

2019 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, one question will be asked, and you will have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

1. A. Have some coffee with Rob. B. Attend a history lecture on campus.
C. Do her Algebra homework in the library. D. Go to the bookshop for some reference books.
2. A. A doctor. B. A biology teacher. C. An accountant. D. A dancer.
3. A. The city is struck by a storm. B. There is a big traffic jam.
C. They cannot get the bus tickets. D. The buses are not running.
4. A. Because it is surrounded by a frozen sea. B. Because it is an extremely dry continent.
C. Because it is a land mass shaped like a dome. D. Because it is completely dark for four months there.
5. A. A friend in need is a friend indeed. B. You cannot judge a tree by its bark.
C. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. D. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

Section B (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **two** long conversations. Each conversation will be read only **once**. At the end of each conversation, there will be a **one-minute** pause. During the pause, read the questions and make your answers on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

Conversation One

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

6. There will be five minutes for questions after each presentation.
7. Dr. White said the speakers needn't mention historical background in their presentation.
8. The presentation will include an overview of the education system of the islands.
9. An overhead projector is a must for the presentation.
10. Philip says there is a world map in the Resources Room.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation. Then read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear.

11. What does the speaker say is essential for teachers in the United States?
- A. Having a good knowledge of the academic subjects they teach.
 - B. Being punctual for class and good at keeping discipline in class.
 - C. Recognizing students' differences and employing different teaching methods.
 - D. Answering whatever questions students may have about the subjects they learn.

12. How many jobs were there for teachers and related staff in the United States in 2017?
A. Nearly 4.6 million. B. Some 5.5 million. C. Only 9 million. D. About 10.1 million.
13. What kind of schools in the United States don't require a license for teachers?
A. Public schools. B. Private schools. C. Nursery schools. D. Elementary schools.
14. What grades does a music teacher need to reach in a secondary school?
A. Grades 1—8. B. Grades 5—8. C. Grades 7—12. D. Grades K—12.
15. What can be rewarding for teachers?
A. Getting promoted professionally. B. Enjoying relatively long vacations.
C. Seeing students improve academically. D. Having a lot of students all over the world.

Section C(5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. Each item will be read only **once**. After each item, there will be a **fifteen-second** pause. During the pause, read the question and the **four** choices marked **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

16. How many countries and organizations will take part in the 2019 China Beijing International Horticultural Exhibition?
A. 86. B. 112. C. 126. D. 160.
17. What is the aim of the Alexandria Seaport Foundation's support for the boat building program?
A. To make the skill of building small wooden boats more popular.
B. To save the at-risk traditional art of building small wooden boats.
C. To help young people who have difficulty finding a good-paying job.
D. To build more boats to meet the needs of the country's export market.
18. What order has the Japanese government given?
A. Fishermen stop catching pufferfish altogether.
B. Pufferfish trade is no longer considered legal.
C. Eating fugu is strictly forbidden during the winter holiday season.
D. Fishermen and fish traders throw away all fish hybrids they catch
19. Why were Alan Naiman's best friends shocked?
A. The sum of his fortune donated was huge. B. He bought abandoned children many gifts.
C. He died of cancer at age 63 last January. D. He was very careful about spending money.
20. What has the new study found?
A. It is much healthier for people to stop eating eggs.
B. One egg a day can lower the risk of type 2 diabetes.
C. Many people in Finland enjoy eating eggs for breakfast.
D. Egg-eating does more harm than good to cancer patients.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section you will hear **two** short passages. The passages will be read **twice**. After each passage, there will be a **thirty-second** 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.

Every child, every generation is a product of their times. And this is certainly true for the net generation, often (21) _____ as "Generation Y". These children were born from the late 1970s to the late 1990s. Growing up in relative affluence in many parts of the world, (22) _____ from family and friends, this generation is strong-minded, self-confident and sometimes self-centered.

Many Generation Y children in more affluent societies have fewer brothers and sisters than those in previous generations or are only children, and they are often quite spoilt and protected by their parents. In general, Generation Y is better dressed, better fed and better looked after than previous generations.

Largely due of course to being the first generation to grow up with computers and the Internet, this generation is (23) _____ and technologically savvy. While older generations are still getting used to sending emails, members of Generation Y are competent and constant users of mobile phones, (24) _____, music downloads and social networking sites—and are used to multitasking. They are creative, publishing their own blogs, websites, videos and music. And they are part of a global online community (25) _____ information and other young people from all over the world.

Summary

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

The first Asian immigrants in the U.S. were (26) _____. They were very (27) _____ and successful people from different businesses. During the California (28) _____, a large number of Chinese people began to immigrate and settle down in California, near San Francisco. They worked hard and lived frugally there. As the number rose, they formed (29) _____ districts called Chinatowns. The early Chinatowns were slum areas in the 1800s, but later became quiet and colorful (30) _____.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are **15** incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **five** choices marked **A, B, C, D** and **E**. 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. The pass _____ for the university entrance examination has risen significantly during the last few years.

- A. number B. percent C. rate D. count E. amount

32. My father tried to _____ his voice but my mother realized who it was at once.

- A. disguise B. blow C. hide D. rearrange E. revise

33. —Would you like to come to the ballet with me tonight?

—Oh yes, thank you. I would be _____ to go with you.

- A. delight B. delighted C. delightful D. delightedly E. delighting

34. Linda's mum urges her to pack lots of warm clothes _____ it gets cold at night.

- A. unless B. in that C. otherwise D. so that E. in case

35. Cindy was reading funny stories that she had found in a book but it was Tim _____ was making everyone laugh.

- A. what B. whom C. which D. that E. there

36. There is so much traffic that even if we leave now, the show _____ by the time we get there.

- A. will already start B. already has started
C. will have already started D. has already started
E. will be already started

37. —What's wrong, Jimmy, why do you have _____ look on your face?

—Oh, nothing serious. It is just that I wish Paul _____ here.

- A. such a serious; still lived B. a such serious; was still living
C. so serious a; lives still D. a so serious; lived still
E. such serious; still lives

38. If you checked your work and wrote _____, you _____ have to rewrite it later.

- A. clearly; did B. less clearly; needn't
C. more clearly; won't D. more clearly; wouldn't
E. most clearly; would

39. If Ellen always eats so much she will _____ weight very quickly.

- A. add up B. put on C. grow up D. raise up E. take on

40. Jim and Sue _____ each other at the National Library yesterday and they were really surprised to see each other long after graduation from college.

- A. put up with B. bumped into C. came into D. looked into E. got away with

41. Never _____ that brand of make-up because they test their products on animals.

- A. I buy B. will I have bought C. I have bought D. do I buy E. I will buy

42. —Did you go to Andy's party last night?

—_____ hard all day, I was exhausted so I stayed at home.

- A. Being working B. I work C. Because working D. Having worked E. I've worked

43. —How are you doing since you quit your teaching job?

—_____ I work outdoors now, as a gardener. The money is not so good, but I love the work!

—That's good. You were really brave to make the change.

- A. What a tiring job! B. Don't mention it. C. I'm doing great! D. Pardon? E. You're quite right.

44. —Hello, Sir! I'm doing research for an article about the way men dress. Can I ask you some questions?

—Yeah, no problem.

—_____

—In the evening? What, you mean clubs and that sort of thing?

—Yes, when you go clubbing.

—Well, I dress exactly like this.

A. What do you often have for the evening?

B. How do you spend your life in the evening?

C. Where would you like to go in the evening?

D. Have you ever been to clubs in the evening?

E. What do you usually wear to go out in the evening?

45. —What's Laura going to do when she leaves school?

—Until a few months ago, she was thinking of going to university, but she's changed her mind. Now she believes she's going to make it in the pop world.

—_____

—We think she's making an enormous mistake.

A. How do you feel about that?

B. What's she doing just now?

C. What makes her change her mind?

D. She's doing great in the pop world.

E. I think the university she chose is good.

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**.

Everybody makes language mistakes, whether it is in their own language or a foreign language. Sometimes instead of the word that they wanted to say, a speaker uses a similar-sounding word. This is called a malapropism, (46) _____ the French phrase *mal à propos*, which means "inappropriate". Malapropisms occur in everyday conversations, on the radio, in speeches and presentations. In some cases the word sounds strange. However, mistakes (47) _____ a *civil serpent* instead of a *civil servant* can be very funny, particularly when they are said by a well-known person in a particular (48) cont_____. Sports commentators and politicians seem to produce the funniest malapropisms. (49) For _____ U.S. president George W. Bush, for example, made so many malapropisms and other (50) _____ (linguist) errors that these mistakes became known as "Bushisms". His classic slips of the (51) ton_____ included *nuclear power pants* instead of *nuclear power plants*.

Speakers do not only use the wrong word, they often mispronounce words too. This can be because somebody does not know the (52) _____ (pronounce) of an unusual word—for example, words that are more common in (53) wri_____ language. However, a speaker can also mispronounce a word (54) _____ mixing up the sounds in words. This is called a spoonerism. Mixing up sounds often creates nonsense words—for example, *wook out the lindow* instead of *look out the window*, but it can also create a funny change in meaning, such as *a lack of pies* instead of *a pack of lies*. Many people use spoonerisms (55) _____ (accident) when they are nervous or speak too quickly, but comedians use them deliberately as a comic play on words.

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.

Email has completely changed the way we work today. It offers many benefits and, if used well, can be an excellent tool for improving your efficiency. Managed badly, though, email can be a waste of valuable time. Statistics indicate that office workers need to wade through an average of more than 30 emails a day. Despite your best efforts, unsolicited email or spam can clutter up the most organized inbox and infect your computer system with viruses. Here we give you guidance on protecting yourself.

Prioritizing incoming messages

If you are regularly faced with a large volume of incoming messages, you need to prioritize your inbox to identify which emails are really important. If it is obvious spam, it can be deleted without reading. Then follow these steps for each email:

- Check who the email is from. Were you expecting or hoping to hear from the sender? How quickly do they expect you to respond?
- Check what the email is about. Is the subject urgent? Is it about an issue that falls within your sphere of responsibility, or should it just be forwarded to someone else?
- Has the email been in your inbox for long? Check the message time.

An initial scan like this can help you identify the emails that require your prompt attention. The others can be kept for reading at a more convenient time.

Replying in stages

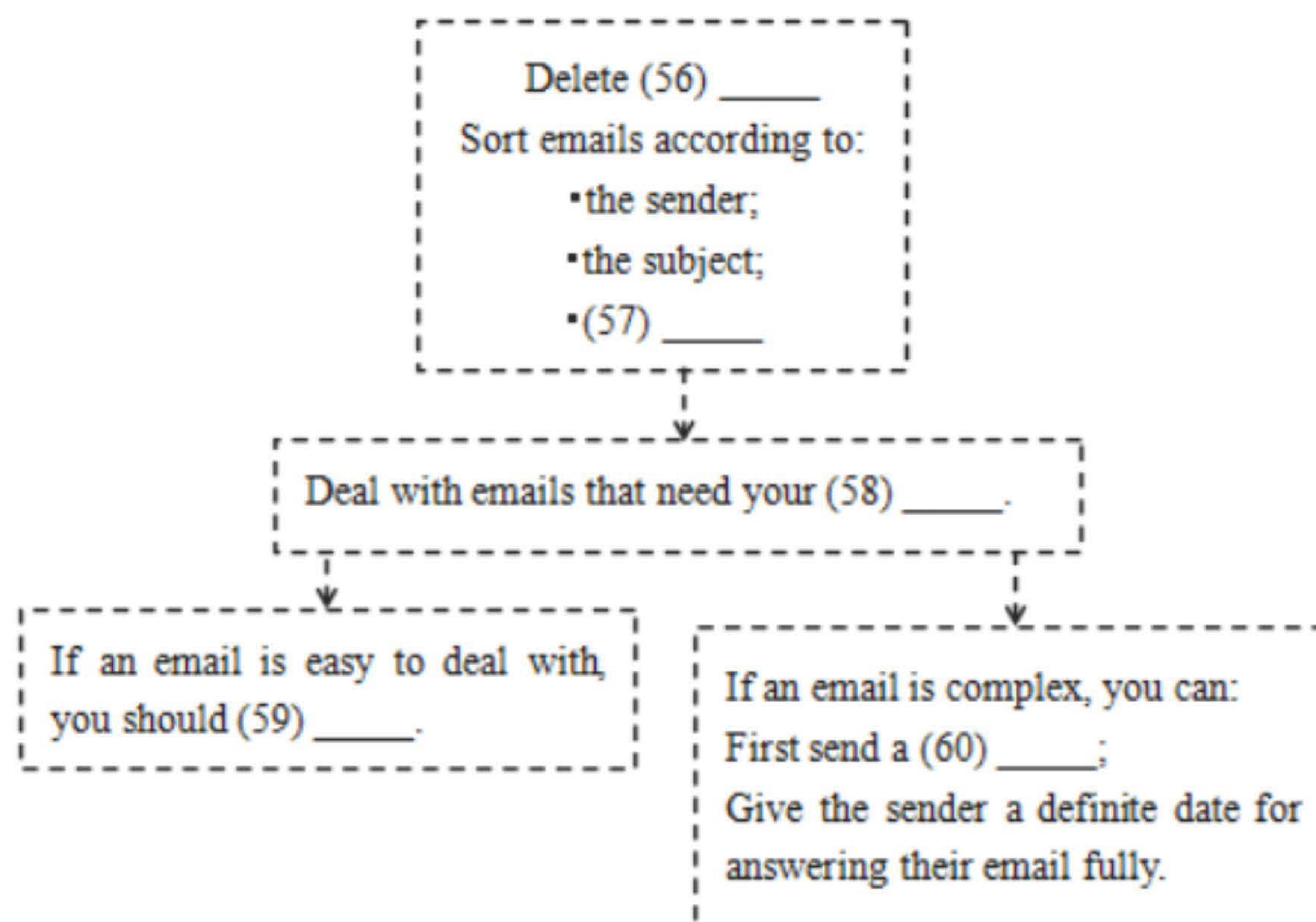
Having prioritized your emails, you can answer them in stages, first with a brief acknowledgement and then a more detailed follow-up. This is particularly advisable when dealing with complicated matters where you do not want to give a rushed answer. If you decide to do this, tell the recipient a definite date when you will be able to get back to them and try to keep to this wherever possible.

Some emails are uncomplicated and only require a brief, one line answer, so it is a good idea to reply to these immediately. For example, if all you need to say is, "Yes, I can make the 10:00 meeting", or "Thanks, that's just the information I needed", do it. If you are unable to reply there and then or choose not to, let the sender know that you have received the message and will be in touch as soon as possible.

Questions 56—60

Complete the chart with **no more than three** words from the passage.

Dealing with emails



Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.



(61) _____ When they dry up, they leave ugly scars on the skin. For centuries it killed the rich and poor alike, spreading fast when it took hold in an area, and often seriously disfiguring or blinding those sufferers who escaped death. It was not until 1980 that the World Health Organization declared that the disease was eradicated, after the final recorded case in Somalia in 1977.

(62) _____ It eventually offered reliable protection and caused smallpox to disappear completely. Jenner was born in 1749 and, after studying medicine, lived and worked as a doctor in a small village, Berkeley, in rural Gloucestershire, England. There he saw people suffering both from smallpox and from cowpox, a weaker, much less dangerous form of infection, frequently found in cows. He made the interesting observation that the local people who caught cowpox because of their daily contact with cattle did not catch smallpox, even if close friends and family were infected. By experimenting on local people, therefore, Edward Jenner was able to prove, in 1796, that injections of the cowpox virus could provide protection against smallpox. This process was called vaccination, from *vacca*, the Latin word for *cow*.

(63) _____ The immunity he provided against one of history's most terrifying diseases brought him fame and fortune. He was paid generous sums by the government when the authorities realized the importance of his achievement. He was also given the freedom of the City of London in 1805, an honour not lightly granted. He died in 1823.

(64) _____ By this time, vaccination had become a compulsory part of many countries' public health programmes. It may seem surprising that Jenner's great discovery was not fully exploited at the time. This can be partly explained by the fact that complete eradication required a concerted effort from all countries.

(65) _____ The lives of millions of people have been saved by his careful observation and clinical work.

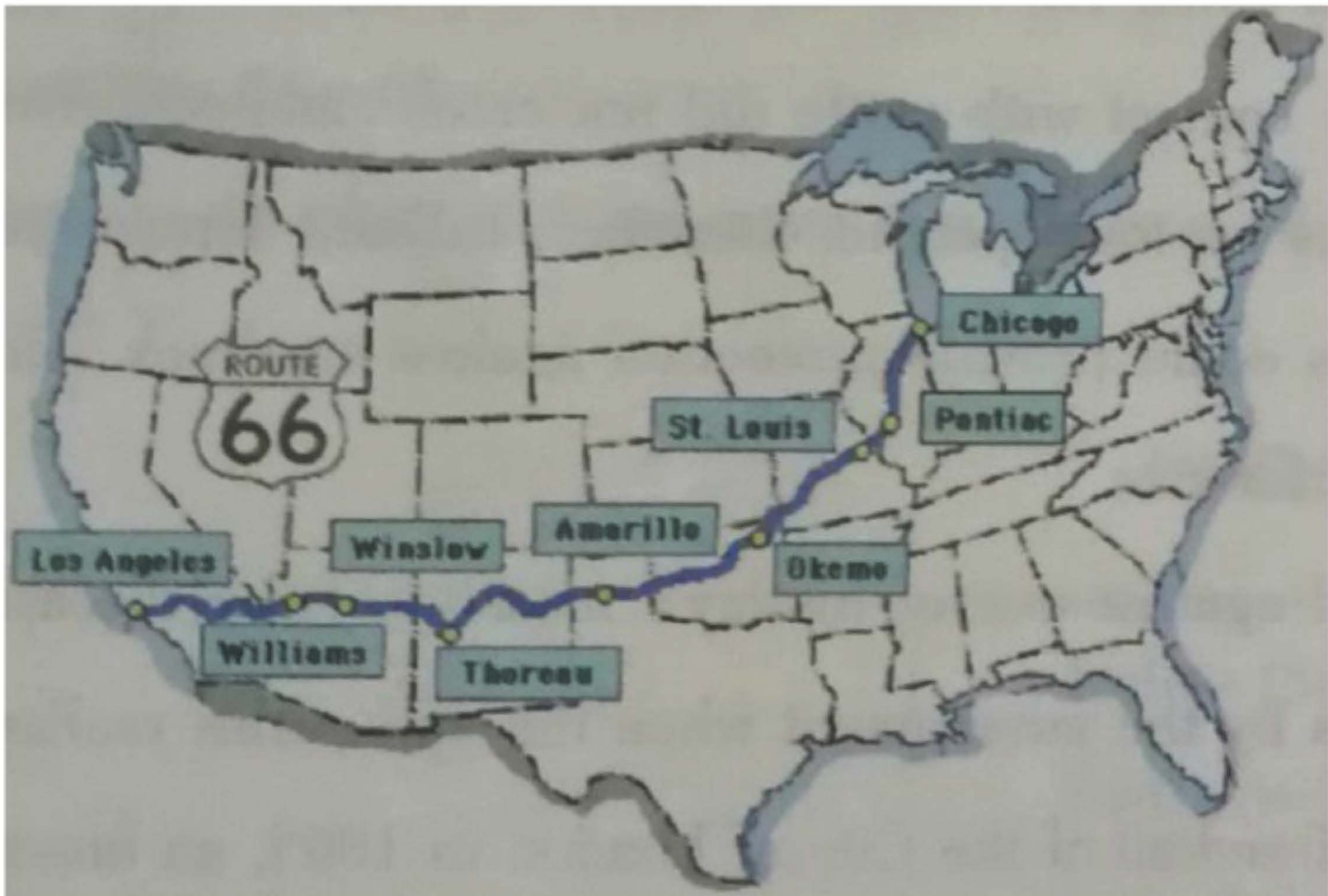
Questions 61—65

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

- A. In the village of Berkeley, there is a museum which aims to remind people of Edward Jenner's pioneering achievement.
- B. After a lifetime of hard work, Jenner finally retired to the country, still hoping for the recognition he felt he had earned.
- C. Although other studies were being carried out elsewhere in Britain during the eighteenth century, Jenner made the clinical breakthrough.
- D. Smallpox was not finally wiped out, however, until over a century later.
- E. Smallpox is an acute, highly infectious disease, producing high fever and a pinkish rash of spots.
- F. The first symptoms of smallpox usually appear 12 to 14 days after you are infected.
- G. Over two hundred years ago the English physician Edward Jenner discovered the process of vaccination.

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.



It is over 4,000 kilometers long and crosses two-thirds of the USA. It has been called "The Mother Road" and "The Main Street of America". It has been in films, books and songs and there's even a piece on display at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C. Welcome to Route 66. It starts in the hustle and bustle of Chicago and arrives in Los Angeles on the Pacific Ocean. Let's go back to the 1920s to see how it began.

1920s

In the early 1920s, life in Midwest America was very different. People did not use to travel much because there were no highways near the small towns. But in 1926, things started to change thanks to a new road called Route 66. This new road opened up the American West to hundreds of thousands of people. Agricultural communities that used to be isolated started to grow and develop into towns. Farmers were also able to sell their produce to big cities.

1930s

In the mid-1930s, hard times returned. America was suffering from the Great Depression and across the country, millions of people were out of work. In the Midwest, severe drought conditions and dust storms destroyed farmland and thousands of families were forced to leave their homes. They headed for California, along Route 66, where they had heard there were agricultural jobs. Unfortunately, the mother road led them to shanty towns. Route 66 became associated with the pain and misery of this great migration.

1940s—1950s

When the Great Depression came to an end after World War II, there was a new age of optimism and thousands moved from East to West. People had more free time and many owned cars. They drove along Route 66 to the beaches of California, visiting the Grand Canyon and other attractions along the way. It was boom time for the road and hundreds of diners, motels and service stations lined the route. Billboards and huge statues tempted tourists to stop at man-made and natural attractions, such as the giant Blue Whale in Oklahoma or the Meramec Caverns in Missouri. Then jazz musician Bobby Troupe wrote the hit song *Route 66*. The mother road had a brand new image—one of freedom and fun.

1956—The present



As more people traveled from East to West, a newer, bigger road was needed and work began on a national interstate highway. Sadly, the towns and attractions along Route 66 began to die out. Then in the 1990s, people started campaigns to preserve the old road, new signs were put up and tourists began to travel down it once again. Today, the mother road still offers an amazing journey through the American West.

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. Where is the Smithsonian Museum located?
67. When was Route 66 constructed?
68. Why did people head for California in the mid-1930s?
69. What did Route 66 stand for in the 1940s?
70. What were the changes on Route 66 in the 1990s?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.

Hawaii is the only island state in the United States, which comprised of a chain of 132 islands. It is also the only state that has official native languages. There are two official languages: English and Hawaiian. The Hawaiian language is very similar to languages spoken across the Pacific Ocean in places like Fiji and the Philippines. The Hawaiian language came very close to becoming an extinct language, though.

A number of factors were involved in the decline of the Hawaiian language. First of all, the arrival of explorers in the late 1700s and missionaries in the early 1800s brought not only new cultures and ideas, but diseases as well. Many locals died because they had no immunity to those diseases. The number of native Hawaiian speakers fell rapidly. Second, the Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown and in 1896, English became the official language of schools and government. With an increasing American presence, English became the language of business, further limiting the use of Hawaiian. Year after year, the sounds of the native language became less common on the streets.

When Hawaii became part of the United States in 1959, the people fought to have Hawaiian included as an official language. Now, more and more Hawaiians are trying to learn their ancestral language, and the Hawaiian state government is attempting to help them. Hawaiian classes are now taught in the schools. Hawaiian newspapers are published, and there are some Hawaiian radio shows. A new dictionary of the language was even created. One particularly novel way the government is trying to protect the language is by not allowing tourists to the island of Niihau. There, Hawaiian is the only language spoken by residents!

Although Hawaiian has been saved from extinction, it is spoken by only 1.5% of the population. Japanese and the Filipino language Tagalog are in much wider use in the Hawaiian Islands. The Hawaiian language still has a long way to go. If you visit, though, you might hear people using the Hawaiian word "aloha" instead of "hello".

Questions 71—75

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

Two official languages are spoken in Hawaii—English and Hawaiian. The Hawaiian language, which is (71) _____ languages spoken in the Philippines and Fiji, almost became extinct. Some factors affected the (72) _____ of the Hawaiian language. In the early time the arrival of explorers and missionaries brought not only new (73) _____, but also diseases. These diseases made the number of native Hawaiian speakers (74) _____. In the late 1900s English became the official language of schools and government, which limited the use of Hawaiian. Later, the Hawaiians and the state government made great efforts to prevent Hawaiian (75) _____.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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



76. Chopsticks are usually made of wood or bamboo, and used for eating Asian food. It is believed that chopsticks were developed over 5,000 years ago in China. The earliest evidence of a pair of chopsticks made out of bronze was excavated from the Ruins of Yin near Anyang, Henan Province, dating back to roughly 1,200 BC. Chopsticks are so frequently used in daily life that they have become more than a kind of tableware and have fostered a set of etiquette and customs of their own.

Section B (10 marks)

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

据俄罗斯卫星新闻报道，俄罗斯教育科学部副部长谢尔盖·克拉夫佐夫日前宣布，77.汉语将作为一门外语进入俄罗斯高考（include）。他称："2019 年将首次在国家统一考试中进行汉语科目的考试。我方连续测试了几年，这个过程很不容易。78.这是一种特殊的语言，教和学的方法与其他语言很不相同（非限制性定语从句）。我们花费了很多时间，进行了许多测试，目的是出台相当高质量的考试材料。”据副部长介绍，79.为期三年的准备工作于 2017 年完成（complete）。该项准备工作主要包括笔试和口试的技术准备、参考资料的搜集和人才的储备。

俄罗斯国家统一考试同时也是中学生毕业考试和高考，目前包括 14 个科目。迄今为止，俄罗斯国家统一考试外语科目包括四种语言：英语、德语、法语和西班牙语。汉语将成为俄罗斯高考的第五门外语。80.随着中俄经贸合作的加强，汉语学习在俄罗斯也不断发展（constantly grow）。俄罗斯某地区语言学研究中心的一项调查显示，在过去 10 年里，俄罗斯汉语学习者的数量大幅增长，从 2007 年的 1.7 万人增至 2017 年的 5.6 万人。81.据业内人士证实，具有相关专业背景和汉语水平的学生在求职时更具竞争力（confirm）。

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 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 _____

During an average year, about 50 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning in the UK, caused directly by fumes from home heating appliances which are subsequent 82. _____ discovered to be defective. Several hundreds people a year are made ill by inhaling 83. _____ the fumes, and have to have hospital treatment. These deaths and illnesses are unnecessary, and can easily prevented. 84. _____

Carbon monoxide has no colour, smell or taste. and it can kill. It can be given up by any equipment which burns a fossil fuel, such as coal, gas or oil. 85. _____ Fumes may build up in your home if the equipment is faulty, or if the chimney 86. _____ is blocked, or if the room don't allow circulation of fresh air. Watch out for 87. _____ any of the following: gas flames burned orange or yellow, and wood or coal 88. _____ stoves which burn slowly or go out. You yourself may feel sleep or have 89. _____ headaches, chest or stomach pains, sickness or sudden giddiness.

If you notice any of the above, stop using the appliance. See a doctor at once if you have physical symptoms. Make sure your heaters are servicing 90. _____ regularly and keep air vents and windows unblock. 91. _____

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Translate the underlined phrase into Chinese.

The test was so difficult that I really had to rack my brains to find the answers.

93. If two days before yesterday was Monday, what is the third letter of the day which comes two days after tomorrow?

94. Find the three-letter word which can be added to the letters in capitals to make a new word. It will complete the sentence sensibly.

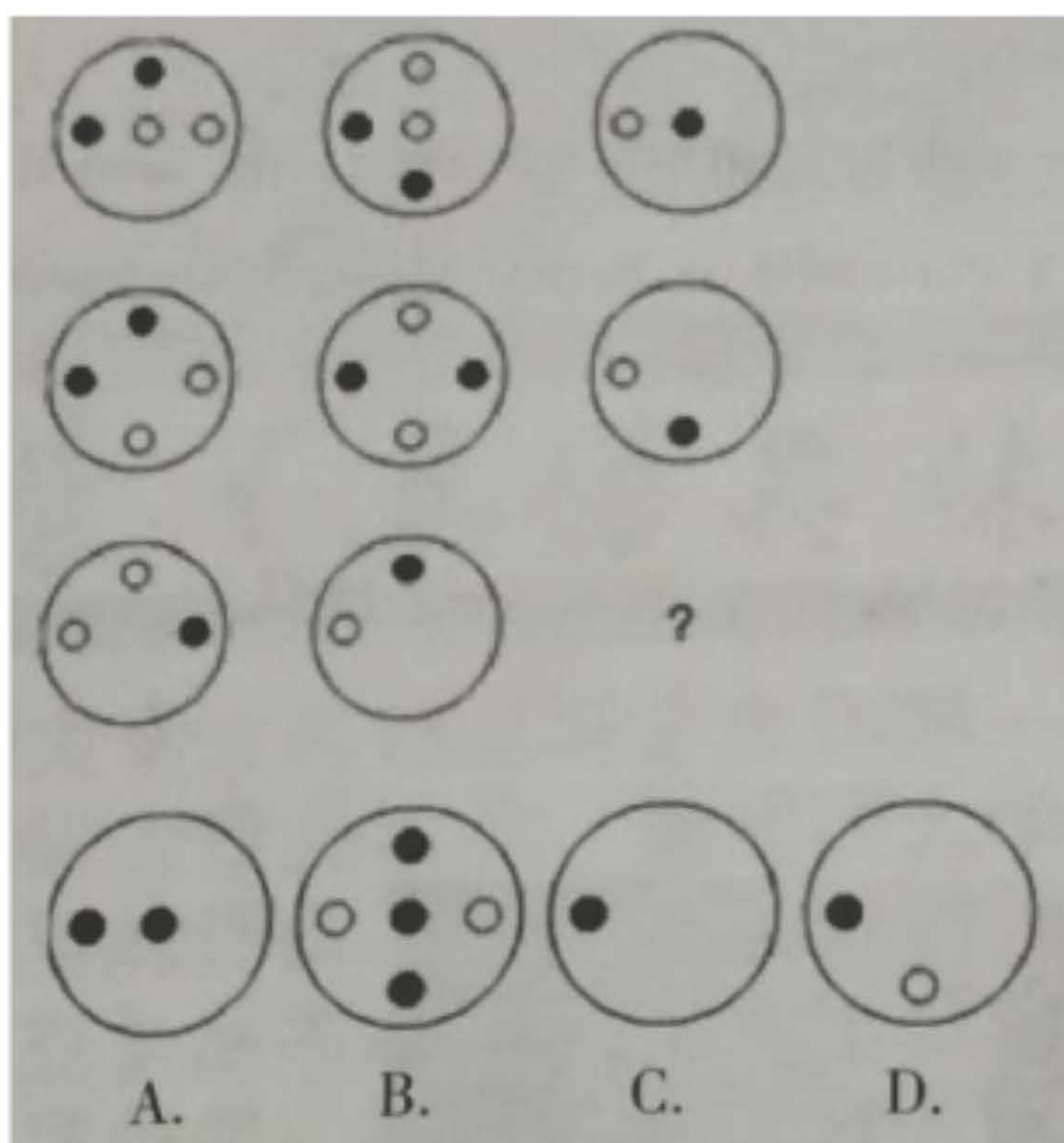
It was cold. It was SING outside.

95. There are five kittens called Arthur, Bess, Cosy, Daisy and Ethel. Arthur, Cosy and Daisy prefer Top Cat catfood, while the others prefer Baby Paws catfood. Bess, Cosy and Ethel are the only ones that eat biscuits. Bess and Ethel prefer milk to water. Only Arthur and Ethel wear collars.

Which kittens prefer Top Cat catfood and drink water, but dis like biscuits?



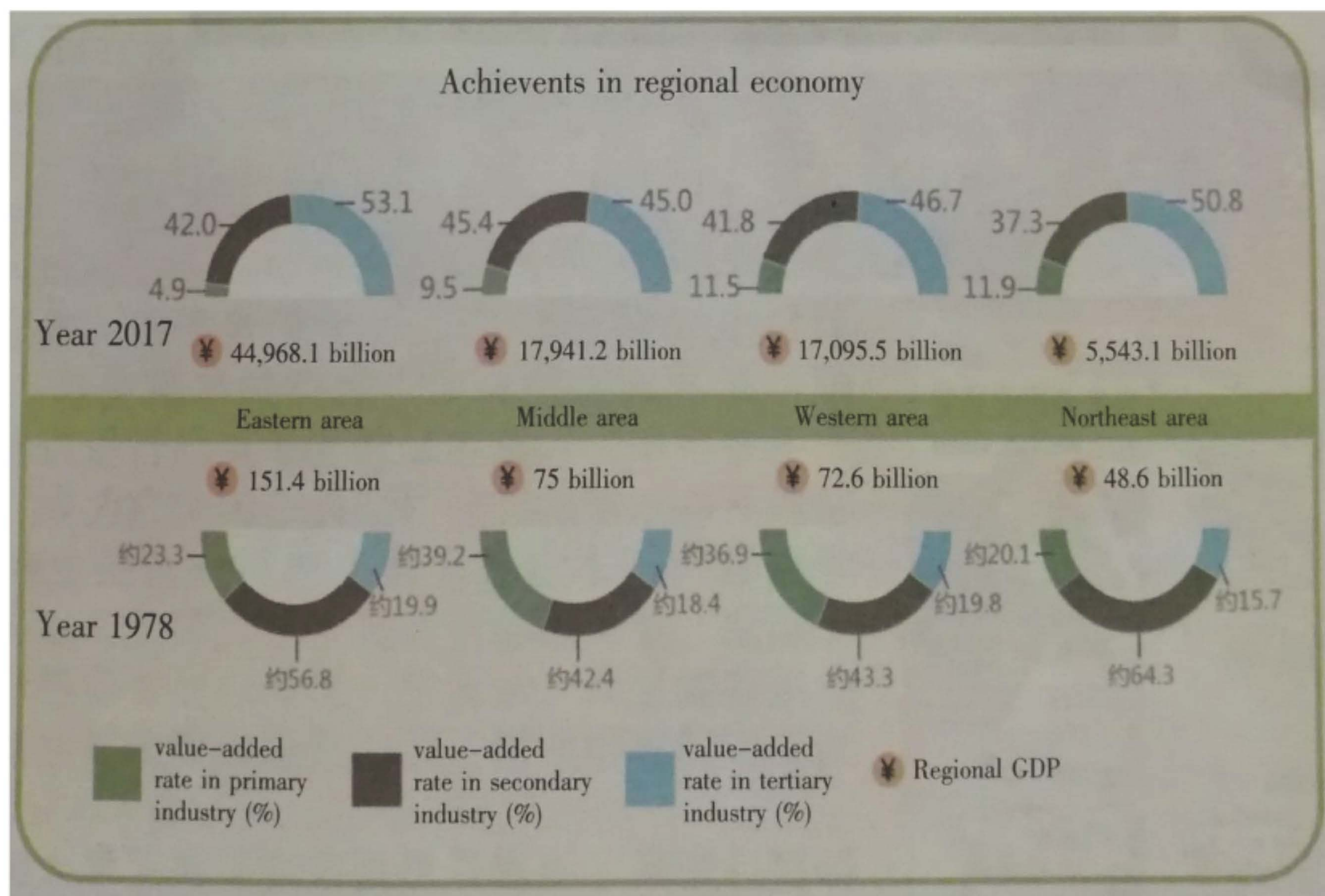
96. Which circle should replace the question mark?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. In 2018, China celebrated its 40th anniversary of the reform and opening-up. Great achievements have been made in regional economy since the reform and opening-up in China.



Write a report **in 80—100** words based on the information in the chart above on the **answer sheet**.

Section B (20 marks)

98. Some people think that universities should provide students with the knowledge and skills needed in their future work. Others think that the main function of a university is to provide a well-rounded education that facilitates students' overall development.

What is your opinion of the main function of a university? Write an essay in **at least 120 words** on the **answer sheet**.