

2020 年全国大学生英语竞赛样题(B 级)

2020 National English Competition for College Students (Level B – 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, 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. Teacher and student. | B. Employer and Employee. | | |
| C. Doctor and patient. | D. Travel agent and customer. | | |
| 2. A. A church. | B. A shop. | C. A museum. | D. A park. |
| 3. A. At 7 a.m. | B. At 7 p.m. | C. At 3 a.m. | D. At 3 p.m. |
| 4. A. 40. | B. 160. | C. 80. | D. 20. |
| 5. A. He shouldn't try to finish everything tonight. | | | |
| B. He should have enough sleep every day. | | | |
| C. He shouldn't leave in the morning. | | | |
| D. He should finish the problems before midnight. | | | |

Section B (10 marks)

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

Conversation One

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

6. Both of them are tired after work.
7. Television and videos are replacing trips to the cinema.
8. The man wanted to veg out in front of the TV.
9. The first film will be on at 7 o'clock p.m.
10. It was the third time that the man pulled out with an injury.

Conversation Two

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

11. In which country was the woman born?
 - A. The People's Republic of China.
 - B. The Federative Republic of Brazil.
 - C. The United States of America.
 - D. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
12. What did she do when she was eighteen?
 - A. She left hometown.
 - B. She left for work.
 - C. She began to learn English.
 - D. She began to learn Welsh.
13. In what way do some people misread the location of Wales?
 - A. England in Wales.
 - B. Wales in England.
 - C. Childhood home.
 - D. Childhood experience.
14. How often does the woman speak Welsh now?
 - A. Every day.
 - B. Once a month.
 - C. Twice a week.
 - D. Once a week.
15. What language is used in the weekly papers?
 - A. English.
 - B. Cornish.
 - C. Welsh.
 - D. Gaulish.

Section C (5 marks)

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

16. How long has the Nov 11 shopping spree continued?
- A. Less than 10 years. B. More than 10 years.
C. Less than 10 months. D. More than 10 months.
17. What activity ranks first in terms of the amount of time?
- A. Surfing the internet. B. Creating the magic.
C. Sleeping. D. Embracing.
18. What does the three-year saga indicate?
- A. A sigh of relief. B. An agreement in business.
C. A long and complicated series of events. D. A delay to avoid the risk.
19. What length will the high-speed rail be extended in six years?
- A. 38,000 km. B. 29,000 km. C. 131,000 km. D. 175,000 km.
20. What method does the robot use to learn new things?
- A. Rubik's Cube puzzles. B. Industry milestones.
C. Physical games. D. Virtual simulations.

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 question 21–25, fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.

In balloon-like intercourse, the relationship is like a balloon, easy to blow larger but at the same time easy to (21) _____. It breaks at a prick, and its beauty never lasts long. This is the (22) _____ of present social intercourse of young people. It is easy for people to get to know each in social gatherings. They usually go there by themselves, but it is somewhat awkward without a companion, so they might add each other as good friends (23) _____ and would chat cheerfully. But afterwards they may simply have no contact with each other. More and more young people have got used to “balloon-like social intercourse.” (24) _____ follows quick chumming up. One needn't be mindful in such communication, nor try to think ways to (25) _____ such relations as they do not care when it breaks. You will lose if you are too serious about it.

Summary

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

Soft power is the ability of a country to shape other countries' views, attitudes, perceptions and actions without force or (26) _____. Exercising soft power, a state can attract supporters and partners towards its policies, views and actions. Its importance has been known (27) _____, but the term was coined by Joseph Nye in the late 1980s. The soft power of a country is dependent on many factors, including its economic performance, (28) _____ and international reputation. It is often erroneously believed that China is a relative latecomer to soft power. But China has exercised soft power in different ways to the West, ways that have often been missed by Western experts, despite China (29) _____ having influenced large parts of Asia with its culture, knowledge and trade. China has accumulated considerable soft power through its long history, culture and philosophy. These have been complemented by its (30) _____ over the past four decades.

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. James Joyce was _____ as the greatest writer of the 20th century.
A. saluted B. estimated C. scaled D. measured
32. Police have planned a reconstruction of the crime tomorrow in the hope that this will _____ the memory of the passers-by.
A. keep B. ease C. jog D. enhance
33. Diamonds have little _____ value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.
A. intricate B. intrinsic C. intriguing D. introspective
34. At the moment she is _____ the volleyball match between the Japanese team and the Chinese team over at the playing field.
A. arbitrating B. intervening C. deciding D. refereeing
35. Any time _____, any period of waiting is because you haven't come and received the message.
A. error B. lag C. lack D. cut

36. Prince Charles, the longest -waiting _____ to the throne in British history, has spoken of his “impatience” to get things done.
- A. heir B. heirship C. heritage D. heiress
37. The number of stay-at-home fathers reached a record high last year, new figures show, as families saw an _____ in female breadwinners.
- A. raise B. rise C. arise D. increase
38. It has been revealed that nearly one in five degree courses has been _____ since the tripling of tuition to £9,000 a year.
- A. scratched B. scraped C. scrapped D. scrabbled
39. Microsoft founder Bill Gates has _____ about being a parent, stating that 13 is an appropriate age for a child’s first cell phone.
- A. taken up B. opened up C. put up D. held up
40. Packed like sardines into sweaty, claustrophobic subway carriages, passengers can barely breathe, _____ move about freely.
- A. but for B. as well as C. let alone D. not mentioning
41. It’s amazing that two researchers working independently made the same discovery _____.
- A. spontaneously B. simultaneously C. collaboratively D. conscientiously
42. These melodious folk songs are generally _____ to Smith, a very important musician of the century.
- A. devoted B. contributed C. composed D. ascribed
43. —You say different animals need different amounts of territory. Could you give us some specific examples, Lisa?
- Yes, I’ve got information about four animals; that’s the polar bear, lion, grizzly bear and snow leopard. The scientists looked at the average territory these animals had in the wild. And the results were pretty amazing. For example, it _____ that a polar bear has an average territory of around 79,000 square kilometres!
- Did you say 79,000?
- Yes. That’s what the report says.
- A. turned around B. turned out C. turned in D. turned off
44. —Hi, John, I’ve just heard that there’s a staff meeting at four o’clock.
- I wasn’t told about the meeting. _____?
- Yes, you do. Apparently it’s for the whole department.
- A. Do I have to go as well B. Do you have a moment
- C. Can you explain that again D. Can you tell me where to go

45. —I think we're all here now. Sara, you're doing a presentation on a medical topic. You said you'd like to start by mentioning a few important medical treatments which have been developed in the last hundred or so. What's the first?

—The first is penicillin, which was discovered in 1928. At first nobody realized _____. Then a few years later, scientists decided to try using penicillin on laboratory mice. That's how they that penicillin can successfully kill many serious infections.

- A. how a lethal dose of radiation could be exceeded
- B. how it caused my toothache
- C. how it could be used
- D. how it could be infected

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.



“Nothing more than ash and bones.” That grim description of how some victims were found underscores the horror of the wildfires that (46) swe_____ through and devastated Northern California. At least 38 people were killed, including a 14-year-old boy found dead in the driveway of the home he was trying to flee, a 28-year-woman confined to a wheelchair and a couple who

recently had (47) _____ (celebrate) their 75th anniversary. In addition to the lives lost, approximately 5,700 homes and businesses were destroyed, including entire neighborhoods turned into smoldering ruins.

Some 220,000 acres, (48) _____ (include) prized vineyards, have been scorched, and the danger is not over, as some fires are still burning and officials fear the return of winds could spread more catastrophes. Fire season is part of life in California, something that residents know and prepare (49) _____ after the hot, dry summer months. But the events that began last Sunday have been unprecedented, and so the question that must be confronted is what caused the deadliest week of wildfires in the state's history.

Gov. Jerry Brown (D) pointed the finger at climate change. “With a warming climate, dry weather and reducing (50) moi_____, these kinds of catastrophes have happened and will continue to happen and we have to be ready to mitigate, and it's going to cost a lot of money,” he said last week.

No single fire can be specifically linked to climate change, and certainly other factors, such as increased development or logging and (51) _____ (graze) activities, are involved. But scientists say there is a clear (52) con _____ between global warming and the increase in recent years in the severity and frequency of wildfires in the West. “Climate (53) _____ is kind of turning up the dial on everything,” expert LeRoy Westerling told CBS News. “Dry periods become more extreme. Wet periods become more extreme.”

While California prepares for what promises to be an arduous rebuilding, Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico and other places hit by this year’s unprecedented back-to-back-to-back hurricanes are still mopping up and, in Puerto Rico’s case, just beginning to rebuild. So it would seem to be a natural time to talk about the possible role climate change (54) pl _____ in these disasters and about measures the nation should be taking to slow global warming. Instead, we have an administration that refuses even to consider the (55) _____ (possible) of a connection, much less talk about solutions. Worse, it is taking steps in the wrong direction: pulling out of the Paris climate accord, reversing rules on power plant emissions, staffing key agencies with climate-change deniers. Sadly, that will increase the likelihood and frequency of tragedies such as the fires in California’s wine country.

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.

During his lifetime, Johann Strauss Jr. (1825-1899) was one of the most popular composers in his native city of Vienna. Although it has been over a century since his death, his renown continues unabated. Even the most uninterested tourist in Vienna would find it difficult to avoid Strauss Jr. altogether. The official website of the city includes a twenty-four-hour webcam that features the statue of the composer. As you board an Austrian Airlines flight, the waltzes of Strauss Jr. play. In Vienna’s first district, where many of the city’s historical buildings are located, dozens of sales people dressed in replica eighteenth-century costumes sell tickets to go hear concerts prominently featuring Strauss Jr. waltzes along with Mozart and



other Austrian favorites. Even a walk around the main thoroughfare, the Ringstrasse, includes the gleaming gold statue of Strauss Jr. in the Stadtpark – the same statue featured on the city’s webcam.

But the Strauss Jr. phenomenon is no mere show for visitors. Key Viennese events also incorporate his compositions, such as the annual New Year’s Concert held at Vienna’s Musikverein and the many balls that take place around the city before Lent. Because it has become so commonplace, it is easy to think of the Strauss waltz as a kitschy memento from a bygone era, one that offers little commentary on social or political events. However, a more careful look beneath this ephemeral surface reveals a complex history intertwining this repertoire and Vienna.

To claim that the Strauss family wrote the most Austrian of Austrian music might appear to be an exaggeration. After all, Austria has been called “the land of music” because of the contributions from its many illustrious composers. Yet at the same time, Austria is by no means the only nation to make such a claim. Germans also have great pride in their musical heritage, a tradition that can be dated back to the early years of the eighteenth century. Music is just one of many cultural traits that the two nations have in common, and such ambiguities caused considerable difficulties as Austrians attempted to create a cohesive national identity. The concept of modern-day Austria itself is a twentieth-century one. Prior to the Habsburg collapse in 1918 there was no desire to create a separate nation of the German-speaking regions. Indeed, this idea would be contrary to the central tenet of nationalism: ethnic groups, delineated through shared culture, should occupy their own territory. Language was often considered the best indicator of where boundaries should be since it was viewed as a fundamental expression of culture. In this model, the only logical solution was to merge Germany and Austria together, an idea that failed to gain much interest during the nineteenth century.

Questions 56 to 60

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

Biography of Johann Strauss Jr.
On the official (56) _____ people can notice the statue of Strauss.
In Vienna’s first district many of the city’s (57) _____ are located.
One of the main events at Vienna’s Musikverein is the annual (58) _____.
Austrians and Germans share the same inherited character, which is (59) _____.
(60) _____ was regarded as the most significant sign of border lines.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

People have been painting pictures for at least 30,000 years. The earliest pictures were painted by people who hunted animals. They used to paint pictures of the animals they wanted to catch and kill. Pictures of this kind have been found on the walls of caves in France and Spain. No one knows why they were painted there. Perhaps the painters thought that their pictures would help them to catch these animals. Or perhaps human beings have always wanted to tell stories in pictures.



About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians and other people in the Near East began to use pictures as a kind of writing. They drew simple pictures or signs to represent things and ideas, and also to represent the sounds of their language. The signs these people used became a kind of alphabet.

The Egyptians used to record information and to tell stories by putting picture-writing and pictures together. When an important person died, scenes and stories from his life were painted and carved on the walls of the place where he was buried. Some of these pictures are like modern comic-strip stories. It has been said that Egypt is the home of the comic strip. But, for the Egyptians, pictures still had magic power. So they did not try to make their way of writing simple. The ordinary people could not understand it.

By the year 1,000 BC, people who lived in the area around the Mediterranean Sea had developed a simpler system of writing. The signs they used were very easy to write, and there were fewer of them than in the Egyptian system. This was because each sign, or letter, represented only one sound in their language. The Greeks developed this system and formed the letters of the Greek alphabet. The Romans copied the idea, and the Roman alphabet is now used all over the world.

These days, we can write down a story, or record information, without using pictures. But we still need pictures of all kinds: drawings, photographs, signs and diagrams. We find them everywhere: in books and newspapers, in the street, and on the walls of the places where we live and work. Pictures help us to understand and remember things more easily, and they can make a story much more interesting.

Questions 61 to 65

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

61. Where did people find the earliest pictures?
62. When did the Egyptians start to use pictures as a kind of writing?
63. What do the stories painted about an important person look like?
64. Which sentence denotes the Romans' imitation?
65. In what way can the pictures help us nowadays?

Section C (10 marks)

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.



Information technology that helps doctors and patients make decisions has been around for a long time. Crude online tools like WebMD get millions of visitors a day. But Watson is a different beast. According to IBM, it can digest information and make recommendations much more quickly, and more intelligently, than perhaps any machine before it – processing up to 60 million pages of

text per second, even when that text is in the form of plain old prose, or what scientists call “natural language.”

That’s no small thing, because something like 80 percent of all information is “unstructured.” In medicine, it consists of physician notes dictated into medical records, long-winded sentences published in academic journals, and raw numbers stored online by public-health departments. At least in theory, Watson can make sense of it all. It can sit in on patient examinations, silently listening. And over time, it can learn and get better at figuring out medical problems and ways of treating them the more it interacts with real cases. Watson even has the ability to convey doubt. When it makes diagnoses and recommends treatments, it usually issues a series of possibilities, each with its own level of confidence attached.

Medicine has never before had a tool quite like this. And at an unofficial coming-out party in Las Vegas last year, during the annual meeting of the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society, more than 1,000 professionals packed a large hotel conference hall, and an overflow room nearby, to hear a presentation by Marty Kohn, an emergency-room physician and a clinical leader of the IBM team training Watson for health care. Standing before a video screen that dwarfed his large frame, Kohn described in his

husky voice how Watson could be a game changer – not just in highly specialized fields like oncology but also in primary care, given that all doctors can make mistakes that lead to costly, sometimes dangerous, treatment errors.

Drawing on his own clinical experience and on academic studies, Kohn explained that about one-third of these errors appear to be products of misdiagnosis, one cause of which is “anchoring bias”: human beings’ tendency to rely too heavily on a single piece of information. This happens all the time in doctors’ offices, clinics, and emergency rooms. A physician hears about two or three symptoms, seizes on a diagnosis consistent with those, and subconsciously discounts evidence that points to something else. Or a physician hits upon the right diagnosis, but fails to realize that it’s incomplete, and ends up treating just one condition when the patient is, in fact, suffering from several. Tools like Watson are less prone to those failings. As such, Kohn believes, they may eventually become as ubiquitous in doctors’ offices as the stethoscope.

“Watson fills in for some human limitations,” Kohn told me in an interview. “Studies show that humans are good at taking a relatively limited list of possibilities and using that list, but are far less adept at using huge volumes of information. That’s where Watson shines; taking a huge list of information and winnowing it down.”

Questions 66 to 70

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

Watson is an intelligent computer that helps doctors (66) _____. But to talk with the patient is beyond Watson’s ability. It can sit in on patient examinations, silently (67) _____. Marty Kohn, an (68) _____ physician, expressed optimism for Watson. “Anchoring bias” is (69) _____ to be committed by Watson. A physician hits upon the right diagnosis, but fails to realize that it’s incomplete, and ends up treating just one condition when the patient is, in fact, (70) _____ several. Tools like Watson as a shining star are less prone to those failings.

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5marks)

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

71. China has become an indispensable global player. Yet in the West, the dominant narrative has failed to understand that this does not mean that China has become Westernised. China is creating an alternative to the West. The West has not made a serious effort to understand a Chinese perspective, and to a great extent has not appreciated that an alternative understanding exists. Confucius said: “Real knowledge is to know the extent of one’s ignorance.” The West, with its Western –centric approach, through its ignorance and failure to understand China, has placed itself in peril of being left behind in a newly emerging world order. We see this ignorance in headlines in Western newspapers, in which the Western perspective is dominant.

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.

尽管因为这篇文章,英国文学被看作只是由讲英语者或者英伦三岛的居民所写的作品,但是,72. 在一定程度上,文学是没有国界(frontiers)的,用英语撰写的作品尤其如此。因此,73. 英国文学可以被看成(regard)是美国、澳大利亚、新西兰以及加拿大等国主流文学的总体文化,其他联邦国家文学方面的主要内容只是其中的一部分。74. 可以争论的是(It can be argued),没有任何单部英国小说达到了俄国作家列夫·托尔斯泰的小说《战争与和平》的广泛性。不过,75. 在中世纪,老式英国文学受到了拉丁语和法语这些外语作品的影响(influence),并且逐渐有所改变,传教士和诺尔曼占领者使用拉丁语交流。76. 从这种结合(combination)中,人们开发出一种灵活、微妙的语言技巧,杰弗里·乔叟应用了这种技巧,威廉·莎士比亚把它发挥到了极限。

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 “^” and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with the sign “\” and put the word with the sign in the blank. Write the answers on the answer sheet.

For example:

One of my favourite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities \wedge 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~~

Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will observe the basic idea of geometry being learning. Once the baby has mastered the idea that 77. _____ space is three dimensional, it reaches out and begins grasping various things, that the ideas of sets and number are formed. So far, so good. But now an ominous 78. _____ development takes the place. The nerve fibers in the brain separate themselves in such 79. _____ a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very exactly. Soon it picks up language. 80. _____ And it is then brought into direct communication with grown-ups. From this point on, it is usually downhill all the ways for mathematics, because the child now becomes 81. _____ exposed to all the rubbish words and beliefs of the born. Nature, has done 82. _____ very well by the child to this point, having permitted it the luxury of thinking 83. _____ for itself for eighteen months, now gives it to the unreasonable conventions 84. _____ and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and peaceful days, no matter how vicissitudes it may suffer latter on. The main reservoir 85. _____ of mathematical ability in any society is thus possessed by children which are about two 86. _____ years old, children who have just learned to speak freely.

Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

87. Rearrange the muddled letters in capitals to make a proper word. The answer will complete the sentence sensibly.

Example: A BEZAR is an animal with stripes.

ZEBRA

Two TNNIOCNTEs of the world are Africa and Asia.

88. Rearrange the letters in capitals to make another word. The new word has something to do with the first two words.

instruct train CHEAT _____

89. Change the first word of the third pair in the same way as the other pairs to give a new word.

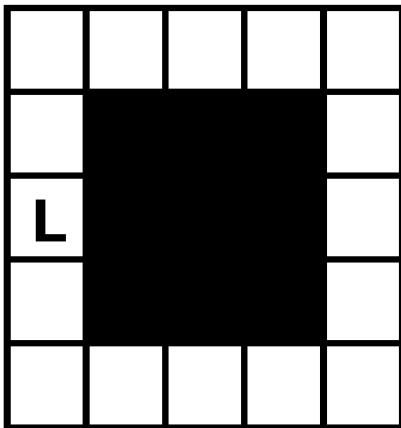
Example: bind, hind bare, hare but, hut
 take, teak mate, meat sale, _____

90. Here are some symbol codes for four words. Match the right code to the word.

BEND	BIND	BOOK	KIND
6538	0138	6138	6440

Using the same code, decode 8435. _____

91. Fill in the crossword so that all the given words are included. You have been given one letter as a clue in the crossword.



charm, moles, music, storm

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

92. Write an argumentation based on the following topic and elaborate your point of view. Write at least 100 words on the answer sheet.

Are Dialects Just as Acceptable in Public Places?

Step one Pre—listening

Talk about Chinese Putonghua and the Minnan dialect.

English	Putonghua	Minnan dialect
thing	东西	migia
Dumping	水 饺	zuigiao
hot	热	rua
dirty	脏	yiji

Section B (20 marks)

93. In this section, you are asked to write an essay according to the topic: Significance of Education on TV.

Write the essay of no less than 160 words on the answer sheet to express your personal views on the issue.