

2021 年全国大学生英语竞赛初赛(C 类)

2021 National English Competition for College Students (Type C – 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. They enjoy taking photographs of nature.
B. They like to visit museums worldwide.
C. They wish to see the sculpture "David" one day.
D. They have been to the Louvre Museum.
2. A. They donate part of the money.
B. They set up a charity in memory of their grand uncle.
C. They pay the tax as soon as they get the money.
D. They find the best way to invest the money.
3. A. Look for a new job.
B. Lessen his anxiety about flying.
C. Take an airplane whenever possible.
D. Drive more to ensure safety.
4. A. It can make an idea more easily acceptable.
B. It can help people reach an agreement.
C. It can fill informal meetings with laughter.
D. It can add color to speeches or presentations.



5. A. A hacker who wanted to show off his computer talent.
B. A fired employee who wanted to steal sensitive data.
C. An unidentified Trojan horse.
D. One of the company's competitors.

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. Amanda and Steve both got new jobs last week and they are back to meet old colleagues today.
7. Steve is quite satisfied with his new job and he received welcome from new colleagues.
8. Amanda is sympathetic with Steve's problem of contributing money but she thinks it is reasonable.
9. Steve thinks it unreasonable for his new colleagues to collect so much money from him but he doesn't want to spoil the mood of the birthday celebration either.
10. Amanda suggests Steve celebrate his birthday as soon as possible so he can get his money back.

Conversation Two

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

11. Why does the man adopt the name of a great detective?
A. He wants to be a great detective himself.
B. His grandfather is a famous detective.
C. His parents loved the Conan Doyle stories.
D. He is a great fan of the Conan Doyle stories.
12. How do people react when the man introduces himself?
A. The reactions are varied.
B. They ask for his autographs.
C. They are a bit scared.
D. They ask him to tell his stories.

13. Whose reaction did the man think was amusing?

A. An 80-year-old customer's.

B. An electronics store owner's.

C. A young TV viewer's.

D. A young lady clerk's.

14. Why did the shop assistant ask the man to wait?

A. She found his credit card invalid.

B. She needed to restart the computer.

C. She wanted to call her friends.

D. She had to check his identity card.

15. What do the man's friends turn to him when something unusual happens?

A. They ask him for legal assistance.

B. They turn to him for solutions.

C. They look forward to his company.

D. They are curious about his reaction.

Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only **once**, 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 do we learn from the news?

A. Pets get infected just like humans during the COVID-19 pandemic.

B. People enjoy their pets' company all the more during the COVID-19 pandemic.

C. Pets have to be placed in restricted areas during the quarantine.

D. People must keep a distance from their pets during the quarantine.

17. What does the new study suggest?

A. The Wolf Moon is a rare astronomical phenomenon.

B. The Wolf Moon usually lasts for three nights running.

C. A full moon brings more natural light at night.

D. A full moon can affect human sleep cycles.

18. When did Joe DiMeo take the medical operation?

A. Six months after the car crash.

B. Two years after his injury.

C. In August this year.

D. When he was 22 years old.

19. What have the scientists found on the island?

A. Fossils of various ancient life forms.

B. Fossilized bones from dinosaurs of some 50 million years ago.

C. Footprints from dinosaurs living 170 million years ago.

D. Huge footprints of some unknown animal.

20. Why have brain scan studies been criticized?
- A. Using too few subjects and incorrectly reading results.
 - B. Making scientists more puzzled with obscure evidence.
 - C. Causing too much pain and pressure to the subjects.
 - D. Bringing about psychological side effects to patients.

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 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.

Can you imagine a vegetable that can be made into 21. _____ for a pie or can be a poison? That's exactly the case with a vegetable called rhubarb. This sounds amazing, but it's true.

Rhubarb is often mistaken for a fruit because it is usually baked in a pie and eaten 22. _____. In fact, another name for rhubarb is pieplant. When rhubarb is combined with strawberries, raspberries, and apples, the flavor only gets better. Rhubarb is sold in supermarkets in several ways. It comes in fresh stalks, frozen packages, or cans.

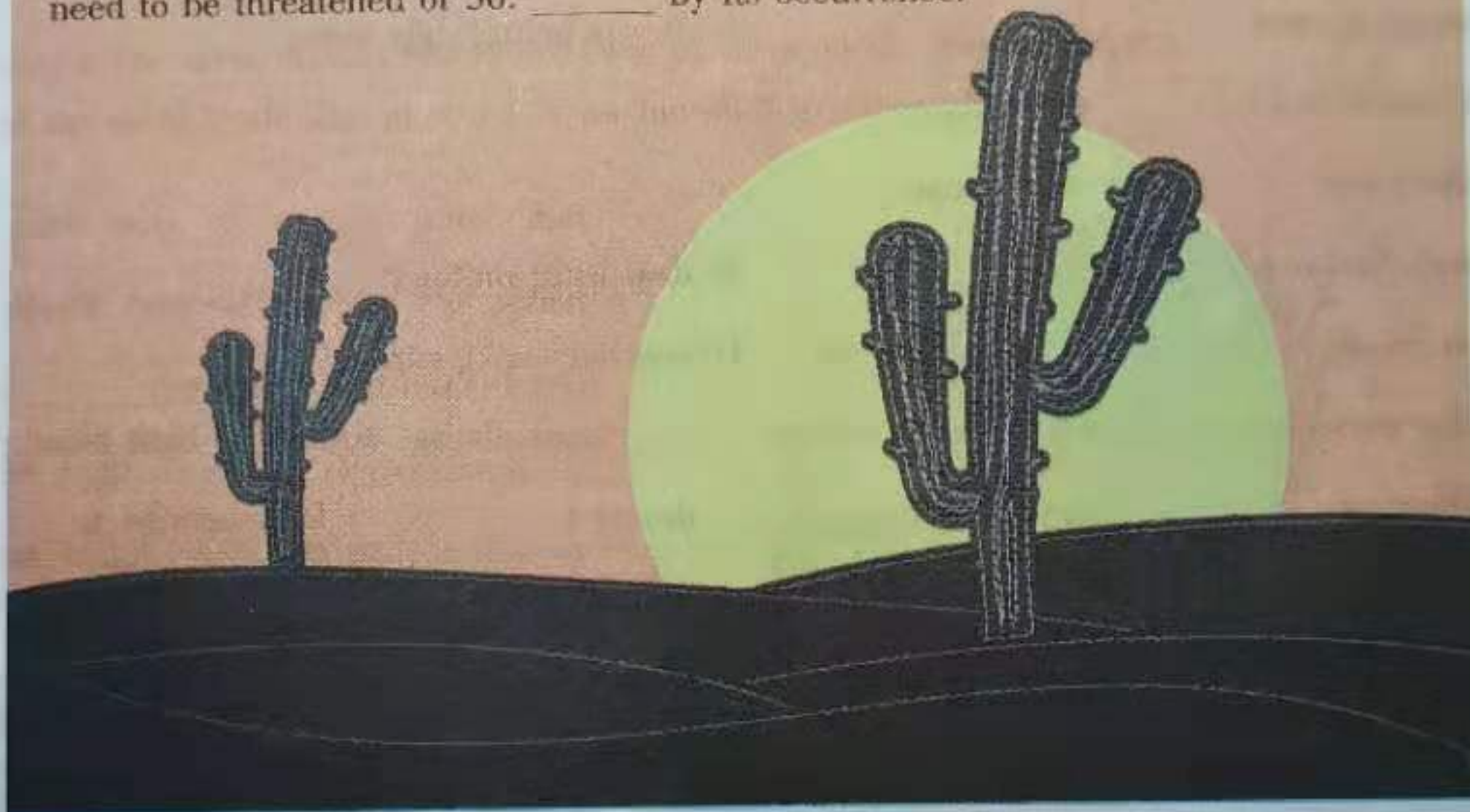
The rhubarb plant has large, green leaves on long, thick stalks. Some leaves are as large as two feet across. The stalks may be about an inch wide and can grow up to 23. _____. The part of the rhubarb plant that people can eat is the red, juicy stalk. Eating the leaves may make someone ill—they contain oxalic acid, which is a poison.

The leaves of a rhubarb plant appear early in the spring. In cold climates, rhubarb is often the 24. _____ spring. Sometime later the plant produces large flowers and seeds. Unlike most vegetables, the seeds from a rhubarb plant are not usually used to grow new plants because the seed does not always grow into exactly the same kind of plant it came from. To grow a new rhubarb plant, farmers cut pieces of the 25. _____. Then they plant that part in the ground. That way, the farmer knows that the new rhubarb plant will be similar to the plant from which it was cut. A rhubarb plant can live for five to eight years.

Summary

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

If you ever feel like you are 26. _____ something again when you know it is actually the first time, you are having "déjà vu." No one knows for sure what 27. _____ the familiar feeling, but there are a few theories. It could be 28. _____ from dreams or of something you have witnessed in the past. Some scientists believe that it should be caused by a chemical in the brain not being at its 29. _____, although they have not been able to figure out the exact chemical. Whatever the reason, it is reported as a common event, so there's no need to be threatened or 30. _____ by its occurrence.



Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. 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. The rain was beating _____ the window and the sound made the couple feel quite put _____.
A. against; out B. at; down C. on; off D. up; on
32. Mick always left his homework until the last minute. This often _____ him needing to stay up all night to finish the work.
A. caught up B. pressed against C. pushed for D. resulted in
33. Some types of social networking site are popular but access is usually _____ to teenagers and children.
A. allowed B. available C. off limits D. out of order

34. We surely can arrive at the destination on time but we'd better _____ some happenings on the trip.
A. allow for B. lead to C. take in D. wait for
35. All the audience was quite disappointed at the performance for it was not so _____.
A. conspicuous B. dramatic C. professional D. occupational
36. _____ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.
A. As for B. Besides C. Despite D. Even if
37. _____ pretty late, they decided to leave _____, as they didn't want to risk missing the last bus.
A. As it being; right away B. Been; immediately
C. It being; at once D. It was being; right now
38. My best friend and I _____ our differences in different ways. I like to talk about them but he likes to ignore them and _____ they don't exist.
A. amend; find out B. deal with; pretend
C. learn about; forget D. sort out; make sure
39. The doctor warns me that eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. attribute to B. contribute to C. devote to D. subscribe to
40. Mr. Johnson left for the office earlier than usual _____ traffic jam.
A. at the risk of B. for the sake of C. in case of D. in spite of
41. Government reports, examination compositions, legal documents and most letters are the main situations _____ formal language is used.
A. at what B. in that C. in which D. on which
42. If something such as a painting or piece of writing is _____, it is genuine rather than being an imitation.
A. authentic B. authoritative C. exemplary D. solitary
43. Our holidays were ruined by the weather: _____ have stayed at home!
A. it may be as well we B. it was just as well we
C. we might just as well D. we might as well to
44. — Oh, no! Commercials again! I'm sick and tired of watching the same commercials over and over again.
— _____
— Is there any way we can live without advertisements?
— I really doubt it.
A. That's not fair! B. I know what you mean!
C. Do you have another choice? D. Can you just stop it!

45. — I do believe that patience and motivation are more important than one's IQ in achieving success.

A. Neither do I.

B. You are going too far.

C. Does it work?

D. That makes sense.

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 drink milk or orange juice that comes in plastic bottles? Do you eat cereal that is (46) _____ (package) in a box? If you do, you can help save the environment by creating less waste! And you can do that by practicing the three Rs—reduce, reuse, and recycle. To reduce is to use less, to reuse is to use things again, and to recycle is to turn old things (47) _____ new things.



Creating less waste begins with thinking about the packages your milk, cereal, and other things you buy come in. A package only needs to keep the (48) pro _____ inside safe. Flashy packages just create more waste. When you have a choice, buy packages that are plain and (49) rec _____. Another way to reduce waste is to say no to store bags. If you buy only one or two things, you could carry them home in your hands, or you could take your old plastic bag back to the grocery store to be reused.

There are many ways to reuse material. Be careful when (50) _____ (wrap) a present and try not to rip the wrapping paper. You could save it and use it again. Shoe boxes can be used to store paper (51) doc _____ or other small items and cereal boxes can be used as cardboard to make new school projects.

There are probably many (52) _____ (dispose) items in your home that you could use again, such as plastic cups, plates, and utensils. Plastic forks, knives, and spoons can be washed and used again rather than being thrown in the garbage. Most of them will last a long time.

(53) Rec _____ happens when materials are made into the same or new items. Making new items from old ones uses (54) _____ energy and natural resources than making those

Plastic soda bottles are recycled and made into T-shirts, combs, and other plastic goods. Aluminum cans are used to make new cans, etc.

There is so much you can do with very little work, and your small steps will make a big (55) dif _____. And just imagine how great it would be if everyone practiced the three Rs! Don't wait—start now!

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—60 are based on the following passage.



When you talk to people face to face, you communicate with much more than your words and the sound of your voice. (56) _____. In fact, in any communication, over 50 per cent of the information you give comes from your body language. We all use body language, whether consciously or subconsciously, and it can tell people more about us than we might want them to know.

(57) _____ This is often a conscious way of communicating. Smiling shows you are happy, shrugging your shoulders tells someone that you don't know something or that you don't care, and waving is a way of saying 'hello' or 'goodbye'. There are other gestures, however, that give information without your realising it. Crossing your arms may indicate that you are puzzled, tapping your foot might mean you are feeling impatient, and fidgeting might show you are nervous.

When people are good friends or when two people agree with each other, they often echo each other's body language, crossing their legs in the same way or using the same gestures. This is often done subconsciously but a person might copy someone else's body movements consciously to make fun of them.

How often you look into someone's eyes also sends powerful messages. We make eye contact more often in a conversation with friends than with strangers, and lack of eye contact can indicate nervousness. In general conversations, we look at each other for short periods of time, but when the topic becomes more personal we often look away. (58) _____ If someone avoids eye contact altogether when speaking, it might mean they are not telling the truth.

(59) _____ Standing close together, for example, can suggest intimacy, whilst distance may indicate formality or a lack of interest. Standing close to someone may be quite appropriate in some situations, such as an informal party, but completely out of place in others, such as a meeting with your boss.

Body language can sometimes get you into trouble when you travel abroad. Smiling is an almost universal signal of pleasure or welcome, but other gestures may have different meanings in different cultures. The same gesture, used in different cultures, can mean 'OK', 'zero', 'fantastic result', 'money'—or something much more insulting! (60) _____ Your body may be saying a lot more than you think!

Questions 56—60

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

- A. The use of body language can be a powerful indicator of how you feel.
- B. So when you next talk to somebody—be careful.
- C. You also give an enormous amount of information through the language of your body.
- D. Keep your arms, legs or feet uncrossed and relaxed.
- E. Deep eye contact is usually only used for very strong emotions such as love or anger.
- F. Studies have shown that people in interviews get most nervous when there is a silence.
- G. The physical distance between speakers can indicate a number of things.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.

If you fly over the Nazca Desert along the southern coast of Peru, you will see huge drawings in the sand: a monkey, a spider, flowers, triangles, rectangles, zigzags, spirals, even human forms with crowned heads. Also, straight lines can be seen spreading out from a circle, like spokes in a wheel. Some drawings are more than six hundred feet from end to end, longer than two football fields. Some continue for



miles, up hills and down valleys. In all, the markings cover 250 square miles of desert. Some drawings are so large that you can tell what they are only by looking at them from the air. But no one knows how they got there, or why.

We do know they were made about two thousand years ago by South American Indians called the Nazcas. The Nazca people lived in a green valley just below a huge stretch of desert called the pampas, meaning 'flat place'. The air around the pampas is hot and dry, and the pampas gets only about half an inch of rain each year. So the markings made long ago on its sandy, stony surface have not been worn away by the weather even after two thousand years.



To find some clues about why the drawings were made, we can turn to history and anthropology. We know that Spain conquered Peru in 1532. The Spaniards destroyed much of the Peruvian way of life, except in remote regions of the Andes Mountains. Today, descendants of the Peruvian natives who survived live in villages along the mountainsides.

Farmers there have to hike thousands of feet each day to reach their fields. On their way, many of them perform religious ceremonies. Those ceremonies offer clues to the meaning of the Nazca lines.

When you look at the drawings from the ground, the lines look like pathways. Along the pathways are stone mounds, littered with scraps of broken pottery. The pathways resemble the mountain paths where today's farmers make their religious processions. The farmers leave offerings at stone mounds, which they call wa'kas, meaning shrines. The offerings include pieces of pottery, seashells, coca leaves, and food.

In these sacred ceremonies, farmers ask the mountain gods and animal spirits of the Andes to send them water. Since similar offerings are found on the lines and mounds of the pampas, it is likely that the ancient Nazcas had similar beliefs. Since the pampas is one of the driest deserts on earth, it makes sense that the Nazcas would worship gods to bring them water. Perhaps the drawings were meant to be viewed by the gods.

Perhaps we will never know the real meaning of the Nazca lines. But we do know that even though the Nazcas had none of our modern technology and few of the comforts of our modern society, they did extraordinary things. They made pottery and cloth with so much detail and colour that it is believed to be some of the best ever made. They developed superior irrigation canals for watering their fields. Then, too, they left us those mysterious drawings in the sand, leaving us wondering still about the people who made them.

Questions 61—65

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

61. Why do we have to look at some of the Nazca drawings from the air?
62. Why do the Nazca drawings still exist after two thousand years?
63. Where do descendants of the Peruvian natives live now?
64. Why did the Nazca farmers hold sacred ceremonies?
65. Why are the Nazcas considered extraordinary?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

Sciart was originally established to fund visual arts projects which involved an artist and a scientist working in collaboration to research, develop and produce work which explored contemporary biological and medical science. Over time, the programme expanded to cover a wider range of arts and science activity. In total, Sciart supported 118 projects with nearly £3 million of funding to increase interest and excitement in biomedical science among adults, to encourage collaborative creative practices between disciplines in the arts and science, and to create a group of artists looking at biomedical science and build capacity in this field.



Interview evidence from those involved in Sciart projects suggested that the collaborations between artists and scientists had helped to raise awareness among project participants and the wider public of connections between aspects of arts and sciences. An effect of this had been to encourage, at policy making and funding levels, more interest to be taken and more resources to be used to promote interactions between the two. As one participant who was interviewed commented:

Connecting the sensory with the conceptual is something that is fundamental to artistic and scientific methods. That awareness has got lost at a public level. And Sciart collaborations and the publicly visible outcomes help to demonstrate those connections, which have tended to become ignored. Sciart had made the similarities between science and art more evident.

Interviews with a significant number of artists and scientists who had participated in Sciart-funded projects revealed that the process of collaboration and of observing each other's professional practices and cultures had led to previously unnoticed similarities between the 'two cultures' being recognized. The process of recognition provided a point of familiarity that generally seemed to encourage or reassure those concerned. The combination of strangeness and familiarity was perceived by some as a basis on which to engage in collaboration across disciplines.

Scientists' testimonies:

It has made me think more about the coming together of art and science. At the centre of scientific and artistic thinking there are acts of creativity, and I don't think that those acts of creativity necessarily differ, although the content may differ.

Artists' testimonies:

I was intrigued by the radical differences between the artistic process and the scientific method, but also by the overlaps, such as the opening up of new ideas, the creative manipulation of materials and the process of experimentation. Both science and art require thinking in their own ways, and they both require observation of the natural world...

It was very clear from the testimonies of interviewees from both sides of the art-science divide, and from those participating in projects as well as those observing them, that a great deal of mutual respect between the two cultures had grown up as a consequence of Sciart-funded collaborations.

Questions 66—70

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

The Sciart programme was basically launched to fund 66. _____ between scientists and artists, eventually covering 118 projects that were not just involved in art and biomedical science. When participants were interviewed about the Sciart projects, they felt the projects increased 67. _____ of the connections between aspects of 68. _____ among themselves and the general public. The result of this was that attempts were made to 69. _____ between both cultures. One interview comment was that Sciart has made the similarities between science and art 70. _____.

Section A (5 marks)

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

71. As of mid-April in 2020, 191 countries announced or implemented school or university closures, impacting 1.57 billion students. Many educational institutions started offering courses online to ensure education was not disrupted by quarantine measures. Technologies involved in distant learning are similar to those for remote work and also include virtual reality, 3D printing and artificial-intelligence-enabled robot teachers. Meanwhile, concerns about distant learning also arise which include the possibility the technologies could create a wider divide in terms of digital readiness and income level.



Section B (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences in the following paragraph into English. Remember to write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

人生总是有灾难。其实大多数人早已练就了对灾难的从容,我们只是还没有学会灾难间隙的快乐。
(72)我们充分意识到远处的灾难,却很少意识到身边的幸福。(be aware of)请从此注意幸福!幸福也需要提醒吗?提醒注意跌倒……提醒注意路滑……提醒受骗上当……提醒荣辱不惊……(73)先哲们一次提醒我们这灾难那灾难,却从不提醒我们幸福。(remind of)

也许他们认为幸福不提醒也跑不了的。也许他们以为好的东西你自会珍惜,犯不上谆谆告诫。也许他们太崇尚血与火,觉得幸福无足挂齿。他们总是站在危崖上,指点我们逃离未来的苦难。但避去苦难之后的时间是什么?那就是幸福啊!

享受幸福是需要学习的,幸福即将来临的时刻需要提醒。(74)人知道如何沉溺感官的享乐,却没有能力掌握幸福的韵律。(indulge in)灵魂的快意同器官的舒适像一对孪生兄弟,时而相傍相依,时而南辕北辙。(75)幸福是心灵的感觉,它像倾听音乐的耳朵一样,需要不断地训练。(the ear for music)简言之,幸福就是没有痛苦的时刻。它出现的频率并不像我们想象的那样少。

(76)实际上,幸福不在于拥有金钱,而在于获得成就时的喜悦以及

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 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 "Λ" and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign "X" and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the **answer sheet**.

For example:

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

is

than

✓

~~where~~

For many students, choosing a career is the most important life decision they must take at school. But, choosing the right career is not easy. So how do you find one that you will enjoy and think satisfied?

77. _____

78. _____

If you follow these three steps, you will have a good chance of finding a career that will keep you interesting for a long time. Before you deciding upon a career, think about your interests and talents, and then think about jobs that fit on you. Next, learn about your career options. See if the library has books describing different kind of work, the typical qualifications required, and the typical salaries for various jobs. After you have spent time on steps one and two, consider what kind of person you have and what your values are: what is important to you.

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

Perhaps you like working face to face with people. If so, a job as a computer programmer may not be best option. Finally, remember that you can never change your mind. Most people change jobs several times during their working life, so do not put too much pressure on yourself to make the perfect decision right now. Be flexible and allow you to change if you are not satisfied with your chosen career.

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

87. Find a letter to fill in the blank to make a rational sequence.

A. D I P ()

88. — *What a great place for window-shopping!*

— *I'd give my right arm for a necklace like that!*

What does "give my right arm" mean in Chinese?

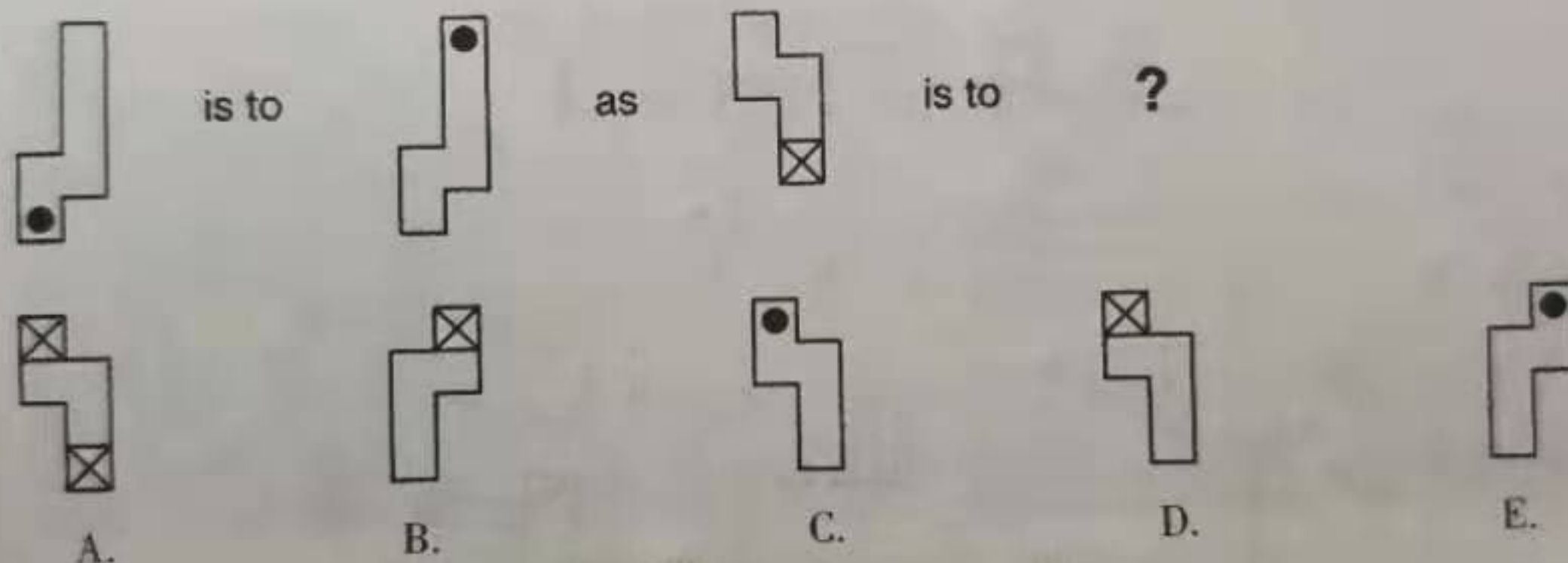
89. What is the opposite of 'hardly'?

A. rarely; B. a lot; C. little;

D. poorly; E. never; F. quickly

90. What do you have in December that you can't have in any other month?

91. Which shape or pattern completes the second pair in the same way as the first pair?



Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. Read the chart on the right and write a 120-word report on the added value of China's service industry from 2015 to 2019. Write the report on the **answer sheet**.

SHOPPING TIME



China's service industry surges ahead

Added value of China's service industry from 2015 to 2019

■ Added value of China's service industry
— Year-on-year growth



Section B (20 marks)

93. There is one famous verse in Tang poetry, which reads: *"I left home when a mere stripling, and returned in old age. While my native accents still remained, my ear-lock had grown thin"*. This verse shows language is not only a tool for communication, but also the indicator of people's cultural identity and the vessel of group memory. What is your opinion about *mandarin* (普通话) and dialects?

Write an essay in **at least 180 words** on the **answer sheet**.



2021 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C – Preliminary)

参考答案及作文评分标准

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1—5 BOBAD

Section B (10 marks)

6—10 FTTF 11—15 CADCB

Section C (5 marks)

16—20 BDBCA

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

21. a delicious filling 22. as a dessert 23. two feet long 24. first sign of 25. root and buds
Summary
26. experiencing 27. causes 28. a memory 29. correct level 30. anxious

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31—35 ADCAC 36—40 CCBBC 41—45 CACBD

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. packaged 47. into 48. product 49. recyclable 50. unwrapping
51. documents 52. disposable 53. Recycling 54. less 55. difference

Part IV Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

56—60 CAEGB

Section B (10 marks)

61. Because they are very large.
62. Because the air around the pampas is so hot and dry that the sandy, stony surface have not been worn away by the weather even after two thousand years.
63. They live in villages along the mountainsides.
64. They wanted the mountain gods and animal spirits if the Andes to send them water.
65. They made pottery and cloth with so much detail and colour; they developed superior irrigation canals for watering their fields; they left us those mysterious drawings in the sand.

— 1 —

Section C (10 marks)

66. collaborations 67. awareness 68. arts and sciences 69. promote interactions
70. more evident

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

71. 截至 2020 年 4 月中旬, 191 个国家宣布或者实施了中小学或大学停课的措施, 15.7 亿学生受到影响。为了确保教育不被隔离所中断, 许多教育机构开始提供线上课程。远程学习用到的技术和远程办公相似, 包括虚拟现实, 3D 打印以及具有人工智能的机器人教师。同时, 远程学习亦引发了担忧, 包括技术可能拉大人们在数字化准备度和收入水平方面的差异。
Section B (10 marks)
72. We are fully aware of faraway disasters, but hardly aware of the happiness around us.
73. Wise men in history have time and again reminded us of this or that disaster, but they have never directed our attention to happiness.
74. Happiness is a feeling of the soul, which, like the ear for music, requires continuous training.
75. Happiness is a feeling of the soul, which, like the ear for music, requires continuous training.
76. As a matter of fact, happiness lies not in the possession of money, but in the joy of achievement and the passion for creativity.

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

For many students, choosing a career is the most important life decision they must take at school. But, choosing the right career is not easy. So how do you find one that you will enjoy and think satisfied? If you follow these three steps, you will have a good chance of finding a career that will keep you interesting for a long time. Before you deciding upon a career, think about your interests and talents, and then think about jobs that fit ^{be} you. Next, learn about your career options. See if the library has books describing different kind of work, the typical qualifications required, and the typical salaries for various jobs. After you have spent time on steps one and two, consider what kind of person you have and what your values are: what is important to you.

77. make

78. satisfying

79. interested

80. decide

81. be

82. kinds

83. personality

84. the

85. always

86. yourself

Perhaps you like working face to face with people. If so, a job as a computer programmer may not be ^{the} best option. Finally, remember that you can never change your mind. Most people change jobs several times during their working life, so do not put too much pressure on yourself to make the perfect decision right now. Be flexible and allow you to change if you are not satisfied with your chosen career.

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Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

87. Y

88. 付任何代价。

89. B

90. The letter D.

91. D

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. Omitted.

Section B (20 marks)

93. Omitted.

作文评分标准:

一、评分原则

1. 本试题满分为 A 10 分; B 20 分, 按四个档次给分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整本档次, 最后给分。

3. A 词数少于 100 词或多于 130 词的, B 词数少于 160 词或多于 200 词的, 从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 如书写较差, 以致影响阅卷, 将分数降低一档。

二、各档次给分范围和要求

第四档(很好): A 9-10 分; B 16-20 分

完全符合写作格式的要求, 覆盖多个内容要点, 表达思想清楚, 文字通顺, 连贯性很好, 基本上无词汇和语法错误。

第三档(好): A 6-8 分; B 11-15 分

基本符合写作格式的要求, 有个别地方表达思想不够清楚, 文字基本通顺, 连贯, 有少量词汇和语法错误。

第二档(一般): A 3-5 分; B 6-10 分

未恰当完成写作格式的要求, 漏掉内容要点, 表达思想不清楚, 文字多处出现词汇和语法错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。

第一档(差): A 1-2 分; B 1-5 分

未完成写作格式的要求, 明显遗漏主要内容, 表达思想混乱, 有较多词汇和语法的重大错误, 未能将信息传达给读者。

0 分

白卷; 作文与题目毫不相关; 内容太少, 无法评判; 所写内容无法看清。

— 3 —

2021 National English Competition for College Students

(Type C – Preliminary)

听力录音原文

Part I Listening Comprehension

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. W: I often go to photography exhibitions at the local museum. Sometimes the pictures are of nature — you know — wild animals or sunsets... that kind of thing.
M: Yes, I like to hang out at the museum as well. I'm also a big fan of sculpture. Last time I was in Italy I made a special trip to go see Michelangelo's "David." It's really a very impressive work of art.
W: Wow! I'd love to see that! I was in Paris two years ago and I spent half my time there walking around the Louvre Museum... It was amazing.
Q: What do the speakers have in common?
2. M: My wife's grand uncle passed away last month and we unexpectedly got a call from a lawyer telling us he left us something close to \$20,000 in his will.
W: Well, that's indeed a pleasant surprise. I think you and your wife now should think about investing. But the problem is that there're so many options... Some offer stability but the money grows very slowly. Other options are more risky, but have more earning potential.
Q: What is the woman's suggestion to the couple?
3. W: You certainly picked the wrong profession! You're an international sales representative — traveling is part of the job!
M: I know! I thought my fear would lessen the more I did it — but it's been 10 years now and I'm still afraid of flying.
W: You know, the idea that you're more in control behind the wheel of a car than you are in an airplane might not be valid. Think about it: how much control do you have over road conditions or other drivers on the road? Very little, right?
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
4. W: Okay, so let's go in the other direction now and talk about humor.

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M: Ah, that's something that always puzzled me. Is it a good idea to make jokes?
W: Research shows that people are more likely to accept an idea if it's wrapped in humor. But the point isn't about finding a really funny joke. Laughter is actually about bonding.
M: Yes... I've noticed that many times people at a meeting are all laughing about something that really isn't all that funny.
Q: Why is humor important according to the research?
5. W: Do you think this cyber attack was instigated by one of our competitors?
M: I don't want to point fingers, but it certainly could be. If a Trojan horse got into our mainframe it could download a lot of sensitive information about our Company's upcoming product launches.
W: Many companies do spy on each other... but of course, it's illegal.
Q: Who instigated the cyber attack according to the man?

Section B

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.

M: Hi, Amanda, how are you? I've missed working with you and the whole group since my transfer last week.
W: Hi, Steve! We've missed you too. The office just isn't the same without you. How is your new job?
M: It's great. I really get to focus on what I like to do and everyone has been very nice and welcoming. However, I'm having a small problem with my new colleagues.
W: What happened?
M: Well, three people are celebrating their birthdays this month and the policy here is for everyone to contribute ten dollars to a card and cake for each of them.
W: Wow, so you'll be out thirty dollars on your first week at work!
M: I know. It is a lot of money and I haven't yet gotten to know well enough any of the people celebrating their birthdays. In our old department, it was only three dollars for each birthday and there were only ten of us.
W: Well, every department is different. You wouldn't want your new co-workers to think you're a Grinch, right?
M: What is that? It doesn't sound like a good thing to be.
W: A Grinch is a person who spoils the mood on a happy occasion by being selfish or unenthusiastic. You know — a party pooper.
M: I definitely don't want to be that! But I still think it's unreasonable for them to ask me for such a big sum of money when we don't know each other very well. What should I do?

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W: If I were you, I would just bite the bullet and hand over the money. First impressions are important and it's not worth getting a reputation for being a scrooge. Think about it this way: when your birthday comes around, you'll have at least one card and cake to look forward to.

Conversation Two

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

W: Sherlock Holmes, I must ask you first... How is it that you have the same name as Sherlock Holmes, the great detective?
M: Please call me "Holmes" — that's what my friends and family call me—well, you see, my parents were great fans of the original Conan Doyle stories. Both parents, my father especially, would spend hours reading the adventures to me—even as a child.
W: Really?
M: Yes... and when I was born, they discussed a number of first names. They wanted to give their son a name that was uncommon—but also that represented something special. They didn't take long to decide on "Sherlock Holmes" as he was their favourite literary figure—and they know no one would forget me once they'd heard my name. And boy, they were right.
W: So, how do people in general react when you introduce yourself to them?
M: Well, I get all kinds of reactions really—everything from the usual "Where's Dr. Watson?" type comments to people just thinking I'm being funny.
W: I can imagine. And do you mind?
M: No, not at all. I never do. I think, the best reaction was one time when I was in San Francisco, and I went into an electronics store to buy a TV. The clerk behind the counter was a young lady around 18 or so. When she saw the name on my credit card, she must have stared at it for about 10 full seconds. Then she looked up at me and said, in all sincerity, "I did not know you were real! Wait. 'till I tell my friends I saw the real Sherlock Holmes!" The expression on her face looked like she'd seen a ghost. It was very amusing.
W: Given your name, do you feel that you have any special talent or ability to solve mysteries in everyday life?
M: Well, I'll say that having the name does mean that people often turn to me if anything unusual happens. For example, if I'm watching TV with a friend or family member and a magician comes on and does some kind of trick—all eyes turn to me to explain how it's done.

Section C

In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, 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.

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16. During the COVID-19 pandemic, pets have only become more important. They have added enjoyment and humor to lives lived indoors. And they keep us company. However, as more people are still working from home because of health restrictions, the animals they keep are causing new problems too. But first, let's talk about the good side. For many dogs, the quarantine may seem perfect. Their owners are around all the time, or as we say, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. So, there might be more time for walks and more treats. Sleeping on the bed at night? Not a problem.

17. You may have noticed brighter night skies recently as we experienced a full moon. NASA reports the event, called the Wolf Moon, began Thursday afternoon and ended Saturday morning. But did you notice any changes in your personal sleep patterns in the days leading up to the full moon? As the latest full moon was beginning, a new study was released suggesting that a full moon can affect human sleep cycles. Researchers confirmed that the nights leading up to a full moon have more natural light available after the sun goes down.

18. A rare face and hands transplant changed Joe DiMeco's life six months ago. A transplant is a medical operation in which an organ or body part is removed from one person and attached to another person. DiMeco is 22 years old and comes from the state of New Jersey. He had the operation last August. He received the new face and hands two years after being badly burned in a car crash. Today, he is relearning how to do simple movements. He works on smiling and opening and closing his eyes. With his new hands, he is relearning actions like squeezing and pinching.

19. On Scotland's Isle of Skye, scientists have identified two areas with evidence of ancient life forms. Researchers believe the markings are, in fact, footprints from dinosaurs that lived 170 million years ago. They say the prints date to the middle of the Jurassic Period, a time from which few dinosaur fossils have been recovered. Researchers reported this month on their study of about 50 fossilized footprints at the two sites. The markings are just a few hundred meters apart from each other. They are said to show dinosaurs walking in different directions.

20. Brain scans offer us a rare sight: a look into the mind and its mysteries. They promise answers to many questions. How do we feel pain? How do we know a face? How do we move our body? But can brain scans really answer these questions? Many scientists are now rethinking the value of brain scan research and whether its findings are true. Brain scan studies have been criticized for several things. Criticisms include using too few subjects and incorrectly reading results.

Section D

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 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.

Can you imagine a vegetable that can be made into a delicious filling for a pie or can be a poisher? That's exactly the case with a vegetable called rhubarb. This sounds amazing, but it's true.

— 7 —

Rhubarb is often mistaken for a fruit because it is usually baked in a pie and eaten as a dessert. In fact, another name for rhubarb is pieplant. When rhubarb is combined with strawberries, raspberries, and apples, the flavor only gets better. Rhubarb is sold in supermarkets in several ways. It comes in fresh stalks, frozen packages, or cans.

The rhubarb plant has large, green leaves on long, thick stalks. Some leaves are as large as two feet across. The stalks may be about an inch wide and can grow up to two feet long. The part of the rhubarb plant that people can eat is the red, juicy stalk. Eating the leaves may make someone ill—they contain oxalic acid, which is a poison.

The leaves of a rhubarb plant appear early in the spring. In cold climates, rhubarb is often the first sign of spring. Sometime later the plant produces large flowers and seeds. Unlike most vegetables, the seeds from a rhubarb plant are not usually used to grow new plants because the seed does not always grow into exactly the same kind of plant it came from. To grow a new rhubarb plant, farmers cut pieces of the root and buds. Then they plant that part in the ground. That way, the farmer knows that the new rhubarb plant will be similar to the plant from which it was cut. A rhubarb plant can live for five to eight years.

Summary

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

You may be standing at the top of a mountain, about to ski for the first time in your life. Suddenly you have a quick flash of memory. Your mind tells you that you have been in this exact same spot before. Though you know it's impossible, all the sights, sounds, and smells seem familiar. This phenomenon is given the French name "déjà vu", meaning "already seen." While déjà vu causes anxiety in some people, others find it exciting and enjoyable. Although no one knows for certain what causes this feeling of familiarity, many people have suggested explanations for it.

One suggestion is that when we experience déjà vu, we are actually recognizing elements of dreams from our past. Another possible explanation is that the feelings of familiarity are caused by something we have seen, read, or experienced before. Take the earlier example of the mountaintop: you may feel you have skied before because of a movie you saw or a book you read.

Some scientists believe that déjà vu occurs when the brain mixes up past and present information. This creates an illusion of familiarity. They think this may be caused by a chemical in the brain not being at its correct level. Scientists have tried to determine the exact chemical involved but have so far been unsuccessful. Around 7 in 10 people report having experienced some form of déjà vu. Studies show that more incidents occur in people between 15 and 25 years old than in any other age group. So you don't need to feel threatened or anxious by its occurrence because it commonly happens.

This is the end of the listening part. Please transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

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