

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2012 年初赛试题

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**. After each conversation, there will be a **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. Why isn't Cathy going to the meeting tomorrow?

A. She doesn't know when it will be.

B. She doesn't have to go.

C. She has to go to a party.

2. How much will the man pay for the tickets he wants to buy?

A. \$35

B. \$25

C. \$50

3. What does Steven think of the lecture?

A. He is doubtful about some of its evidence.

B. He has the same opinion as Angela on the lecture.

C. He thinks it is quite logical and credible.

4. Where's Joe going to travel this time?

A. Italy.

B. Denmark.

C. Germany.

5. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.

B. The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.

C. The woman forgot lending the book to the man.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read **only once**. After each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

6. How long will Mr. Solomon stay in the hotel?

A. 2 nights.

B. 3 nights.

C. 4 nights.

7. What kind of room will he stay in?

A. A single room with a queen size bed.

B. A double room with a good view.

C. A suite of two singles.

8. When is he going to have dinner?

A. 6:45.

B. 7:00.

C. 7:15.

9. Who will he have dinner with?

A. His wife.

B. His associate.

C. His friend.

10. Which city is he visiting now?

A. New York.

B. Los Angeles.

C. Chicago.

Conversation Two

11. Why does Ellen want some new clothes?

A. For her holiday.

B. For her new job.

C. For her brother's wedding

12. Which of the following will Ellen buy?

A.



B.



C.



13. Where will the dress be sent to?

A. 14 Brightwell Avenue, Kent, DA47DF.

B. 15 Brightwell Avenue, Kent, DA47DF.

C. 16 Brightwell Avenue, Brighton, BN47DF.

14. What is Ellen's mobile number?

A. 032217774.

B. 032217775.

C. 032217776.

15. How will Ellen pay for the dress?

A. By cash.

B. By credit card.

C. By debit card.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a monologue. The monologue will be read **twice**. After the monologue there will be a pause. During the pause, read the **five** questions, each with the **three** choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. What Happens in the Night is based on.

A. a story the director was told

B. the director's childhood experience

C. a story from a comic book

17. The speaker thinks that *What Happens in the Night* is.

A. the best horror film of the year

B. difficult to understand

C. visually terrifying

18. In real life, the stars of *Happy as Larry*.

- A. didn't get on B. fell in love C. are best friends

19. The speaker recommends you watch *Happy as Larry* if.

- A. you are a woman B. you like Sonya's other films C. you like romantic films

20. What can you learn from the monologue?

- A. The speaker gives *What Happens in the Night* five stars.
B. If you want to watch a comedy, *Happy as Larry* is a good choice.
C. *What Happens in the Night* is basically a black and white film.

Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read **twice**. There are **ten** missing words or phrases, filling in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

Today I'd like to talk about what helps people successfully integrate into a new culture. Whereas the reasons for migration are nowadays fairly easy to identify and largely related to (21)_____ or political instability, the factors behind being able to (22)_____ the new culture and create a new life are (23)_____ more complex.

Let's start with an overview of the issues as shown on this diagram. Starting on the left, there are two lists of factors: internal and external. It's important notice that the internal factors, in other words those based on an individual's (24)_____, are divided into positive factors—trusting others and acknowledging people are different, and negative factors—being afraid and being (25)_____ people. Now, you should also notice that external factors are not labeled in this way. It's much more difficult to know how to (26)_____ of external factors and whether they actually are external or not. The influence of family relationships, climate, (27)_____, and the ability to communicate in the language of the new culture have wide-ranging effects which are difficult to measure and can (28)_____ any research.

Now focus on the center of the diagram, and you'll see this phrase: "Coping strategies." This is important because studies have shown that people, who integrate well into a new culture, are those who have eradicated any negativity, and (29)_____, and adopted coping strategies such as observing people, and taking time to listen and ask questions in order to diminish the effects of (30)_____.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

*There are **15** incomplete sentences in this part, 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 center.*

31. It was midday. _____, I put on the light.

- A. Even so B. Though C. So D. Even though

32. The government is going to _____ the old church and build a new one in its place.

- A. abolish B. eliminate C. demolish D. ruin

33. Jeff was a _____ opponent, and I respected him for that.

- A. scary B. dreadful C. formidable D. threatening

34. If plastic and rubber are burnt, they'll _____ poisonous gases.

- A. give up B. give in C. give away D. give off

35. You don't object _____ late tonight, do you?
- A. to work B. to working C. work D. working
36. When he realized I _____ at him, he _____ away.
- A. looked: was turning B. was looking; turned C. was looking: was turning D. looked: turned
37. Walking under a ladder _____ be unlucky.
- A. supposes to B. should C. ought D. is supposed to
38. Terry rarely spends much money _____ clothes, _____?
- A. on: doesn't she B. on: does she C. at; does she D. at; doesn't she
39. If you come round this evening, I'll _____.
- A. think the world of you B. put you into the picture
- C. drop you a line D. read between the lines
40. His last book received excellent _____ in the newspaper.
- A. reviews B. previews C. revisions D. preludes
41. If something happens once in a blue moon, how often does it happen?
- A. Occasionally. B. Very rarely. C. Only once. D. Often.
42. —It turned out she went to the same school as my sister.
- Well! .
- A. You live and learn, don't you? B. It turned out all right, didn't it?
- C. It's a small world, isn't it? D. I wouldn't bet on it.
43. —OK First, I have to ask you a question. _____
- Almost three years now.
- Fine. We'll now fill in this form to apply for your loan.
- A. How often do you loan from the bank? B. How about a loan for three years?
- C. How long have you been at your regular job? D. How old is your daughter now?
44. —Good morning! University Language Center. How can I help you?
- I'm interested in doing an English course. _____
- Yes. of course. Well, we actually offer a number of courses at different levels. Are you looking for full time or part time?
- Oh, I couldn't manage full time as I work every day.
- A. Can you tell me something about the courses? B. How many courses do you have in a week?
- C. Would you mind giving me some information? D. Do I have to attend the full-time classes?

45.—Dad, do you have a minute?

—Sure, honey. What can I do for you?

—_____ I need some advice.

—It's about time. Where are you planning to apply?

—Well, I could go to State University and I know it's the cheapest. But I want to go to the Prestige University, because of its leisure studies program.

A. I'm wondering if you could tell me something about college life.

B. Where shall I go for summer holidays?

C. When will the movie about college life be on?

D. I'm trying to make a decision about college.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the 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**.

Steve Jobs, co-founder and former chief executive of US technology giant Apple, has died at the age of 56. Tributes have been made. Apple said he had been "the source of (46) _____ (count) innovations that enrich and (47) imp_____ all of our lives" and had made the world "immeasurably better". Even US President Barack Obama said the world had lost visionary".



In 2004, Mr. Jobs announced that he was (48) su_____ from pancreatic cancer. And he had a liver transplant five years later. In January, 2011, he took a medical leave, before resigning as CEO in August and handing over his duties to Tim Cook, who was made Apple's CEO after Mr. Jobs stood down in August, 2011. In his (49) resi_____ letter, Mr. Jobs said: "I believe Apple's brightest and most (50) _____ (innovate) days are ahead of it. And I look forward to watching and (51) _____ (contribution) to its success in a new role." However, Mr. Jobs stayed on as Apple's chairperson.

As the face of Apple, Steve Jobs represented its (52) ded_____ to high-end technology and fashionable design. Mr. Jobs relied on his own instinct for refining (53) _____ (existence) technologies and developing new products and packaging them in a way that people would want to use. So appealing were gadgets such as the iPod, iPhone and iPad (54) _____ the public quickly engaged with them. That was due, in no small part, (55) _____ Steve Jobs' ability as a salesman—explaining his products simply in a way that everyone could understand.

Please remember sentences from Mr. Job's commencement address in Stanford University delivered on June 12, 2005, "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish".

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

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

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Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.



Football is the most popular spectator sport in the world and Brazil is arguably the greatest footballing nation in the world, having won five times in the World Cup. Even people who are not keen on football may have heard of Pelé, who is often considered the world's greatest player. However, how many football fans are familiar with Charles Miller and his contribution to what Pelé called "the beautiful game"?

Known as the father of Brazilian football, Charles Miller was born on 24 November, 1874, in Sao Paulo to a Scottish father and Brazilian mother. In 1884, he was sent to school in England, where he learned to play both football and cricket. Miller became skilled in running with the ball, heading and taking free kicks.

In 1894, Miller returned to Brazil with two balls and a copy of rules of football. The São Paulo Athletic Club (SPAC) had been formed in 1888 by a group of British men who played mainly cricket. Miller persuaded them to take up football. He was also instrumental in setting up the Liga Paulista, the first football league in Brazil. Over the first 20 years of the next century, state championships were formed throughout Brazil and in 1914 the first national side played against Argentina.



Miller was not only a great player, but also an excellent coach and administrator. In Brazil, he spent a lot of time and effort teaching and coaching Brazilians. After retiring as a player, he continued to be a referee until the age of 50.

When football became professional in Brazil in 1933, Miller was disappointed and decided to have no more contact with the game. He felt that sportspeople should be amateurs—he didn't like the introduction of money and business into sport. For Miller, football was a game, and about, participation and doing your best, not money.

Charles Miller's memory lives on in the skillful individual game which is Brazilian football. It is also kept alive in another way. When the São Paulo sports writers association brought out a dictionary of football terms in Portuguese, only one word survived from the vocabulary of the past: *the charles or chaleira*. Named after Charles Miller, it is a clever pass with the heel of the foot. The exciting ball skills of all the great Brazilian players, including Pelé, owe something to the pioneering spirit of Charles Miller and his passion for the game of football.

Questions 56-57: Read the questions and the **four** choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best choice according to the passage.

56. Where was Charles Miller in 1884?

A. Brazil.

B. England.

C. Scotland.

D. Argentina.

57. The best title of the passage should be_____.

- A. Charles Miller, the best player in the world B. A final honor for Charles Miller
C. Charles Miller. father of the beautiful game D. Charles Miller, who plays only for pleasure

Questions 58-60: Complete the following statements with information given in the passage in **a maximum of two words** for each blank.

58._____were set up all over Brazil over the first 20 years of the 20th century.

59. To Miller, football was a game never about money, but about trying one's best to play and to_____.

60. Charles Miller contributed a lot to the skills of all great Brazilian players with his_____and his strong love for the football game.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

Are You a Successful Leader?

The Successful Leadership Trust—our company specializes in training you to be a successful leader for whatever situation you're in.

Almost nothing we do in this world is done in isolation. At work or at play, you'll find yourself in groups, working with other people: your team at work, a meeting with colleagues, your family, a holiday with friends, a group of students working together, a group of neighbors wanting to make changes. It is now recognized that being able to work successfully with other people is one of the major keys to success, partly because we need to do it so often.

In almost every situation where you're in a group, you will need a skilled leader. All groups need leaders and all successful groups have good leaders. Groups without leaders or with weak leaders almost always break down. Members of a leaderless group often feel dissatisfied and frustrated. Time is wasted and the tasks are not achieved. There are often arguments and tensions between people as there is nobody to keep the goals clear. Some personalities dominate and others disappear and often group members don't come to meetings in order to avoid more disharmony.

Some people are natural leaders. The celebrity chef, Antonio Carluccio, says, "True leaders are born and you can spot them in kitchens. They're people who combine toughness, fairness and humor"Although a lot of people agree that there are some natural-born leaders, most people recognize that leadership can also be taught. Our professional and experienced staff can train almost anyone how to be a successful leader. Good leaders don't make people do things in a bossy and controlling way. You can learn how to involve everyone, encouraging the whole group to work towards a common goal.

Our training courses use activities and techniques to develop a range of qualities which are necessary to be a good leader. Self-confidence is vital and being able to overcome your own fears about being a leader. Successful leaders also need to be able to work out good strategies and make sound judgments under pressure. Lastly, and probably most importantly, good leaders need to be sensitive, sociable and be able to get on with a wide range of people. Good leadership is essentially the ability to influence others and good leaders allow all members of the group to contribute.

Questions 61-62: Answer the following questions according to the passage.

61. Why will there be lots of arguments in a leaderless group?

62. What is probably the most important quality of a good leader?

Questions 63-65: Read the passage, and then tell whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

63. Being able to work in a group is one of the major factors of success.

64. Groups of people doing social activities generally don't need leaders.

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65. Most people agree that leadership is a natural-born talent rather than a learned skill.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

They Just Can't Help It



What kind of brain do you have? Simon Baron-Cohen, who has done intensive research, says there are really big differences between male and female brains.

My theory is that the female brain is mainly built for empathy(E), the ability to understand other people, and that the male brain is mainly built for understanding and building systems (S). According to this theory, there are three brain types: the E-brain, the S-brain and the "balanced brain" which has both abilities-empathy and systems-thinking(the ability to understand how things work).

It is important to stress that not all women have the E-brain, and not all men have the S-brain. But generally, there are clear differences. For example, women tend to choose different things to read on the railway platform or in the airport departure lounge. (69) They are more likely to go for magazines on fashion, romance, beauty, counseling and parenting. Men are more likely to choose magazines that feature computers, cars, photography, sport and the outdoors.



You may think that these preferences are in some way influenced by people's upbringing. However, there is scientific evidence to suggest that this is not the case.

A study carried out in the lab at Cambridge University shows that newborn girls look longer at a face, and newborn boys look longer at a mechanical mobile, which suggests that certain differences between male and female brains are biological. (70) It has also been observed that baby girls as young as 12 months old respond more strongly to other people's emotional problems. Teenage girls and women spend more time comforting friends who have problems. Women are also more sensitive to facial expressions. They are better at noticing subtle signs of changes in other people's feelings, or judging a person's character.

Boys, from an early age onwards, seem to love putting things together, building toy towers or towns or vehicles. Boys also enjoy playing with toys which have clear functions, which have buttons to press, things that light up, or devices that will cause another object to move. You see the same sort of pattern in the adult workplace. People whose jobs are in metal-working or the construction industries are almost entirely male. Mathematics, physics and engineering, which require high levels of systems-thinking, are also largely male-chosen disciplines.

Some people may worry that I am suggesting that one gender is better than the other, but this is not the case. The theory says that, on the whole, males and females differ in the kind of things that they are interested in and that they find easy, but that both genders have their strengths and weaknesses. Neither gender is superior overall.

Others may worry that a theory like this creates gender stereotypes, which is not true, either. The study simply looks at males and females as two groups, and asks what differences exist, and why they are there.

Questions 66-68: Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. Which ability is more related to the "E-brain"?

67. Why are some people critical of the theory?

68. What evidence suggests that the differences between male and female brains are not influenced by their upbringing?

Questions 69-70: Translate the underlined sentences 69 and 70.

Section D (10 marks) .

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.



Animal Intelligence

Pet owners know their pets are able to do all sorts of incredible things. Dogs seem to pick up their ears when their owners mention the word walk. Cats have many creative ways of reminding their owners to feed them. So exactly how intelligent are animals? Scientists as well as pet owners are interested in the question of animal intelligence.

One of the most exciting investigations on the mental abilities of animals looks at their ability to use tools. Through observation of animals in the wild and in zoos, animal researchers know that several animal species apparently use tools. Perhaps the most notable in this kind is the work of Jane Godall in Africa. She observed chimpanzees in their native environment using small sticks to catch termites. Great apes in zoos have been seen to use tools. Scientists have trained crows to use small sticks to spear insects in the bark of trees.

Another aspect of animal cognition is solving problems. Some species of birds, such as ravens, are particularly clever. Ravens are able to solve many different problems, such as untying a knot to get at food. Even pigeons and parrots have shown an extraordinary capacity to recognize, count, or name different objects.

In addition, the ability to learn what they are taught by humans is another marker of animal cognition. For example, dogs are able to learn a wide variety of commands, and then follow them. Orangutans can learn complex tasks, such as washing clothes by hand, after just a few tries. Elephants also remember various behaviors that they are taught—even playing music and painting.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of animal cognition is self-awareness. An animal that is aware of itself has a high level of cognition ability. For a long time, humans were thought to be the only living beings aware of themselves and their actions. For example, you are aware that you are reading this article or you can recognize yourself in a mirror. Animal researchers have discovered that dolphins and chimpanzees are able to recognize themselves in a mirror. Self-awareness may help highly social animals like these to get along in their social groups.

When they look at the mental abilities of animals as introduced above, animal researchers draw a conclusion that some animals do have high levels of cognition.

Questions 71-75: Read the passage carefully and then complete each space in the summary in **a maximum of three words** from the passage.

Summary:

Scientists and pet owners are quite interested in the question of animal intelligence, the mental abilities of animals, which is also called (71)_____. First of all, the author talks about animals' ability to use tools. Chimpanzees and great apes are mentioned as examples. Then, the ability to (72)_____, another mental ability of animals, follows. Ravens are cited with their particular cleverness. In addition, animals are able to learn what they are taught. Perhaps, one of the most significant presentations of the mental abilities of animals is that they have their own (73)_____ which might help some animals to get along in their groups. Animals demonstrate this by (74)_____ in a mirror. By integrating all the aspects, animal researchers conclude that some species of animals do have (75)_____ intelligence.

Part V Translation (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

76. 这位善良的姑娘给男孩的母亲留下了很好的印象。(make a/an...impression)
77. 因为我不太了解艺术，我无法评价你的作品。(comment on)
78. 我想起来了他也许对我们讨论过的那个问题感兴趣。(occur to)
79. 为了能最大限度地利用现有资源，每个人都应有接触到图书馆里新书的机会。(have access to)
80. 如果在一篇文章中遇到一个有用的新词或短语，你最好在词典里查一下，尤其要注意它的用法。(come across)

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 way: 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 favorite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Bronte. 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 where near her home.	<u>where</u>

The world is full of wonderful places, both natural and man-made.

Easter Island lays in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean, about 3,600 81. _____

kilometers west of mainland Chile. The island is called Easter Island

because of it was discovered on Easter Sunday in 1772 by Dutch 82. _____

explorer Jacob Roggeveen. Inhabited by Polynesians since 300 or

400 CE, Easter Island is now a World Heritage Site.

The most amazed sight on it is the giant statues carved out of 83. _____

the volcanic rock. These massive stone figures have made Easter

Island a famous site. They were probable made by Polynesians 84. _____

between about 1000 and 1600 CE. One mystery about these statues

explaining what students would like to be done to rectify them.

*Write a report in at least **80** words on the **answer sheet**.*

II (20 marks)

A blog (or web log) is a diary or journal that is available on the web. The activity of updating a blog is "blogging" and someone who keeps a blog is a "blogger". At present, there are many kinds of blogs, ranging from Facebook, SinaBlog to miniblogs like the Twitter. It seems that blogs have become more and more influential in our life. What do you think of blogs? You may focus on advantages or disadvantages of blogs. *Write an essay in at least **120** words on the **answer sheet**.*

