

2022 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛题(D 类)
2022 National English Competition for College Students
(Type D - Preliminary)

(Total: 150 marks Time: 120 minutes)

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 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. It's famous and the instructors are friendly.
B. It's very big and the price is not high.
C. ~~It's~~ near and the instructors are good.
D. It's open every day and it often offers discounts.
2. ~~A. It~~ reminded her of her childhood.
B. She thought it might gain in value.
C. It made her think of her parents.
D. She had fond memories of the artist.
3. A. The personal understanding of music.
B. The pleasure classical music can bring.
C. The suitability of listening while studying.
D. ~~The~~ kind of music to listen to while studying.
4. A. Going through the material in depth.
B. Reading a lot of reference books.
C. Having discussions with other students.
D. ~~Studying~~ the main points of the material.

5. ☒ A. To compare them with the laptop.
B. As an example of an indispensable gadget.
C. To show some gadgets aren't always necessary.
D. Because they are useful labour-saving devices.

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.

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation. Then read the **four** choices marked A, B, C or D, and decide which is the best answer according to what you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.

6. What are the speakers mainly discussing? ☒ D
- A. The special qualities of Dickinson's writing style.
B. How Dickinson's style changed during her career.
C. Why Dickinson wasn't popular during her time.
D. Dickinson's role in the creation of a new style of poetry.
7. The student says that Dickinson's style is marked by ☒ B
- A. unusual punctuation
C. weird themes
D. uncommon grammar patterns
8. Why does the professor mention Dickinson's grammar? ☒ D
- A. To compare her poetry with her fiction.
B. To demonstrate her unique writing style.
C. To give a reason why it's difficult to read her poems.
D. To explain why she didn't use the conventional writing style.
9. What did all the other poets of Dickinson's time write on? ☒ A
- A. Importance of self.
B. Flowing of emotion.
C. Religious themes.
D. Individual value.
10. What do we learn from the conversation about Dickinson's poems? ☒ A
- A. They are difficult to understand.
B. They are humorous.
C. They are vivid in expression.
D. They are unique in style.

Conversation Two

Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences with **one word** according to what you hear. Then write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

11. The students will pay fifteen percent more if they are assigned the most recent edition of the textbook.
12. Professor Maggart uses the same textbook in his _____ course.
13. Paul is worried that the professor's class might _____ material that he learned in another course.
14. The professor says that they will be blowing through the first five chapters within the first two weeks of class.
15. The professor assures Paul that her class will be covering more than topics.

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. Which invasive animal overruns two-thirds of Australia? A
- A. European rabbits. B. Wild house cats. C. Foxes. D. Pigs.
17. How much energy used in Paraguay is supplied by the Itaipu dam? A
- A. 10 percent. B. 26 percent. C. 80 percent. D. 86 percent.
18. What do we learn from the news item? C
- A. Adams believes that gardening is a hobby rather than a life skill.
- B. Children can learn more about nature in gardening classes.
- C. Gardening can help children to fight against coronavirus.
- D. Children are punished if their hands get dirty in gardening classes.
19. What is said to be the most important step in the repair project of the clock tower?
- A. Removing the scaffolding.
- B. Replacing parts of the clock faces.
- C. Painting the dials' hands bright blue.
- D. Placing the symbols of UK's four parts.

20. What is the news item mainly about?

- A. A total of 20,000 zodiac stamps for the Year of the Tiger were sold in Hungary.
- B. An exhibition of Chinese zodiac stamps was recently held in Hungary.
- C. China and Hungary jointly issued stamps to celebrate the Chinese New Year.
- D. Stamps for the Year of the Tiger are popular with the Hungarian people.

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.

Dictation

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with **the exact words or phrases** you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.



Cleaning teeth is part of our daily routine and few of us ever (21) think to how we arrived at brushes and toothpaste as the best way to do it.

Most of us brush teeth twice a day or more, but what did people do before brushes and toothpaste? The ancient Egyptians left recipes for tooth powder but no (22) own on how to apply it. We know the ingredients—powdered ox hooves, myrrh and powdered egg-shells—and in what quantities; presumably, it was rubbed onto the teeth with the fingers.

The Greeks and Romans improved on this early toothpaste by adding abrasives such as crushed oyster shells, and flavouring to freshen the (23) bad ~~bad~~ breath.

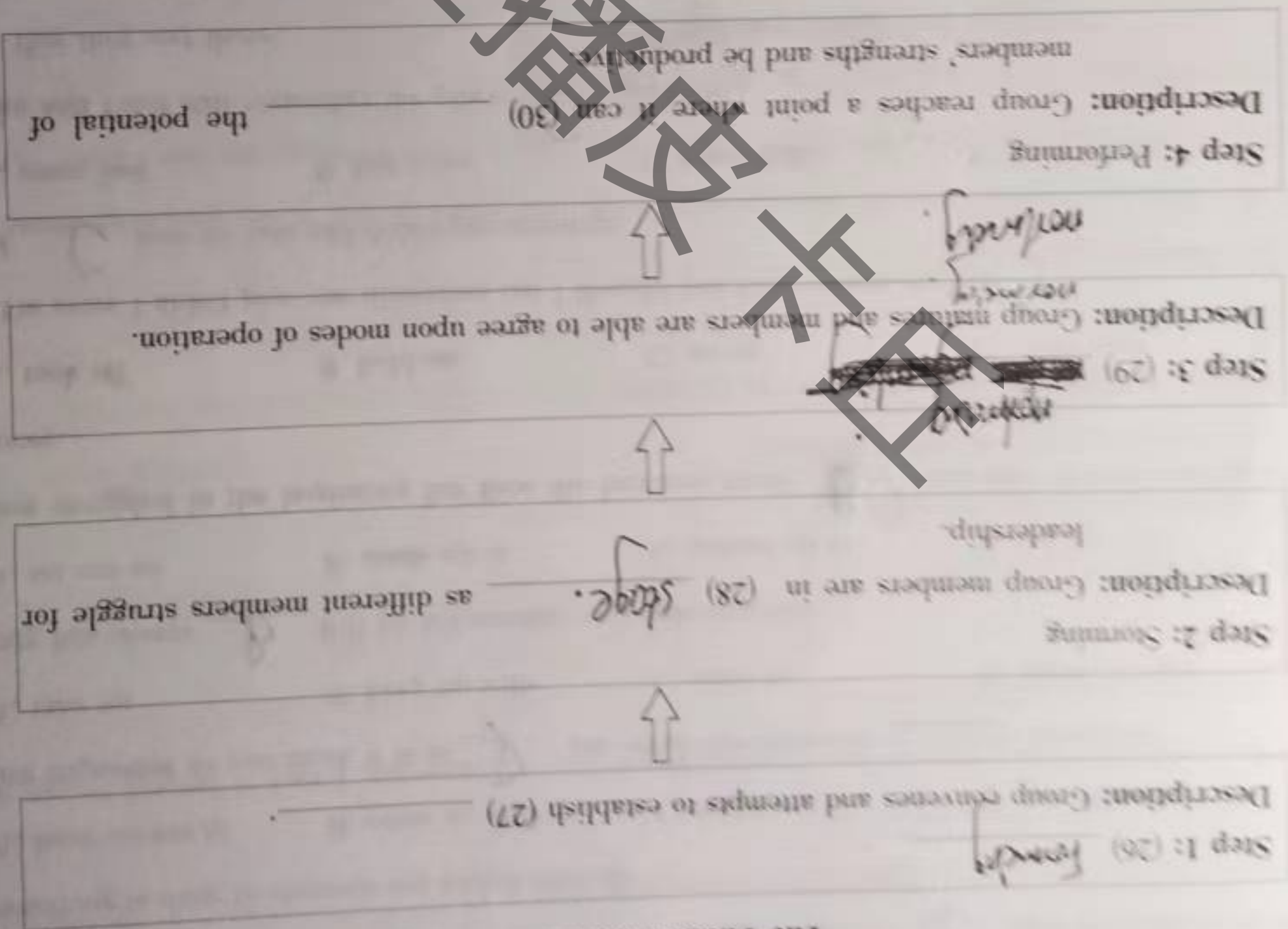
Later the Persians warned people against using hard abrasives in powders and came up with a recipe to (24) clean the teeth which consisted of incense, honey and powdered flint stone. In fact, it wasn't until the 19th century that powders were made into paste.

The paste first came in a jar, but in 1892 it became available in the collapsible tube most of us use today. There will (25) no ~~no~~ doubt be future developments in oral hygiene in the years to come.

Summary

Listen to the passage and complete the table using **no more than three words** for each blank according to what you hear. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

The Tuckman Model



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. 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. In the speaking *D* of the test, students must answer five questions from the instructor.
A. content B. component C. consistence D. conversation
32. The precise date of the first human occupation of Australia is likely to remain unknown, but *A* has been uncovered to suggest human presence on the continent for at least 40,000 years.
A. signal B. trend C. evidence D. site
33. The country's *D* on energy imports will soon be over with the recent discovery of a huge oil field to date; however, it is structurally unbalanced.
A. exploration B. effort C. pursuit D. dependence
34. Because the lazy detective didn't *B* search the crime scene, no one was ever arrested.
A. influentially B. curiously C. thoroughly D. severely

36. According to some estimates, by 2040 one in three people will not C safe drinking water unless something is done to increase our global reserves.

A. have access to B. come up with C. make use of D. run out on

37. How important do you think it is to D the latest developments in science nowadays?

A. take up B. keep up with C. enter to D. stand up with

38. Mary has always B full for his courage and determination.

A. set out on B. made up to C. looked up to D. put up with

39. They struggled in the beginning but then the business really C and they started making serious money.

A. took off B. held on C. set up D. came over

40. —I'm sorry I didn't give you directions but I thought you knew where we live.

—I C here by taxi and didn't pay attention.

A. came last B. last came C. came lastly D. lastly came

41. Mike and Peter still remember the place C (as kids).

A. that they met there B. that they first played

C. where they first played

42. The cost of living has soared to dizzying heights. Every time I buy things I seem to A more and more money.

A. be spent

B. have spent

C. spending

D. be spending

43. There are two months before Angela's final exam, so from now on, it's B for her.

A. full of energy

B. full steam ahead

C. letting off steam

D. adding fuel to the fire

44. —You know Mike is going to watch a skating match this weekend.

—D.

A. I don't believe

B. I believe not

C. I believe not so

D. I don't believe it

45. —I heard you won a medal for powerlifting. Congratulations!

—Thanks! It was really tough, but I'm glad that all my hard work and training paid off.

—A.

—I practiced weight training every day with my coach. It took time away from my friends and family, and I had to push myself to keep working out. But I'm proud of myself for sticking with it.

A. How did you train for it?

B. Do you really like this sport?

C. How long have you been training?

D. Do you think it's boring to practice?

45. —Can I borrow your notes from today's meeting?

—Sure. But why do you need them? Weren't you there too?

—Yeah, but I was a bit distracted. C.

—Well, it's not always easy to stay focused. When I'm at a meeting, I find it helpful to put things unnecessary somewhere I can't reach.

—OK. I'll have a try.

A. Your notebook is so helpful.

B. Do you like having meetings?

C. Is it necessary to hold such a meeting?

D. I find it difficult to concentrate at long meetings.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

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

~~desolate~~

~~desolate~~

~~desolate~~

A common myth about the Sahara is that this desolate landscape used to be lushly fertile

(46) ~~desolate~~ land, but due to over-farming by its inhabitants, it eventually became desert.

It's true that around 12,000 years ago, much of the region was covered in tropical vegetation and supported a substantial human population, but a few thousand years (47) ~~earlier~~ (early)



than that, the desert was even larger than it is today.

Human activity has (48) ~~doubted~~ (doubted) affected the boundaries of the Sahara, principally through the cutting down of trees and bushes for use as fuel, but its (49) ~~expanded~~ (expand) and contraction over time

is probably mainly due to a process known (50) ~~is~~ the "Sahara Pump". What is it? It certainly isn't a machine for inflating tyres! This theory says that (51) a various points over geological time, the temperature of the Sahara regions falls relatively fast. Of course, in geological terms, "fast" means over thousands of years. This allows greater rainfall, (52) ~~lead~~ to so-called "Green Sahara" periods. Those are periods when the region is covered in vegetation. However, the same process continues, and temperatures then start to go up again. Of course, this means that the region starts to dry out and eventually reverts to desert, (53) ~~which~~ is the phase it is in at the moment. Even today, though, temperatures can

vary considerably. For example, (54) On February day in 1979, people in southern Algeria, well inside the boundary of the desert, were going about their business as (55) usual when they noticed a strange white substance in the air. Snow was falling!

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

There are **three** passages in this part. 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.



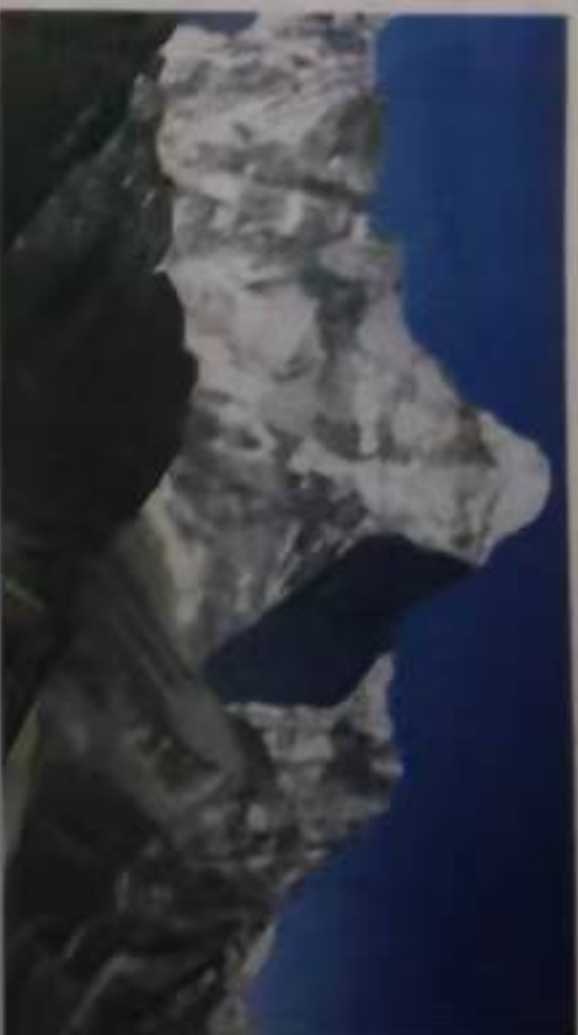
China is a land measuring more than nine million square kilometres in area today. Ancient China was actually much larger. Enclosed by natural geographical features and bodies of water, China was a difficult land for people to access or for invaders to attack during its ancient days. In fact, for much of its early history, the ancient Chinese believed that they were alone in the world simply for the reason that they didn't encounter many other civilizations often.

(56) E First to the north of China were the Gobi and Taklamakan Deserts. The Gobi Desert, which stretches 1,200 kilometres between China and Mongolia, is considered to be the driest desert. The Taklamakan Desert in northwest China stretches 1,000 kilometres. It is often referred to as the "Sea of Death" because it has little water, dangerous sandstorms, and poisonous snakes. In addition to its deserts, a land feature protecting China to the south is the Himalayan mountain range. The mountains form a wall to the south of China. Along with deserts in the north and mountains in the south, China is surrounded by water on the east. Those who wanted to access China from the east would only be able to do so by ship, which would have been impossible during ancient times.

(57) C Besides the Mongols, the ancient Chinese had little knowledge of the other ancient civilizations that existed beyond their borders, such as the ancient Greeks or the ancient Romans. Therefore, the ancient Chinese were free to develop and expand with a sense of security and little fear of outside invaders. Another advantage of this isolation is that it also helped to protect the Chinese language, culture, ideology, and religion from influence by outside contact. However, there were also clear

disadvantages to this isolation as well. (58) B

While this protected their own culture and beliefs, it also limited their exposure to other views of the world. In addition, there was no opportunity for the exchange of goods. They had to be self-sufficient and rely only on the inventions of their own people and the resources of the land.



It was not until about 200 BC that the ancient Chinese became aware of their neighbours and other civilizations. (59) D It was a vast network of routes that stretches 4,000 kilometres and connected Asia to Europe. These routes were first used during the second century BC and remained important channels of trade for more than 1,500 years. Through the Silk Road, the Chinese were able to export silk, salt and other goods in exchange for commodities such as cotton, silver and gold. More importantly, the Silk Road linked China to the outside world and allowed for the trade of ideas, culture, and inventions.

The natural barriers of the land served their purpose in helping the civilization of ancient China to grow and expand while protecting it from invaders.

Questions 56 to 60

Choose from the sentences A—G the one which best fits each gap of 56—60. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

- A Isolated as it was from other civilizations, China developed independent of the rest of the ancient world.
- B. And today, these barriers serve as interesting sites for tourists to explore when they visit China.
- C Natural barriers separate people and land—this can be seen as both an advantage and a disadvantage.
- D For example, with no knowledge of other civilizations, there was no ability for the exchange of information or ideas.
- F What are these natural features that protected China from invaders and the rest of the world for such a long time?
- E In both India and China, tea is an important commodity for export.
- G This knowledge led to the development of the Silk Road, which became a channel for transport and trade.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

"If youth, throughout all history, had had a champion to stand up for it, to show a doubting world that a child can think, and, possibly, do it practically, you wouldn't constantly run across folks today who claim that 'a child don't know anything.'"

Look closely at the long sentence above. Do you notice anything strange? Maybe you don't notice anything because the strange thing is very hard to see at first. But if you look closely, you will notice that the letter *e* does not appear anywhere in the entire sentence. This is unusual because the letter *e* is the most common letter in the English alphabet.



That sentence is the first line from a book published in 1939 called *Gadsby*. The book was conceived and written by Ernest Vincent Wright. What makes this book special is that the entire book is written without using the letter *e*. Not one single word in the 50,110 words that make up the book features an *e*.

Wright spent over ten years writing *Gadsby* because it was so difficult for him to structure sentences and ideas without words that contain an *e* at his disposal. He constantly had to go back and rewrite pages and change ideas because of his self-imposed limitation.

Gadsby, as a novel, was only average. It was not a bad book. But its plot about a small, tired town that gets its teenagers to help revive the area and improve living standards for the residents was not very exciting to many readers. People bought the book mostly because of its unusual writing style. However, *Gadsby* quickly became forgotten. Not long after the first edition came out, a fire burned down the warehouse containing most of the copies of the novel. This made the book hard to find and made the few remaining copies rare and worth a lot of money. But E. V. Wright did not end up making much money from the book. He died in the same year the book was published.

This type of writing used by Wright is called constrained writing, and it often involves leaving out a particular letter. There are other types of constrained writing that use different criteria as well. Children's author Dr. Seuss wrote a classic book called *Green Eggs and Ham* that only uses 50 different words in the entire story. And in 2004, another French author, Michel Thaler, wrote a 233-page novel that does not contain a single verb! This level of achievement was considered to be the most difficult because verbs are necessary to show action or movement.

Constrained writing may not be very exciting to read, but many students who study English writing use

it to be more creative. It forces writers to think of other ways to express their ideas. And it makes them look for other words that they may not have used or thought of before, which helps build their vocabulary.

So if you can overcome the initial difficulty of writing a document with certain limits, you could find that practicing constrained writing might open up a whole new world of writing. With or without the letter e.



Questions 61 to 65

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

61. What makes the book *Gadsby* special?
62. Why was *Gadsby* a difficult book to write?
63. Why does the writer mention *Green Eggs and Ham* in Paragraph 6?
64. What achievement was considered to be the most difficult about constrained writing?
65. What is meant by “practicing constrained writing might open up a whole new world of writing”?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



We often hear “Honesty is the best policy,” and no one likes to be called a liar. But is dishonesty always wrong? Not necessarily, according to some psychologists.

According to Oxford University psychologist Robin Dunbar, there are two types of lies: lies that help your relationships and the people around you, and lies that hurt them. Bad lies harm people; Dunbar calls these antisocial lies. Good lies make people feel better; Dunbar calls these pro-social lies.

How often have you clicked "Like" on Facebook, not because you actually like the picture of your friend's lunch, but because you want to show your support? Psychology professor Larry Rosen says that we do this to show our friends that we have good intentions. This white lie is an example of a pro-social lie. According to Rosen, it's similar to saying "Yes" when someone asks, "Do you like my new shoes?" You're lying not to hide a secret or to protect yourself, but to avoid hurting someone's feelings.

But when people tell lies on social networks to make their own lives seem more exciting, or to make others jealous, this is antisocial lying. It doesn't bring friends closer, but instead creates negative feelings.

Workplace lies range from small, harmless lies to complete and destructive fabrications. An example of a pro-social workplace lie is praising someone on their presentation—even though it was only average—because you know they were nervous beforehand. In this case, your intention is simply to protect your colleague's feelings. However, people sometimes tell bigger lies at work for the purpose of avoiding blame or to stay on the boss's good side. If your boss asks how a particular project is going and you say it's going well when it isn't, that's an antisocial lie. It's antisocial because your boss is likely to discover the truth, and as a result, will probably stop trusting you.

Of course, there are some things you should always tell a partner about: the loss of a job or a major health issue, for example. These could affect the future of both people, and telling a lie is a bad idea in these cases.

Deception is also a significant part of the natural world, so it's little wonder we resort to it almost reflexively (条件反射地). Human babies sometimes pretend to cry, check to see if anyone is listening, and then start crying again. By the age of five, children learn to say things that are completely untrue, and most nine-year-olds have mastered keeping secrets to protect themselves. As adults, we live in a world where we hear 10 to 200 lies from the people around us every day.

Lying can be incredibly harmful to our relationships and to the people around us. But that's only true for antisocial lies. Pro-social lies have the opposite effect—they can actually help us. Through pro-social lying, we can show our online connections that we support them, keep our professional relationships positive, and make our partners and loved ones feel happy and confident.

Questions 66 to 70

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

According to some experts, lies are divided into two kinds: antisocial lies and pro-social lies. Antisocial lies are (66) harm to our friends and family. They don't bring friends and family closer, but create (67) relationships. Pro-social lies usually help increase the relationships. In our lives, we often tell pro-social lies in order not to ~~hurt~~ hurt (68) the people around us. Children sometimes tell lies to (69) protect ~~protect~~ themselves. We should make use of pro-social lies to keep our professional relationships (70) better, and make our loved ones and partners happy and confident.

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. Many college students experience stress. Being away from home for the first time is one major cause; the pressure of exams is also a factor. Since feeling stress is common to college life, counselors often recommend that students find ways to cope with it. There are many techniques for reducing stress. Physical exercise, listening to music and talking to people—especially friends and family—can be excellent ways to relieve stress. Even though it is a part of college life, having ways to handle stress can give students a sense of control over their lives.

Section B (10 marks)

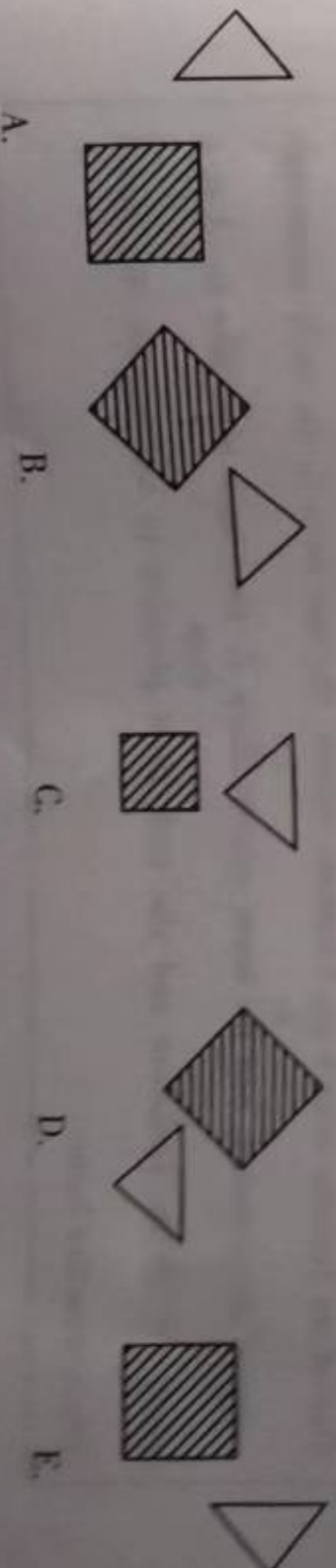
Translate the following paragraph into English by using the hints given in brackets. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

72. 如果你在读一本有很多生词、难度较大的书,你就需要在词汇学习上讲究策略(learn strategically),这样你就不会把时间浪费在当前对你没有用处的单词上(waste time on)。可能的话,利用电子阅读器阅读这本书,你就可以很容易地看到单词的定义。不要学习你遇到的每一个新单词。学习那些与你正在阅读的内容非常相关的单词(related to)。

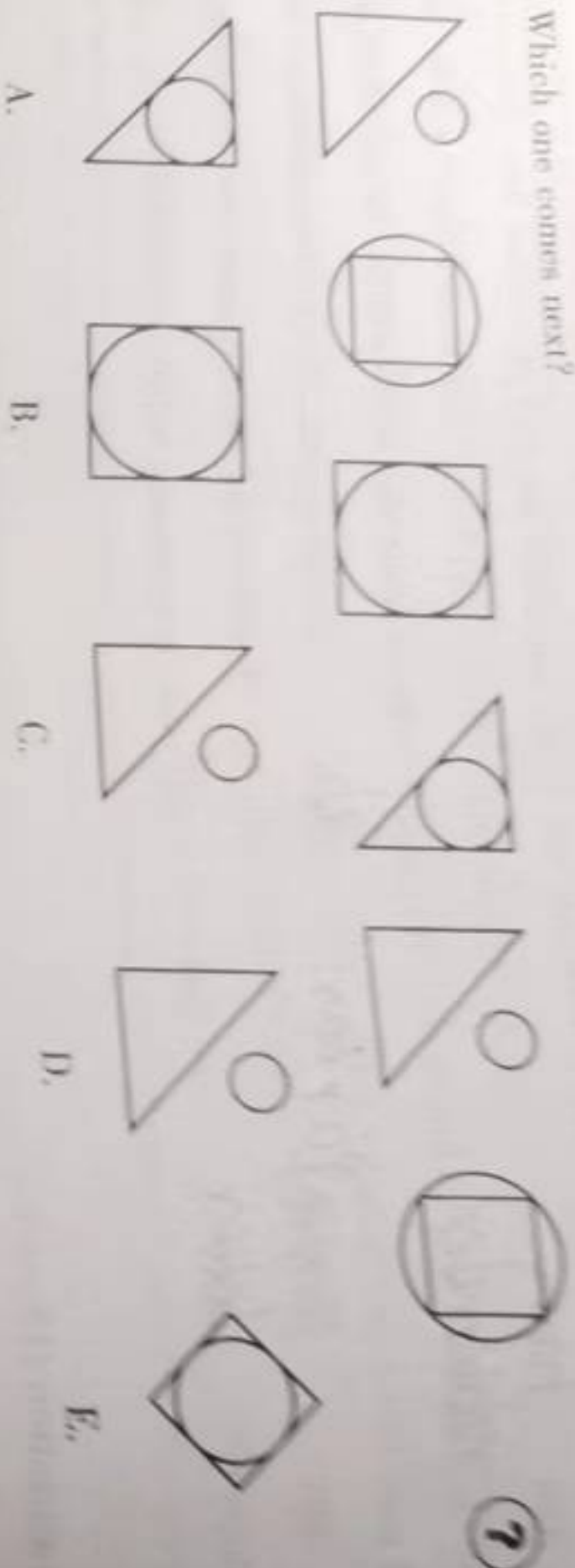
Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

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

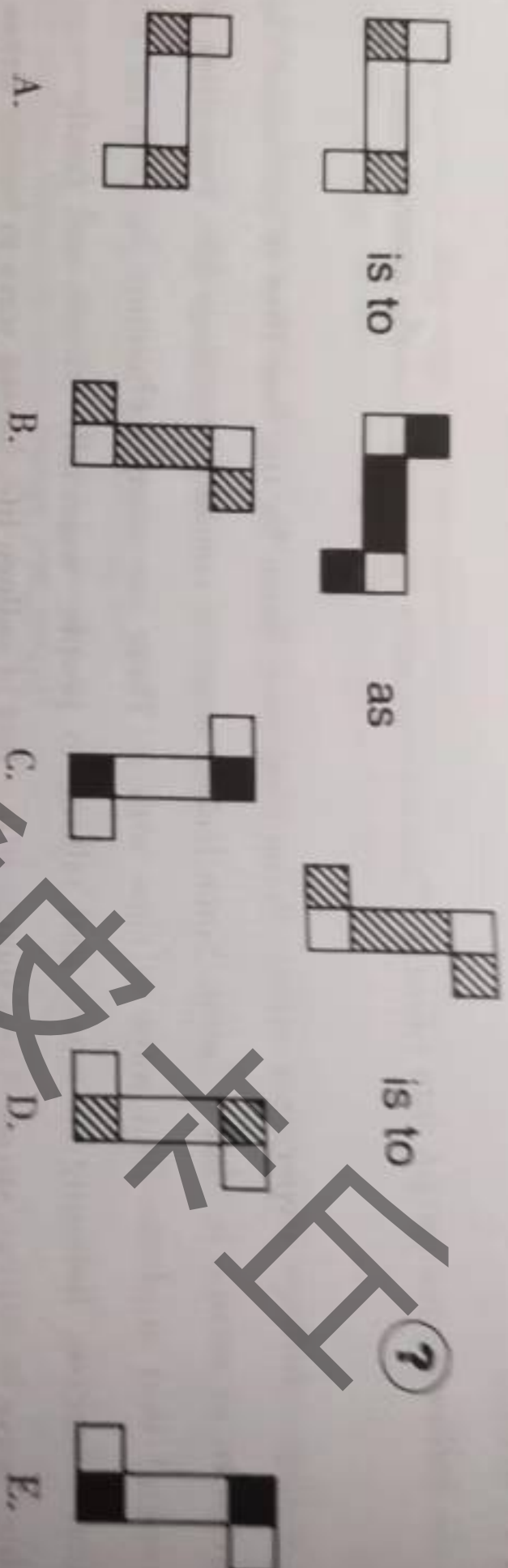
73. Which is the odd one?



74. Which one comes next?



75. Which can replace the question mark?



76. Find and write down the two words which need to change places for the sentence to make sense.
Teddy bears of all kinds are displayed in a days dating from the house of Shakespeare.
77. My watch was 13 minutes fast and the train I was catching was due at 6:36 but was 7 minutes late.
When the train arrived, what time did my watch show?

Part VII Error Correction (10 marks)

There are 10 errors ~~altogether~~ in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol "Λ" and write it; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol "X"; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^{is} Λ they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors ^{than} where near her home.

The British Nutrition Foundation (BNF) is a charity which helps keep the public informed about healthy living. The organization makes informations accessible to individuals and groups who might otherwise misinterpret important developments in the area of food and health, such as some new research finding. Every year, the BNF organizes a Healthy Eating Week (HEW), which focuses to encouraging a healthy lifestyle in schools and in the workplace.

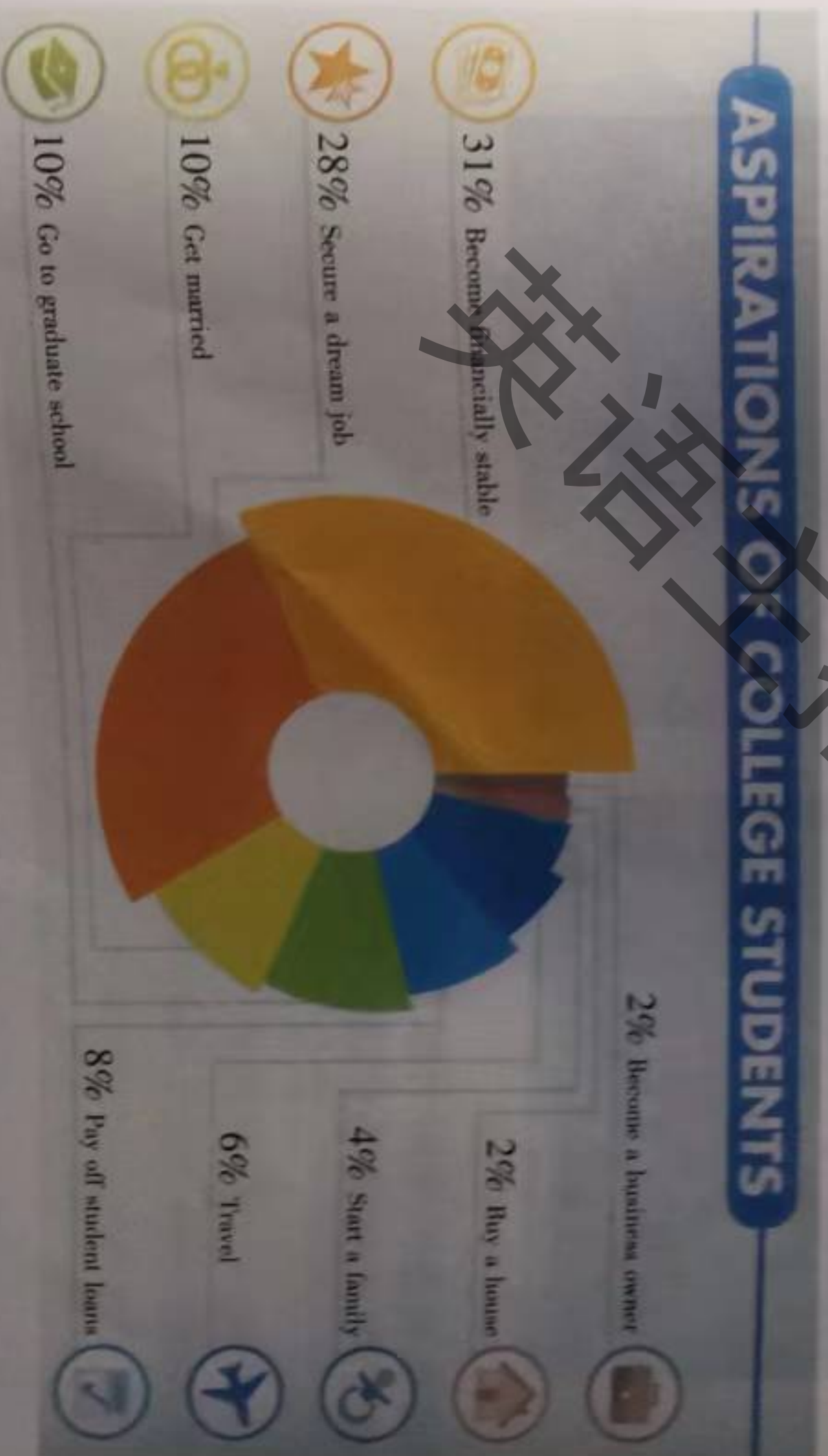
As well as publicize the benefits of a healthier way of life, the BNF also provides a widely range of resources and suggestions for activities that can be use by schools, universities and businesses.

Participants in HEW learn more where their food comes from and benefit from a greater understanding of the reasons that certain food types might suit to their lifestyle better.

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

88. Here is what most young adults would like to do after they finish college. Write a report in 80—100 words based on the information on the answer sheet.



Section B (20 marks)

89. The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics has made deep impression on China and across the world. Its official motto "Together for a shared future" calls on people of the world to stay united in the face of common challenges to come.

What is your view on this? Write an essay in at least 120 words on the answer sheet.

