

# 2020 年初赛试题

( 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**, decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **answer sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Eat various kinds of nuts every day.<br>C. Do physical exercise regularly.    | B. Walk to school via a different route.<br>D. Have a brain operation immediately.   |
| 2. A. It's a fitness activity.<br>C. It's an online crime.                          | B. It's an app for online shopping.<br>D. It's a nickname of websurfers.             |
| 3. A. In a restaurant.<br>C. On the street.   | B. In his office.<br>D. On a plane.  |
| 4. A. A new job.<br>C. A suitable apartment.  | B. A compatible roommate.<br>D. A street map.  |
| 5. A. She won a big prize last year.<br>C. She made donations to several charities. | B. She set up a college in her hometown.<br>D. She signed a body donation agreement. |

### 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.*

- Patty has won a scholarship for her tuition and she only has to pay for her living on campus.
- Patty gets along with her floormates and they go out to parties together.
- Eric doesn't live on campus because he doesn't like the atmosphere in his previous dorm on campus.
- Although living off campus, Eric still misses his floormates on campus.
- Eric doesn't want to join a fraternity because he thinks the fraternity houses are very dirty.

#### Conversation Two

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

11. Why did Jody start to learn Chinese?
  - A. She was curious about Chinese culture.
  - B. She had got a scholarship to study in China.
  - C. She had to learn Chinese to win a scholarship.
  - D. She wanted to make Chinese friends.
12. What was the first thing Jody did when she arrived in Shanghai?
  - A. She sang an English song to cheer herself up.
  - B. She bought an umbrella to keep from the rain.
  - C. She tried to ask the way to her university.
  - D. She found a place to stay for the night.
13. What did Carl find most challenging in learning Chinese?
  - A. Pronunciation and word formation.
  - B. Reading and writing.
  - C. Tones and characters.
  - D. Words and phrases.
14. Why did Carl feel frustrated when teaching kindergarten kids?
  - A. He didn't know how to deal with the kids.
  - B. The kids were noisy and made fun of him.
  - C. He couldn't communicate with the kids.
  - D. The kids were better than him in reading.
15. How did Jody improve her Chinese?
  - A. She made friends with her students of music and learned Chinese songs.
  - B. She taught university students and communicated with them in Chinese.
  - C. She often visited kindergartens and talked with the small kids there.
  - D. She joined a number of student clubs to mix with Chinese students.

**Section C** (5 marks)

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

16. What did the scientists find about the blue whale?
  - A. It is now on the verge of extinction.
  - B. Its heart rate can be measured very accurately.
  - C. Its heart rate slows down when it is underwater.
  - D. It is the world's largest living mammal.
17. What has caused the climate emergency according to the report?
  - A. The extinction of many species.
  - B. Human activities.
  - C. The increased number of sunspots.
  - D. Earth's evolution.
18. What does the news report about the newly developed batteries?
  - A. They are environmentally friendly.
  - B. They speed up electronic operations.
  - C. They can be recharged in a short time.
  - D. They are light and serve multipurposes.
19. What is the message conveyed in the UN scientific report?
  - A. Climate change is causing worsening global food shortages.
  - B. Climate change has raised people's environmental awareness.
  - C. Food safety is causing global concern.
  - D. Farmland is fast shrinking worldwide.
20. Why is Baishui Glacier called the Third Pole?
  - A. Its melting speed ranks third in the world.
  - B. It is located in the world's highest region.

C. It is huge in area and holds the world's third largest collection of ice.

D. Its seasonal glacier melts are able to feed three largest rivers in Asia.

### 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.*

Chinese people start their preparations for the Spring Festival more than 20 days ahead. The 12th lunar month in Chinese is called *la yue*, so the eighth day of this lunar month is *la yue chu ba*, or *laba*. The day is also known as the Laba Rice Porridge Festival. The Laba this year (21) \_\_\_\_\_ Jan 2. Three major customs on Laba are ancestor worship, eating Laba rice porridge and making Laba garlic.



Ancestor worship: At the end of the year, working people get more free time to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the sacrifice to the ancestors. The reason the 12th lunar month is called *la yue* has a lot to do with the custom of sacrifice. First, the worship of ancestors, called “腊” in Chinese, and the sacrifice for the gods, called “蜡”, both frequently took place in the 12th month, which (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional name of the month: *la yue*.

Second, winter is the slack season for farmers so they have time to find things to burn in the sacrifice.

Laba rice porridge: There are several legends about the origin of porridge eating on Laba. Some claim it is of Buddhist origin; some say the porridge, made of red beans, can exorcize evil from children. Others say the porridge is (24) \_\_\_\_\_ a poor couple. The custom of porridge eating has been well known throughout history, from the royal court to common people. The most “authentic” porridge was made in northern China, especially Beijing, today's Beijing.

The (25) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Laba porridge are rice and sticky rice; people also add sugar, red dates, lotus seeds, walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, longans, hazelnuts, raisins, red beans, peanuts, water caltrops, roseleaf and other various materials to make the porridge special.

### Summary

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

Rainforests make up about six percent of the Earth's surface and they are very important to us. They provide us with much of the Earth's oxygen and (26) \_\_\_\_\_. Also, many of the (27) \_\_\_\_\_ we use to fight disease are made from rainforest plants. Most of the creatures on the Earth, and foods that we eat, come from rainforests as well. Unfortunately, rainforests are (28) \_\_\_\_\_. They are (29) \_\_\_\_\_ so that farmers can

grow crops or raise cattle. Problems resulting from the destruction of rainforests include more (30) \_\_\_\_\_, less oxygen, and fewer species of animals.

## 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. There was a beautiful Mozart concert on the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ a quarter past eight.  
A. during; toward      B. from; until      C. by; to      D. since; up
32. The police must now \_\_\_\_\_ the escaped convict in the surrounding counties.  
A. investigate      B. go about      C. look for      D. search
33. I have tried twice, but my parents ask me to have \_\_\_\_\_ third try.  
A. a      B. another      C. other      D. yet
34. When he was questioned about the missing mobile phone, he firmly \_\_\_\_\_ that he had ever seen it.  
A. claimed      B. denied      C. refused      D. stated
35. It is undesirable for people to leave the \_\_\_\_\_ of their picnics to spoil the beauty of the countryside.  
A. remains      B. remainder      C. rest      D. remnants
36. I can't go to the cinema with you because I am very busy at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_, I have already seen the film.  
A. However      B. Besides      C. Nevertheless      D. Otherwise
37. —Have you ever read the story?  
—No, but I've \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere before.  
A. heard from      B. learned of      C. heard about it      D. known from it
38. The committee members all agreed \_\_\_\_\_ my plan \_\_\_\_\_ overcoming the difficulty.  
A. of; with      B. on; in      C. over; on      D. to; for
39. Those participants were standing so far away that I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ their faces clearly.  
A. see through      B. see about      C. make out      D. make up
40. The headmaster told us that if it \_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow, the sports meet would be \_\_\_\_\_ till next Monday.  
A. was to; laid off      B. were to; put off      C. wouldn't; put off      D. would; laid off
41. I don't think I can afford to buy the latest Playstation. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. costs an arm and a leg      B. gets the wrong end of the stick  
C. puts my foot in it      D. shows my true colours
42. \_\_\_\_\_ we might go and \_\_\_\_\_ we might do, we should bear in mind the people's interests.  
A. Whether; however      B. Wherever; whatever  
C. Whenever; whether      D. However; whichever
43. You can't study the foreign language well \_\_\_\_\_ you have improved your method of study.  
A. as long as      B. in case      C. unless      D. whereas
44. — I hope you don't mind my smoking here. I really can't help it.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Oh, of course.

B. Not at all.

C. Well, I can help you.

D. You are welcome.

45. —I'm going to London by plane the day after tomorrow.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Did you have a good time?

B. Are you enjoying it?

C. It's my pleasure to meet you.

D. I wish I were going with you.



### 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**.



When children—and older people who should know better—think of pirates, they think of storybook characters. The most (46) fa\_\_\_\_\_ of these are Long John Silver in *Treasure Island* and Captain Hook in *Peter Pan*. These and other pirates sailed the seas in sailing ships and their flag was the “skull and crossbones.” They robbed other ships and led exciting and (47) \_\_\_\_\_ (adventure) lives. They lived more than a hundred years ago and, although they were notorious, they were not completely wicked. This is the (48) \_\_\_\_\_ (real) idea of pirates.

The truth is very different. First, most pirates bore no (49) res\_\_\_\_\_ to the storybook characters. They didn't just rob other ships—they were murderers of the worst kind who killed for no (50) rea\_\_\_\_\_. Second, pirates are not a thing of the past. There are probably as many—if not more—pirates on the seas today as there were in the past. Nowadays, however, they neither travel in sailing ships nor use swords. Modern pirates use fast motorboats and have machine guns and other (51) wea\_\_\_\_\_, which they use to kill the sailors and passengers on the ships that they attack. While pirates in history were usually caught and punished, most modern pirates are (52) ne\_\_\_\_\_ caught because they are fast and there are too many of them.

Modern piracy is so serious that American sailing magazines urge their readers to take guns with them—the bigger, the (53) \_\_\_\_\_. They also advise them to have the most modern radios. Because many people have had problems with pirates, they don't talk about the fish that they have caught or the (54) \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) of sailing anymore. They talk about machine guns and bullets and their escapes from pirate attacks. When we, therefore, think of pirates, we should not have (55) rom\_\_\_\_\_ ideas. We should remember that they are really some of the most dangerous and wicked men in the history of sea travel.

## 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.



Autumn is traditionally a time for fun and festivities in many cultures. In Germany, for almost two centuries the citizens of Bavaria have had Oktoberfest, a festival for eating, drinking, wearing costumes and enjoying the season.

The first Oktoberfest began in 1810 when Crown Prince Ludwig of Bavaria married Princess Therese of Sachsen-Hildburghausen. The Prince organized a five-day festival to commemorate the event. Today the festival lasts almost 18 days and starts in September when the weather is best. It always takes place in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

Oktoberfest has many festivities, but it is most famous for food. Food is a central part of the celebration. Bavarian food is unique and includes specialties like sausage, *hendl* (chicken), *kasespatzle* (cheese noodles), *sauerkraut* (fermented cabbage) and oxtails. The crowds eat an amazing amount of food during Oktoberfest. Almost 220,000 pairs of sausages, 460,000 chickens and 88 oxen are eaten every year. The breweries also sell 30 percent of their yearly beer production.

There is a lot more to do than just eat and drink, however, and people of all ages take part in the festivities. The costume parade is an important part of the celebration. It is led by the Munich child, a child dressed in a long black coat with a pointed hood. This symbol is on the Munich coat of arms. Behind the Munich child, a crowd of about 8,000 people walk, dressed in elaborate costumes. Many of the costumes are traditional Bavarian clothes such as men's *Lederhosen* and women's *Dirndl*. But sometimes people wear more unique outfits. Traditional music is played as well as *Schlager*, German popular music. Exciting music and dancing along with good food and drink have made Oktoberfest one of the most popular celebrations in all of Germany for almost two centuries.

The festival is so popular, in fact, that many people who once lived in Bavaria or even just visited want to create Oktoberfest in their community. Today Oktoberfest is celebrated in many cities outside of Munich as well. Most Oktoberfests celebrated in the US, Canada and Brazil were started by German immigrants. However, in Australia, many universities celebrate Oktoberfest so their students can experience the exciting festival every year.

### Questions 56—60

Fill in the blanks below with information from the passage, using **no more than three**



words for each blank.

**Unique Bavarian food:**

→ specialties: (56) \_\_\_\_\_, chicken, cheese noodles, fermented cabbage and oxtails

**Costume parade:**

→ led by (57) \_\_\_\_\_ dressed in a long black coat with a pointed hood

→ a crowd of people walk behind, dressed in (58) \_\_\_\_\_

**Music and dancing:**

→ people enjoy traditional music and dancing along with (59) \_\_\_\_\_

→ have made the festival one of the (60) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section B** (10 marks)

*Questions 61—65 are based on the following passage.*

Suppose you were travelling to Southeast Asia on a cruise ship. You had saved up your allowance for more than a year for the trip. You were excited and had a fresh determination to see and learn a lot on the trip by yourself. One night on the ship, the deck suddenly became noisy. When you went to the deck, smoke started to come out of the engine room and a fire started spreading. The cruise ship was in serious danger. You hurriedly jumped off the deck and got in a lifeboat. Unfortunately, the lifeboat capsized and you strived not to drown, but eventually lost consciousness. When you slowly came to the next morning, you found yourself on a desert island. Could you survive on the desert island?

You felt so thirsty as soon as you woke up. Is it OK to drink sea water? Of course not. There is a difference between the thickness of sea water and that of human blood. Actually, sea water is much thicker than human blood. If a man drinks sea water, the body requires even more fresh water than usual to return to its normal state. This is why you grow thirsty when drinking sea water.

There is usually water if you dig in a dry ravine (山沟). Sand and gravel are good at holding rainwater, so it is easier to find groundwater than it seems. Also, digging at places where there are random patches of grass also produces water. However, if it is dirty water that cannot be used for drinking, it must be filtered. You may filter the water by using pebbles and sand. Or you can distill fresh water from sea water.



After drinking water, you feel that you need a fire. How can you make a fire? A fire is very difficult to make in nature. It takes a lot of practice. You cannot expect to come across a spontaneous fire in nature. You can use either solar energy or friction. You must use a magnifying glass or a convex lens of binoculars to use solar energy. If you don't have either, a plastic bag holding water or a clear glass container filled with water will work. Making a fire by friction is not easy. It takes a lot of patience.

To be rescued, you should write "SOS" in big letters with rocks on the beach and also light a fire. There is an international regulation for the rescue fire you light when shipwrecked. If you draw a large triangle on the ground, then light a fire at each point, it becomes the "3-point fire" that the International Civil Aviation Organization has chosen as the emergency rescue signal. During the day it is more effective to use smoke than fire. You can make thick smoke by burning fresh wood or green leaves.

### Questions 61—65

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

61. How did the author prepare for the trip?
62. Why does one grow thirsty when drinking sea water?
63. What may be used to filter dirty water?
64. How can one make a fire in nature?
65. How can one make an emergency rescue signal by fire?

### Section C (10 marks)

*Questions 66—70 are based on the following passage.*



Perhaps almost everyone has an experience of having felt better after listening to good music or singing joyfully. This effect of music is being widely acknowledged and a variety of music is being recommended for stabilizing the psychological states of people. Furthermore, there has been research indicating that listening to music is a very effective way of curing many types of illness.

Music therapy means not only listening passively to music but also getting actively involved in such activities as singing, playing instruments, or writing songs. Music not only affects the physiological aspects of people such as blood pressure, heartbeat, and brain waves, but also improves the immune system of cancer patients.

Music has been proven to have a very positive effect on emotionally handicapped children. According to a music therapist, a second grader in elementary school started music therapy in 1994. At the time he started, he couldn't manage even very short eye contact with his mother, much less with his teacher. His restlessness prevented him from settling down in class. He has received music therapy twice a week for three years and as a result, he is settling in well both in school and at home. This music therapy has enabled him to pursue new fields of study which he was not able to attempt before.

Music therapy contributes significantly to curing those who suffer from mental disorders, as well as treating emotionally handicapped children. It is being conducted in many other areas of life. Examples include rehabilitating the physically disabled, relieving patients of their pain, soothing ordinary people's emotions and stress, and many more. Many have been experiencing such contributions from music therapy.



"My six-year-old son used to be very restless. He had trouble settling down in playroom and at kindergarten. His impatience kept him from getting along with other kids. Since he received art therapy, however, there has been a significant improvement in the range of his vocabulary. His constant restlessness has also been reduced a lot. Art therapy has made it possible for him to be patient enough to wait for his turn in everything," said his mother.

Art therapy is no more simply passive than music therapy is. Art activities include



completely freestyle drawing and creating some works of art using ordinary objects like threads, clay, even tree leaves, and the like. All such art activities contribute to emotional composure, mental development, and the ability to express oneself.

Art therapy is also used to diagnose a child's psychological state from the pictures drawn by the child and the information is consequently used to treat the child. For instance, the Institute of Human Development and Child Education states that when a child acts abnormally, one can analyze the child's psychological state through pictures. Hence, art therapy is used for curing emotional instability, testing personality, diagnosing psychological problems in people of all ages, and so forth.

### Questions 66—70

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

Music has the power to stabilize the (66) \_\_\_\_\_ of people. Music therapy is a treatment using music not only (67) \_\_\_\_\_ but also actively to cure many types of illness. Similarly, art therapy includes various art activities. It can improve one's (68) \_\_\_\_\_. The two kinds of therapy have a few things in common. They both help emotionally handicapped children overcome their problems and cure the many patients of their (69) \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, their uses are somewhat different in that art therapy can be used for testing personality and for (70) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part V Translation (15 marks)

#### Section A (5 marks)

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

71. For the past one thousand years or so, a beautiful cultural and artistic flower—Chinese New Year picture—has been blooming in the eastern land of the world. It is a great folk art creation of China, with its influence once extended to some East and South Asian countries and, as early as one hundred years ago, cultural scholars from Europe, America and Japan began to show interest in it and approached it as an object of study.



#### 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**.



(72) 人们很容易陷入这样的思维, 觉得一旦把东西扔掉, 它就消失了。(get stuck in) 针对这样的想法, 某机构固体废弃物及再循环部门经理表示: “什么都没有消失。” 刚刚扔进垃圾桶的塑料瓶也许离开了我们的视线, 但并不意味着它们就消失了。我们往往认为: 眼不见, 心不烦。(73) 实际上就在此时此刻, 某个地方的某些人正在处理我们的废弃物。(deal with)

要想处理我们的废弃物及控制我们对环境的影

响，有一种方法就是不让废弃材料被填埋或焚烧。（74）只要根据某些废弃材料的成分识别它们的效用，就能轻松做到。（identify）我们还可以评估它们能否被循环再利用。然后将它们放进对应的垃圾桶即可。

大功告成！管好垃圾，处置得当，其实很简单。

花点儿时间想想，你在短短一天之内会产生多少垃圾。比如，你从当地咖啡店里买了一杯咖啡和一块糕点。（75）仅从这一次购物，你就有了纸杯、塑料杯盖，还有保鲜糕点用的塑料袋。（purchase）而且别忘了，你可能还会喝不完咖啡，吃不完糕点。

想想你刚才产生的所有废弃物吧——这还只是一顿饭而已。现在你要问了：“我怎么知道该把什么东西放到哪里去呢？”（76）一开始你可能会觉得这有点麻烦，但是一旦熟悉了规则，你会发现垃圾分类做起来一点儿也不难。（troublesome）

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

When early explorers sailed round the world, they use the stars to show 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
them their position. Now drivers can use satellite navigation systems, 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
satnavs for short, to tell them their route in exact the same way. The 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
only difference is that satnavs use artificial stars—satellites.

There are more than 20 satellites in the Global Positioning System 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
(GPS). The GPS satellites are about 20,000 kilometres on the Earth. 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
They have atomic clocks which tell the time to an accurate of one second 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
in 300,000 years.

The satnav compares the positions three or four satellites and works 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
out exactly where it is. It does this several times by a second and is usually 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
accurate to 20 metres anywhere in the world. But the satnav user need to 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
give it accurate informations. Drivers sometimes get lost and end up in the 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
wrong street, the wrong town, or even the wrong country.

## Part VII IQ Test (10 marks)

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

87. What kind of history do people often say is the history of Canada?

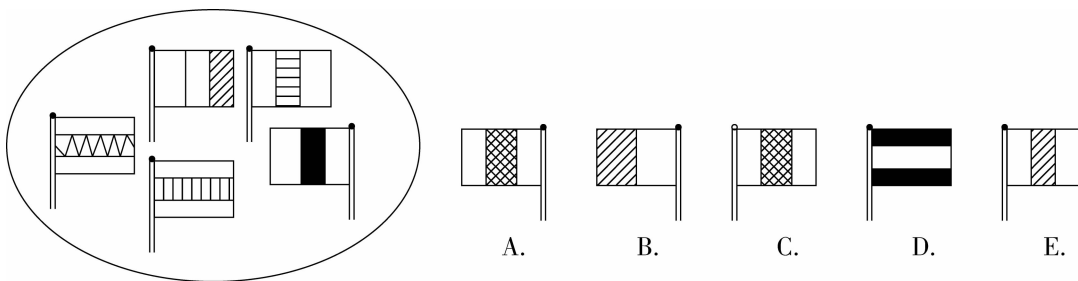
88. What do we mean by “Mr. Johnson is a real bear.” ?



89. On every birthday since I was born, I have had a cake decorated with the appropriate number of candles. I have blown out 210 candles so far. How old am I?
90. In many countries automobile licence plates take the form shown here: one letter, followed by three numbers, followed by three letters. In a country with the following licence plate, how many different licence plates are possible?

**A 234 HJM**

91. Which pattern on the right belongs in the group on the left?

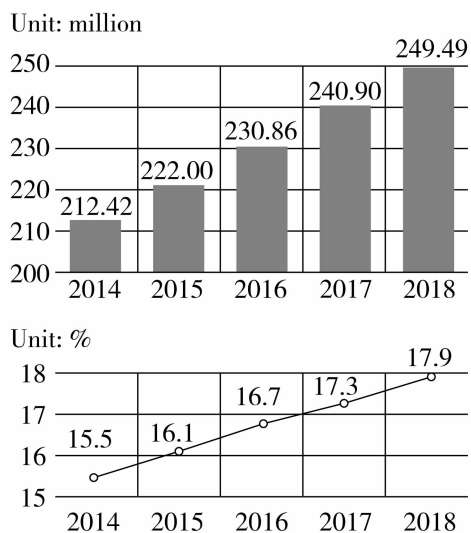


## Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

### Section A (10 marks)

92. Write a **120-word** report on the number and life of the elderly people in China. Write it on the **answer sheet**.

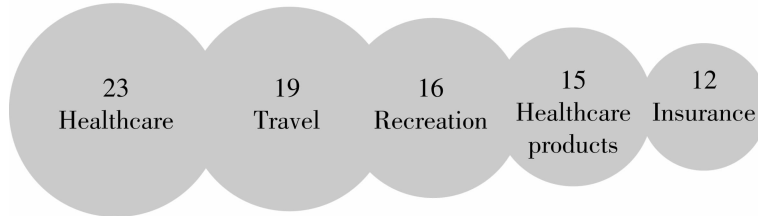
### The number of people aged 60 or above and as a proportion of China's total population. 2014–2018



Source: China's National Bureau of Statistics

**Top five categories of products  
consumed by elderly group**

Unit: %



Source: Sequoia Capital China

LIULUNAN/CHINA DAILY

**Section B** (20 marks)

93. How did you spend your last Spring Festival? Where did you go and what did you do?  
Did you enjoy it? What sort of holiday activity would you recommend for your friends or classmates and why?

Write **at least 180** words to answer these questions and give reasons to your answers. Write the essay on the **answer sheet**.



## 参 考 答 案

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

#### Section A

1. **M** Lately, I've been so forgetful. I can't seem to remember anything!  
**W** Really? Maybe you should walk to school via a different street. That might jump start your brain.  
**M** Why is that?  
**W** Well, sometimes doing regular activities in a slightly different way can help to re-activate old memory pathways in our brain, or even build new ones.  
**Question** What does the woman suggest the man do to strengthen his memory?

**B 【解析】**题目问的是女士建议男士做什么来增强记忆力。女士的建议是,男士应该从另一条街走去学校。故选 B。

2. **M** Hey, Amy. Have you heard about phishing?  
**W** Of course I have! My dad goes fishing every weekend! We live by a lake.  
**M** No, I mean p-h-i-s-h-i-n-g. It's a kind of cyber-crime. Dishonest people imitate famous websites to steal money from web surfers.  
**Question** What does phishing mean according to the man?

**C 【解析】**题目问的是男士所谓的 phishing 指什么。男士说这是一种网络犯罪,不诚实的人模仿著名的网站,从上网的人那里骗钱。可知“phishing”指一种网络犯罪。故选 C。

3. **M** Mum! I can't tell you how glad I am to be home. I had a horrible flight.  
**W** What happened? And why do you have that big stain on your shirt?  
**M** The flight attendant was reaching to serve a drink to the man sitting next to me, and suddenly there's a turbulence and she spilled it all over me.  
**Question** Where did the man get the stain on his shirt?

**D 【解析】**题目问的是男士衬衫上的污渍是哪里弄的。男士说空姐伸手给坐在他旁边的男士端饮料时飞机遭遇了强气流,饮料洒了他一身,因此得知男士衬衫上的污渍是从飞机上造成的。故选 D。

4. **M** Hi, Jasmine, it's nice to meet you. I hear that you're looking for an apartment, and I just rented a two-bedroom downtown. I'm looking for a compatible roommate.  
**W** Great, I'm looking for a place right in that area. Your apartment sounds ideal.  
**M** Alright. So tell me, how would you describe yourself?  
**Question** What is the woman looking for?

**C 【解析】**题目问的是女士正在寻找什么。男士问女士是不是在找公寓,然后告诉女士自己公寓的位置并说了要找室友。女士肯定了自己要在男士公寓附近找公寓的需求。故选 C。

5. **M** I really respect the old man for donating all he has to a college in his hometown.  
**W** That reminds me of my grandma. She passed away last year and she donated all her money to several charities.  
**M** Your family might have been disappointed.

W No, quite the contrary. My family is really proud of her.

Question Why is the woman's family proud of her grandma?

C 【解析】题目问的是为什么女士的家人为奶奶感到骄傲。女士说她奶奶去年去世了,她把所有的钱捐给了几家慈善机构,她家人为奶奶感到骄傲。故选 C。

## Section B

### Conversation One

M So Patty, are you planning to live on campus this year, or are you going to go for an apartment?

W Well, (6) housing is included in my scholarship, so I have to live on campus. The food is lousy, but there are other things I like about living on campus.

M What are the good things about living in a college dorm?

W There're lots of advantages to live in the dorms. For example, (7) I like studying and hanging out with my floormates. We all go out to parties together.

M Wow, it sounds like the people in your dorm are pretty close.

W Yeah, we really are. I love the dorm because I can make friends that last all through college. How about you, Eric? Are you living on campus?

M Right now I live in an apartment off campus. (8) I didn't like living on campus because the people in my dorm were always studying, with their doors closed. It wasn't much fun.

W That's too bad. (9) It sounds like the people in your dorm weren't as close as the people in my dorm.

M (9) No, you're right. Living off campus is OK, but I feel like I miss out on all of the fun stuff that happens on campus.

W Have you ever thought of joining a fraternity? I hear that all the brothers in the fraternity houses are really close.

M Yeah, I've thought about joining one. (10) But the fraternity houses are just so dirty! I'm not sure I could take it.

6. F 【解析】女士说她的奖学金包括了住宿费用,因此不得不住在校园里,她不需要再付校园住宿费用。故为 F。

7. T 【解析】女士说她喜欢和同楼层的人一起学习和闲逛,一起出去参加聚会。故为 T。

8. T 【解析】男士说他不喜欢住在校园里,因为宿舍里的人总是关着门学习,很无趣。由此可知男士不喜欢校园宿舍的氛围。故为 T。

9. F 【解析】女士对男士说“听起来你宿舍的人没有我宿舍的人亲密”,男士做了肯定回答,说明男士和以前的舍友关系并不亲密,因此他不会想念他的舍友。故为 F。

10. T 【解析】男士说联谊会的宿舍太脏了,不确定自己能接受。故为 T。

### Conversation Two

M Hello and welcome to Language Café. My name is Carl! Hey, Jody, I've heard you've been learning Chinese for a while. Can you say something about your learning, like why you learn it and whether you've met any difficulties?

W Actually I started studying Chinese when I arrived in China. I didn't know any Chinese before that time, Carl. I arrived in Shanghai when I was 21 years old, not speaking any Chinese. And I arrived at the train station at 3 o'clock in the morning surrounded by people who didn't speak my language. And I can tell you it was a little frightening. (12) So, I did the only thing I knew...I sang a song, "Rain drops keep falling on my head." And everyone started laughing and it made the situation better. Actually, one of my friends said that he began studying in college while he was in the United States. I did not do that. (11) I got a scholarship to leave the country and go to China and study, and I took advantage of it. I really wanted to go abroad to study and China seemed like the most foreign place on the planet.

M (13) Two of the most challenging things when you study Chinese, in particular, are the tones and the characters. I think that's just extremely difficult. (14) And it was frustrating to be teaching...teaching

kindergarten kids and realizing that their reading was much better than mine.

- W Oh, definitely. The tones and the characters, yes, they're so difficult. We're just not used to them. We're not used to the strict tonal aspect of Chinese.
- M The best thing to do when you're learning Chinese is to be around a lot of four-year-olds. And the reason I say that is because their level of Chinese and yours are at the very beginning quite similar. You can have these great conversations like "I'm hungry!" "I like blue." "I want the ball!" And so, I thought it was great to be able to do that...very simple Chinese expressions with four and five-year-olds.
- W Yeah. I didn't teach small children. I taught university students and we mostly used English. (15) But I did have the opportunity to make friends with students in the music department and I learned several Chinese pop songs and I was able to perform with them and sing Chinese songs at concerts. And when you're a foreigner living in China you get asked to do television commercials and acting shows.
- M Not only the language, but most importantly, the culture and how people live their lives and make a living and have fun.

11. B 【解析】乔迪说她获得了奖学金可以去中国学习,她充分利用了这一点。故选 B。

12. A 【解析】乔迪说她到上海后做了自己唯一会做的事——唱了一首歌,每个人都笑了起来,这情况好多了。故选 A。

13. C 【解析】卡尔说学习汉语最具挑战性的两方面就是声调和汉字。故选 C。

14. D 【解析】卡尔说教幼儿园的孩子很令人沮丧,因为孩子们的阅读能力比他好得多。故选 D。

15. A 【解析】乔迪说她确实有机会和音乐系的学生交朋友,学了几首中文流行歌曲,并能够和他们一起表演,在音乐会唱中文歌曲。故选 A。

## Section C

16. For the first time ever, scientists have recorded the heart rate of the world's largest creature; the blue whale. To get this reading, they attached an electrocardiogram device to the body of a whale. They found that the mammal's heart rate can slow to just two beats a minute as the animal searches for food below the surface of the ocean. The highest heart rate they recorded was 37 beats a minute after the whale returned to the surface for air.

C 【解析】新闻第三句提到,科学家们发现,当蓝鲸在海面下寻找食物时,它的心跳可以减慢到每分钟两次。故选 C。

17. More than 11,000 scientists are warning that the Earth, in their words, "clearly and unequivocally faces a climate emergency." The scientists represent several fields of study and come from 150 countries around the world. They approved a report that appeared in the publication *Bioscience* earlier this month. It warns that the world would face "untold human suffering" if it does not make deep and lasting shifts in human activities that influence climate change.

B 【解析】新闻最后一句提到,报告警告说,如果不对影响气候变化的人类活动进行深刻而持久的改变,世界将面临“巨大的人类苦难”。故选 B。

18. Three men who made rechargeable lithium-ion batteries possible have won the 2019 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Sara Snogerup Linse is a member of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry. She said the three men "developed lightweight batteries...useful in many applications—truly portable electronics: mobile phones, pacemakers, and long-distance electric cars." The invention of the lithium-ion battery has had a deep influence on modern life. It has made listening to music, watching television and communicating on electric devices something that can be done almost anywhere.

D 【解析】新闻第三句提到,萨拉说这三个人“研制出了轻型电池……在许多应用中很有用——真正的便携式电子产品:移动电话、心脏起搏器和长途电动汽车。故选 D。

19. A new United Nations scientific report says that human-caused climate change is greatly reducing land quality worldwide. It also warns that the way humans use land is causing the Earth's atmosphere to warm faster and could harm food production. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its latest

report on Thursday. It examines the relationship between climate change and land use, agriculture and food security. The report notes that the effects of climate change are already making food more costly and less nutritious and are worsening food shortages.

**A 【解析】**新闻最后一句提到,该报告指出,气候变化的影响已经使粮食价格上涨,营养价值下降,并使粮食短缺状况恶化。故选 A。

20. Each year, millions of people visit the 4,570-metre-high Baishui Glacier in southern China. Scientists say it is one of the world's fastest-melting glaciers. The huge body of ice is in the southeastern edge of a Central Asian region called the Third Pole. It is about 4.5 million square kilometres in area and holds the world's third largest collection of ice after Antarctica and Greenland. Third Pole glaciers are critical to billions of people from Vietnam to Afghanistan. Seasonal glacier melts feed Asia's 10 largest rivers, including the Yangtze, Yellow, Mekong, and Ganges.

**C 【解析】**新闻第四句提到,白水冰川的面积约为 450 万平方千米,是世界第三大冰川,仅次于南极洲和格陵兰岛。故选 C。

## Section D

### Dictation

Chinese people start their preparations for the Spring Festival more than 20 days ahead. The 12th lunar month in Chinese is called *la yue*, so the eighth day of this lunar month is *la yue chu ba*, or *laba*. The day is also known as the Laba Rice Porridge Festival. The Laba this year (21) falls on Jan 2. Three major customs on Laba are ancestor worship, eating Laba rice porridge and making Laba garlic.

Ancestor worship: At the end of the year, working people get more free time to (22) prepare for the sacrifice to the ancestors. The reason the 12th lunar month is called *la yue* has a lot to do with the custom of sacrifice. First, the worship of ancestors, called “腊” in Chinese, and the sacrifice for the gods, called “蜡”, both frequently took place in the 12th month, which (23) led to the traditional name of the month: *la yue*.

Second, winter is the slack season for farmers so they have time to find things to burn in the sacrifice.

Laba rice porridge: There are several legends about the origin of porridge eating on Laba. Some claim it is of Buddhist origin; some say the porridge, made of red beans, can exorcize evil from children. Others say the porridge is (24) in memory of a poor couple. The custom of porridge eating has been well known throughout history, from the royal court to common people. The most “authentic” porridge was made in northern China, especially Beiping, today's Beijing.

The (25) main ingredients of the Laba porridge are rice and sticky rice; people also add sugar, red dates, lotus seeds, walnuts, chestnuts, almonds, longans, hazelnuts, raisins, red beans, peanuts, water caltrops, roseleaf and other various materials to make the porridge special.

### Summary

A tropical rainforest is a special, dark place completely different from anywhere else. It is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and humid in the rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don't know it's raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn't always reach the ground.

Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth's surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South America. Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the “lungs of our planet” because it produces twenty percent of the world's oxygen. (26) One fifth of the world's fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world's species of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth's rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. (27) Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made from plants that grow only in rainforests. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it's surprising to find that we are destroying them. (28) In fact, 1.5 acres of rainforests disappear every second. (29) The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to harvest the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing countless valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. (30) Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.



26. **fresh water**

【解析】根据原文可知,世界上五分之一的淡水来自亚马孙雨林。因此应填入 fresh water。

27. **drugs**

【解析】根据原文可知,我们生病时服用的药物有 25% 是由只生长在热带雨林的植物制成的。因此应填入 drugs。

28. **disappearing**

【解析】根据原文可知,每秒钟就有 1.5 英亩的雨林消失。由于空缺处前为 be 动词“are”,因此应填入 disappear 的现在分词形式 disappearing。

29. **cut down**

【解析】根据原文可知,森林正在被砍伐以建立奶牛场、收割植物以及为农场开垦土地。因此应填入 cut down。

30. **pollution**

【解析】根据原文可知,雨林的破坏会给世界带来更多的污染、更少的雨水和更少的氧气。因此应填入 pollution。

**Part II**

**Vocabulary & Grammar**

**(15 marks)**

31. B **译文** 从 6:00 到 8:15,互联网上有一场美妙的莫扎特音乐会直播。

**解析** 本题考查短语搭配。表示两个时间点之间的时间段,常用 from...to...“从……到……”。选项中 from...until...“从……直到……”与 from...to...为近义词组,可以互换使用。区别是 to 后不能接从句,until 后可接从句。根据句意,故选 B。

32. C **译文** 警察现在一定在周围各县寻找逃犯。

**解析** 本题考查单词及短语辨析。选项 A 为“调查”;选项 B 为“着手做;四处走动;传开”;选项 C 为“寻找”;选项 D 为“搜索,搜寻”。从句意看,选项 C 和 D 符合,但 search 搭配为 search (sp.) for sb./sth.,表示“在某地搜寻某人/某物”。根据句意,故选 C。

33. A **译文** 我已经试了两次,但是我的父母让我再试一次。

**解析** 本题考查冠词用法。a third...表示“再一,又一”。选项 B 为“又一,另一”,使用 another 时不需要 third;选项 C 为“其他”;选项 D 为“还;但是”。根据句意,故选 A。

34. B **译文** 当他被问及丢失的手机时,他坚决否认曾经见过。

**解析** 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“声称”;选项 B 为“否认”;选项 C 为“拒绝”;选项 D 为“陈述”。根据句意,故选 B。

35. A **译文** 人们不愿让野餐留下的残余物破坏乡村的美丽。

**解析** 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“残余物,剩饭菜”;选项 B 为“剩余物;其余的人”;选项 C 为“休息”;选项 D 为“残余,剩余部分”。只有 remains 可特指剩余食物。根据句意,故选 A。

36. B **译文** 我现在不能和你一起去看电影,因为我现在很忙。此外,我已经看过这部电影了。

**解析** 本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“然而”;选项 B 为“此外”;选项 C 为“虽然如此”;选项 D 为“否则”。根据句意,故选 B。

37. C **译文** ——你读过这个故事吗?

——没有,但我以前在什么地方听说过。

**解析** 本题考查短语辨析。选项 A 为“收到……的信”;选项 B 为“听说,听到;获悉”,缺宾语;选项 C 为“听说过这个故事”;选项 D 为“从中知道”。根据句意,故选 C。

38. D **译文** 委员会成员都同意我的克服困难的计划。

**解析** 本题考查短语搭配。agree (with sth./sb.) (on/about sth.) “同意,赞成”,agree to “同意;接受”,因此排除选项 A 和 C。plan 作名词表示“……的计划”后接 for sth./to do sth.。根据搭配和句意,故选 D。

39. C **译文** 那些参与者站得很远,我看不清他们的脸。

**解析** 本题考查短语辨析。选项 A 为“识破,看穿”;选项 B 为“考虑;留意;处理”;选项 C 为“理解;辨认出”;选项 D 为“组成;补足;化妆;编造”。根据句意,故选 C。

40. B **译文** 校长告诉我们,如果明天下雨,运动会将推迟到下星期一。

**解析** 本题考查 if 条件句虚拟语气及短语辨析。从题干判断是对将来的虚拟,从句可用 were to do/

should do/过去式,主句用“would/could/should/might +动词原形”,故 were to 符合,可直接得出答案。put off“推迟”,lay off“解雇;休息;停止工作”。根据语法及句意,故选 B。

41. A **译文** 我想我买不起最新的 Playstation 游戏机。它要花一大笔钱。

**解析** 本题考查习语辨析。选项 A 为“花很多钱”;选项 B 为“完全搞错了,完全误解”;选项 C 为“说错话了”;选项 D 为“露出我的本色”。根据句意,故选 A。

42. B **译文** 无论走到哪里,做什么事,都要以人民的利益为重。

**解析** 本题考查连词词义辨析。选项 A 分别为“是否”“无论如何”;选项 B 分别为“无论哪里”“无论什么”;选项 C 分别为“无论何时”“是否”;选项 D 分别为“无论如何”“无论哪一个”。根据句意,故选 B。

43. C **译文** 除非你改进你的学习方法,否则你是学不好外语的。

**解析** 本题考查连词词义辨析。选项 A 为“只要”;选项 B 为“万一;假使”;选项 C 为“除非”;选项 D 为“然而;鉴于”。根据句意,故选 C。

44. B **译文** ——我希望你不介意我在这儿抽烟。我烟瘾犯了。

——没关系。

**解析** 根据上下文推断,双方谈论是否介意抽烟。选项 A 为“当然介意”;选项 B 为“没关系”;选项 C 为“好吧,我可以帮您”;选项 D 为“不客气”。根据句意,故选 B。

45. D **译文** ——我后天要乘飞机去伦敦。

——我希望我和你一起去。

**解析** 根据上下文推断,双方在谈论后天的出行。选项 A 为“你玩得高兴吗”,表示过去;选项 B 为“你喜欢吗”,表示现在;选项 C 为“很高兴见到你”,表示现在;选项 D 为“我希望我和你一起去”,是对将来的虚拟。根据句意,故选 D。

### Part III

### Cloze

(10 marks)



46. famous

**解析** 该句的意思是“其中最著名的是《金银岛》中的约翰·西尔弗和《彼得·潘》中的胡克船长”。根据句意及所给单词的前两个字母,空缺处应填入 famous,意为“著名的”。

47. adventurous

**解析** 该句的意思是“他们抢劫其他船只,过着刺激而冒险的生活”。根据句意及所给单词,lives 前缺形容词与 exciting 构成并列,故填入 adventure 的形容词形式 adventurous,意为“冒险的”。

48. unrealistic

**解析** 该句的意思是“这是关于海盗的不切实际的想法”。根据第二段第一句“事实真相是截然不同的”,可知小说中所描述的海盗是不切实际的。空缺处所给单词 real(真实的)的反义词为 unreal,指根本不存在的东西,所以将 real 转换为近义词 realistic,再转换为其反义词,即 unrealistic,意为“不切实际的;不现实的”。

49. resemblance

**解析** 该句的意思是“大多数海盗与小说中的角色没有任何相似之处”。根据句意及所给单词的前三个字母,空缺处需要名词作 bore 的宾语,结合短语 bear resemblance to“与……有相似之处”,故填入 resemblance。

50. reason

**解析** 该句的意思是“他们不只是抢劫其他船只——他们毫无理由地杀人,是最坏的杀人犯”。根据句意及所给单词的前三个字母,空缺处应填入 reason,意为“理由,原因”。

51. weapons

**解析** 该句的意思是“现代海盗使用快速的摩托艇,且拥有机关枪和其他武器,他们用这些武器杀死他们攻击的船只上的水手和乘客”。根据句意及所给单词的前三个字母,空缺处应填入 weapon,由于 weapon 前有 other 修饰,与 machine guns 构成并列,且 weapon 为可数名词,因此最后应填入 weapon 的复数形式 weapons。

52. never

**解析** 该句的意思是“虽然历史上的海盗通常会被逮捕并受到惩罚,但大多数现代海盗却从未被抓住,因为他们行动迅速,而且海盗数量太多”。根据句意及所给单词的前两个字母,空缺处应填入 never。

53. better

**解析** 该句的意思是“现代海盗行为如此猖獗,以至于美国航海杂志敦促读者们随身携带枪支——枪支越

大越好”。根据句意及比较级结构“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”,表示“越……越……”,可知空缺处应填入 better。

54. excitement

**解析** 该句的意思是“因为很多人都和海盗有过节,他们不再谈论他们钓到的鱼或航行的兴奋”。根据句意及所给单词,空缺处为名词与 the fish 构成并列,故填入 excite 的名词形式 excitement。

55. romantic

**解析** 该句的意思是“因此,当我们想到海盗,我们不应该有不切实际的想法”。根据句意及所给单词的前三个字母,空缺处应填入 romantic,表示“富于幻想而不切实际的”。

## Part IV

## Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)

### Section A



56. sausage

**解析** 文章第三段第三句提到“巴伐利亚的食物很独特,包括香肠、鸡肉、奶酪面条、酸菜和牛尾”。因此,空格处应填 sausage。

57. the Munich child

**解析** 文章第四段第三句提到“领队的是慕尼黑的一个孩子,这个孩子穿着黑色的长外套,戴着尖头兜帽”。因此,空格处应填 the Munich child。

58. elaborate costumes

**解析** 文章第四段第五句提到“在这个慕尼黑孩子的身后,有大约 8,000 人穿着精致的服装行走”。因此,空格处应填 elaborate costumes。

59. food and drink

**解析** 文章第四段最后一句提到“激动人心的音乐和舞蹈,加上美味的食物和饮料,使啤酒节成为近两个世纪以来全德国最受欢迎的庆祝活动之一”。因此,空格处应填 food and drink。

60. most popular celebrations

**解析** 同 59 题。因此,空格处应填 most popular celebrations。

### Section B



61. He saved up his allowance for more than a year.

**解析** 文章第一段第二句提到“你已经为这次旅行存了一年多的零花钱”。由此可知本题答案。

62. Because the body requires even more fresh water than usual to return to its normal state.

**解析** 文章第二段倒数第二句提到“如果一个人喝了海水,身体需要比平时更多的淡水来恢复正常状态”。由此可知本题答案。

63. Pebbles and sand.

**解析** 文章第三段倒数第二句提到“你可以用卵石和沙子过滤水”。由此可知本题答案。

64. By using either solar energy or friction.

**解析** 文章第四段第六句提到“你可以使用太阳能或摩擦”。由此可知本题答案。

65. By drawing a large triangle on the ground and lighting a fire at each point.

**解析** 文章最后一段第三句提到“如果在地面上画一个大三角形,然后在每个点点燃火,它就成为了‘三点火情’,国际民航组织选择其作为紧急救援信号”。由此可知本题答案。

### Section C



66. psychological states

**解析** 文章第一段第二句提到“音乐的这种作用正在被广泛认可,各种各样的音乐被推荐用于稳定人们的心理状态”。因此,应填入 psychological states。

67. passively

**解析** 第二段第一句提到“音乐疗法不仅是指被动地听音乐,还包括积极地参与诸如唱歌、演奏乐器或唱歌等活动”。因此,应填入 passively。

68. range of vocabulary

**解析** 第五段第四句提到“然而,自从他接受艺术治疗以来,他的词汇量有了显著的提高”。因此,应填入

range of vocabulary。

69. mental disorders

**解析** 第四段第一句提到“音乐疗法对治愈那些患有精神疾病的人以及治疗有情感障碍的儿童有很大的帮助”。因此,应填入 mental disorders。

70. diagnosing psychological problems

**解析** 最后一段最后一句提到“艺术疗法被用于治疗情绪不稳定、测试性格以及诊断各个年龄段的人的心理问题”。因此,应填入 diagnosing psychological problems。

## Part V

## Translation

(15 marks)

### Section A

71. 近千年来,在世界的东部大地上,一直绽放着一种美丽的人文和艺术之花——(中国春节)年画。它是中国伟大的民间艺术创造。其影响曾远及东亚和南亚的一些国家,并早在一个世纪之前欧美及日本的人文学者就对年画感兴趣并将其作为研究对象。

#### 句式分析

1. 该段第一句为翻译难点。翻译时应调整语序。Chinese New Year picture 翻译为“(中国春节)年画”,作为插入语,因为结构较复杂,按照汉语习惯翻译时可放在句末;in the eastern land of the world 在原文作状语,按照汉语语言顺序常放在句子前面,译为“在世界的东部大地上”。

2. 该段第二句为翻译难点。该句由 and 连接的两个完整句子构成。第一个句子中包含 with 的复合宾语结构(with + 宾语 + 宾补)作状语,第二个句中的 from Europe, America and Japan 作定语修饰 scholars,翻译时应前置;began...and approached...为并列谓语。

#### 高频词汇

artistic *adj.* 艺术的,有艺术天赋的

bloom *v.* 开花

extend *v.* 延长,延伸,扩展

scholar *n.* 学者

show interest in 对……感兴趣

approach *v.* 着手处理,应对

### Section B

72. It's very easy for people to get stuck in the mindset that once they throw something away, it's gone.

**解析** 题干要求使用 get stuck in 表示“陷入”。It is *adj.* for sb. to do sth. 为常用句型,表示“某人做某事……”。mindset 后面的 that 引导的是同位语从句,对 mindset 进行补充解释说明。

73. In fact perhaps just at this moment, some people somewhere are dealing with our waste.

**解析** 题干要求使用 deal with 表示“处理”。some people 作主语,somewhere 作定语修饰主语;因为原句“正在处理”是现在进行时,故谓语为 are dealing with。

74. We can easily do this by identifying the effects of certain waste materials based on their composition.

**解析** 题干要求使用 identify 表示“识别”。原句“就能轻松做到”缺少主语和宾语,翻译时应加上,根据语境用 we 作主语,this 作宾语;by 接 identify 引导方式状语;based on 作 certain waste materials 的后置定语。

75. Just from this one purchase, you already have the paper cup, the plastic lid, and the plastic bag used to keep your cake fresh.

**解析** 题干要求使用 purchase 表示“购买”,purchase 在此处作名词;just from 引导方式状语;used to... 作后置定语修饰 the plastic bag。

76. You may think it's a bit troublesome at first, but once you are familiar with the rules, you'll find it's not difficult at all to do garbage-sorting.

**解析** 题干要求使用 troublesome 表示“麻烦”,a bit troublesome 表示“有点麻烦”;once 引导条件状语从句;not...at all 表示“一点也不”;garbage-sorting 表示“垃圾分类”;find 后加宾语从句,从句中 it 作形式主语,指代不定式 to do garbage-sorting(进行垃圾分类)。

## Part VI

## Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. use→used

**解析** 原文叙述,“当早期的探险家航行环游世界时,他们用星星来显示他们的位置”。when 引导的时间状语从句为一般过去时,故主句动作也应是一般过去时。因此,将 use 改为 used。

78. ✓

79. exact→exactly

**解析** 原文叙述,“现在司机可以使用卫星导航系统(简称 satnavs),以完全相同的方式告诉他们自己的路线”。in the same way 表示“同样地,以相同方式地”,为介词短语作状语,用副词 exactly 修饰形容词 same。因此,将 exact 改为 exactly。

80. then→than

**解析** 原文叙述,“全球定位系统(GPS)有 20 多颗卫星”。more than 表示“超过,多于”。因此,将 then 改为 than。

81. on→above

**解析** 原文叙述,“全球定位系统卫星在地球上空大约 2 万千米处”。on the Earth 表示“在地球表面”,而根据常识,卫星是在地球上空,应该用 above the Earth。因此,将 on 改为 above。

82. accurate→accuracy

**解析** 原文叙述,“他们有原子钟,其报时精度为 30 万年一秒”。原句中 accurate 为形容词,表示“准确的”,而 an 后面应接名词,accurate 的名词形式为 accuracy。因此,将 accurate 改成 accuracy。

83. positions ∧ three→of

**解析** 原文叙述,“卫星导航系统会比较三颗或四颗卫星的位置,然后计算出它的确切位置”。three or four satellites 作定语修饰 positions,positions 后缺介词 of。因此,在 three 前加 of,构成介词短语作定语。

84. by

**解析** 原文叙述,“它每秒会这样执行几次,通常可以在世界上任何地方精确到 20 米”。a second 表示“每秒”,表示动作频率前面不需要加介词 by。因此,将 by 去掉。

85. need→needs

**解析** 原文叙述,“但是卫星导航用户需要给它准确的信息”。根据语境,该句为一般现在时。该句中主语 the satnav user 为单数,故谓语 need 后面需要加 s。因此,将 need 改为 needs。

86. informations→information

**解析** 原文叙述,“但是卫星导航用户需要给它准确的信息”。information 为不可数名词。因此,将 informations 改为 information。

## Part VII

## IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. People often say that the history of Canada is the history of immigration.

**解析** 题干问的是“人们常说加拿大的历史是什么样的历史”。根据历史知识可知,加拿大这个国家的多数居民是白人,其中从英国和法国移民过来的英裔和法裔加拿大人最多,所以人们常说加拿大的历史就是移民史。

88. 约翰逊先生的脾气确实坏。/Mr. Johnson is really a bad-tempered person.

**解析** 题干问的是“我们怎么理解‘约翰逊先生是一只真熊’这句话”。bear 作为名词在英语习语中可指“脾气暴躁的人”,因此该句的意思为“约翰逊先生的脾气确实坏(Mr. Johnson is really a bad-tempered person)”。

89. 20 years old.

**解析** 题干说的是“自从我出生以来,每过一个生日,我都会吃一个用适量蜡烛装饰的蛋糕。到目前为止,我已经吹灭了 210 支蜡烛,问我多大了”。过生日插的蜡烛的数量与年龄相等,因此设现在是 X 岁,可得  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + X = 210$ ,根据等差数列求和公式,  $\text{Sum} = (a_1 + a_n) n / 2$ ,即  $(1 + X) X / 2 = 210$ ,经过计算可得  $X = 20$ 。故答案为 20 years old。

90. 456,976,000

**解析** 题干说的是“在许多国家,汽车牌照采用如下形式:一个字母,接着三个数字,再接着三个字母。在一个车牌如下的国家,可能有多少种不同的车牌”。这是一道数学排列组合问题。计算如下:第一位英文字母有 26 种,第二位数字有 10 种,第三位数字有 10 种,第四位数字有 10 种,第五位英文字母有 26 种,第六位英文字母有 26 种,第七位英文字母有 26 种,所有种类数量相乘可得出组合数,即  $26 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 26 \times 26 \times 26 = 456,976,000$  (种)。

91. A

**解析** 题干问的是“右边的哪个图案属于左边的组”。首先观察左边圆圈里的五面旗,均是被等分为三部分。接着观察五个选项的旗帜,可发现选项 B 的旗帜只等分成两部分,选项 E 的三部分没有被等分,故先把选项 B 和 E 排除。左边圆圈里的五面旗的旗杆顶部是黑色的,而选项 C 是白色的,故选项 C 排除。左边圆圈里的五面旗被等分的三部分中,均只有一个部分带有图案,而选项 D 被等分的三部分中有两个图案,因此 D 排除。故答案选 A。



## Part VIII

## Writing

(30 marks)

### Section A

#### 写作点金

首先,认真审题,注意题目要求。题目要求写一份 120 词的有关中国老年人数量和生活情况的报告。其次,要认真观察图表,报告必须基于图表中的信息。根据提供的数据材料,报告可以分为三个部分:一是 60 岁以上老年人的数量和占人口总数比值从 2014 年到 2018 年的变化情况介绍;二是老年人群消费的前五类产品比值情况概述;三是老年人消费情况表明国家应该为老年人提供更好的医疗保健服务。

#### 参考范文

#### Report on China's Elderly People

The statistics in the first bar chart display a survey on the number of elderly people in China from 2014 to 2018. The number of elderly people has increased by an average of about 10 million per year. The number in 2014 was 212.42 million, and in 2018 it was 249.49 million. Meanwhile, in the second chart, the proportion of the elderly in the population gradually increased from 2014 to 2018, increasing by 0.6% every year. Besides, as we can see, the third chart shows the top five products consumed by the elderly are health care, travel, recreation, healthcare products and insurance, among which what the elderly people spend most on is health care. Therefore, with an increasing number of the elderly, we can't ignore the need for their progressive health care.

#### 高频词汇

statistic *n.* 数据

display *v.* 显示

proportion *n.* 比例

recreation *n.* 消遣

insurance *n.* 保险

progressive *adj.* 逐步发展的

### Section B

#### 写作点金

认真审题,合理组织语言和内容。题目要求针对“你是如何度过上一个春节的?你哪里去了,做了什么?你是否享受它?你会为你的朋友或同学推荐什么样的假期活动,为什么?”这些问题,写一篇至少 180 词的文章来回答这些问题,并给出理由。考生需结合自身经历进行分享并推荐有意义的假期活动。

#### 参考范文

#### A Special Learning Journey of Traditional Culture

The Spring Festival, one of the most important traditional festivals in China, contains profound cultural connotations, and carries a rich historical and cultural heritage in the inheritance and development. Compared with traditional activities, our last festival event featured indoor activities in order to fight against the novel coronavirus.

In order to enrich my life during the holiday, I learned the paper-cutting, a traditional folk art in China with a history of more than 1,000 years. Although the paper-cutting art is very popular in many areas of China, many people don't know how to do the paper cutting. Therefore, I resolved to learn how to do it. Some ordinary paper and a pair of scissors were used to cut into different patterns. A piece of red paper was folded and cut several times, and then an attractive picture came into your sight when unfolded, which could give you a sense of achievement after struggling for so many times.

To sum up, learning paper-cutting can not only acquire more knowledge, but also inherit the Chinese culture. I would like to recommend any indoor activities related to Chinese culture, such as making dumplings, writing Chinese couplets, cooking classic Chinese cuisine, because we carry the responsibility to transmit the traditional culture and glorious civilization.

#### 高频词汇

profound *adj.* 深远的

connotation *n.* 内涵

inheritance *n.* 遗产

enrich *v.* 丰富

transmit *v.* 传递

glorious *adj.* 辉煌的,光荣的

civilization *n.* 文明