

全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类考试 2013 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. Will Amy stay in Boston all week?

A. She must check her schedule first.

B. She must ask the Greens first.

C. She must ask her parents first.

2. Where does Jenny live?

A. In Dover.

B. In Birmingham.

C. In Brighton.

3. What does Linda want to drink?



4. How much did the stamp of Elvis Presley cost?

A. 29 cents.

B. 32 cents.

C. 35 cents.

5. How does Natalie go to her university?

A. By taxi.

B. By car.

C. By school bus.

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. What is New York famous for?

A. Squares.

B. Temples.

C. Skyscrapers.

7. According to the man, where is the tallest skyscraper in the world?

A. In New York.

B. In Chicago.

C. In Los Angeles.

8. Has Joey ever been inside a skyscraper?

A. Yes, just one time.

B. Yes, many times.

C. No, never.

9. What are they going to do tomorrow?

- A. Go sightseeing. B. Go swimming. C. Go hiking.

10. What's the population of New York city?

- A. 7 million. B. 8 million. C. 9million.

Conversation 2

11. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Librarian and student. C. Policeman and passer-by.

12. The woman wanted to find books about_____.

- A. famous Americans B. wealthy Chinese C. royal Englishmen

13. Benjamin Franklin was a_____.

- A. diplomat B. singer C. dancer

14. Where is everything that is in the library listed?

- A. In solar system.
B. In the computer system.
C. In the public address system.

15. According to the man, the computer will tel you about the book EXCEPT_____.

- A. a short description of the book
B. the position of the book
C. the whole book

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 does Peter Watson do in the museum?

- A. Human Resource Manager.
B. Public Programs Manager.
C. Public Relations Manager.

17. How many exhibits does the museum have?

- A. About 40. B. Less than 50. C. Over 100.

18. What's the name of the special area for children under the age of 7?

- A. Power your future. B. Mathematics. C. Kidspace.

19. The "Mathematics" exhibit area of the museum was first made for _____.

- A. the World's Fair in New York in 1964
B. the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984
C. the World Economical and Environmental Conference in 2008

20. According to Peter, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. Visitors to the museum can learn more about science.
- B. Every exhibit is merely designed for the visitors to look at.
- C. The exhibits show the principles of science in daily lives.

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**.*

Remarkable People

What makes a person remarkable? The word "remarkable" means "(21) _____" or worthy of notice. "A remarkable person, then, is someone who is unusual, who is worthy of our noticing. Of course being "unusual" or "worthy of notice" does (22) _____ mean being famous or (23) _____. Many famous people are not remarkable, and many people who are truly remarkable are not famous.

These people are remarkable because all of them (24) _____ and then worked hard to achieve them. Perhaps that is the (25) _____ of remarkable (26) _____ people with the courage, strength and perseverance to work—and keep on working—toward something that they (27) _____. As Booker T. Washington once said, "Success is to be measured not so much by the (28) _____ that one has reached in life as by the (29) _____ which he has overcome while trying to succeed.

We can learn a great deal from people we consider to be remarkable. We can (30) _____ by their work and their way of being because they enable us to see what is possible in one's life.

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. Whether we'll hold the sports meeting depends on the weather, _____?

- A. won't we
- B. shan't we
- C. doesn't it
- D. won't it

32. In order to prevent the fire spreading, some of the houses nearby _____ pulled down before the firemen arrived.

- A. have been
- B. have
- C. had been
- D. had

33. Neither of the young men who had tried to get the job in the company _____.

- A. was accepted
- B. were accepting
- C. has been accepted
- D. have been accepted

34. Be careful when you cross the busy street. If not, you may _____ run over by a car.

- A. have
- B. get
- C. become
- D. turn

35. Now, children, it's time you _____.

- A. are washing and dressing
- B. are washed and dressed
- C. will wash and dress
- D. were washed and dressed

36. Zhong Nanshan is a famous expert who has _____ to _____ the origin of SARS.

- A. devoted; studying
- B. been devoted; studying
- C. devoted; study
- D. been devoted; study

37. Our country has a _____ history of 4000 years.

- A. recorded B. recording C. record D. records

38. _____ quickly and soon his resignation became the talk of the town.

- A. Words spread B. The word was spread C. Word spread D. A word spread

39. He has been caught _____ the rain and is wet _____ the skin.

- A. by; to B. in; to C. in; through D. with; in

40. My mother bought me a new pair of boots on my birthday _____ she had promised.

- A. how B. what C. why D. as

41. The goalkeeper is the weak point of the team. Which idiom can be used to describe the goalkeeper?

- A. The goalkeeper is the touch of Midas in the team.
B. The goalkeeper is the apple of the eye in the team.
C. The goalkeeper is the Trojan horse in the team.
D. The goalkeeper is the heel of Achilles in the team.

42. —The aim of the journey was to cross the continent of Antarctica from east to west, a distance of 1,800 miles.
And someone in your family, Martin, was on that journey. Who was it?

—It was my grandfather.

— _____

—They left on August 8th, 1914—which was the same week the First World War broke out.

- A. Where did they set up camp after the boat sank?
B. When did they leave for the journey?
C. Why did they go to Antarctica?
D. Who were surprised when they arrived?

43. —So you don't like poetry?

—Well, I like listening to the songs, and the songs have poetry in them.

— _____

—Well, I can remember this: I wandered lonely as a cloud.

- A. Can you tell me your name?
B. Do you know who wrote it?
C. Can you remember any lines of poetry in English?
D. Do you read poetry in your spare time?

44.—Do you eat breakfast, Tom?

—_____

—What about lunch?

—Oh, I get really hungry by around half past twelve.I have to go and get something to eat, I like a hot lunch—maybe pasta, meat or fish and vegetables.

A.If I have time I do, but often I don't bother.

B.That advertisement is a really difficult task to complete.

C.I feel tired in the afternoon!

D.I suppose my favorite food would have to be chocolate!

45.—Come in.Oh, hello, Liang Yu._____

—Yes, Professor.I hope it's convenient. I just wondered what you thought of my first try.I expect it will need some more work before it's ready.

—Yes, I'm afraid it will.There are certain rules that you should follow when writing a resume.Let's have a look at yours and see where you need to improve.

—Thank you very much.

A.Do you drop in to talk about your resume?

B.Don't you think so?

C.What's to be done with those?

D.What about interpersonal skills?

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**.*



Families

Exactly what is a family? Until about 50 years ago, the traditional American family consisted (46)_____ a working husband,a wife at home, and two or more children. Responsibilities were clearly(47)_____(divide) in an American nuclear family. While the husband was earning a living, the wife was caring for the home and(48)_____(raise) the children. Of course, there were(49)_____(except), but this concept of the family was the general rule until the1960s.

Sincethe1960s,(50) how_____, the family has become more diverse, fragile, and changeable. Americans have accepted differing concepts of families,(51)_____(include) single-parent, blended, two-paycheck, interracial, childless, and commuter families.

Some critics believe that the American family has suffered (52)_____ (great) because of all the changes in society. According to these critics, the family had been much stronger before it began to struggle with issues such (53)_____ divorce, working mothers, gay couples, and unmarried relationships. Today's strongest critics feel that the traditional nuclear family will become rare in the 21st(54)_____.

Nationwide, however, most Americans believe that the family is going to survive. In fact, almost all major surveys in recent years have found that the American family is as strong as it has ever been. For most Americans, the family continues to provide their deepest source of satisfaction and meaning in life. Thus, although today's family is different from(55)_____ it used to be, it seems to be thriving.

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**.*

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56-60 are based on the following passage.

Are Computers Alive?

The topic of thought is one area of psychology, and many observers have considered this aspect in connection with robots and computers: some of the old worries about AI—artificial intelligence—were closely linked to the question of whether computers could think. The first massive electronic computers, capable of rapid (if often unreliable) computation and little or no creative activity were soon called "electronic brains." A reaction to this terminology quickly followed. To put them in their place, computers were called "high-speed idiots," an effort to protect human vanity. In such a climate, the possibility of computers actually being alive was rarely considered: it was bad enough that computers might be capable of thought. But not everyone realized the implications of the high-speed idiot tag. It has not been pointed out often enough that even the human idiot is one of the most intelligent life forms on Earth. If the early computers were even that intelligent, it was already a remarkable state of affairs.



One consequence of speculation about the possibility of computer thought was that we were forced to examine with new care the idea of thought in general. It soon became clear that we were not sure what we meant by such terms as thought and thinking. We tend to assume that human beings think, some more than others, though we often call people thoughtless or unthinking. Dreams cause a problem, partly because they usually happen outside our control. They are obviously some type of mental experience, but are they a type of thinking? And the question of nonhuman life forms adds further problems. Many of us would maintain that some of the higher animals—dogs, cats, apes, and so on—are capable of at least basic thought, but what about fish and insects? It is certainly true that the higher mammals show complex brain activity when tested with the appropriate equipment. If thinking is demonstrated by evident electrical activity in the brain, then many animal species are capable of thought. Once we have formulated clear ideas on what thought is in bio-logical creatures, it will be easier to discuss the question of thought in artifacts (人工制品). And what is true of thought is also true of many other mental processes. One of the immense benefits of AI research is that we are being forced to check carefully the working of the human mind.

It is already clear that machines have superior mental abilities to many life forms. No fern or oak tree can play chess as well as even the simplest digital computer; nor can frogs weld (焊接) car bodies as well as robots. The mechanical manipulator is cleverer in some ways than the three-toed sloth (树獭). It seems that, viewed in terms of intellect, the computer should be set well above plants and most animals. Only the higher animals can, it seems, compete with computers with regard to intellect—and even then with diminishing success. (Examples of this are in the games of chess. Some of the world's best players are now computers.)

Questions 56-58: 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. The first electronic computers were_____.

- A. slow and reliable B. large and fast C. creative and accurate D. unreliable and small

57. In the author's view, mental activities are characteristic of_____.

- A. all plants and animals B. some animals C. human beings alone D. computers

58. What does the author say about machines thinking?

- A. It is somewhat possible. B. It is totally impossible.
C. It will not be realized too soon. D. It may surpass human thinking someday.

Questions 59-60: Complete the following statements with information given in the passage in **a maximum of three** words for each blank.

59. The author feels that by calling these early computers "high-speed idiots," people were really implying that computers would never be capable of_____.

60. The author believes that such words as thought and thinking might come to be better understood because of research into_____and computers.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61-65 are based on the following passage.

The Life of Jackie Chan



One of the most popular film personalities in the world, Jackie Chan came from a poverty-stricken Hong Kong family—so poor, claims Chan, that he was almost sold in infancy to a wealthy British couple. As it turned out, Chan became his family's sole support. Enrolled in the Chinese Opera Research Institute at the age of seven, he spent the next decade in rigorous training for a career in the Peking Opera, excelling in martial arts and acrobatics.

Billed as Cheng Lung, Chan entered films in his mid-teens, appearing in 25 productions before his 20th birthday. Starting out as a stunt man, Chan was promoted to stardom as the potential successor to the late Bruce Lee. In his earliest starring films, he was cast as a stone-cold serious type, determined to avenge Lee's death. Only when he began playing for laughs did Chan truly attain full celebrity status. Frequently referred to as the Buster Keaton of kung-fu, Chan's outlook on life is a lot more optimistic than Keaton's, but in his tireless devotion to the most elaborate of sight gags and the most awe-inspiring of stunts (many of which have nearly cost him his life), Chan is Keaton incarnate.

From 1987's *The Young Master* onward, Chan has usually been his own director and screenwriter. His best Hong Kong-produced films include the nonstop action-fests *Project A* (1983), *Police Story* (1985), *Armor of God* (1986), and the Golden Horse Award-winning *Crime Story* (1993)—not to mention the multiple sequels of each of the aforementioned titles. Despite his popularity in Europe and Asia, Chan was for many years unable to make a dent in the American market. He tried hard in such films as *The big Brawl* (1980) and the first two *Cannonball Run* flicks, but American filmgoers just weren't buying.

At long last, Chan mined U.S. box-office gold with 1996's *Rumble in the Bronx*, a film so exhilarating that the audience never noticed those distinctly Canadian mountain ranges looming behind the "Bronx" skyline. Chan remained the most popular Asian actor with the greatest potential to cross over into the profitable English-Speaking markets, something he again demonstrated when he co-starred with Chris Tucker in the 1998 box-office hit *Rush Hour*. Chan had another success on his hands with *Shanghai Noon*, a comedy Western in which he starred as an Imperial Guard dispatched to the American West to rescue the kidnapped daughter (Lucy Liu) of the Chinese Emperor.

Questions 61-63: Read the passage, and then tell whether the following statements are true(T) or false(F).

61. Jackie Chan started as a comedy actor and then moved into serious roles.
62. Chan was very popular in the United States right away with his first movie.
63. The last three movies mentioned, *Rumble in the Bronx*, *Rush Hour*, and *Shanghai Noon*—were very successful.

Questions 64-65: Answer the following questions according to the passage.

64. What did Jackie Chan learn for a career in the Peking Opera?
65. When did Jackie Chan get full celebrity status?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66-70 are based on the following passage.

What Makes Sound Beautiful?



(69) Beauty is certainly more than skin-deep. However you might define it beauty extends far beyond the visual to that which pleases other senses and even the mind. The most important among these other routes for the observation of beauty is the sense of hearing. Music is routinely recognized as beautiful. So are other sounds, like the whispering of wind through pines or the gentle purring of a cat.

Just as philosophers and scientists have struggled to define visual beauty, they have attempted to analyze the appeal of pleasant sounds as well. Ultimately, sonic (声音的) beauty is in the ear of the beholder. Research and intuition can, however, suggest reasons why one person considers a musical piece gorgeous while another considers it a bucketful of noise.

The existence of noise is a clue in itself. A conventional definition of noise would include adjectives like unwanted, annoying, disorganized, or meaningless. Sounds that have no discernible (可识别的) pattern to them or that intrude on mental order are not generally considered beautiful. The relationship of sound to the situation is crucial. An assertive orchestral piece like Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man" could be strikingly beautiful at a Fourth of July celebration yet decidedly annoying when it blares from someone else's apartment while you are trying to concentrate on a difficult task.

But it is the quest to discover the role of pattern that takes us beyond such obvious intuitive judgments about the beauty of sound. In the 1930s, a mathematician named George Birkhoff proposed formulas that would place a given work of art on a numerical aesthetic (审美的) scale. More beautiful art would score higher than less beautiful *art*. He proposed different specifics for analyzing painting, or geometric figures, or poetry, or music, but his central formula is $M = O/C$. The symbol M stands for beauty, O for organization, and C for complexity. (70) In other words, a work of music that is very well organized and not very complicated scores higher than a work with similarly good organization but a high degree of complexity. Organization is good, complexity is bad.

This aspect of Birkhoff's approach clearly oversimplifies the case. Organization and complexity do contribute to the perceived beauty of a musical piece, but not as mere opposites. They entwine and influence the piece in combination with each other and with other factors. To illustrate this, let's consider one of those other factors, the musical experience and knowledge that a listener brings to a piece of music.

Music critics are well-known for disliking works that become immensely popular and for praising material that the general public finds boring or even unpleasant. Why should this disparity be so common? Or why should a 40-year-old who loved bouncy pop music during his teen years now find it hard to tolerate his own teenage children's taste in music?

The answers probably involve a certain ideal level of complexity, a point where the complexity of a piece and the way it is organized are matched perfectly with a listener's knowledge and experience. The work presents enough of a challenge so that the listener can enjoy thinking about and deciphering (解读) its patterns, but it is not so impossibly complex that the listener remains confused. A work that falls far below this ideal level is too simple or too familiar to be interesting. A work that reaches far above the ideal levels is frustrating and dissatisfying.

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

66. What adjectives are used to define noise conventionally?

67. According to the passage, what is the relationship between organization and complexity when contributing to the perceived beauty of a musical piece?

68. What level of complexity is ideal to a musical piece?

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

Section D(10 marks)

Questions 71-75 are based on the following passage.

Apology Makes Right

Whether used to repair old, strained relationships or to lay the groundwork for new, productive ones, the mighty "sorry" has proved effective.

Apologies are powerful. They resolve conflicts without violence, repair disunity between nations, allow governments to acknowledge the suffering of their citizens, and restore balance to personal relationships. They are an effective way to restore trust and gain respect. They can be a sign of strength: proof that the apologizer has the self-confidence to admit a mistake.

Apologies, like so many other communication strategies, begin at home. They are one of what some linguists call speech acts and are used to keep relationships on track. Each cultural group has its own customs with regard to conversational formalities, including conventionalized means of repairing disruptions.

In the American context, there is enough evidence that women are more inclined to offer an expression of apology than men. One woman, for example, told me that her husband's resistance to apologizing makes their disputes go on and on. Once, after he forgot to give her a particularly important telephone message, she couldn't get over her anger, not because he had forgotten (she realized anyone can make a mistake) but because he didn't apologize. "Had I done something like that," she said, "I would have fallen all over myself saying how sorry I was ... I felt as though he didn't care." When I asked her husband for his side of the story, he said apologizing would not have repaired the damage, "So what good does it do?" he wondered.

The good it does is cementing relationships. By saying he was sorry—and saying it as if he meant it—he would have conveyed that he felt bad about letting her down. Not saying anything sent the opposite message: it implied he didn't care. Showing that you empathize provides the element of regret that is central to apologies—as does the promise to make amends and not repeat the offense. In the absence of these, why should the wife trust her husband not to do it again?

Apologies can be equally powerful in day-to-day situations at home and at work. One company manager told me that they were magic bullets. When he admitted to subordinates that he had made a mistake and then expressed remorse, they not only forgave him, but became even more loyal. Conversely, when I asked people what most frustrated them in their work lives, coworkers refusing to admit fault was a frequent answer.

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:

Apologies are powerful, because they are an effective way to(71) _____ and gain respect. Like many other communication strategies, they begin at home. They are one of the(72)_____ and are used to keep relationships on track. The essential advantage of apology is repairing the (73)_____. Showing that you are regretful means to compensate and not (74)____. Moreover, apologies can be equally powerful in(75)_____ both at home and at work.

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.她总是觉得受人监视而心神不宁。(be obsessed with)
- 77.我姐姐已经习惯于照顾生病的我。(get accustomed to)
- 78.当他们抵达岛上后，罗伯特想出了一个主意：第二天早上看日出。(come up with)
- 79.他不管走到哪里都随身携带一个笔记本，以便随时记录下自己的想法。(wherever)
- 80.在他有生之年，他一直没有成名，但他认为自己是一个合格的教师。(think of...as...)

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. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Bronte. She was born in the early _____ is

nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now. _____ than

She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking _____ √

on the moors ~~where~~ near her home. _____ where

Diet and the Demand for Food

The demand for different food products depends

on four factors: the number of people in the area, 81. _____

their standard of living, and their cultural attitudes. 82. _____

The first two factors are obviously. The third, 83. _____

cultural attitudes, often depends in diet habits and religion. 84. _____

Take attitudes toward diet in the United States, for an example. 85. _____

Changes, preferences, and prices have had an interesting effect

on consumption in the U.S. In 1940, Americans consume 86. _____

19.4pounds of butter and margarine per person, and most of it

was butter. Now they eat less 13 pounds, most of it margarine. 87. _____

Before World War II, people in the U.S. averaged 155 pound 88. _____

of wheat flour a year; now they average about135.

Americans are also eating much few fruit, 89. _____

but they' re eating many more vegetables.

They are eating more chicken and turkey, either. 90. _____

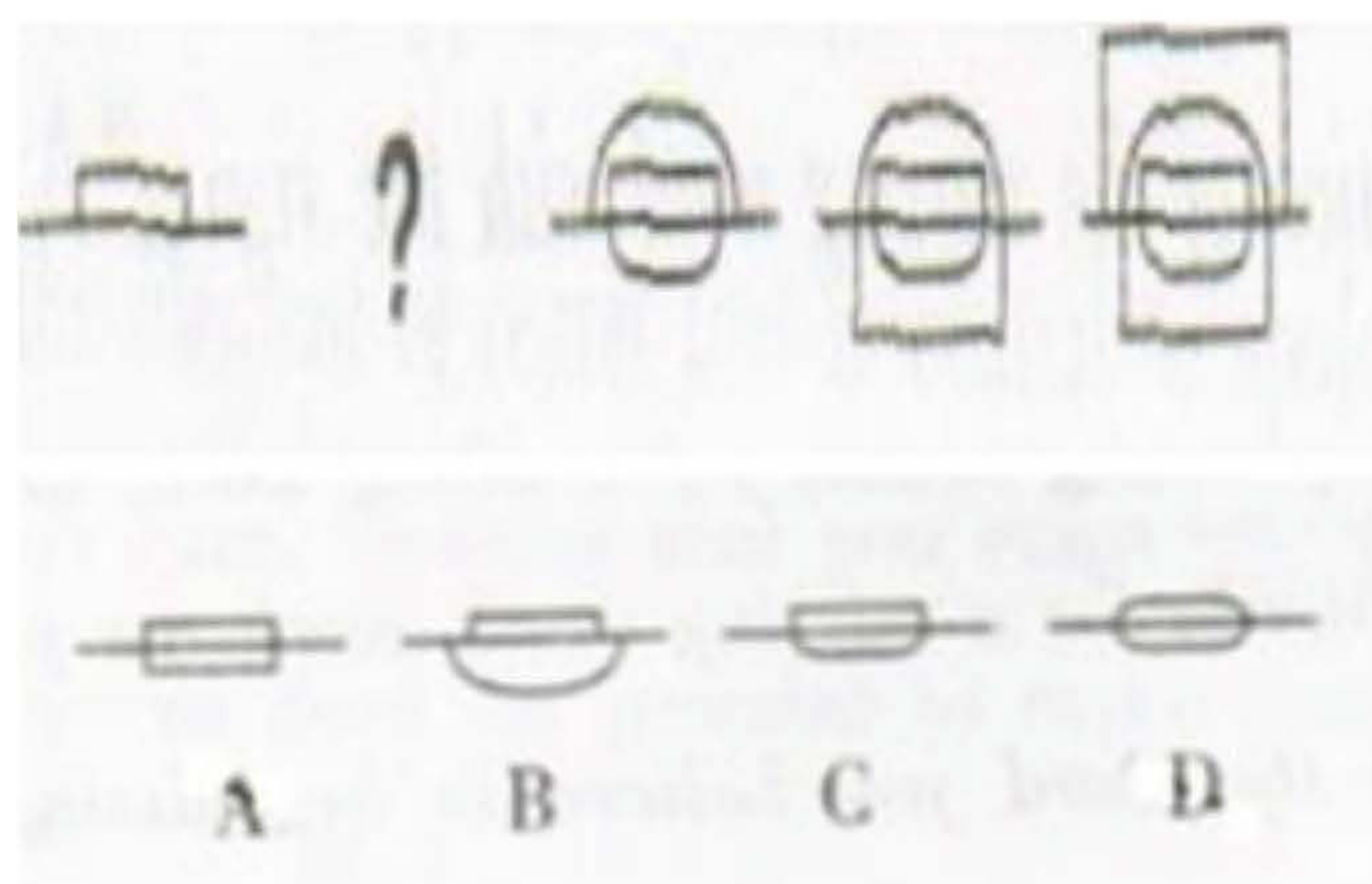
Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

There are **five** IQ questions in this part. Remember to write the answers on **the answer sheet**.

91.The word PASTRY is 4XY6AT in code.What is the word in code Y6XA6? _____.

92.Sharon's birthday is on 16th January.Mia's birthday is a week before Sharon's.Sara's birthday is a fortnight after Mia's.Sara's birthday is on_____.

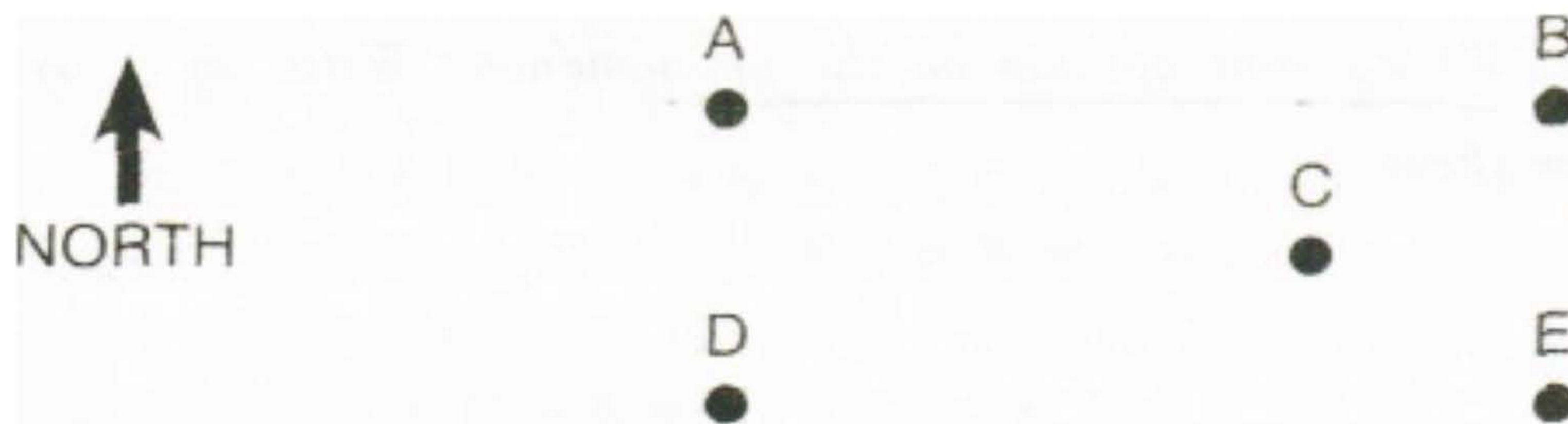
93.Which one comes next?



94.“Eating sweets can damage your teeth. Eating sweets can make you ill.” According to the two statements, which of the following statements must be true?

- A.People who are ill have bad teeth.
- B.People with bad teeth have eaten too many sweets.
- C.Eating sweets can damage your teeth or make you ill.
- D.People who are ill have been eating too many sweets.

95.There are five trees marked A, B, C, D and E at the bottom of my garden.Work out where each tree is planted from the information below.What is D?



The maple is more northerly than the sycamore (悬铃木) but more southerly than the beech.

The ash and the oak are west of the sycamore.

The oak is northwest of the maple.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Suppose you have heard that the position of the salesman in a transnational company is vacant you want it for a long time. Please write a letter to the manager of the company to apply for the position.

Some more information :

- Tell him the reasons why you are so eager to apply for the position ;
- The requirements for this position are high , but you are good enough for it.

*Write the letter in at least 80 words on **the answer sheet**, not including the given words below.*

Dear Manager,

I have learned that the position of the salesman in your company is vacant, which really makes me feel excited. _____

I am looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

II (20 marks)

Along with the widespread of the Internet, there have appeared many online romances. The lovers meet and date on the Internet and finally fall in love with each other. Some people claim that online love is very romantic and exciting. However, others hold the view that online love is dangerous because it is rather difficult to tell the real from the fake through the Internet. What is your opinion on the phenomenon? *Write an essay in at least 120 words on **the answer sheet**.*

