouble once a clipper's true force is felt. As the temperature falls behind the cold front, vicious winds of at least 35 or 40 miles per hour create ground blizzards. No new snow falls during a ground blizzard, but those two or three inches that fell earlier are whipped up into blinding swirls. Visibility drops to almost zero.

Ground blizzards routinely produce a phenomenon called "black ice". Blasts of polar air instantly freeze any moisture on the previously warm roads. The ice is smooth and clear, but it is called "black" because the dark surface of the road is visible beneath it. On ice so smooth, automobile tires have nothing to grab, and the vehicle starts to slide out of control. Trying to brake or steer will only ensure that the car whips around unpredictably as it slides. The best strategy for the driver is to do nothing and hope to glide to a stop without hitting anything.



Many cars keep sliding until they hit deep snow at the side of a road. The people inside the car are usually shaken but not seriously hurt. Still, they are in grave danger. As the ground blizzards continue and snow piles up around their cars, people may begin to panic. It's cold. They can't see more than three feet beyond the car. They wonder if help will ever come. Fear and stress may cause them to make bad decisions. Some have made the mistake of walking off into the blinding snow to search for help. They then become disoriented and helpless. At the very best, such people are found frostbitten but still alive in some hollow in the snow. More often, their bodies are found by search dogs after the wind settles down.



In the clear morning after one Alberta Clipper raced through west-central Minnesota, state troopers and rescue crews pulled people from cars half-buried along Highway 55. Most were alive and in generally good health. Twelve people, however, did not survive the storm. Five of them were members of a single family on their way to get some pizza when the clipper struck. At the height of the storm, rescuers on snowmobiles had found the family car and offered assistance. They offered to take the children to safety and then come back for the adults. The father, thinking unclearly, refused to let anyone go. It wasn't such a bad storm, he said. They would just wait it out.

Questions 56 to 60

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

56. How is each type of snowstorm named?

57. How often does a snowstorm go ashore over western North America during winter?

58. What may happen with the passing of a cold front?

59. What will happen when one tries to brake or steer the car on very smooth ice?

60. Why may people make bad decisions during a snowstorm?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In the Northwest of Canada, there is a group of people called the Utkuhikalingmiut ("Utku"). According to the anthropologist Jean L. Briggs, author of the book *Never in Anger*, the Utku have no real word in their language for anger. And even more remarkably, they do not seem to ever get angry. The word that they use

to describe the angry behavior of foreigners translates not as anger, but rather as “childishness”.

Similarly, the Ifaluk people of Micronesia seem to rarely get angry, and there is almost no murder in their culture. However, in contrast to the Utku, they talk about anger all the time and have many words to describe it. They consider anger to be evil—a demon, in fact—and fear it.

The expression of grief and gratitude is central to the Kaululi culture of Papua New Guinea. In contrast, people from the United States generally spend very little time talking about grief or gratitude. Research on American males shows that they are particularly uncomfortable expressing either emotion.

What is going on here? Aren't we all human beings? Don't we all feel the same basic emotions? This is a topic that philosophers, scientists, religious leaders, and anthropologists, among others, have been arguing about for centuries. Many researchers today believe that a limited number of emotions are universal. However, there is not complete agreement on which emotions humans indeed share. Fear and anger are almost always included; guilt, joy, shame, disgust and surprise are also considered by many to be universal. But then how can we explain the Utku and the Ifaluk?

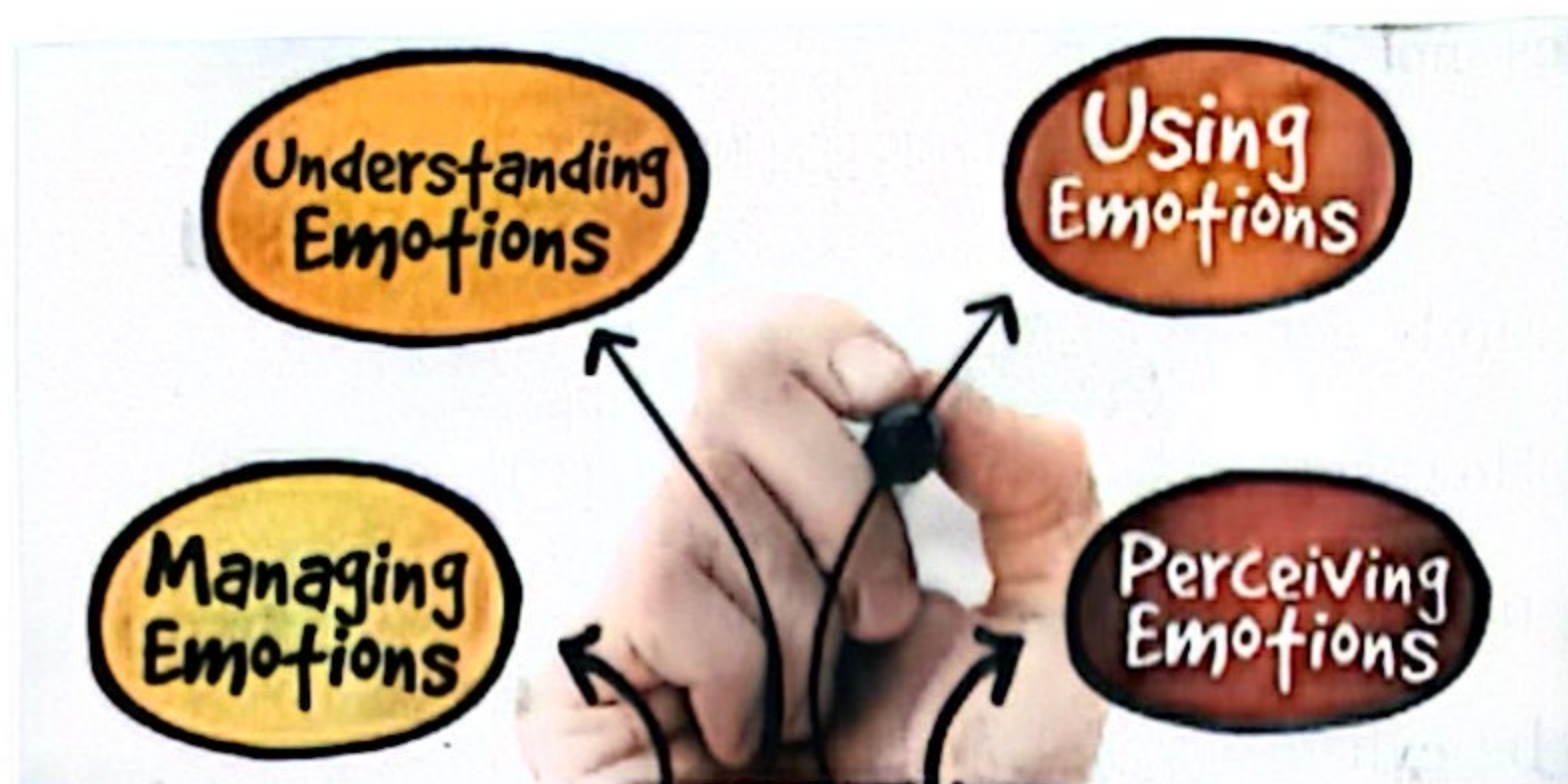
Dr. Robert C. Solomon, professor of philosophy at the University of Texas at Austin, has agreed that emotions are, at least in part, culture-specific. In one essay, he says that even among people from the same culture, it is difficult to get agreement on what an emotion is. For example, most anthropologists would not consider love to be an emotion, but if it is not an emotion, then what is it?

Another challenge is how to determine that two people are indeed feeling the same emotion. You can observe people's behavior, and ask them to describe their emotions, but it is impossible to directly observe what they are feeling. This becomes even more complex when you are trying to compare emotions across cultures.

We tend to associate certain behaviors with specific emotions, but of course our associations are based on what those behaviors mean in our own culture. For example, imagine you are a teacher with a Chinese student who has failed your class. Sadly, you learn that he attempted to hurt himself when he received his grade. If you are from the United States, you will probably describe his emotional state as depressed, for in U.S. culture, there is a belief that people who try to harm themselves are usually depressed. However, if you have some knowledge of Chinese culture, you might recognize your student's behavior as an expression of deep shame at having disgraced his family.

Of course, this example is very simple—it does not mean that the Chinese do not ever experience





depression, or that people from the United States do not feel shame. However, can someone from a culture that does not place the same value on family honor really understand this deep feeling of disgrace? In other words, is Chinese shame and American shame really the same emotion?

Another reason to believe that not all emotions are universal is the fact that different languages characterize emotions in different ways. For instance, in the ancient Indian languages of Sanskrit and Bengali, emotions are described as being either *sattva* (lightness), *rajas* (movement), or *tamas* (heaviness). Interestingly, two of the examples of *sattva*—cheerfulness and nobility—are not generally considered to be emotions in English. Is this just a language difference? Or does it reveal that people across cultures do not share a similar emotional experience?

The mystery of whether emotions are universal or culturally specific is one that most likely will never be solved. That probably contributes to our fascination with the subject.

Questions 61 to 65

Complete the summary below with information from the passage, using not more than three words for each blank.

Can you translate an emotion? In the Utku culture, people who express anger are considered (61) _____. Lots of experts agree that most people experience at least a few of the same emotions, regardless of which country they come from. But there's no (62) _____ on which feelings are universal. Dr. Robert C. Solomon believes that the basic human emotions are partly (63) _____. For example, Americans think that people who deliberately try to hurt themselves are depressed. In contrast, in Chinese culture, such behavior is often associated with (64) _____. It is not always easy to associate which emotions individuals from another country are expressing through their behavior because different languages (65) _____ differently. Experts in many fields have attempted to answer this question for years, but they still don't know the answer.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

66. First announced in 2013, the "Belt and Road" initiative is an essential part of China's domestic economic rebalancing, and of its outbound ambitions. The initiative entails ploughing billions of dollars into the hardware—railways, highways and ports—that links China and the dozens of countries to its west and south. The goal is to encourage more cross-border trade while putting excess capacities to work.

2013年 一带一路倡议是一个至关重要的部分
它有着显著的成果 中国经济持续发展的

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following paragraph into English. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

67. 最近一项最大规模研究发现,全球 50 岁以下被诊断患有癌症的人数在三十年内增加了近 80%。对癌症病例上升的原因的研究仍处于早期阶段。研究人员表示,不良饮食、酗酒吸烟、缺乏运动和肥胖可能是风险因素。报告称:“提倡健康的生活方式,包括健康饮食、限制烟酒以及适当的户外运动,可以降低早发癌症的风险。”

Nearly a biggest st

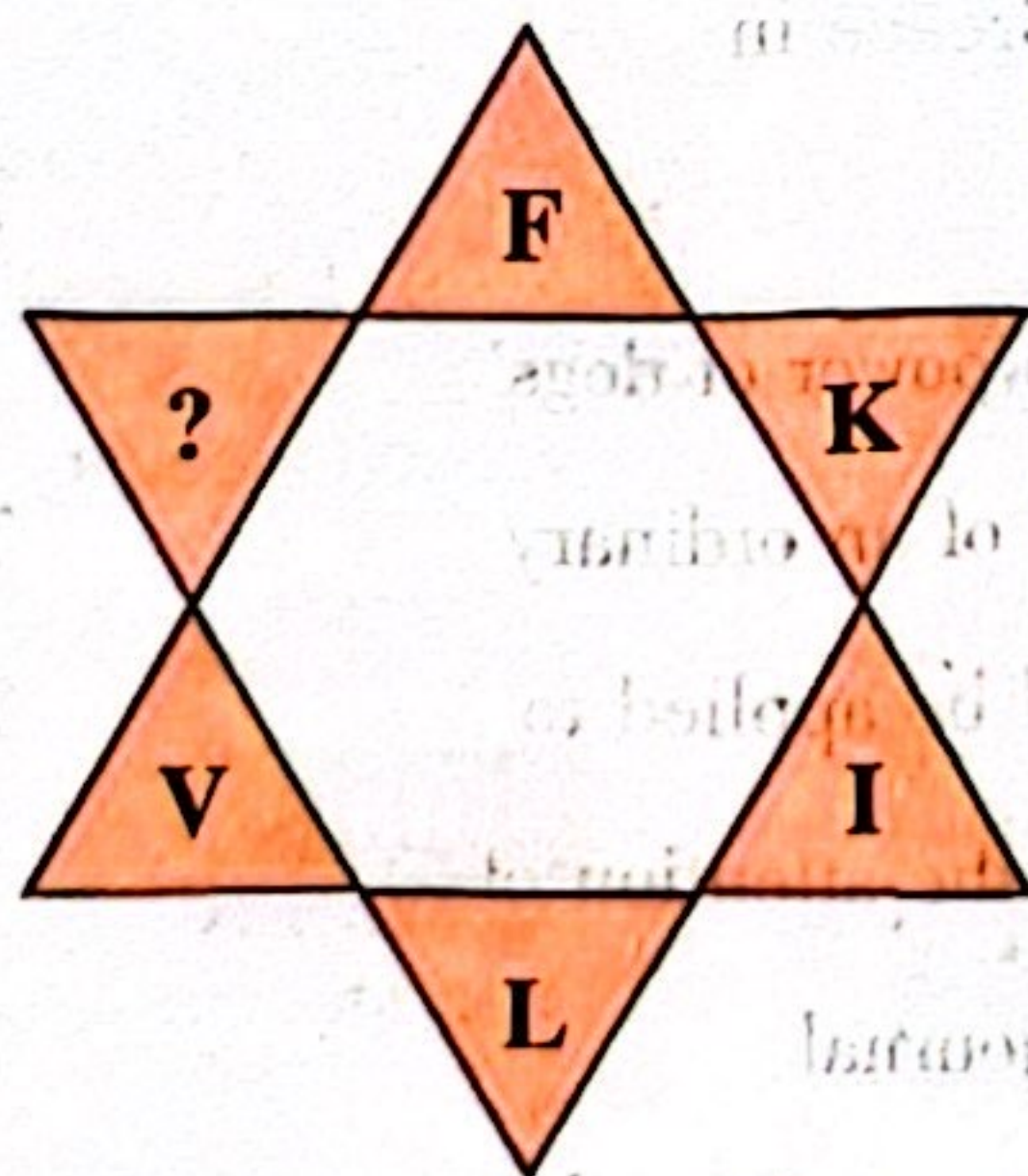
Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

68. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Start with the underlined word.

By; time; tons; next; new; I'll; have; this; of; met; year; people

69. Which letter should replace the question mark?



By next time I'll have new met people
this year
f k i l v
A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z

A. 字母 N B. 字母 A C. 字母 R D. 字母 P

70. Which country is said to be hot and cold at the same time?

A. Chile. B. Iceland. C. Holland. D. South Africa.

71. A certain month has five Wednesdays and the third Saturday is the 18th. What is the date of the last

4月21日

周二

六

周日

Sunday of the month?

72. Find a word that is similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and that rhymes with the second word. grief

A. GRIEF tomorrow

B. SLUMBER cheap

slumber

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

12/11

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

If one is asked to think about rescue dogs, the ones likely to come to mind are St Bernards with brandy kegs around their necks dig people out of avalanches in the Alps, earthquake dogs sent to Turkey and Greece in recent years, and of course the guide dogs for blind.

73. someone

74. recently

There is a growing body of evidence and opinion that the power of dogs'

75. _____

noses is as yet underexploit, and that the acute sense of smell of an ordinary

76. _____

hound can be put to good use than finding lost bones: it could be applied to

diagnose cancer and other serious diseases. This first came to the attention of

77. _____

the medical profession in 1989, where one page of a medical journal

described the case of a woman whose dog's repeated sniffing at a mole on her

leg had led her to seek medical advice; it was diagnosed as a malignant tumour.

The dog had shown no interests in other moles on her owner's body, but spent

78. _____

several minutes a day sniffing the malignant mole. Eventually the dog tried to bite

off the mole, which was the point at which her owner went to the doctor. In the view

of the doctors writing to the magazine, the possible use of animals with high developed sensory abilities in cancer diagnosis was worth investigation; surgeon John Church began doing further research and discovered other cases of dogs which had detected cancerous growths and saved their owners' lives. There is another one type of patient to whom dogs have proved invaluable: epileptics. They can reduce the frequency of epileptic seizures by 40 percent in those who suffer from them, not only because the presence of the friendly animal reduces the patient's stress, but because a trained dog has the intuition to sense a potential attack and can give warning up to forty minutes after a seizure or blackout occurs. It fetches the medication and howls until its owner takes it. Research has proved that having a dog improve the quality and duration of human lives by reducing stress through the act of stroking and by providing an incentive for daily exercise and fresh air.

79. _____

80. _____

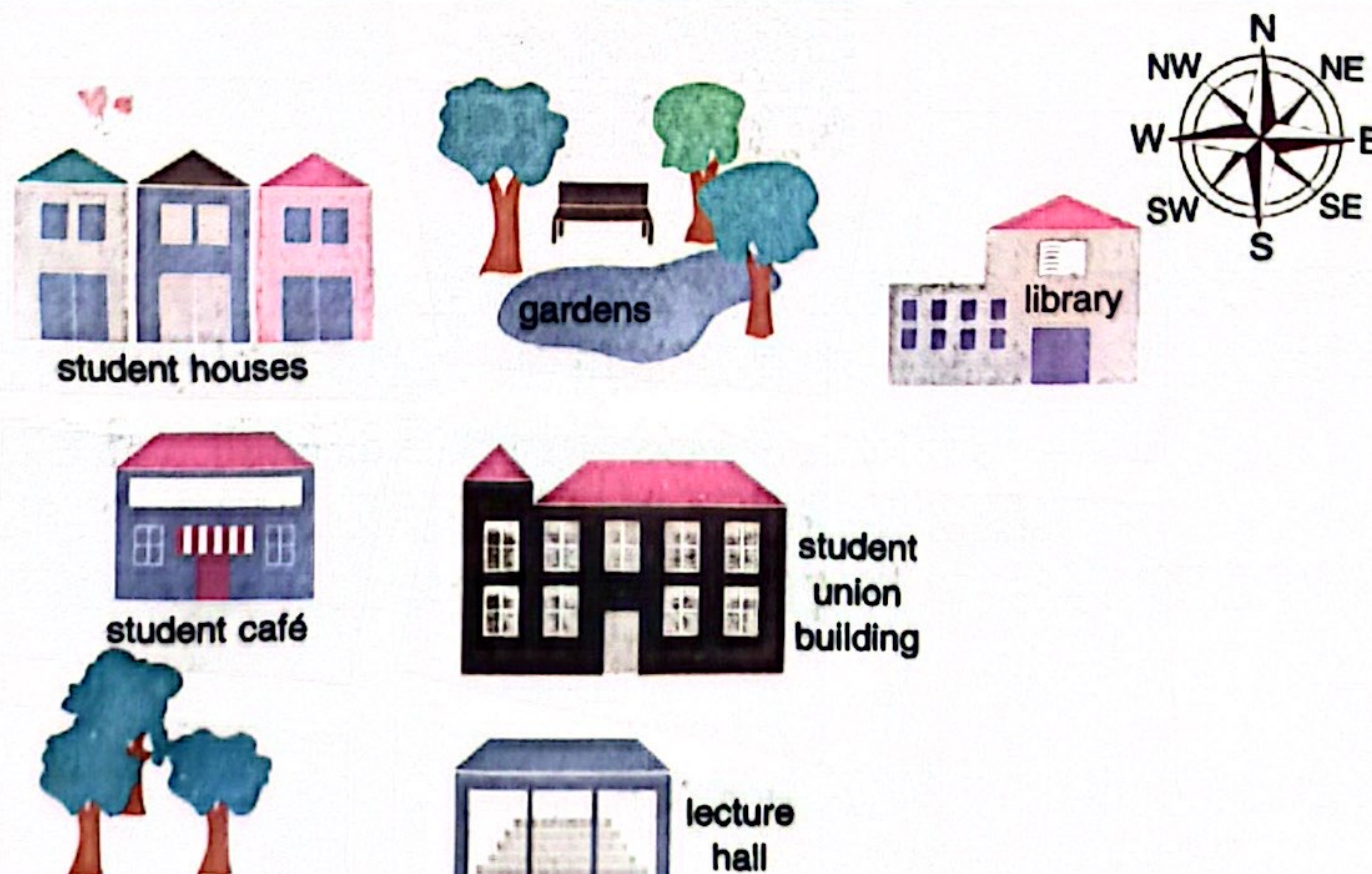
81. _____

82. _____

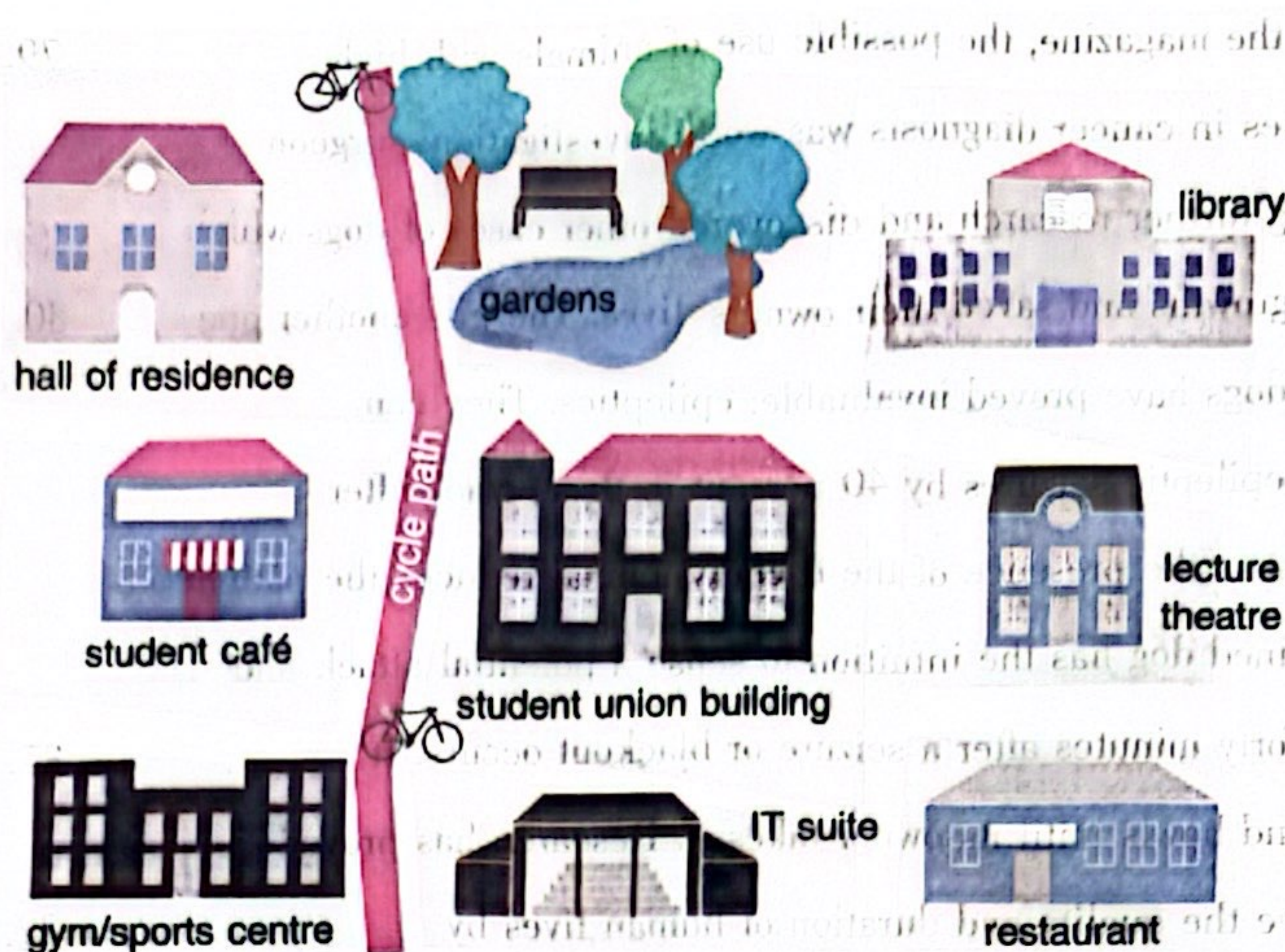
Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

83. The two maps below show a university campus today and the planned developments for 2035. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where necessary. Write at least 120 words on the answer sheet.



University campus today



Planned development of University campus, 2035

Section B (20 marks)

84. Write about the following topic:

Some people think that in today's world it is very difficult for people to maintain a healthy way of life.

Others, however, feel that the modern world offers practical solutions, as well as easy access to information for people to be healthy and fit. Discuss both views and give your own opinion. **Write the essay in at least 160 words on the answer sheet.**

necessarily. Write at least 150 words on the answer sheet.

2024 年大英赛 B 类初赛答案

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1—5 ADBBC

Section B

6—10 CDBDA

11. twice 12. brighter 13. mock 14. design 15. 150

Section C

16—20 CDBAD

Section D

21. Robes. /They were robes.

22. A form of currency. /A method of tax payment. /A way of paying tax.

23. About 2000 years ago.

24. Quiet, odour-free and still.

25. Six to nine hundred meters /(metres).

Part II Vocabulary and Grammar

26—30 BDCAD 31—35 DACBC 36—40 CBACD

Part III Cloze

Section A

41. with 42. visual 43. who 44. interacted 45. rappers

Section B

46. distinguished 47. scale 48. laid 49. himself 50. novel

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A

51—55 CFGDA

Section B

56. It is named according to where it gets started and where it goes.

57. At two-or three-day intervals.

58. The air temperature may plunge 30 degrees Fahrenheit in just an hour.

59. The car will whip around unpredictably as it slides.

60. Because they experienced fear and stress.

Section C

61. childish 62. complete agreement 63. culture-specific

64. shame/ deep shame/ shame and disgrace 65. characterize emotions

Part V Translation

Section A

66. “一带一路”倡议于 2013 年首次宣布。该倡议是中国国内经济再平衡、实现连通世界的一个重要举措。该倡议投资数十亿美元资金兴建铁路、公路和港口，这些硬件设施将中国与位于其西部和南部的数十个国家连接起来，目标是鼓励更多的跨境贸易，同时将过剩产能投入使用。

Section B

67. The number of under -50s worldwide being diagnosed with cancer has risen by nearly 80% in three decades, according to the recent largest study. Researches are still in the early stages of understanding the reasons behind the rise in cases. The researchers say that poor diets, alcohol and tobacco use, physical inactivity and obesity are likely to be among the risk factors. "Encouraging a healthy lifestyle, including a healthy diet, the restriction of tobacco and alcohol consumption and appropriate outdoor activity, could reduce the burden of early onset of cancer," the report says.

Part VI IQ Test

68. By this time next year, I'll have met tons of new people.

69. C. 解析: 对角字母值为 2 倍关系 (基于它们在字母表中的值), $(I 9) * 2 = 18 (R)$ 。

70. A. 解析: Chile(智利), 发音同 chilli (辣椒) 以及 chilly (寒冷)。且 hot 一词既可以表示 “辣” 也可以表示 “热”。

71. A. sorrow B. sleep

Part VII Error Correction

If one is asked to think about rescue dogs, the ones likely to come to mind are St Bernards with brandy kegs around their necks dig people out of avalanches in the Alps, earthquake dogs sent to Turkey and Greece in recent years, and of course the guide dogs for ^ blind.

73. digging

74. the

There is a growing body of evidence and opinion that the power of dogs' noses is as yet underexploit, and that the acute sense of smell of an ordinary hound can be put to good use than finding lost bones: it could be applied to diagnose cancer and other serious diseases. This first came to the attention of the medical profession in 1989, where one page of a medical journal described the case of a woman whose dog's repeated sniffing at a mole on her leg had led her to seek medical advice; it was diagnosed as a malignant tumour.

75. underexploited

76. better

77. when

The dog had shown no interests in other moles on her owner's body, but spent several minutes a day sniffing the malignant mole. Eventually the dog tried to bite off the mole, which was the point at which her owner went to the doctor. In the view of the doctors writing to the magazine, the possible use of animals with high developed sensory abilities in cancer diagnosis was worth investigation; surgeon John Church began doing further research and discovered other cases of dogs which had detected cancerous growths and saved their owners' lives. There is another ~~one~~ type of patient to whom dogs have proved invaluable: epileptics. They can reduce the frequency of epileptic seizures by 40 percent in those who suffer from them, not only because the presence of the friendly animal reduces the patient's stress, but because a trained dog has the intuition to sense a potential attack and can give warning up to forty minutes after a seizure or blackout occurs. It fetches the medication and howls until its owner takes it. Research has proved that having a dog improve the quality and duration of human lives by reducing stress through the act of stroking and by providing an incentive for daily exercise and fresh air.

78. interest

79. highly

80. one

81. before

82. improves

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

参考范文略