

2016 年全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类初赛试题

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**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **twenty-second** pause. During the pause, read the questions 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.*

1. What makes Steve so happy?

A. The woman bought him a gift.

B. He passed his driving test.

C. He had a pleasant journey.

D. He got an "A" in his English test.

2. With whom will Laurel go for a holiday?

A. Jim.

B. Her brother.

C. Her mother.

D. Her father.

3. What is probably Richard's profession?

A. Pilot.

B. Teacher.

C. Driver.

D. Weatherman.

4. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Go to a movie.

B. Go shopping.

C. Go for a walk.

D. Watch TV.

5. Why doesn't the man want to attend the event?

A. He will be busy with his homework.

B. He has to take care of his pet.

C. He isn't sure how he can help.

D. He doesn't like animals.

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 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.*

Conversation One

6. What is Stuart planning to do with his friends?

A. Go for a drive and have a picnic.

B. Watch a football match.

C. See a movie and have dinner.

D. Go to the library and borrow some books.

7. Why does Amy say she can't go with Stuart?

A. She has to study for an exam.

B. She has to do a part-time job.

C. She has to attend a party.

D. She has a lot of homework to do.

8. What are they going to do at the end of the evening?

A. Watch a video.

B. Have a party.

C. Play some games.

D. Have some coffee.

9. How is Amy going to the activity?

A. She's going to drive her car.

B. Sara is giving her a ride.

C. She's going to take the bus.

D. Stuart is giving her a ride.

10. What time does Amy want to be home?

- A. At 10:30 p.m. B. At 11:00 p.m. C. At 11:30 p.m. D. At midnight.

Conversation Two

11. Why doesn't Mark like London?

- A. There are always traffic jams. B. It is too busy and things are not cheap.
C. The weather there is bad. D. There are too many tourists all the year round.

12. What is Mark's favourite place in England?

- A. Big Ben. B. Trafalgar Square. C. Buckingham Palace. D. The Lake District

13. Who is Peter Rabbit?

- A. He is a character in a fairy tale. B. He is Beatrice Potter's son.
C. He was born in the Lake District. D. He was from Yorkshire.

14. What is said about the Lake District?

- A. It is located in the South of England. B. The hotels there are not very well organised.
C. There aren't many pubs and inns. D. It is not a big area, so one can travel there by car.

15. Which of the places is NOT mentioned by Mark?

- A. Yorkshire. B. Cambridge. C. Oxford. D. Stratford-upon-Avon.

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 **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions 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. Why is John sad?

- A. He has a miserable childhood. B. He misses friends from his community.
C. He does not want to leave the island. D. He does not like to hear the sea at night.

17. What do we learn about people on the island?

- A. They enjoy the island's beautiful weather. B. They have no contact with the outside world.
C. They have to work until very late at night. D. They have a strong love for their own culture.

18. What kind of life did Carteret islanders use to live?

- A. Simple and peaceful. B. Poor and unhappy.
C. Isolated from the outside world. D. Difficult to survive.

19. What is the root cause of all the problems now on the island?

- A. Fresh water shortage. B. Global warming.
C. Inadequate food supply. D. Various diseases.

20. What does the speaker say may happen to the islanders when they relocate?

- A. They may not be able to live and work together anymore.
- B. They may not be able to keep their cultural traditions.
- C. They may have better food and shelter.
- D. They may find better ways to survive.

Section D (10 marks)



*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are **10** missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read **twice**. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.*

In 2003, Matt Harding, a video game designer working in Australia, decided to leave his job and travel around Southeast Asia with his friend Brad. Like most people travelling (21) _____, they took photos and filmed short video clips of the places they visited. One day in Hanoi, Brad suggested that Matt do a silly dance (22) _____ the camera. Matt, thinking the idea was (23) _____, agreed and from there, the idea (24) _____. Matt made a video showing his silly dances all around the world and put it onto his blog. (25) _____, more and more people began to talk about him. Matt's bad dancing video, watched by (26) _____ people, became an Internet sensation. Matt was (27) _____ by a chewing gum company. They loved his clips and wanted him to make a video for them. In 2006, Matt made a round-the-world tour sponsored by the company. But this time, something changed. Matt performed his silly dance in Rwanda. He inspired some Rwandan (28) _____ watching him to dance, too. Suddenly, Matt had a new mission. He didn't want to dance around the world; he wanted to dance with the world. Matt's new videos, made in 2008 and 2012, have a sense of (29) _____. They show crowds of people dancing and laughing together. In each place, he tried to learn new dances and persuade people to (30) _____ with him. Matt says, "It helps to remind people that we're all the same and we don't need to be so afraid of each other."

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture (15 marks)

*There are **15** incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked A, B, C and D.*

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Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. I would be _____ if you could send me some information about the summer courses at your school.

- A. ambitious B. generous C. grateful D. careful

32. Living with Bill was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot _____ and quickly became close friends.

- A. at large B. in common C. at will D. in advance

33. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* sold 372,775 copies in the UK alone on the first day of its release, _____ made it the fastest-selling book in _____ history.

- A. that; the B. which; / C. it; the D. what; /

34. It was reported that the house _____ and a lot of things _____.

- A. broke into; had stolen B. had broken into; been stolen
C. has broken into; has been stolen D. had been broken into; had been stolen

35. Vanessa-Mae's hard work _____ when she became the youngest person ever to enter the Royal College of Music.

- A. paid off B. took off C. turned off D. set off

36. A new report says that the enjoyment of a meal doesn't _____ what you eat, _____ where you eat it.

- A. cope with; and B. take notice of; and C. give rise to; but D. depend on; but

37. If Alice _____ her mother's advice, she _____ such a mistake.

- A. had taken, wouldn't have made B. took; shouldn't make
C. takes; doesn't make D. has taken; Wouldn't make

38. _____ all the preparations, the Smiths set off on their New Year journey to Paris.

- A. Have made B. Having made C. Having been made D. Making

39. —Good morning, Mr. Gennaro, please take a seat.

—Thanks.

—_____

—No. I found the address very easily. I checked it out yesterday.

- A. Why were you so late? B. Have you ever been here?
C. Did you have any problem getting here? D. How did you get here?

40. —Hello. Mr. Dawson's office.

—_____

—I'm afraid he isn't here today. Would you like to leave a message?

—No, thank you.

- A. Where is he going? B. Can you put me through to Mr. Dawson?
C. Why are you calling? D. Who's that?

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. The word Renaissance is from the French language, meaning “_____”.
- A. repetition B. rebirth C. literature D. great achievement
42. Which of the following is a tragedy written by Shakespeare?
- A. *Twelfth Night*. B. *The Merchant of Venice*.
C. *Hamlet*. D. *As You Like It*.
43. Higher education in the United States began with the founding of _____ in 1636.
- A. Massachusetts Institute of Technology B. Yale University
C. Harvard College D. Princeton University
44. The first Thanksgiving Day in the U.S. was set on November 26, 1789 by _____.
- A. George Washington B. Abraham Lincoln C. Thomas Jefferson D. Andrew Jackson
45. _____ is the first citizen of the People's Republic of China to receive the Nobel Prize in natural sciences.
- A. Mo Yan B. Lu Xun C. Qian Xuesen D. Tu Youyou

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**.*

Against a background of giant columns with images of pyramids hung dozens of Chinese red lanterns.

Chinese and Egyptian performers (46) _____ (highlight) their ancient but unique cultures at a square before the 3,400-year-old Luxor Temple. They sang (47) _____ praise of their mother rivers, the Yellow and the Nile. They played the traditional musical (48) inst_____ of their countries.

The event on January 21, 2016, (49) _____ (entitle) *Two Great Civilizations: Dialogues*, marked the opening of the 2016 Sino-Egyptian Culture Year to commemorate the 60th anniversary of their diplomatic ties. Egypt was the (50) _____ (one) Arab and African country to recognize the People's Republic of China.

The presence of President Xi Jinping, (51) _____ is visiting the Middle East, and his Egyptian counterpart Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, stressed the great (52) atte_____ paid to cultural exchanges. Xi said China and Egypt, as two of the (53) _____ (old) human civilizations, should strengthen their cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

Culture ministers of the two countries both emphasised the long history of cultural exchanges (54) _____ their countries. They said that the cultural year is a means to intensify the nations' already strong cultural ties. More than 100 cultural events covering entertainment, music, movies, exhibitions, literature and book publication will be held (55) thr_____ the year.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

*Read the following passages. 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 (5 marks)

Questions 56—60 are based on the following passage.

Internet entrepreneur Carl Churchill describes himself as "a normal 19-year-old", except that his Internet technology company is currently making £1 million a year. What's more, his name is on *The Rich List 2020*.

The Rich List 2020 is a list of twenty young people who are expected to make a lot of money by 2020. Other names include famous actors and football stars. But at the very top of the list is Carl Churchill. He is expected to make an amazing £100 million by 2020.



Churchill is 19, but he is not famous or particularly "cool". He runs an IT empire. The main thing it does is to help big businesses connect to the Internet, check emails for viruses and block spam, all at very high speeds.

But success does not come easily. It involves long working days, doing business from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and sometimes making difficult decisions. He then spends two or three hours at night dealing with his programmers. And, finally, a few hours' sleep at the house he owns in Milton Keynes. He says, "On one occasion I worked three days without stopping—no sleep." He smiles at the memory.

Is he happy with the progress the company has made? "We've made some mistakes but it's all going pretty well now. I hope the business will be able to grow steadily over the next few years."

How does he feel about all the money he's making? "Well, I don't go out a lot like some of my friends, but it does mean I can do things that I couldn't do a few years ago. I've just bought a new car but that's about it really. I think it's important to save for the future. You never know what will happen."

Questions 56—60

Decide the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 56. Carl Churchill thinks that he is quite different from other teenagers.
- 57. *The Rich List 2020* consists of young people who have made a lot of money.
- 58. To be so successful, Carl Churchill needs to work long hours.
- 59. Carl Churchill's company is having a difficult time now.
- 60. Carl Churchill doesn't have as much social life as his friends.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

Today, nearly everyone agrees that it is wrong to treat someone differently because of their race or background. But sadly these aren't the only forms of unfair treatment in society. Prejudice against teenagers is both widespread and largely ignored.

(61) _____ They frequently describe young people as being lazy, arrogant and stupid. Many also present teenagers as dangerous! One survey found that over 70% of news articles about young people were critical, and a third of these stories related to crimes.

(62) _____ Some go further, and actively seek to restrict their behavior. For instance, retailers may put up notices saying "maximum of two students permitted at any one time." If they wrote "women" instead, they'd be asked to remove the signs immediately !

(63) _____ But their argument is factually incorrect. In reality, around three quarters of shoplifters are adults. Should we ban over-eighteen-year-olds from stores instead ?



(64) _____ But this low figure is one which little interests the media. Why ? Perhaps it's because editors have other numbers to think of, such as profit margins. Bad news sells. Headlines like "Over 40% of teenagers support charities" simply are not as exciting!

(65) _____ Its other, more important duty is to report the truth. Journalists need to raise awareness of different aspects of teenagers' lives—and politicians, businesses, teachers and parents need to listen.

Are all blue-eyed people the same? Of course not. If 10% of blue-eyed people break the law, then should we stop trusting everyone with blue eyes? So why do we assume that all the young people are "bad", just because a few misbehave? It's time to start treating teenagers the way they deserve. Not as a "problem" group, but as individuals.

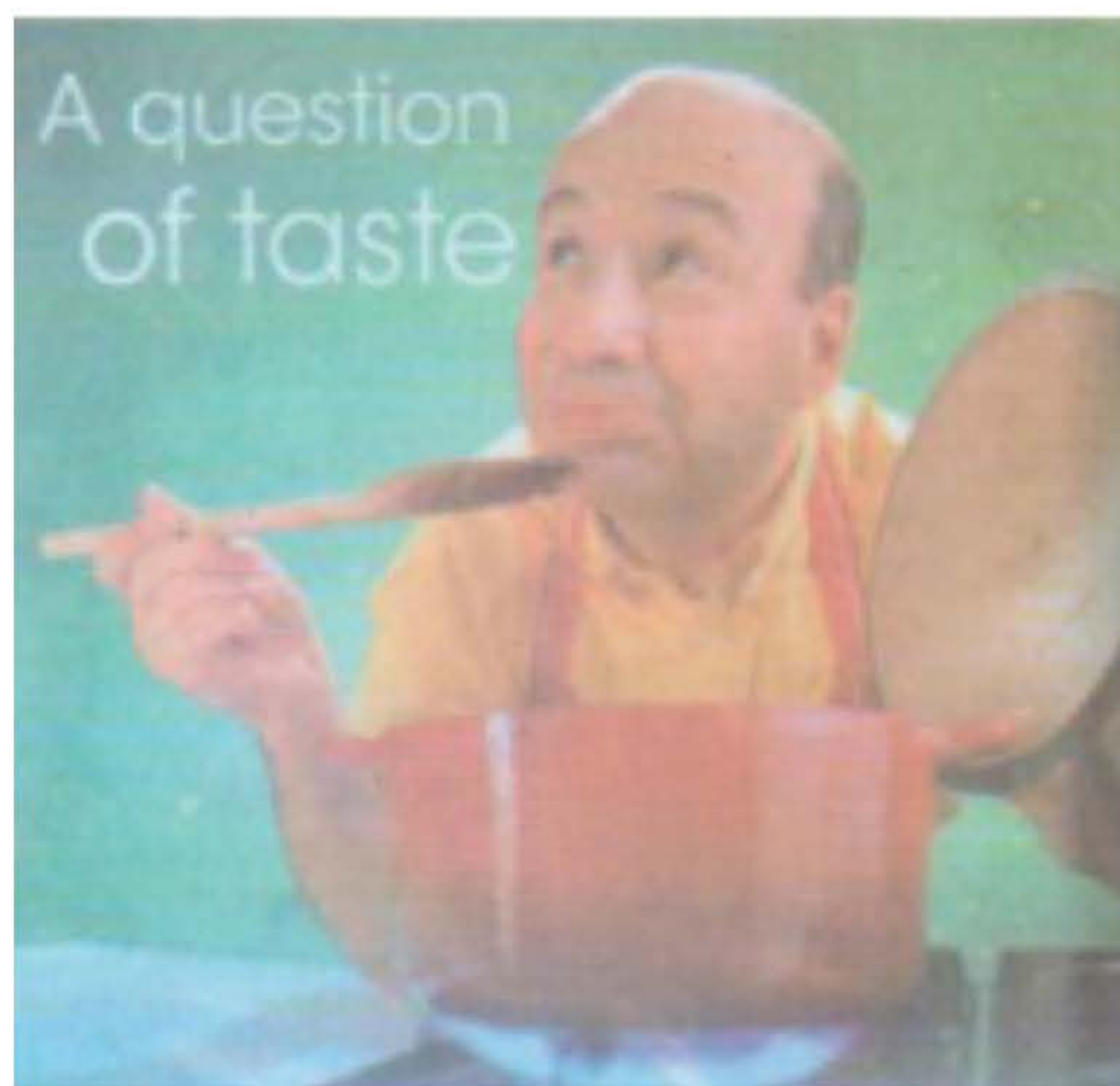
Questions 61—65

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

- A. To justify their actions, shop owners claim that teenagers are more likely to shoplift.
- B. As a result, it's not surprising that many older people mistrust teenagers.
- C. On the other hand, the media is not just a commercial interest.
- D. Why do we assume that all young people are "bad", just because a few misbehave ?
- E. Journalists and news editors have given teenagers a very bad image.
- F. That question is even more ridiculous than the previous one.
- G. In reality, only around 10%—20% of crimes are committed by young offenders.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.



According to scientists, young people's taste buds are not ready for the bitter taste of some vegetables. Our taste buds develop as we get older, but young people prefer sweet food. In fact, most of us do, just like our prehistoric ancestors. They ate a lot of sweet fruit because it was widely available and easy to notice on trees and bushes, and it was a good source of energy. They also realised that they had to be exceptionally careful with plants that had a bitter taste, since they were often poisonous!

Apart from bitter and sweet, what other tastes can we detect? You might be surprised to learn that our taste buds can only distinguish two more: salty and sour. When we reach early teens, we start to prefer sour things to sweet things. However, recent studies have shown that girls and boys experience taste in different ways. Girls have more sensitive taste buds and can differentiate flavours more easily, especially sweet and sour, while boys prefer stronger, more extreme flavours.

When we smell food, our mouths produce *saliva* (唾液) and when we eat it, the saliva transports its taste to our taste buds. Without saliva, some food would have no taste at all. We don't just taste with our mouths, we also use our noses! When food is cooked, it produces *aromas* (芳香) that make us hungry. When we put food in our mouths, our taste buds and noses work together to decide what flavour the food has. Have you ever noticed that food which has been cooked doesn't taste as good when it goes cold? When the cooking smells disappear, so does some of the taste.

The texture of food on our tongue is also important in our perception of its taste. This is because our brain perceives the look or feel of something and sends a message to our tongue telling it whether or not to like that food.

If you really don't like some vegetables on your plate, you can claim that there is a universally accepted scientific explanation for this.

Questions 66—70

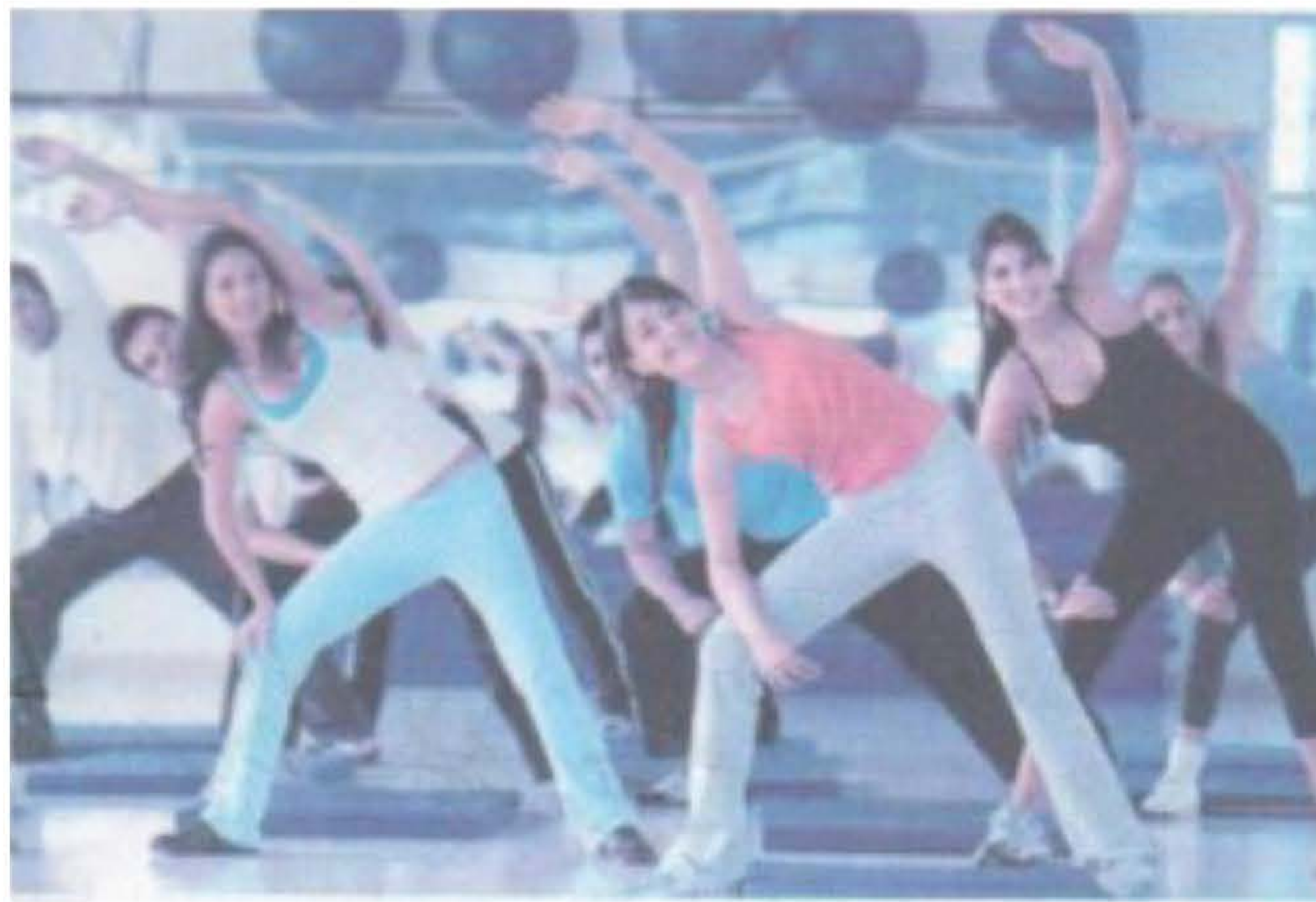
Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. Why don't young people like some vegetables?
67. Where does our love of sweet things originate from?
68. What is the difference between boys' taste and girl' taste?
69. How does saliva help when we eat?
70. What happens when the cooking smells disappear?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.

To be obese means to have too much fat in the body. Obese people are not just overweight. Such people are likely to suffer health problems. The precise cause of obesity is a problem in most countries. People need to understand what obesity is and how to tell if they are obese, so that they can change their condition.



An obese person does not have to look extremely fat. Even people who seem only slightly overweight can actually be considered obese. If a person has a certain amount of fat, 40% of the body's total composition, then their health might be in danger. Finding a person's exact fat percentage is troublesome. Most people still rely on their weight measurement to tell them if they are overweight or obese. There are problems with this method, however. There are recommended weights for different ages. In addition, weight alone says nothing about a person's percentage of body fat. People have different body types, which can make weight measurements unreliable. For instance, athletes usually have more muscle mass than other people. Muscle weighs more than fat. Therefore, an athlete may weigh more than their recommended weight, but this does not mean they are not healthy.



Probably the most popular method of determining body fat today is the Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of his or her height (in metres). For men, a BMI of 24 to 27 is normal. For women, it is 23 to 26. A BMI of 30 or more means a person is obese. Many experts feel that BMI is a reliable way to determine if a person's weight is unhealthy. However, others feel that BMI is too general to be really useful.

Despite the criticisms, there are strong positive aspects of BMI. The main one is that it is very simple. The measurement can be performed easily. It does not take special knowledge or equipment. Though BMI is a general measurement, it still gives useful information. It can also suggest that there might be a problem.

Questions 71—75

Complete the summary with **a maximum of two** words from the passage, changing the form where necessary.

If a person weighs a lot, others may (71) _____ that person obese. But using only a person's weight is not the best method for (72) _____ obesity. Now, people use another method (73) _____ if a person has a healthy or unhealthy weight. The new method is measured on the Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI compares a person's weight with her/his (74) _____ and the resulting number is indexed with average people. The BMI is not a precise tool for measuring obesity, but it has many strong positive aspects, such as being easy to use, to give (75) _____ about a person's body.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

I (5 marks)

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

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76. In this age of globalization, English language skills are more important than ever before. With English skills key to professional success, a growing number of parents have their children begin studying English at the earliest of ages. In some countries, pre-schools offering English instruction have become a common sight. For some educators, English teaching to very young children is a worrying trend. They question whether or not such early introduction of a foreign language will have a harmful effect on the native language.

II (10 marks)

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

77. 鉴于睡眠的重要性，我们怎样才能确保我们休息好并保持健康呢？ (given)

78. 因为高犯罪率，很多美国人担心自身安全。 (because of)

79. 遇到问题时，她会立即试图找出解决方案。 (work out)

80. 研究发现，具有良好阅读习惯的青少年更有可能成功。 (be likely to)

81. 我希望我没有那么自私，只考虑自己。 (含有 wish 的虚拟语气)

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>

While you've been looking at a book, newspaper or magazine in a shop, have you
ever take a photo with your phone so that you could look at it later? Perhaps you 82. _____
noticed someone on a stylish haircut, and thought "I'd like to have my hair cut like 83. _____
that. I think I'll show this to my hairdresser later." It seems a innocent enough action, 84. _____
but if you are caught, you might be asked to leave that store. What is much, you might 85. _____
even be arrested by the police!

"Digital shoplifting" is a crime, although it's one that few people realise they're 86. _____
committing. Officially, you should always get permission before sharing other people's 87. _____
photos. That's the law.

Many retailers and publishers are now protesting for "digital shoplifting". because 88. _____
they believe it's cheating them out of valuable sales. If you go on to buy the 89. _____
publication you've photographed, they won't make any profit. Fortunately, 90. _____

most of us tend to leave it on the shelf.

So, careful next time you think about using your phone in a bookshop or 91._____

newsagent's. You can never tell—someone may be watching you.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92.Find the letter which will end the first word and start the second word.

Example: peac (h) ome

man () ard

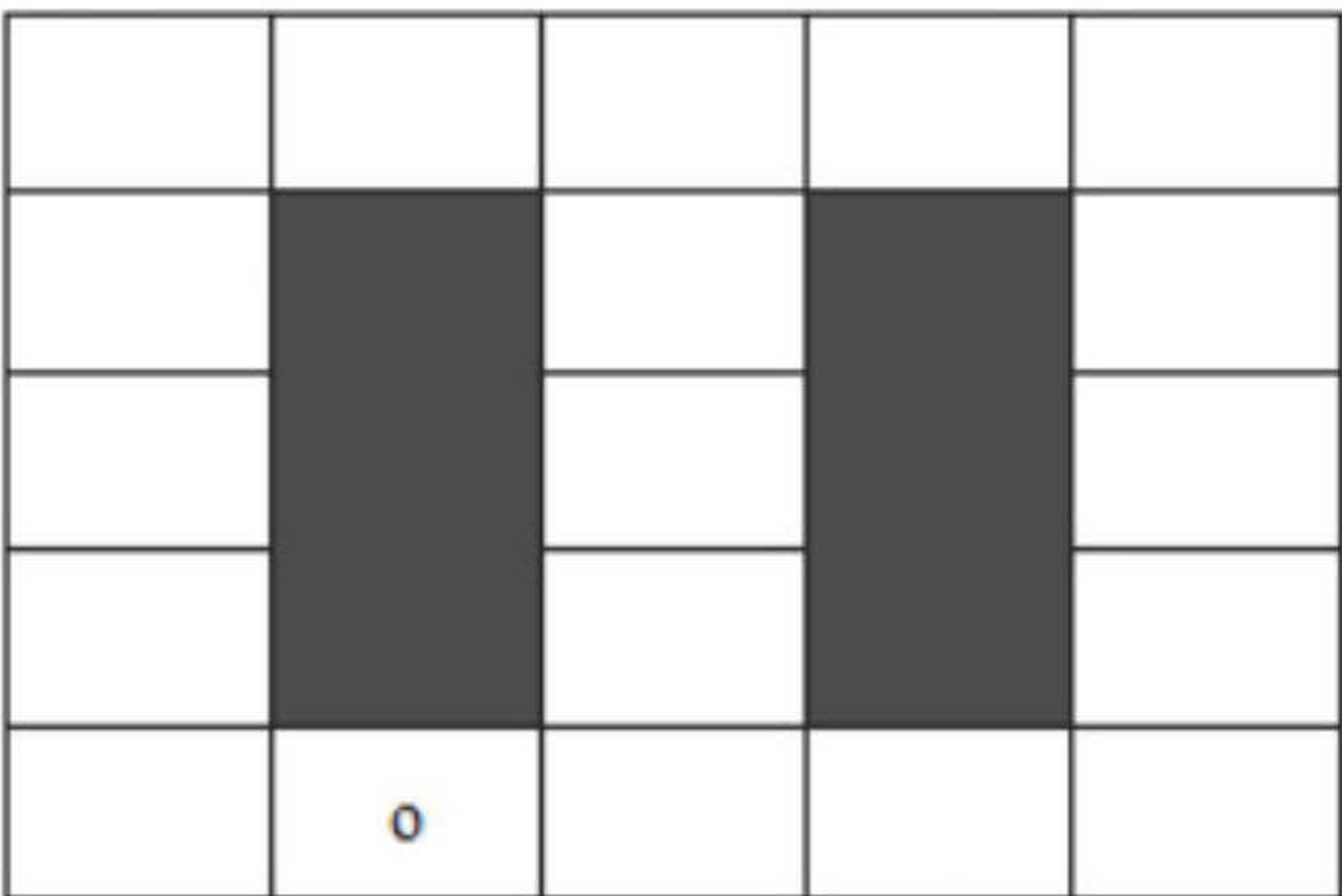
93.Find a word with four letters hidden at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. The order of the

letters may not be changed.

Example: The rough lad was very strong.hero

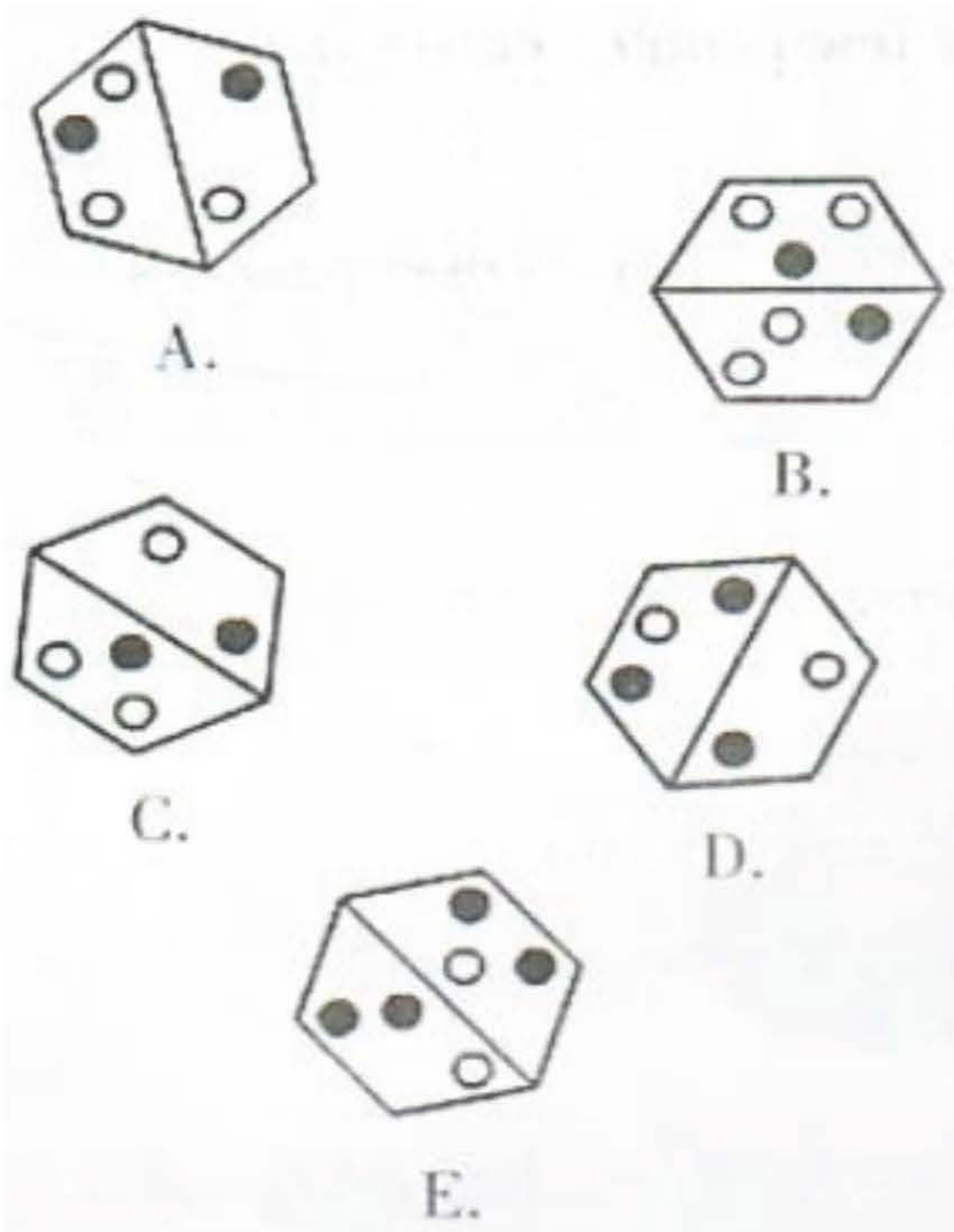
They are stored in the shed.

94.Fill in the crosswords so that all the given words are included.You have been given one letter as a clue in the crossword.



timer, torch, reach, treat, motor

95.Which is the odd one out?



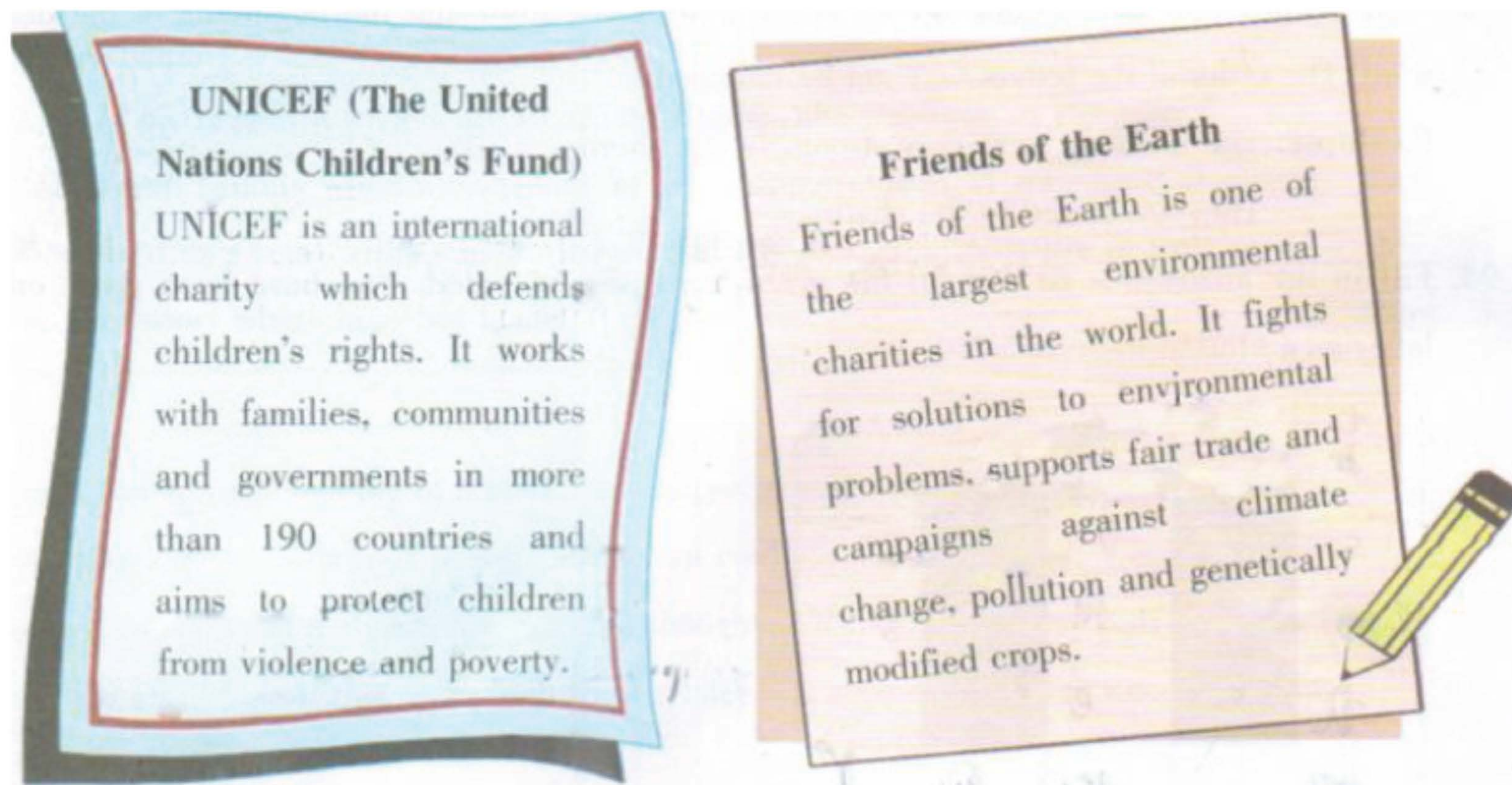
96. On Thursdays. Classes 7, 4, 6 and 8 have music. Classes 3, 4, 6 and 7 have French. Classes 1, 6 and 3 have geography.

All the classes except 6 have maths. Classes 2, 5, 6 and 8 have PE. Which Class has all the same lessons as Class 4?

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

Your school wants to give \$500 to one of the two charities below.



Please write an essay of **80-100 words** on the **answer sheet** to tell which of the two charities above your school wants to give the money to and explain why your school chooses to support this charity.

II (20 marks)

Nowadays, more and more young people are choosing to leave their jobs and follow their dream of setting up their own business.



What is your view on this phenomenon? Which is better working for someone else or being your own boss? Write an essay in at least 120 words on the **answer sheet**.