

2021 年决赛试题

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

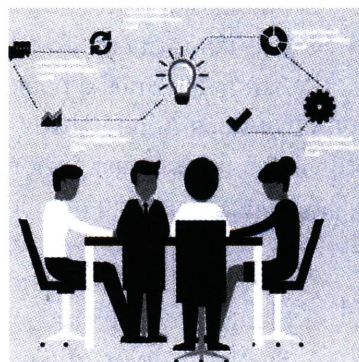


Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

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**, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

1. A. It can help people develop new interests.
B. It can help people improve their sleep.
C. It can help people re-activate their old memories.
D. It can help people strengthen their mental powers.
2. A. Fulfill her dream of travelling around the world.
B. Go to the UK to study for a doctor's degree.
C. Look for a job back in her home country.
D. Continue her studies in international relations.
3. A. It can be put in a shirt pocket.
B. It's of the latest design.
C. It has a fairly big screen.
D. It's bought at half the regular.
4. A. To visit Walcon Electronics for future cooperation.
B. To prepare for a worldwide business exposition.
C. To sign a big contract with a shoe manufacturer.
D. To attend an anniversary celebration of a big client.
5. A. Ensuring employees' health is a government policy.
B. Employees' health condition can affect the company's profit.
C. The health condition of the company's employees is declining.
D. Some employees demand better health care.



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 mark your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either true (T) or false (F) according to what you hear.

6. The man is quite satisfied with his life at Harvard because he sets up a Chinese Students' Association at the university.
7. The woman is quite interested in the Chinese Students' Association and she wants to join the association in the future.
8. The Chinese Students' Association hosts around 80 events to celebrate the Chinese festivals and traditional events every year, which makes Chinese students feel at home.
9. The Harvard Chinese Students and Scholars Association helps Chinese undergraduate students to quickly adjust to American culture and society.
10. The Harvard Chinese Students and Scholars Association can help Chinese graduate students to overcome the language and cultural barrier while safeguarding their rights and interests.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation, and mark each question as A, B, C or D according to what you hear.

11. How long does it take Anne to look after the three locations on a normal day?
 - A. An hour and a half.
 - B. Around one hour.
 - C. Some two hours.
 - D. About three hours.
12. When can Anne have a break on a normal day?
 - A. At noon.
 - B. In the afternoon.
 - C. In the evening.
 - D. After 9 pm.
13. What does Anne do during airport duty days?
 - A. She picks up guests at the airport the whole day.
 - B. She makes travel arrangements for guests at the airport.
 - C. She takes guests to the airport and helps them check in.
 - D. She helps guests book hotels at the airport.
14. What does Anne usually do on Fridays?
 - A. She takes a rest at home.
 - B. She makes plans for the next week.
 - C. She works from midnight to 8:00 am.
 - D. She contacts hotel owners.
15. Why can't Anne go to bed right after Friday's night shift?
 - A. She has to write a report about her work.
 - B. She has to visit the hotels in the morning.
 - C. She has to pick up new guests from the airport.
 - D. She has to study the information of new guests.

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 are the research results reported in the news?
 - A. A new way has been developed to process wood material.
 - B. Different wood products can be created indoors in a single process.
 - C. New methods can be applied to reduce the cost of wood cutting.
 - D. Wood-like structures can be used to grow cells for new plants.

17. What is the company's 2021 plan according to the news?
A. To put to market four new models of humanoid robots.
B. To make robots that can behave more like humans.
C. To use humanoid robots in the fight against COVID-19.
D. To mass produce thousands of humanoid robots.
18. What do we learn from the new study?
A. Marine biologists estimate that the worldwide population of sharks will be rising gradually.
B. A large number of shark species are found to be on the verge of extinction.
C. The numbers of oceanic sharks have dropped sharply in the past 50 years.
D. With effective measures taken, the population of marine creatures has steadily increased.
19. Why is phosphorus important for the formation of life?
A. It brings light and heat to the world.
B. It provides a special kind of nutrition.
C. It helps produce the needed energy.
D. It helps form cell structures and supports DNA.
20. What can we infer from the information in the news?
A. French words from around the world are now acceptable in France.
B. French is becoming more and more important in the world.
C. Fewer and fewer people speak French now outside France.
D. A new French dictionary is now sold both online and in bookstores.

Section D (10 marks)

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

Dictation

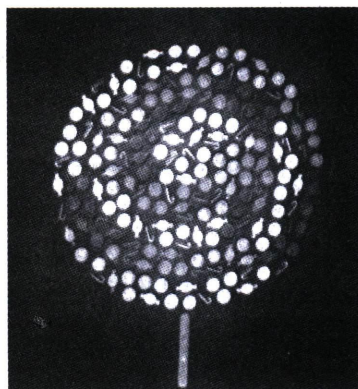
*Listen to the passage. For questions 21—25, fill in the blanks with the **exact words or phrases** you hear.*

Have you ever wondered if you see the same colours as other people? Most people know what blue is when they see it. It's the colour of sea, sky and sapphires. They see the colour and call it "blue" because (21) _____ the word and associated it with what they saw. But how do you know what you see as blue isn't someone else's red, and vice versa?

The ability to (22) _____ is down to receptors in our eyes known as cones. Light waves hit these receptors and they react (23) _____ which colour the light is, sending signals to the brain. The brain then decodes these signals to determine which colour light the eyes are receiving.

Some people's receptor are more developed than others'. People with weaker receptors usually have colour blindness. The inability of the receptor to interpret the light waves correctly means that some people cannot (24) _____ different shades of a colour.

Those with more enhanced receptors can see more shades of one colour, which is the first way in which people may see colours differently from each other. We sometimes hear



people (25) _____ about whether something is dark blue or black. It might be because one person has stronger receptors to interpret the light than another.

Summary

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

Chillingham is a famous castle in England. Many people think this castle is haunted. They say ghosts can often be seen on the castle's grounds. One ghost, the (26) _____, has not been seen since people found the bones of a small child and (27) _____. Even though it seems that several ghosts have made the castle (28) _____, tourists are not afraid to visit there. Chillingham regularly hosts concerts, operas, fairs and (29) _____ banquets. The castle also provides (30) _____ who want to spend the night there.

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. In most developed countries, small corporations pay about 32.5 percent of their net income in taxes _____ large ones pay _____ 46 percent.
A. and; only B. but; near C. however; quite D. while; some
32. We would like to express our _____ a large number of businesses and business publications, _____ have given us permission to use various kinds of their materials.
A. thanks at; which B. gratitude in; they
C. gratefulness on; that D. appreciation to; who
33. Patriotism teaches people to believe that their country, and by _____ their government, is always right.
A. specification B. definition C. illusion D. assertion
34. Nicolaus Copernicus's ideas were far _____ the age in which he lived. That made him a tragedy _____.
A. in advance of; at last B. at advantage of; over time
C. in adventure of; by chance D. in front of; for ever
35. In order to utilize female talents effectively, it may _____ be necessary, as many have already argued, to provide some support in the form of flexible work schedules, childcare facilities and _____.
A. best; something B. ever; so on
C. right; etc D. well; the like
36. The establishment of the European market has _____ fewer barriers to regional trade.
A. contributed to B. risen to C. led to D. resorted to
37. If you want to set _____ a company, you must _____ the regulations laid down by the authorities.
A. down; adhere to B. in; accord with
C. up; comply with D. with; conform to

38. The company's goods are competitive _____ product quality, reliability and above all variety.
A. by means of B. in terms of C. in relation to D. in response to
39. For years before Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801, he had dreamed of sending an expedition _____ North America to _____ the unknown parts of the continent.
A. across; explore B. in; seek C. through; find D. to; search
40. —Can we finish painting the garage tonight?
—I don't know, but we _____.
A. might try to B. should like to C. had to try D. had better try
41. I think it would be _____ to hear the other side of the argument before you make your decision.
A. encouraged B. flexible C. prudent D. reserved
42. Travel between time zones may _____ evident disturbances in normal sleep patterns and body rhythms.
A. come up with B. go in for C. build up D. result in
43. —Whenever I have to write a paper, I don't know where to begin.
— I have the same problem, but _____, the paper seems to write itself.
A. after starting it B. once I start C. on starting it D. started once
44. —Can you tell me what his interests are? That way we can make sure he has a good time.
—_____ We shall just have to fine-tune everything when he gets here.
A. I'm not really sure. B. I totally agree.
C. Thank you for inviting me! D. You're missing the point!
45. —You may think I'm mad, but after a great deal of thought, I've now finally come to a decision: I want to study in England.
—_____ I can now help you with all the necessary applications.
A. Are you sure? B. Sorry about that.
C. That's fine. D. What a lovely day!

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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

Culture is a term for which it is very difficult to give a precise meaning. The word means so many different things to different people, so devising a single (46) _____ (accept) definition is more problematic than maybe first thought. The idea of culture as something shared is inherently complex. Even people neighbouring each other, or sharing a common language, or possessing certain common core values may actually have as many differences as (47) _____ (similar).



Anthropologists have proposed over one

hundred different definitions. A number of these are variations on the idea that culture consists of “shared patterns of behaviour” as may be observed by the researcher. This is the definition put (48) _____ by Margaret Mead, for example, in her study of indigenous rituals in Samoa. This kind of definition, however, does not take account of the fact that studying culture is not just a question of (49) obs_____. It also involves studying the meaning of this observed behaviour.

Accordingly, other anthropologists, like Max Weber, speak of culture as (50) _____ (consist) of systems of shared meaning. As he puts it, “man is an animal suspended in webs of significance he himself has spun”. Similarly, Claude Levi-Strauss also speaks of culture as a product of the implicit beliefs which underlie it. The problem with this approach is that the meaning of cultural behaviour is not always easy to establish. Explanations may be offered up to a point, but the (51) _____ (underlie) assumptions often remain obscure. Indeed, they are often not understood by insiders. As Chris Argyris and Donald Schon point out, what people say to explain their cultural behaviour and what really drives this behaviour are often widely different. The search for meaning can therefore be a long and painstaking process, involving long periods of observation and interviews in order to build possible theories.

While there are some cultures which have remained (52) iso_____ for long periods of time, many others have built up commercial links with other groups. (53) Eve_____, this may cause adopting elements of the other group’s rituals and behaviour which then become integrated into those of the original group. Some cultures have clashed with less powerful neighbours only to find that over time their culture became heavily influenced by these subordinates, like the Romans by the Greeks. In this way, the original meaning of an aspect of cultural behaviour may be lost in history and may (54) _____ (origin) have been part of a belief system very different from that which prevails in the culture today. This dynamism is, perhaps, the major reason why researching the meaning (55) be_____ cultural behaviour is far from easy.

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—60 are based on the following passage.

Every April, along with many other species of birds, the swallow arrives to spend the summer months in northern Europe, Iran and parts of Russia’s Siberia. Here it will breed and raise its young.

The swallow is well known for several reasons. Firstly, it is very distinctive, with its forked tail and characteristic acrobatic swooping flight. Secondly, it is very common, and, like its near relative the house martin, lives in close proximity to human habitation,



at least in rural areas. (56) _____

For centuries, people have observed swallows, and noted their arrival and their patterns of feeding. (57) _____ In England, people comment on unpredictable late spring weather by saying, “One swallow does not make a summer.” Similarly, “The swallows are flying low” was held to predict rainy, even stormy weather.

(58) _____ Insects keep low in these conditions, so do swallows that hunt them. At the end of the summer season, when swallows are about to leave, they frequently flock together in large numbers. When people remark that swallows are gathering, they mean the autumn has arrived.

At some point in mid-September swallows leave together, usually all on the same day. One day there are thousands, the next there are none, and none will be seen again until the following spring. For centuries, this was a complete mystery to people. The Hampshire naturalist Gilbert White, writing in the late eighteenth century, believed that swallows dived into ponds and rivers in autumn and remained in the bottom mud the whole winter, re-emerging the following spring. This idea seems extraordinary to us, but White was not a stupid man: many of his other observations of natural life were informed and accurate. (59) _____ The idea that swallows migrate to central or southern Africa would have seemed as fanciful to him as his theory seems to us.

Although we now know that swallows migrate, there are still unanswered questions. Why do they go so far? Why not stay on the shores of the Mediterranean? The majority continue to equatorial Africa, and some even further south. (60) _____ Those from France, Germany and much of western Europe have mostly been traced to East Africa, Kenya or Tanzania, for example. Above all, how does a bird weighing approximately twenty grams find its way across mountain ranges, ocean and desert to winter in the south, and then return the following year to the very location it was born, in some cases to the very same nest?

Questions 56—60

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

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. In several countries, these observations have passed into the language as proverbs or sayings.</p> <p>B. In this case, however, he simply had no means of determining the truth and was forced to make a random guess.</p> <p>C. There may be some truth in this observation, though it is the insects the swallows feed on that seem to be more susceptible to the fall in barometric pressure that heralds a storm.</p> <p>D. Also it appears that populations of swallows that have bred in different countries also spend the winter in different areas.</p> <p>E. By these means, they travel quite long distances.</p> <p>F. It is, however, rarely to be encountered in towns or cities.</p> <p>G. Exhausted swallows sometimes come to rest on ships way out in the Atlantic Ocean.</p> |
|---|

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

A young man who heard he could have the amount of land he walked in a day started on the road as soon as the sun rose. After walking for 8 miles, he marked the land by digging a hole in the ground and started out to the left again.

His plan was to make a square. He did the same after 8 miles, turning left again. He was only able to cover 2 miles because the sun was about to set. He gave up his plan to make a square and came straight back to the starting line. He had barely made it back to the starting point, when he died. He covered a distance of 28 miles and was to receive 40 square miles of land at last. Had he known the principle of figures and supposed that the furthest distance he can travel before the sun sets is 28 miles, he only needs to walk forming a figure whose perimeter is 28 miles and whose area is the largest.

Given the perimeter is 28 miles, the area of a square is 49 square miles and that of a circle is about 62.5. Therefore, if the young man had known the principle of figures, he could have obtained more than 40 square miles of land without losing his life.

Math with its logical thinking doesn't seem to match music, which boasts its beautiful melody, at all. However, you will be surprised at the fact that mathematicians stood at the beginning of the history of music. Historically speaking, the close relationship between mathematics and music dates back to more than 2,000 years ago, and the terms teacher of music and teacher of mathematics were once regarded as the same in Europe. Mozart was a genius of music who started composing when he was five. He himself liked math so much that he said he would have become a famous mathematician, had he not become a musician.

It is a well-known fact that Pythagoras, famous for the right triangle theorem, was the first person to mathematically approach not only geometry but also music. One day, as Pythagoras was passing by the blacksmith's, he heard the sound of metal beating. He realized here that there was a close relationship between the sound and the number of air vibrations, and investigated the relationship between tone and number. In the end, Pythagoras succeeded in making the musical scale "do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do."

Automatic speech recognition is a technology which allows the computer to comprehend human language. The recently developed automatic speech recognition system owes its success to trigonometry in mathematics. In other words, speech recognition is possible through analyzing all sound waves which are analogue signals, through the sine curve, and then analyzing the digital data using its frequency. Not many people know that the computer music they all enjoy is based on this kind of mathematical theory.

Questions 61—65

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

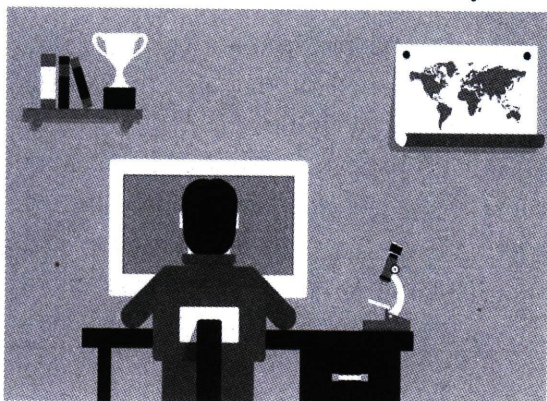
61. How much land did the young man actually walk on?
62. What figure with a perimeter of 28 miles has the largest area?
63. How was teacher of music regarded historically in Europe?



64. What made Pythagoras investigate the relationship between tone and number?
65. How does the computer comprehend human language?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.



It is reported that Facebook could be a key in mapping which geographical areas have the most overweight and obese people. Researchers have found that the higher the percentage of people in a city or town with Facebook “interests” suggesting a healthy lifestyle, the lower that area’s obesity rate. At the same time, areas with a large percentage of Facebook users with television “related interests” tend to have higher rates of obesity.

Researchers at Boston Children’s Hospital, in the US, drew these conclusions after comparing Facebook user data with data from national and New York City-focused health surveys. They looked at what Facebook users posted to their timeline, “liked” and shared with others. They then compared the percentage of users interested in healthy activities or television with details of Body Mass Index in the same area. The comparison revealed close geographic relationships between Facebook “interests” and obesity rates.

For instance, the obesity rate was 12 percent lower in the region in the United States where the highest percentage of Facebook users expressed activity-related “interests”, compared with that in the location with the lowest percentage.

Similarly, the obesity rate in the location with the highest percentage of users with television-related interests nationally was 3.9 percent higher than the location with the lowest percentage.

The same correlation was reflected significantly in the New York City neighbourhood data as well, showing that the approach can scale from national to local-level data.

The obesity rate on Coney Island, which had the highest percentage of activity-related “interests” in the city, was 7.2 percent lower than Southwest Queens, the neighbourhood with the lowest percentage. At the same time, the obesity rate in Northeast Bronx, the neighbourhood with the highest percentage of television-related “interests”, was 27.5 percent higher than that in the neighbourhood with the lowest percentage—Greenpoint.

They now believe that people’s online “interests” could help public health researchers predict, tract and map obesity rates by area. The amount of data available from social networks like Facebook makes it possible to efficiently carry out research with cohorts of a size that was previously impossible. Dr. John Brownstein, from Boston Children’s Hospital, explained: “Online social networks like Facebook represent a new high-value, low-cost data stream for looking at health at a population level. The tight correlation between Facebook users’ ‘interests’ and obesity data suggests that this kind of social network and analysis could help generate real-time estimates of obesity levels in an area, target public health campaigns that would promote healthy behaviour change, and assess the success of those campaigns.”

Questions 66—70

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

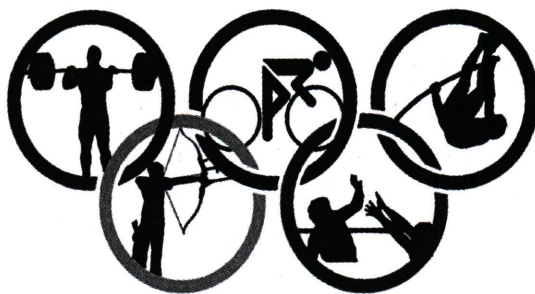
Recent research in a number of cities and neighbourhoods in the US has discovered a (66) _____ between official figures for the number of people who are (67) _____ and the type of leisure interests registered by users of Facebook in that area. In districts where Facebook users expressed a preference for sporting activities, (68) _____ of obesity were recorded than cities where users had more passive interests like watching television. This close correlation between official (69) _____ and information collected from Facebook promises to facilitate research into (70) _____ health patterns, and will, in turn, assist local authorities in targeting their public health programmes more strategically.

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. The Olympic motto is made up of three words: FASTER—HIGHER—STRONGER. The motto can be compared to the Olympic creed (宗旨) which says: “The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well.” Together, the Olympic motto and creed embody an



ideal that Coubertin believed in: that giving one's best and striving for personal excellence were worthwhile goals. And where better to do this than through the pursuit of sport and participation at the Olympic Games? This is an important life lesson that is still equally valid today, not just for athletes but for everyone.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences in the following paragraphs into English. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

过去一百年里，位于北京市中心的紫禁城大多时候是庄严肃穆的空寂之地，与周边的熙熙攘攘形成鲜明的对比。（72）中国末代皇帝退位后，故宫（the Imperial Palace）便丧失了其原有作用。（abdicate throne）这个占地颇广的建筑群要么空置，要么例行公事般地扮演一下博物馆的角色。大部分殿宇大门紧闭，为数不多对公众开放的场馆则人满为患，挤满了游客。

（73）然而，在故宫 600 周年之际，这里发生了翻天覆地的变化。（earth-shaking）就连布满灰尘的阴暗角落也重现往日光彩，展现在世人面前。目前，故宫 80% 的区域对公众开放，迅速布满了展区、时尚的餐厅和咖啡厅、书店及礼品店。那些静谧的走道，成荫的树丛和一个个幽僻角落，令人怀想逝去的王朝。

（74）由于中国政府大力保护国家文化遗产，故宫获得了新生。（cultural heritage）中国政府投入大量资金以复兴传统文化习俗，并要求故宫更好地展示其藏品。（75）这些改变产生

了显著的效果，整修后的故宫越来越受国内外游客喜爱。（renovate）2018 年，故宫累计接待游客 1,700 万人次，创造了历史纪录。

如今，绝大多数游客仍是跟团而来，由导游带着沿故宫的中轴线走马观花穿行而过。然而，你要是放缓步子，绕小道蜿蜒而行，就能更充分地感受它的历史气息。（76）如果你愿意多待一会儿，就会发现东西两翼景色宜人的宫殿和院落最值得一游。（worth）你可以坐下来品茶，观赏夏日阳光下熠熠生辉的朱红色宫墙。

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

Fear of failure can negatively affect people in many ways and cause them to miss opportunities in life. People who suffer from this fear often minimize their chances of encountering a situation when they risk failing. 77. _____
Studies have shown that people with a fear of failure are more likely to 78. _____
apply for better jobs and build the careers they wanted. Someone with a serious 79. _____
phobia of failing might have been avoided activities for most of their lives 80. _____
because their fear has been so extreme. Fear of failure can have seriously 81. _____
consequences unless people learn to cope with it.

However, fear of failure can also help people to succeed. Think of someone who has always done well at work and has ever made a mistake. 82. _____
That person might have a fear of failure and so they have taken extra care 83. _____
over their tasks. Under pressure you are also able to think more clear as 84. _____
your mind stops you focus on things that are not important. So someone 85. _____
who has a fear of failure is less likely to be distracted because the pressure 86. _____
they put on themselves. Therefore, while fear of failure does have a negative impact it can also help us in many ways.

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

There are **five IQ test questions** in this part. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.
87. Translate the underlined words into Chinese.
—Who’s the top dog in the company?

—I'm not clear.

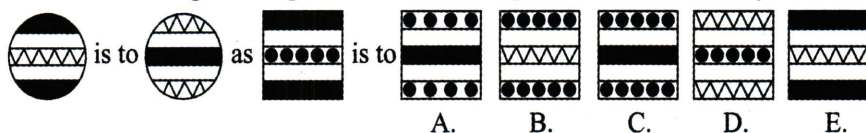
88. What kind of table has no legs?

89. **GHOTI**

The word above may seem odd, but it is pronounced just like a common English word. Pronounce the “gh” as in “tough”, the “o” as in “women” and the “ti” as in “emotion”. What, then, is the common word that “ghoti” sounds like?

90. If four knitters can knit four stitches in four seconds, how many stitches can twelve knitters knit in twelve seconds?

91. Which pattern on the right completes the second pair in the same way as the first pair?

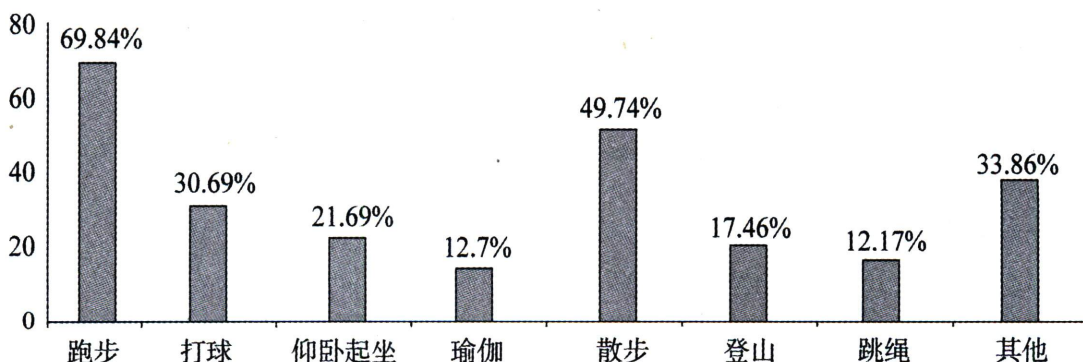


Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. The chart below is a survey about sports items that university students enjoy most currently.

Read the chart and write a **120-word** report on the **answer sheet**.



Section B (20 marks)

93. Currently, in China, the retirement age for men is 60, while for women it is 55 for white-collar workers and 50 for blue-collar employees. Do you think it is time to raise the retirement age or not?

Write a 180-word essay to express your opinion. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.

