

2020 年全国大学生英语竞赛 D 类初赛试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A

In this section, you will hear **five** short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked, and you have **fifteen seconds** to read the **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**, 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. Two. B. Three. C. Six. D. Seven
2. A. Headache. B. Stomachache. C. Ear infection. D. Sore throat.
3. A. To drink some coffee. B. To prepare for the woman's writing class.
C. To get a hamburger. D. To go for a walk around the campus.
4. A. He isn't likely to get a job. B. He isn't easy to get along with.
C. He is the right man to get the job done. D. He is a man with professional expertise.
5. A. A professional footballer. B. An engineer.
C. A newspaper reporter. D. A professor.

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, mark each statement as either true(**T**) or false(**F**) according to what you hear.

6. Olivia visits the office to learn how to use her identification card.
7. It's risky for Olivia to issue a temporary identification card around campus.
8. Olivia is frustrated because she has to pay for a replacement card.
9. Olivia has never replaced her identification card before.
10. The speakers didn't discuss the cost of identification cards.

Conversation Two

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

11. What is one thing David loves about his job?
A. He can do research on subjects he likes.
B. He can explore places he might not visit.
C. He can form relationships wherever he goes.
D. He can get his pay as soon as he comes back.
12. Why does David find it difficult to make friends when he's travelling?

- A. He doesn't speak the local language.
 - B. He has no opportunity to hang around.
 - C. He is too busy writing his daily reports.
 - D. He is unfamiliar with the local customs.
13. How much time does David spend writing in a year?
- A. Three or four months. B. Nearly half a year.
 - C. Seven or eight months. D. Eight or nine months.
14. Why does David say his travelling is different from being on holiday?
- A. Because he has to work all day long.
 - B. Because he has to face some dangers.
 - C. Because he has to read a lot of books on travelling.
 - D. Because he has to go to places he doesn't like to go.
15. What does David say makes a good guidebook writer?
- A. Rich experience of travelling extensively.
 - B. The publisher's adequate finance support.
 - C. The ability to absorb all kinds of information.
 - D. Adaptability to local cultures and conditions.

Section C(5 marks)

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

16. What message does the news item mainly try to convey?
- A. Overwork may result in mental and physical stress.
 - B. Employee in IT industry never work longer hours.
 - C. The "996" work schedule can increase work productivity.
 - D. The "996" work schedule helps improve employees' potential.
17. What is the latest discovered reason for the massive die-off of the shellfish in the Clinch River?
- A. Water pollution.
 - B. Habitat loss.
 - C. Climate change
 - D. An infectious disease.
18. What is the top of the list of species extinctions?
- A. Plants.
 - B. Birds.
 - C. Mammals.
 - D. Insects.
19. What is used in the survey on audience satisfaction with Chinese film?
- A. Big data analysis.
 - B. Box-office value.

- C. Audiences' feedback. D. Data of previous surveys.

20. Why is New Delhi's air polluted so seriously in November?

- A. Smog forms as temperature drops. B. There is little rain this time of year.
C. Farmers set fire to the leftover crops. D. There is a lot of construction going on.

Section D (10 marks)

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

Dictation

Listen to the passage. For question 21-25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

The 24 solar terms, a system considered to be China's fifth great invention, were added to the world's intangible cultural heritage list in November, 2016. The system _____ People's observation of the sun's motion throughout the year and its influence on climate, mostly carried out on the lower reaches of the Yellow River where Chinese civilization was born. The system was completely established during the Qin and Han Dynasties. It was crucial to _____ such as when to sow seeds and when to harvest. Today, it is still of great help for people to better prepare their bodies for the changes of climates.

As the first solar term, Start of spring lifts the curtain of spring. When Start of Spring arrives, days get longer and sunlight gets warmer. Temperatures, the length of sunlight and the amount of rainfall are all at the turning points of the year. Similar to crops, human bodies also start a new round of growth from this day. People should open the windows _____ to allow the air to circulate and take more physical exercises to enhance their immunity. An old Chinese saying goes like this, "Spring begins and rain arrives, Get up early and sleep late." It is to remind the farmers that the annual farming is about to begin.

It is believed that if someone can make an egg stand on the day of Start of Spring. He will in the future. According to astronomers and physicists, setting an egg upright has nothing to do with time, but with mechanics.

Spring is also the best season for kite-flying. As a traditional folk activity, it has a history of more than 2,000 years. It can help build one's health prevent diseases. It also has the effect of promoting blood circulation and metabolism.

Summary

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

BTWF

Name: Born This Way foundation

Started: in 2011 by Lady Gaga and (26) _____

Aim: to build a society where people accept each other's (27) _____

Idea: to create a communication with safety, the skills and (28) _____

Charity also wants: to stop cyber-bullying on (29) _____ sites

"Born Brave" groups: encourage young people to be (30) _____;

want everyone to feel safe;

develop the skills they need to live in peace with other people

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

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

淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

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. All teachers can have a free _____ of these books to see if they are good enough to be used in class.
A. issue B. gift C. sample D. benefit
32. Jane Austen was an English novelist _____ work focused on the questions of courtship, marriage, morals and inheritance. *Sense and Sensibility* tells the story of two sisters _____ are different in personality.
A. who; that B. whose; which C. who; which D. whose; who
33. I think I have _____ your abilities. You are much better than I thought.
A. mistrusted B. reduced C. lowered D. underestimated
34. When Mike's school called home to inform his parents of his misbehaviour, they were very disappointed _____ him.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
35. Although he is warm-hearted enough, he keeps people _____.
A. in his way B. beyond his reach C. at arm's length D. ahead of him
36. Steve is a dependable man. He never _____ his promises.
A. goes back to B. goes in for C. goes back on D. goes down with
37. —Why don't you give Jack some advice about learning English?
—Oh no, that's a situation I definitely want to _____.
A. stay out of B. come up with C. look for D. break down
38. —Are you coming out with us this weekend?
—I will if I _____ all my homework for next week.
A. finish B. will finish C. will be finishing D. finished
39. —What are you thinking of doing for the Spring Festival?
—We aren't sure but _____ to go to London.
A. have been hoped B. will hope C. are hoping D. will be hoping
40. —When do you think the workers will finish building the garage?
—They have been here all day. It _____ much longer.
A. mustn't take B. is taking C. has taken D. won't take
41. Black Friday is an informal name for the day _____ Thanksgiving Day in the United States, which _____ as the beginning of the country's Christmas shopping season since 1952.
A. following; was regarded B. following; has been regarded
C. followed; has been regarded D. followed; was regarded
42. —Have you been to the new night club in town?
—Rarely _____ the chance to go out, let alone to a night club.

- A. I do have B. have do I C. do have I D. do I have

43.—Hello, Mr. Green. It's Sarah Kennedy here. I was wondering if you would be interested in meeting with me and our design manager. We have some ideas to discuss with you.

—Thank you, Sarah. I'd be very interested in a meeting. When would be convenient for you?

—Well, I was thinking of perhaps next Tuesday, if you can make it then.

—Yes,_____.

- A. That's fine with us B. let me think about it
C. the time is so limited D. I have a case to deal with

44.—Hi, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages.

—You know, I've got a new job.

—Oh, that's nice. How are you getting on, then?

—_____I feel like a fish out of water doing this job.

- A. Don't worry. B. It's all my fault. C. Not so well. D. It's great.

45.—Excuse me, but I've lost my wallet. It contains my ID card, driving license and some family picture.

—It's pretty important to me.

—Don't worry, sir, let me check._____

—Oh, it's a brown leather wallet, quite new.

- A. What's your name? B. What's the wallet like?
C. Where have you been? D. Where did you lose it?

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**.

Do you like comics? In the 1950s and 1960s, many teenagers used to read comics like *Batman*, *Superman* or *X Men*. Some were so fascinated by comics (46) _____ they would continue reading them when they grew up. They were comic "geeks": intelligent, often unsociable young people who identified more with the worlds of fantasy and science fiction (47) _____ the real world. Geeks still exist today; in the popular TV comedy series *The Big Bang Theory*, the main characters are science geeks who are big fans of comics, fantasy games and Comic-Con.

Comic-Con doesn't try to make money. In fact it (48) des_____ itself as a non-profit organization that exists to make comics and related art forms more popular through conventions and events. In 1970, a group of about 100 comic fans got (49) tog_____ in San Diego, California, for the first Comic-Con, or convention. They decided to include not only comics, but also other (50) asp_____ of popular culture, including fantasy and science-fiction games, books and films from all over the world. Within 30 years, Comic-Con had grown (51) _____ a huge three-day international convention, with over 120,000 visitors every year. Today there are exhibitions, comics to buy, games to play, educational sessions, talks, a film(52) fes_____, and even an awards ceremony known as the

"Oscars" of the comic industry.

Nowadays, there are comic conventions all over the world, but Comic-Con is the most iconic. It(53)

_____ (attract) famous film stars, writers and artists from the world of comics. Many of the fans who visit it wear costumes of comic book characters, and sometimes famous stars wear a disguise too so they can wander around the convention like all the other fans. In 2014, Daniel Radcliffe walked around Comic-Con(54) dre_____ in a Spiderman costume with a face mask, and no one (5) rec_____ him. So if you go to Comic-Con, you never know who might be next to you!

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are **three** passages in this par. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

Section A (10 marks)

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.



Most people associate tears with people who are crying because they are upset, angry or extremely happy, but there are actually three different kinds of tears.

Firstly there are basal tears. These are tears regularly produced by the tear glands which are above your eyes, under the eyelids, and protect the eyes by keeping them clean and wet. Basal tears are spread evenly over the eye by blinking. They are made up of a mixture of water, oil and *mucus* (粘液).

But there are other tears which have no connection with emotions either. These tears also protect the eyes. So how are they different? The second kind of tears are called reflex tears and their job is to wash out foreign objects that come into contact with the eye—when an eyelash or an insect gets stuck in your eye, for example. Reflex tears can also be caused by the smell of onions or smoke, which contain chemicals and tiny particles. In addition, cold air or wind, which dries out the eyes, causes the tear glands to produce reflex tears. In English we often say our eyes are “watering” when this happens.

And then there are “real” tears—emotional tears. They are produced by emotional stress or pain and have been found to contain more hormones than other types of tears. Most mammals produce basal or reflex tears, but we humans produce emotional tears.

Emotional tears and reflex tears also come from the tear glands. Some of the tears drain away through the tear ducts in the corner of your eyes. But when too many tears are produced, they roll down your face. Your tear ducts are also connected to your nose, which is why tears sometimes run down into it. Both reflex tears and emotional tears are more watery than basal tears.

What is the function of emotional tears? Studies indicate that our bodies use them as a way of re-establishing balance of the nervous system. They are a way for us to calm down after a period of stress. Research across cultures also indicates that emotional tears help people to establish a bond with people they care for. Tears express vulnerability and most people react with sympathy to tears.

Questions 56 to 60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using **no more than three** words for each blank.

	Type	Function	Component	Difference
Tears	Basal tears	To protect the eyes by keeping them clean and wet.	Are made up of (58)_____ of water, oil and mucus.	Reflex tears and emotional tears are (60)_____ than basal tears.
	Reflex tears	To wash out (56) _____ that come into contact with the eye.	/	
	Emotional tears	To re-establish balance of (57) _____ and establish a bond with people they care for.	Contain (59) _____	

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.



In 1791, George Washington picked the site of the nation's capital—Washington, D.C. He also chose the spot where the President's house would be built. The “Father of the Country” never saw the completed building, though. When he died in 1799, the walls and roof were just about finished. President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, were the first to live there.

The Adamsses arrived in Washington, D.C., in November of 1800. Stunned by what they saw, they tried to remain calm. Mud and rubble covered the grounds of their new home. A bridge of planks led from the roadway to the front door. All around the mansion stood the workers' shacks. Washington was a village of some 40 houses, not the big city we know today.

At least the President's house was finished on the outside. Inside, everything was incomplete. Many of the walls had not been plastered. The central staircase was unfinished. The floors were rough boards. There was no indoor bathroom. The furniture was inadequate, too. There wasn't nearly enough, and in the huge rooms the furniture looked like dollhouse furniture.

Congress thought it had spent enough on the mansion. Abigail felt that much had been left undone. She complained that there were no lamps or mirrors. Compared with her cozy home in Boston, Massachusetts, this was cold and damp, and the firewood supply was insufficient to keep her 13 fireplaces burning and her rooms warm. To dry laundry, the first lady had to string up a clothesline in the huge East Room.

In private, Abigail Adams complained about the living arrangements. In public, however, she praised the location of the house. After all, the huge building was the center of a new city springing up in the wilderness. With a sparkling new coat of white paint, “the white house” shone like a gem even against the drabest surroundings. Built on a rise, it had sweeping views of hills, forests, and the Potomac River. Indeed, it seemed to hover above the earth rather than being sunk, as it actually was, into the side of a hill.

Abigail Adams was a smart woman. She realized the White House—as it is now called—would have a great future. She knew that her present living conditions would soon change for the better. “This house,” she wrote to a relative. “is built for ages to come.”

Questions 61 to 65

Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage.

61. Who chose the spot where the President's house would be built?
62. How did the Adamses feel when they saw their new home?
63. Where did Abigail live before she came to the new mansion?
64. What did Abigail do to dry laundry in the new mansion?
65. Why did Abigail praise the location of the house?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Is there life anywhere in the universe other than on Earth? To answer that question, scientists look at outer space through telescopes. They send up rockets and satellites and study the information that comes back. Scientists also study life forms on Earth. They think about the features on Earth that support life. Every answer helps them to know what to look for in outer space.

Researchers have learned that two things are required to keep life going on Earth. They are energy and flowing water. All life forms need water to survive. It takes energy to keep water in its liquid state, however. Earth's energy comes from the sun. Our source for water is rain and snow, which are collected by oceans, lakes, rivers and streams.

What places in our solar system are likely to have energy to keep water in a liquid state? The answer to that question is unknown, but scientists have some ideas. They are looking very closely at the planet Mars. Although the atmosphere of Mars is very different from Earth's atmosphere, it does have water. Martian air holds only about 1/1000 as much water as Earth's air. Even that small amount can produce clouds, fog, and frost—all filled with water. The greatest problem with keeping water in a liquid state on Mars is the planet's extreme cold. The average temperature on Mars is -81 degrees Fahrenheit. The warmest it gets is 68 degrees Fahrenheit, and the coldest recorded temperature is -220 degrees Fahrenheit!

Life may also be possible on Europa, one of the moons of the planet *Jupiter* (木星). Scientists believe that Europa may have liquid water and volcanoes. The heat from volcanoes may keep oceans from freezing. Scientists are planning missions to Jupiter and Europa to bring back samples of surface ice. They suspect that if there is life on Europa, it may exist in an ice-covered ocean. They believe that deep below the ice, hot springs in the ocean floor heat the water.

Scientists also look at life on Earth to ponder questions about life in outer space. Life forms have adapted to some remarkably harsh conditions. Creatures too tiny to be seen with the human eye live in ice-covered Antarctic lakes and in steaming hot springs. Infrequently, small creatures can even be found in the dry centres of rocks. The existence of these life forms suggests that some very harsh places can support life. As scientists unlock the secrets of how living things survive on this planet, they come closer to answering questions about life forms elsewhere in our solar system and beyond.

Questions 66 to 70

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

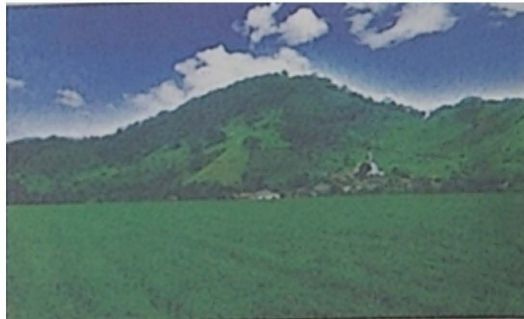
Scientists use (66) _____ and space missions to study outer space to determine if there is life beyond Earth. After looking at life forms on Earth, scientists believe that living things need (67) _____ and energy. The planet (68) _____ has water, while Jupiter's moon Europa may have liquid water and (69) _____. It's amazing that life exists on Earth in places as frozen as Antarctica. Scientists continue to look closely at (70) _____ that support life on Earth for clues to where life may exist in other parts of the universe.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. Finding the right light is one of the main challenges of photographing nature. Experts suggest taking photographs primarily when the weather is overcast. If you shoot when there are clouds in the sky, your images will have more intense colours. Another problem nature photographers sometimes have is finding the right background. Looking for subjects in environments without any man-made structures will interfere with the image. Experts advise photographers to find locations where there are no fences or buildings.



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**.



很多人选择礼物时经常纠结价格。你该不该多花点钱来证明你有多在乎呢？

72. 研究显示，多花钱并不总能保证你买到受欢迎的礼物 (guarantee)。研究发现，礼物越贵重，送礼者就越期待收礼者感激。73. 并没有证据表明，收礼者对礼物的喜欢程度和价格有关 (recipient, be associated with)。

美国营销学副教授杰夫·盖拉克说过，送对礼物的诀窍在于，不要只想到送礼的瞬间，要把目光放长远些。他说：“送礼人在选购礼物时，为了看到收礼者脸上的笑容会很重视送礼瞬间。但是收礼者在乎的是长远来看自己能从礼物中得到多少价值。

盖拉克还指出，不要一心只想送独一无二的礼物。74. 有时候许多人想要的东西或者许多其他人拥有的东西也许正是某人想要的礼物（定语从句）。有研究显示，我们在选购礼物时，往往会关注收礼者的个性。但是这种高度特异性让我们忽略了他们其他方面的需求，这也许会导致送出的礼物不那么令人满意。75. 我们也倾向于为不同的人买不同的礼物，即使他们可能都喜欢同样的东西 (tend to)。

盖拉克说，为了做到“尽善尽美”，人们错误地认为自己需要送出多样化的礼物，即便代价是放弃最佳礼物。你在选购礼物时可能也会跳过自己拥有的东西，因为你不想有损自己的个性。

加拿大英属哥伦比亚大学心理学教授伊丽莎白·邓恩说：“为了选购到更好的礼物，你可以先从你和收礼者的共同点着手。”76. 她建议到，你应该基于你们的共同点来挑选礼物 (in common)。也就是说，如果你想送更好的礼物，你可以想想两个人的共同兴趣是什么，然后据此购买体验式礼物。研究显示，体验式礼物能让你和收礼者的心靠得更近，即使你没有和收礼者一起体验这份礼物。

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 food we eat is influenced by so many things: our geography, our history, our climate and our lifestyles. So just as a country surrounded by sea, like the Japan, is a nation of 77. _____ fish-eaters, a country surrounded by land, like Mongolia where the nearest coast is 700 78. _____ kilometres, depends on meat. Mutton is the most important ingredient in Mongolian 79. _____ food. It is eaten in a number of different ways.

But it isn't only the ingredients that changes, ways of preparing food can depend on 80. _____ geography too. In New Zealand, a land with more than 60 volcano, the Maori use a method 81. _____ called hāngi, to prepare, food. They use volcanic rocks to cook the food underground. They dig a large hole where they make fire to heat the rocks. The food goes on the rocks, they close the 82. _____ hole and wait for four or five hours until the food to cook. If you walked by a cooking hāngi, 83. _____ or you wouldn't even know it was there! You can't even smell the food cooked. 84. _____

But we can't always wait four or five hours for our food. With our busy modern lifestyles, street food is the obvious answer and each country has their traditional street food. In Sicily, in 85. _____ southern Italy, traditional street food is a ball of fried rice called an arancino. The centre of the ball is filled with a rich tomato and meat sauce. It is just as deliciously as a bowl of pasta 86. _____

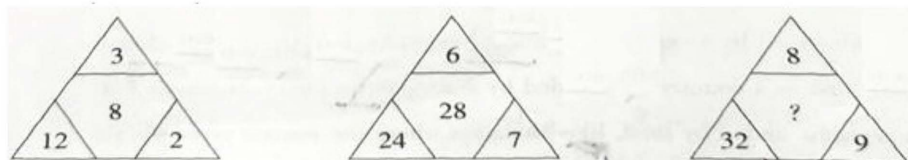
or a slice of pizza, but so much easier to eat as you walk down the street.



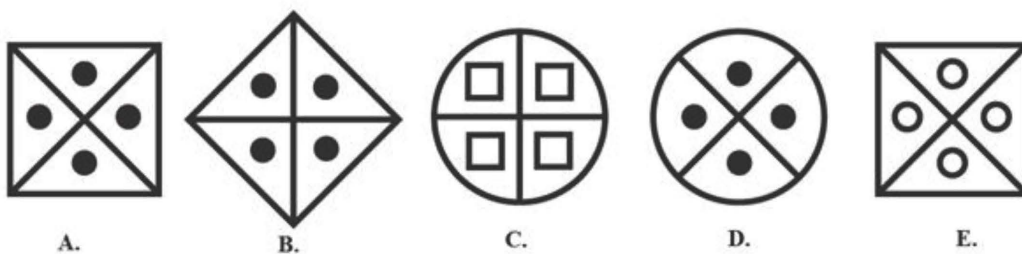
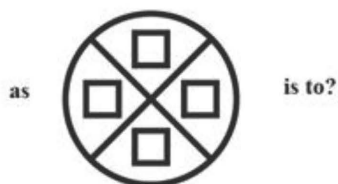
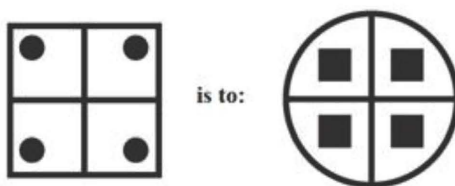
Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

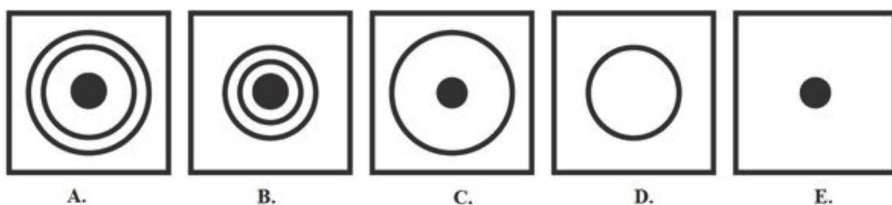
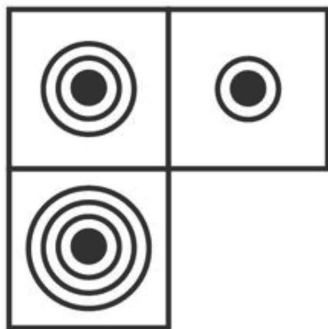
87. What number should replace the question mark?



88.



89. Which is the missing tile?



90.If the code for CHANGE is 3 8 1 14 7 5, what does 20 18 21 13 16 mean?

91.Choose two words, one from each group, which go together to form a new word. The word in the first group always comes first.

(arm, sea, paper) (break, shade, son) _____

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. Imagine you work in a busy but poorly organized office and you are keen to be promoted. Your employer needs to find a new supervisor for your department.

Suppose you are Frank. Write a letter to your employer. In the letter you are supposed to include the following points:

- ask to be considered for this job
- explain why you would be a suitable candidate
- outline the current problems and the changes you would like to make

*Write the letter in **80-100 words** on the answer sheet. You do not need to trite any address. Begin your letter as follows:*

Dear Mr. Smith,

Section B (20 marks)

93. It has often been said that sports, instead of promoting friendship and goodwill among nations, encourage a spirit of hostility and unfriendly competition.

*What is your opinion of the statement? Hot far do you agree with it? Write an essay in **at least 120 words** on the **answer sheet**.*

