

2016 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(C 级)

2016 National English Competition for College Students (Level C - Sample)

(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, there will be a twenty-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.

1. How will the man go to the ski slopes after his air journey?
 - A. He will fly another short journey.
 - B. The travel agency booked him a coach ticket.
 - C. A friend will provide him with a lift.
 - D. The man would like to take a taxi.
2. What is the woman's opinion towards e-learning?
 - A. She is in favour of it.
 - B. The woman doesn't like it.
 - C. Nobody knows what it is.
 - D. E-learning will encourage people reading more.
3. Which topic are they going to choose for their project?
 - A. Recycling.
 - B. Greenhouse effect.
 - C. Environment.
 - D. Pollution.
4. What is the man planning to do next week?
 - A. Hold a small business expo.
 - B. Visit an expo and meet specialists.
 - C. Register a computer training course.
 - D. Represent the company to attend an expo.
5. What is the relationship between the two speakers probably?
 - A. Doctor and patient.
 - B. Professor and student.
 - C. Mother and son.
 - D. Teacher and colleague.

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. Why is Rachel coming to see Dr. Jones?
- A. Dr Jones needs her further explanation of an extension for her essay.
 - B. She happened to meet him and stopped to have a chat.
 - C. Rachel needs some suggestions from Dr. Jones.
 - D. They had an appointment to talk about her degree.
7. What is Rachel's decision on her topic of the essay?
- A. Environmental conditions in 19th century factories.
 - B. Working conditions of hospitals in 19th century northern towns.
 - C. Pros and Cons of changing working conditions in 19th century.
 - D. How to improve working conditions in southern towns in 19th century.
8. Why did Rachel choose the topic at last?
- A. There are lots of sources that she can refer to.
 - B. No one else chose the topic as it is a rare one.
 - C. That is the topic Dr. Jones recommended to her.
 - D. She can finish the project on the internet.
9. What is Dr. Jones' attitude toward Rachel's essay?
- A. He would rather her choosing another topic.
 - B. The essay is only 80 percent completed.
 - C. She needs to rewrite it because he was too down about it.
 - D. There are still much further editing job to do.
10. Which part of Rachel's essay did Dr. Jones appreciate most?
- A. The introduction.
 - B. The middle part.
 - C. The end of it.
 - D. The bibliography.

Conversation Two

11. What is Glaeser's opinion towards cities?
- A. It is very dirty and no longer good to live in cities.
 - B. They are too crowded with exploded population.
 - C. Cities are extraordinary in creating opportunities.
 - D. We need to save the industry and garments in cities.

19. Which of the following is mentioned to be an important part of October celebration?

A.



B.



C.



D.



20. What are scientists going to do with the tiny clumps of organic matter drifting in the ocean?

- A. To do the research on food chain in the ocean.
- B. To collect samples of new species in the ocean.
- C. To predict future changes in our climate.
- D. To calculate certain sensitive instruments.

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.

Barcelona, Spain in a privileged position on the northeastern coast of the Iberian peninsula and the shores of the Mediterranean, Barcelona is the 21. _____ city in Spain in both size and population. It is also the capital of Catalonia, an Autonomous Community within Spain. There are two official languages spoken in Barcelona: Catalan, generally spoken in all of Catalonia, and Castilian Spanish. The city of Barcelona has a population of 1.510.000, but this number 22. _____ more than 4.000.000 if the outlying areas are also included. The capital of Catalonia is unequivocally a Mediterranean city, not only because of its 23. _____ but also and above all because of its history, tradition and 24. _____. The documented history of the city 25. _____ the founding of a Roman colony on its soil in the second century B.C. Modern Barcelona experienced spectacular growth and 26. _____ at the onset of industrialization during the second half of the 19th century. The 1888 World's Fair became a symbol of the capacity for hard work and the international outlook projected for the city. Culture and the arts 27. _____ Barcelona and in all of Catalonia; the splendor achieved by Catalan modernism is one of the most patent displays.

Barcelona, more than just a single city, is really a collection of 28. _____ cities. The visitor unfamiliar with its history might be surprised by the fact that such a 29. _____ city preserves its historic Gothic center almost intact, or by the curious contrast between the maze of narrow streets and the grid-like layout of the Eixample, the urban planning "Enlargement" project of the end of the 19th century; or that beside a modern high-rise, we can also find a quaint square where the most outstanding decorative element is 30. _____, an echo of the old factories that were installed there in the past.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Culture (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.

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. Most elderly people have to live _____ the money they _____ when they were working.
A. off; laid up B. up; set up C. on; put aside D. by; put back
32. It is certain that American English has very _____ influenced British English, especially in the last quarter of the century.
A. extremely B. numerously C. excessively D. considerably
33. —Why doesn't Janet stay with her relatives in New York?
—She _____ in Boston.
A. has only relatives B. has relatives only
C. only has relatives D. relatives has only
34. The Mayor and his fellow were _____ for some way of ridding the town of Rats.
A. at their wit's end B. at their wits end
C. in their wit's end D. for their wits end
35. Scientists will have to come _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.
A. up with B. down with C. up for D. down to
36. When shopping in a supermarket, people just put _____ items they like into the basket and then pay _____ them at the entrance.
A. that; of B. Which; for
C. Whichever; before D. Whatsoever; off
37. _____ in a worldwide competition, the two students were awarded scholarships totaling \$ 30,000.
A. To be judged the best B. Having judged the best
C. Judged the best D. Judging the best
38. They continue to buy proper books, too, _____ on good paper and bound _____ hard covers.
A. printed; between B. planned; in
C. arranged; of D. published; among
39. —Listen! Do you feel like going out for Greek food tonight?
—Well, _____ I have exams tomorrow, Thursday and Friday.
—That's too bad, Well, maybe next week.
A. I was thinking about 6:00. B. How about French food?
C. I can't make it this week. D. I can't agree with you more.

40. —Anna, I wanted to ask you about my marketing report. I'm not sure about it ...
—That's OK, Leo. _____.
—Choose a product or service then compare two organisations that produce it. I'm doing instant coffee.
- A. Would you like coffee or tea? B. So what would you have to do?
C. Any hints for the project? D. How much have you actually written?

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. The annual _____ between Oxford and Cambridge universities on the river Thames is, however, one of the most popular sporting events of the year.
- A. Motor-cycling Race B. Boat Race
C. Swimming Race D. Waterball Race
42. The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor in New York City, in the United States. The statue was a gift to the United States from the people of _____.
- A. the U.K. B. France C. Italy D. Germany
43. The Nobel Prize in Literature 2015 was awarded to Svetlana Alexievich “for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time”. Svetlana is a Belarusian investigative journalist and non-fiction prose writer who writes in _____.
- A. Russian B. English C. Swedish D. German
44. Built in ancient times to keep invading Mongols out, _____ is a historical treasure for China. Stretching for thousands of kilometers across northern China, the World Heritage site is a marvel that attracts tens of thousands of tourists every year.
- A. the Stonehenge B. the Forbidden City
C. the Great Wall D. the Summer Palace
45. Thanksgiving Day is a national holiday celebrated in _____ and the United States as a day of giving thanks for the blessing of the harvest and of the preceding year.
- A. Canada B. Ireland C. Scotland D. the U. K.

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.

The latest issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences reports that Asians and Westerners in fact view the world differently.

The study, led by Hannah -Faye Chua, Juillie Boland and Richard Nisbett, tracked the eye 46. _____ (move) of students when looking at a picture. The students involved in the study 47. in _____ 25 European Americans and 27 native Chinese. The researchers found that Asian students spent more time studying the background of the picture. In 48. _____, the European American students concentrated on the foreground of the picture.



It has been observed that Westerners attend more to focal objects, whereas Asians attend more to contextual 49. inf _____. In this study, the researchers examined the differences in cognitive processing styles between Asians and Westerners. They showed the difference between the two races are cultural, which dates 50. _____ thousands of years.

The key to Chinese culture is 51. har _____. Successful rice farmers in Asia long ago relied on close bonds with other farmers. The farmers often shared water and new techniques. Meanwhile, the West focuses on ways to get things done, while paying little attention to 52. _____. Asians live in a more socially complicated world than Westerners do, so they are inclined to pay more attention to others whereas Westerners are 53. _____ (individual). Reinforcing the belief that the perceptual differences are cultural, Asians raised in North America viewed the pictures similarly to those of Westerners 54. des _____.

In this issue, there are other studies that have shown differences between Asians and European Americans when reading and writing. The studies, though, do not suggest that a particular race is more advanced 55. _____ (intellect). Rather, they confirm that people from one culture do better on some tasks while people from other cultures do better on different tasks. Therefore, it would be hard to argue that one culture is generally outperforming the other.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

A lot of people in the world today are used to working, going on holiday, and having money - but many of them aren't happy. Yet other people seem to be really happy, even if they are poor, or have no job, or are surrounded by problems. Why?

Professor Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, from the University of Chicago, has interviewed thousands of people who have a happy life to find out how they do it. 'I've been studying happiness for over 30 years,' says Csikszentmihalyi. 'My interest in the subject came from my own experience as a child during World War II, when I saw many adults destroyed by the terrible events. But there were always a few who kept their courage, helped others, and were able to give a sense of purpose and meaning to their lives. I wanted to find out how a person could build a fulfilling and enjoyable life.'

In general, his research showed that people were unhappy doing nothing. The professor stresses that happy people don't waste time, either at work or when they're free. 'Many people feel that the time they spend at work or at school is wasted. But often their free time is also wasted.' Many people are used to doing passive things - watching television, for example - without using any skills. As a result, life goes past in a series of boring experiences.



But it doesn't have to be this way. The professor has found that people are happy when they get into something he calls 'flow'. When people get very involved in a task that they have chosen, and which is well-defined and challenging, they experience 'flow', a state where they don't notice time passing.

They also experience enjoyment. Professor Csikszentmihalyi makes a contrast between enjoyment and pleasure. 'I used to think they were the same thing - but they're not! Pleasure is a bit bowl of ice cream, or taking a hot bath on a cold day - nothing bad at all! But enjoyment is about doing something and achieving something. It isn't really important what we do, it's more important to do something, and feel positive about it, and to try to do it well.'

People who are not used to happiness can learn how to be happy, says the professor, if they constantly get into 'flow' states. Is happiness as easy as that? Perhaps it is.

Questions 56—60

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

56. Professor Csikszentmihalyi has been studying happiness for more than 30 years.
57. Professor Csikszentmihalyi thinks that many people use their free time well.
58. As Csikszentmihalyi stated, watching TV in your free time is a passive thing.
59. We can experience 'flow' when we do things that are impossible for us and people in 'flow' can easily forget what time it is.
60. Enjoyment and pleasure are the same and they are both positive according to Professor Csikszentmihalyi.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

61. _____ The type and amount of food that we usually eat is known as our diet. Eating a healthy, varied diet will help keep you strong and fit throughout your life. On the other hand, an unhealthy diet can lead to many problems and even shorten your life.

62. _____ Your body cannot make most of these nutrients, so you have to get them from the food you eat. The exact amount you need depends on your age, your size, how

much you are growing, whether you are a boy or a girl, and how active you are.

63. _____ But you also need energy for things that you rarely think about, such as breathing, digestion, keeping your heart beating, and fueling your brain. The energy in food is measured in units called calories. A slice and a half of bread contains about 100 calories. Any calories that your body does not use are stored as fat.



64. _____ The most important thing is making sure you get a balanced diet. A balanced diet provides you with just the right amount of nutrients and calories. Because just one food cannot give you all the nutrients you need, the best way to make sure you get enough nutrients you need, the best way to make sure you get enough nutrients is to eat a variety of different kinds of food. No foods are “good” or “bad” in themselves. The key is to get a balance.

Food are classified into five different groups, based on the nutrients they provide. These are: bread, other cereals, and potatoes; fruits and vegetables; milk and dairy foods; meat, fish and alternatives; fatty and sugary foods.

65. _____ By following these guidelines and making sure you have a good breakfast, lunch, and dinner each day, you should get a healthy, balanced diet. You can also eat two or three small snacks a day—just be sure that they are healthy ones and not “junk food”.

Questions 61—65

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

- A. Your body uses the food you eat to help you grow, to provide you with energy, and to help you fight against infection and disease.
- B. Another important task of food is to provide your body with energy, which you need for activities such as walking, swimming, skating, and dancing.
- C. In order to live, you need nutrients—nourishing substances that enable the cells of your body to work.
- D. People’s diet varies greatly throughout the world.
- E. If you eat foods from each of the first five four groups (not the fatty and sugary foods) everyday, you should have no problem staying healthy.
- F. A diet that gives you the right amount of nutrients and calories is a balanced diet.
- G. How should we get all the nutrients we need in a day?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.



Photography is enthralling because it is both an art and a science. It is an art over which the photographer has creative control but only to a certain extent: unlike a painter, you can only take photographs of what is there. If the sun is not shining, you cannot photograph sunlight. So you need to find a subject. But the greatest photographs are of subjects that most people

would have walked past without noticing. The truly great photographers are those who can see, in their mind's eye, the photograph that they can create through their vision, artistry and skill.

Vision comes first. If you cannot see the potential, you can never be a true photographer. Artistry, by contrast, can be learned and developed; you can read a book or you take lessons. You can learn from a great practitioner. Perhaps the simplest aspect to describe is framing. The human eye has a huge field of view, stretching from horizon to horizon. The lens of a camera, by contrast, has a very restricted field of view. This is both a curse and a blessing. Try as you might, you cannot capture the sheer scale of the human perspective of the world. But you can, and must, select the image that you are attempting to capture -or rather, to create. Look through the viewfinder: learn to see the world through the lens. Understand the difference it makes when you remove the irrelevant and select only what really matters. This is artistry.

Then comes skill. This is the technical part. Skill is exercised long before you even start to look for a subject: first you must select the kind and model of camera you will use. Will it have advanced features, inter-changeable lenses, a motor-wind, a build-in flash, automatic focusing? How much do you want to do manually every time you wish to take a photograph, and how much will you leave to the electronics inside? Then you must choose a make and speed of film. The actual taking of the picture requires choices about exposure and shutter speed. After taking the shot, there are more decisions about developing and printing; every decision makes an enormous difference. Experience teaches you about all of these; there is no other way to learn than to try, possibly to fail, but to learn from the experience and improve. This is what marks out the photographer from those who merely take snapshots. There is always a better photograph that could have been taken -the ultimate photograph, if you like. All photographers pursue this goal of perfection. In the process, though, they take some beautiful photographs that bring them joy thereafter.

Questions 66—70

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

66. What do true photographers differ from others?
67. How can a photographer achieve the goal of artistry?
68. What is artistry according to the writer?
69. How can a photographer be skillful?
70. What marks out the photographer from those ordinary ones?

Section D (10 marks)

Questions 71—75 are based on the following passage.

Have you heard about the great flood? Perhaps you have heard about a man named Noah who built a huge boat to escape the flood. In this legend of the great flood, water covered all the land, killing most of the people and animals on Earth. Only Noah's immediate family, including his wife, three sons, and the sons' wives, survived the flood along with all of the animals on his boat. After the flood waters receded, the people and animals on Noah's boat set about repopulating the Earth. This legend of Noah and his family is familiar to many people. But it is not the only legend about a great flood. Actually, many cultures have similar stories about a great flood that wiped out almost everyone on Earth.

In the Jewish, Muslim, and Christian legend of the flood, Noah was warned by God that a great flood would kill every human and animal on land. God told Noah to construct the boat that would save his family and two of every animal. In a Hindu legend of the flood, a fish warned a man about the flood, and only the man was saved. Then the gods made a woman for this man, and the man and woman had many children. The Greek, Roman, and Chinese legends of the flood say only people on the highest mountain survived the flood. In Scandinavian and Celtic legends, the water of the flood was actually the blood of a giant. When the giant was killed, its body became the Earth, and its blood covered all of the land. There are also Incan, Mayan, and American Indian legends about a great flood. In each a of these legends, a few people live through the flood by climbing mountains or by constructing boats.

Many people today believe the great flood is only a legend. However, other people say that the striking similarities among all of the flood legends suggest a real flood covered the Earth at some point long ago. In fact, some scientists speculate that the ancient flood waters are now frozen in glaciers at the poles of the Earth. But why do the legends disagree with each other? The flood happened long before humans could write,



so the story of the flood could only be passed down through generations by oral retellings. As the story was passed by words of mouth, it may have changed as various cultures learned the story. That may explain why some parts of the legends differ. Through careful examinations of the similar elements in these legends, however, certain facts about an ancient catastrophic flood may be revealed.

Questions 71—75

Complete the summary with words from the passage, changing the form where necessary, with only one word for each blank.

Many 71. _____ cultures around the world have legends that describe a great flood in the past. At the time of the flood, only a few people escaped, either by climbing a high mountain or by 72. _____ a boat. However, various legends differ between cultures on certain elements. For example, in the Scandinavian and Celtic legends, the flood was not water but blood from a giant. Although the legends may not 73. _____ on all points, some people say striking 74. _____ across cultures suggest that real flood happened long ago. In fact, according to some scientists' 75. _____ that water from the flood is frozen in glaciers today.

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. Education will lead to better life for the people; and it is through education that civilisation sustains itself. Every family wishes to have good education for its children. Knowledge gives one more opportunities in life, sustains civilisations and ensures that ethical norms are observed. To maintain sustainable growth, improve people's lives and promote social equity are the three major goals of this government. Equity in education gives everyone a fair chance at the beginning of life and therefore constitutes an important foundation of social equity.

Section B (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. 我不反对再听一遍你的解释。(have objection to)

78. 这是一所科技大学,该校的学生被培养成工程师或科学家。(定语从句)

79. 他刚上学时心情不太愉快,但很快就习惯了。(settle down)
 80. 因为钢铁价格迅速上涨,工程费用也上涨了。(due to)
 81. 公园内发现了一些骨头,科学家们正试图查找它们的来处。(figure out)

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 ways: for a correct line, put the sign “√” in the corresponding blank; for a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with the sign “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Remember to write the answers on the answer sheet.

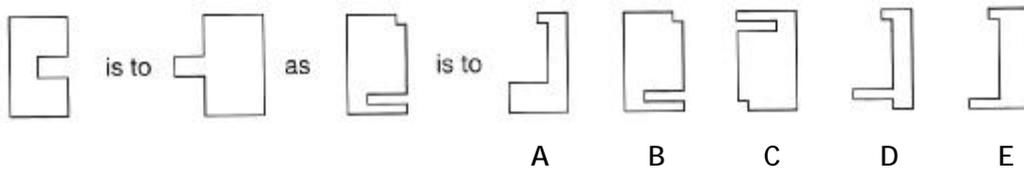
For example:	
One of my favourite writers <u>are</u> Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early	<u>is</u>
nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities ^ they have now.	<u>than</u>
She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking	<u>√</u>
on the moors where near her home.	<u>where</u>

A goal is a target to shoot at. It is a result toward which effort is directed.
 It is an outcome to be achieved. Usually a goal is a statement of what you 82. _____
 want to achieve, but goals can also be unstated and explicit. Goals focus your 83. _____
 efforts because there is target to shoot for. They tell you where to shoot and 84. _____
 which way to go.
 Suppose, for example, you want to practice archery but having no target. So you 85. _____
 shoot into the air, at nothing in particular. With the target your learning is 86. _____
 likely to be slow and your progress poor.
 Besides of showing you where to shoot, goals provide immediate feedback, 87. _____
 which is important learning. Suppose again, while practicing archery you 88. _____
 shoot at the target but cannot see where the arrow hits at. Without feedback 89. _____
 on your shoot, your learning will probably be slow. Suppose six months after 90. _____
 you shoot the arrow, you are telling that it hit the second ring. This delayed 91. _____
 feedback will not be of much assistance in helping you improve your
 shot. Powerful goals give immediate feedback on your shot. The sooner the
 feedback, the more powerful because it is from information about your
 miss that you can correct your next shot.

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

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

92. Why should you always carry a watch when crossing a desert?
93. What animal keeps the best time?
94. What was given to you, belongs to you exclusively and yet is used more by your friends than by yourself?
95. What is pronounced like one letter, written with three letters, and belongs to all animals?
96. Which shape or pattern on the right completes the second pair in the same way as the first pair?

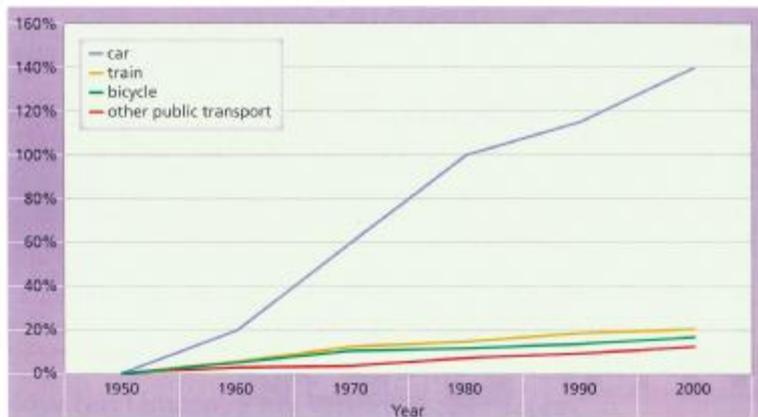


Part VIII Writing

I. (10 marks)

Study the information presented in the following graph carefully, then write a report in 100-120 words.

Traffic growth in England since 1950s



II. (20 marks)

Write an essay of no less than 160 words in response to the saying below. Write the answer on the Answer Sheet.

A man becomes learned by asking questions.