

## 答案与解析

### 2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛答案与解析

#### 【听力原文】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A

*In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. M: Didn't you go to see Macbeth last week?

W: Yeah, it was brilliant. I've been to it a few times before, but I think this is the best production I've ever seen.

M: Yeah, someone I work with went and said it was wonderful. I wish I'd been able to get a ticket.

2. M: So, how well is your "Fill Me In" selling?

W: Oh, great, in fact it's only the fourth week of publication of the first issue, and we've had to reprint another 2000. We've sold about 2300. Mostly in alternative bookshops that cater for people who are... er different.

M: Congratulations!

3. W: Excuse me... I'm looking for a bag.

M: Certainly, madam. This bag is very popular. It opens at the top here... like this... and has a nice pattern around the middle... it's very easy to carry.

W: Hmm. Do you have a smaller one? I don't like it so big, actually.

4. M: I read hundreds of CVs every week. Most of them are good. A few are excellent. And about five percent of them are terrible.

W: Really? What makes a bad CV?

M: There're a number of things. A CV should be short. No more than two pages long. I recently read a CV that was twenty pages long. Unbelievable!

5. M: Cathy, are you going to continue with your Spanish?

W: Oh yes, definitely. I've got lots of ideas. I've got a Spanish friend and we write emails to each other. We used to write in English, but now we can write in Spanish.

M: That's great. 2013 National English Contest for College Students.

**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 the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One**

M: Did you hear about that kid who was knocked down on Junction Road the other day?

W: Yes, it was awful, wasn't it? Still it's hardly surprising, is it?

M: What do you mean?

W: Well, there're always accidents down there, aren't there, especially with the speed cars go at. And, well, basically, the crossing's in the wrong place, isn't it? I don't know why they've never moved it. I mean, it'd be better if it was exactly opposite the shops, wouldn't it?

M: Yes, I know what you mean. They could do something to slow the traffic down, couldn't they? Maybe they could put sleeping policemen there or something like that.

W: Yeah, maybe—maybe one every so often would help, but what would be really great is if they had one of those speed cameras.

M: Big Brother, you mean!

W: No, they really make a difference. You should see how they've slowed the traffic down where my parents live.

M: Yeah, I suppose you're right. I'm only against them because I got caught by one last month.

W: You're kidding!

M: No. A hundred and fifty pounds it cost me! A fine and six penalty points!

**Conversation Two**

W: Do you have trouble remembering people's names? Do you tend to forget where you put your door key? Then fear not—help is at hand! Today we have with us well-known psychologist Gavin Bonet. Gavin, is there really a way of improving our memories and if so, what are the steps we can take?

M: The first thing to remember is that we can all help ourselves remember effectively by doing quite ordinary things like writing things down, using a diary, a calendar, a notebook, a notice-board, and checking these things regularly. You can use coloured highlighter pens to pick out really important bits of information. Rather than making your brain lazy, as some people think, scientific studies have proved that these aids encourage a very organised and methodical approach, which helps the brain to function effectively.

W: Now, I've heard people say, you know, if they want to remember to buy fish for supper they carry around a mental picture of a huge fish flapping on a line. Is there any truth in this? It all sounds a bit strange to me.

M: Centuries ago, the Ancient Greeks developed the system of mnemonics or memory aids. Isolated and fragmented bits of information are very difficult to remember. A mnemonic is a way of linking what you wish to remember with something that means something to you. It could be a

mental image, a word, a short poem, and so on. For example, imagine I want to remember the number 1843465. I could link these numbers to personal experiences. 18 is easy—that's the age I went to university, 4 is the number of children I have, 34 is the number of my house and 65 is the age at which I'm going to retire! Linking things we want to remember with rhymes or colours or visual images is helpful as well. Our lifestyle plays a part in memory too. Eating a healthy diet and taking plenty of exercise and having fresh air all help us to be more clear-headed and less absent-minded.

W: So it's mind and body together, is that it?

M: Yes, I think so. Scientists are gradually finding out more and more about how the brain works and what we can do to assist its functioning. When taking notes, for example, it has been shown that mapping out notes from a central sphere with lines radiating out in different directions is worth adopting because it reflects the way we link information in the brain. Using different coloured pens for note-taking, not just black, helps the brain too.

W: Are there any differences between men's and women's recall ability, do you think?

M: Ah, men are good at remembering directions and phone numbers; women are better at names and appointments. Why, we don't really know. You have to take into account upbringing as well as innate differences. Factors that seem to be bad for men and women equally are anxiety and worry. These definitely decrease your thinking ability.

### 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 pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

16. We have all witnessed the power of social media. It helped elect Barack Obama president in two thousand eight. It also helped to support popular revolutions in two thousand ten and eleven that forced several long-time rulers from office. Now, research suggests that social networks could have an even greater effect on elections, helping to increase the number of people who vote.
17. Manchester City midfielder Yaya Toure has been named the African Player of the Year for a second time. Toure beat fellow Ivory Coast star and former Chelsea striker Didier Drogba into second place. He won the 2012 poll in a vote of head coaches or technical directors of countries affiliated to the Confederation of African Football.
18. Reshma Saujani launched an organisation called "Girls Who Code". Her goal is to get more girls interested in science and technology. And she says the underrepresentation of women in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, also known as STEM, is caused by a bigger societal issue. "Girls and boys perform about the same in maths and science. So there's not an aptitude issue."
19. Tablet computers are one of the best-selling products this year. Brian Tong is Senior Editor of CNET.com. He says the Apple iPad Mini is one of the most popular tablets. One of Apple's biggest competitors is the Google Nexus 7. The hardware inside is more powerful than what's in

the iPad Mini, but also it offers you a lot of things like maps that work better than Apple's maps.

20. The United States Environmental Protection Agency says only seven percent of plastic waste in the United States is recycled each year. A new company in northern New York says it can increase that percentage. It also says it can help the United States reduce the amount of oil it imports.

### Section D

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

If you yearn for smooth skin that glows with youth, the chances are that at some point you will have heard the exhortation to drink lots of water in order to flush out those evil toxins and keep your skin healthy.

The exact amount people suggest varies. US-based advice tends to recommend eight glasses a day, while in hotter climates people are advised to drink more to compensate for higher rates of sweating. But regardless of the exact volume of water suggested, the principle behind the advice remains the same—taking extra water on board will keep your skin hydrated. In other words, water acts like a moisturiser, but from the inside out.

This is such a common idea you might be surprised at the lack of evidence to back up. You might expect there to be countless studies where people are separated into two groups, one assigned to sip water all day, the other to drink a normal amount. Then the smoothness of the skin could be assessed a month or so later to establish whether sipping more led to smoother skin.

In fact such studies are rare, partly because water can't be patented, so it is hard to find anyone to fund such research when there will be no new medication or cosmetic to sell that could repay the costs. A review by the dermatologist Ronni Wolf at the Kaplan Medical Centre in Israel found just one study looking at the effect of long-term water intake on the skin. But the results were contradictory. After four weeks, the group who drank extra mineral water showed a decrease in skin density, which some believe suggests the skin is retaining more moisture, while those who drank tap water showed an increase in skin density. But regardless of the type of water they drank, it made no difference to their wrinkles or to the smoothness of their skin.

### 【答案】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B

##### Section B (10 marks)

6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. B

**Section C (5 marks)**

16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B

**Section D (10 marks)**

21. yearn for              22. flush out              23. tends to recommend    24. compensate for  
25. lack of evidence    26. separated into        27. assessed              28. medication  
29. contradictory      30. wrinkles

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)**

31. C 32. D 33. C 34. C 35. B  
36. B 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. A  
41. A 42. D 43. B 44. C 45. A

**Part III Cloze (10 marks)**

46. hiding              47. surprising              48. Pressure              49. presidency  
50. existence            51. with                    52. place                  53. gravity  
54. Additionally        55. afternoon

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)**

**Section A (10 marks)**

56. money 57. comparing 58. unique 59. altered 60. privacy

**Section B (10 marks)**

61. F 62. F 63. T  
64. Pansies are more hardy than busy lizzies.  
65. Potentillas.

**Section C (10 marks)**

66. extreme lengths / great lengths  
67. compatible with  
68. on condition  
69. C  
70. B

**Section D (10 marks)**

71. Glaciers and forests.  
72. 24 cubic miles of ice.  
73. They have increased in numbers.  
74. 阿拉斯加的大部分土地曾经是常年冰冻,或是一年中多数时间都保持冰冻状态,以此保持它的完整。  
75. 有一种理论认为,我们正处于一个所谓的“小冰河时代”的结尾,因此冰川消退是这个周期的自然结果。无论是由于自然因素还是人类因素所致,冰川的近期未来已如我们所知——希望渺茫。

**Part V Translation (10 marks)**

76. The banquet is going to start but she is still in a dilemma about whether she should go or not.

77. Not only can ample sleep relax our bodies but also improve our intelligence.  
 78. Serious air pollution problems have aroused wide public concerns recently.  
 79. Youngsters who look for dreams in big cities are suffering from huge pressure of life.  
 80. The professor told us that the interviewers would give priority to students with practical experience.

### Part VI Error correction (10 marks)

If we read English language newspapers or listen to newsreaders who use English in aN different parts of the world, we will quickly develop the impression that one form of English is so widely used that ^ will soon unite all the different varieties of English which exist. Is there enough evidence to support this impression? It is in fact mised in several ways since a version of English which is exactly the same everywhere and has the same high status throughout the world do not yet exist.

For one thing, people who's first language is English value their linguistic identity. Therefore, they try to preserve it from the influence of other forms of English. New Zealanders, for example, do not want to speak like Australians. In addition, there are too much regional differences in vocabulary of the language to be the same everywhere. People need specialised words in order to discuss locally politics, business, culture and natural history. Lastly, there is the fact that learners of English may be teaching in either American or British forms.

81. aN82. it83. misleading84. ✓85. does86. whose87. many88. for89. local90. taught

### Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. D 92. I understand 93. Because it's full of hot air. 94. pepper 95. A

### 【解析】

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. C. 本题含义是“这名新明星对记者说她乐于接受参演电影,来展示她可以塑造一个严谨的电影角色”。“greet”表示“跟……打招呼”,“rejoice”表示“使高兴”,“welcome”表示“乐于接受”,“cheer”表示“欢呼”。根据本题含义,可知答案是C。  
 32. D. 本题含义是“我们还未能想好这个问题的解决方法,这令老板很懊恼”。“build up”表示“增进”,“fall back on”表示“求助于、依赖”,“bring over”表示“说服某人改变主意”,“come up with”表示“想出、准备好”。根据本题含义,可知答案是D。  
 33. C. 本题含义是“从我个人角度来讲,我十分支持完全禁烟的决定,尤其是在公共场所禁烟”。“in touch with”表示“与……保持联络”,“apart from”表示“除此之外”,“in favor of”表示“赞成”,“regardless of”表示“不管、不顾”。根据本题含义,可知答案是C。  
 34. C. 本题含义是“除非达成了稳定共识,否则我不会接受这个邀请”。“accustom to”表示

- “适应”，“dedicate to”表示“献身于”，“commit to”表示“作出承诺”，“entitle”表示“拥有……权利”。根据本题含义，可知答案是 C。
35. B. 本题含义是“政府想尽了一切方法去避免这场经济危机，但是看起来回天乏术”。“eliminate”表示“消除”，“avert”表示“避免”，“impede”表示“阻碍”，“swerve”表示“使转弯”。根据本题含义，可知本题答案是 B。
36. B. if were to + 动词原形，是虚拟语气的一种用法，用于与将来事实可能相反的条件句中，这种虚拟式比较正式，多用于书面语中，它的假想性很强，实践性很小。因此答案是 B。
37. A. 本题含义是“在考试进行中，考生们在各自的座位上坐好，自己答自己的题，不允许交头接耳。根据本题含义，需要连接一个并列关系的句子，因此答案是 A。
38. D. 本题含义是“意识到没有足够的钱，又不想跟父母借，他决定把他的房子卖掉”。本题中“not wanting to”作分词状语，表示“不想”。
39. C. 本题含义是“再继续等下去也毫无意义了。还是去吃点东西吧”。“might as well”表示“还是……的好”。
40. A. 本题含义是“虽然许多人都喜欢时事新闻，但是电视盒网络不会将新闻全部替换”。本题是用 while 引导的让步状语从句，将新闻全部替换是未发生的事情，因此用将来时。
41. A. 本题中的先行词是“a very nice young architect”，因此需要用“who”引导。
42. D. 本题是“if”引导的条件状语从句，从句的时态滞后于主句，从句中的 it is 省略。因此答案是 D。
43. B. “lead a horse to water”表示“你可以为别人提供学习的机会，但不代表别人能否抓住这个机会”。
44. C. 本题中 A 问 B 是否能够询问一些关于课程的信息，B 问 A 具体需要哪个方面的信息。答案中只有 C 比较符合逻辑。
45. A. 本题中 A 问 B 一件事情的看法，B 回答了他的看法。因此，只有 A 选项“在我看来”比较符合逻辑。

### Part III Cloze

文章分析：随着美国民众对 UFO 的话题越来越感兴趣，政府也致力于解释有关于 UFO 的各种现象。许多组织开始加入到此项计划中，CFI 就是其中一个。本文主要讲述了 CFI 的职能，并列举了它的一些实践活动。

46. hiding. 根据前后文提示，美国民众认为政府有意隐瞒外星生命的消息可以推测本题答案。
47. surprising. It is + adj. 是一个惯用法，因此本题应该用 surprising。
48. pressure. 根据前文含义，72% 的美国人认为政府隐瞒外星人的信息，68% 的人认为美国政府掌握了外星生物的生存信息，可以推测，政府备受民众猜测的压力。因此，本题答案是 pressure。
49. presidency. 根据常识，比尔·克林顿曾任美国总统，本处应填一个词表示总统的任期，因此可知本题答案。
50. existence. 根据前后文可知此处需要添加一个名词，因此可知本题答案。

51. with. “provide...with”表示“为……提供……”，根据文意“为科学家提供数据”可知本题答案。
52. place. “take place”表示“发生”，根据文意“在1965年发生的事件”可知本题答案。
53. gravity. 根据文意可以推测来自金星的宇宙飞船很可能是由于逃脱不了地球的重力而无法离开地球的，因此可知本题答案。
54. Additionally. 本段承接上段内容，根据句首字母提示，可知本题答案是 additionally。
55. afternoon. 本句含义是“那天下午，数百双眼睛见证了一条光束从空中降落到地球”。根据本题含义可以推测本题答案是 afternoon。

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

### Section A

文章分析：本文主要讲述了ATM机存在安全隐患，人们希望通过指纹识别和视网膜扫描等技术来增加ATM的安全性，并列举了各种技术的优势和弊端。

56. money. 根据本文第一段第二句话可知本题答案。
57. comparing. 根据本文第一段倒数第三句“It scans one iris and compares the tiny patterns ... and other features to a code in its computer.”可知本题答案。
58. unique. 根据本文第三段第一句话“Like a fingerprint, every iris is, for all practical purpose, unique.”可知本题答案。
59. altered. 根据本文第二段倒数第三行“A careful criminal can ... or even alter his fingerprints by burning...”可知本题答案。
60. privacy. 根据本文最后一段第三行“Some people have worried, however... lead to a dangerous loss of privacy.”可知本题答案。

### Section B

文章分析：本文主要讲解了五种植物的种植时间和养护条件。

61. F. 根据本文第二段和第三段可知，dahlias need protecting from frost 而 lupins 不需要，因此本题不符合文意。
62. F. 根据本文第二段，第四段和第五段可知只有 busy lizzies will carry on flowing almost non-stop. 因此本题不符合文意。
63. T. 纵观全文，只有 busy lizzies 的生长需要很苛刻的条件，因此本题符合文意。
64. Pansies are more hardy than busylizzies. 根据本文最后一段倒数第二行“... Just like those of busy lizzies but pansies differ in being hardy.”可知本题答案。
65. Potenillas. 根据本文，potenillas 在秋季撒种，直到早夏时节最快的品种才能开花，因此花期最长。

### Section C

文章分析：本文主要讲述了在一档相亲节目中目标男与主持人相亲成功的整个过程。

66. extreme lengths/ great lengths. 根据本文第一段第一句话“When looking for love, people go to some extreme lengths.”可知本题答案。
67. compatible with. 根据本文第二段倒数第二行“... he would choose between one and three of the contestants with home he had felt the least compatible, ...”可知本题答案。
68. on condition. 根据本文最后一段倒数第四行“She had to make sure that they agreed to the



marriage.”可知她答应了求婚的附加条件是得允许她之前的孩子来参加婚礼,因此可知本题答案。

69. C. 根据本文, Lance 与一些女嘉宾约会, 并去了很好的餐馆约会, 可以互相见家长。但 Ulrika 在答应 Lance 的求婚之前, 并没有与家人商量, 因此只有 C 选项不符合文意。
70. B. 根据文章可知, Lance 在节目中没有相亲成功, 而是跟节目的主持人开始了约会。因此, 本题答案是 B。

#### Section D

文章分析: 本文主要分析了阿拉斯加州版图不断缩小的原因, 并给以一定的警示。

71. Glaciers and forests. 根据本文第二段和第四段第一句话可知本题答案。
72. 24 cubic miles of ice. 根据本文第二段倒数第三行“Presently, an estimate 24 cubic miles of ice is disappearing from Alaskan glaciers every year.”可知本题答案。
73. They have increased in numbers. 根据本文第四段可知, 在例证中, 由于气候的改变, 此昆虫数量急剧增加, 捣毁了两倍于之前的树木。因此可以推测本题答案。
74. 阿拉斯加的大部分土地曾经是常年冰冻, 或者一年中多数时间都保持冰冻状态, 以此保持它的完整。“maintain its integrity”表示“保持完整”。
75. 有一种理论认为, 我们正处于一个所谓的“小冰河时代”的结尾, 因此冰川消退是这个周期的自然结果。无论是由于自然因素还是人类因素所致, 冰川的近期未来已如我们所知——希望渺茫。本题主要注意第二个句子, “there is little hope”应放在句子后面, 起到进一步解释说明的作用。本句主要成分倒装, 因此翻译时要注意英汉句子形式的差别。

#### Part V Translation

76. The banquet is going to start but she is still in a dilemma about whether she should go or not. “dilemma”表示进退两难的境地, “whether or not”表示“做某件事还是不做某件事, 与 dilemma 呼应。
77. Not only can ample sleep relax our bodies but also improve our intelligence. 根据本题可以分析, “不仅……还”可以用“not only... but also”表示, 而且否定词在句首整个句子需要倒装, 也满足题目要求。
78. Serious air pollution problems have aroused wide public concerns recently. “arouse”表示“引起”, “wide public concerns”表示“公众的广泛关注”, 表示时间的状语 recently, 可以放在句首也可以放在句尾。
79. Youngsters who look for dreams in big cities are suffering from huge pressure of life. 本文的定语很长, 因此可以转化为由“who”引导的定语从句, 防止句式开头过于冗长。“suffer from”表示“承受”。
80. The professor told us that the interviewers would give priority to students with practical experience. “give priority to”表示“给……优先权”。

#### Part VI Error Correction

段落分析: 本段主要阐述了英语成为世界上最流行的语言这一事实。

81. 本行中, all 的出现没有任何理由, 非常多余, 因此将 all 去掉。

82. 本行中,从句缺一个主语,因此加入 it。
83. 本行中,出现了 it is + adj. 的搭配形式,因此应将 misled 改为 misleading。
84. 本行正确。
85. 本句主语是 a version of English 是单数,因此应将 do 改为 does。
86. 本句需要变为一个 whose 引导的定语从句,因此将 who's 改为 whose。
87. differences 是可数名词,因此需要将 much 改为 many。
88. of 改为 for。译为:有太多词汇上的区别而无法让语言处处一样。
89. politics 是名词,需要形容词修饰,因此应将 locally 改为 local。
90. 本行表达的是被动含义,因此应该为 be + 动词被动态,因此应将 teaching 改为 taught。

## Part VII IQ Test

91. D. 根据西方谚语“沉默是金,雄辩是银”,可知本题答案。
92. I understand. 因为图片中单词 I 在 STAND 下面,可知本题答案。
93. Because it's full of hot air. “hot air” 的含义是“谎言、大话”,气球中充满了“hot air”一语双关,因此可知本题答案。
94. Pepper. 胡椒/辣椒放在冰箱中仍然是辣的,hot 既意为“热”,也意为“辣”。
95. A. 三行图形中,每行都有三格,每个方格中有一条线将格一分为二,每格中亦有一个小图案在颜色上有变化,或全黑,或全白,或带斜线。若要第二行符合此规律,需在所缺图中含有一条中分线,所含小图形应为白色小方块,且该中分线平分该小方块。只有 A 符合此条件。

## Part VIII Writing

### Task I

Ms. Ruan Fang,  
Fuhai International Center,  
Beijing 100081 National English Contest  
for Primary Students Committee

Dear Ms. Ruan Fang,

I saw your advertisement last day and I want to apply for this job.

Now I'd like to introduce myself and list all my advantages to apply this job. Firstly, my summer vocation is from 12<sup>th</sup> July to 28<sup>th</sup> August. This ensures my work time from 15<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July. Secondly, during my study, I took a part time job as a teacher in a training center. All my students are children aged 8-12. So, it is a easy task for me to get along with children. And I am also capable of working as part of a team. The last but not the least, I am a monitor. A monitor is always be able to organize activities and events, and so do I.

I am sincerely waiting for your response. If I am qualified, I will try my best in this summer job.

Yours sincerely,

\* \* \*

## Task II

**The Advantages and Disadvantages of International Travel**

Nowadays, international travel is heatedly discussed all around the world. And there is an increasing number of people who pay attention on the advantages and the disadvantages of it.

To the tourists, and the country they visit, the advantages of international travel are: firstly the international travel can help the travelers do the international communication, and widen their horizons, meanwhile the local people can also introduce their local culture to the world; secondly the growth of the international travel develops the local tourism, and makes the world economy grow rapidly. Thirdly, the travelers all over the world can bring the new thoughts, and these new ideas may deal with the local problem or change the world.

While international travel also brings the disadvantages: Firstly the travelers from different countries have different customs, they may not know the local taboos, and this may cause some trouble. Secondly more travelers come to the other countries, which breaks the balance of the nature and the country, once the travelers are not welcomed in time, they will be not happy, and this will be shameful for the country.

Weighing the advantages and the disadvantages of the international travel, I am inclining to travel abroad with some preparation such as local custom, local scenery, and so on.

**2013 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛答案与解析****【听力原文】****Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)****Section A (5 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. M: I have to have an appointment first thing in the morning. The doctor wants to do me tests and I mustn't eat for twelve hours before that. I'm right, aren't I?  
W: Yes. She said the best way is to go without breakfast and come in early.  
M: Yeah. Then I can have a snack and not miss too much time at work.
2. W: How's college going?  
M: Not very well, actually. I've got a bit of a problem with my timetable this term, I mean, the last thing I need is three lectures on a Friday. I wish they wouldn't change the timetable every term.  
W: Oh dear. I think last term was much better.
3. M: Aha, Linda. Thank you for doing this. The student intake this semester is twice as many as

expected. Over 100. Only about 30 last year. I couldn't possibly take them all round the university campus myself.

W: No problem, Ron. I'm glad to help out. How are we going to do it?

M: Well, I thought I'd split the students into two groups—A and B—and go in opposite directions...

4. M: It leaves in five minutes and we can't get all the way back to the check-in—sure you put it inside your passport, like you usually do.

W: And that's right where I always keep it, in the side of my handbag, but the boarding pass isn't there. I didn't give it to you on hold, did I?

M: Not this time. I've been holding the newspapers all the way!

5. W: There's a belief that real coffee's much more difficult to make and also that it's more expensive but certainly with the advent of the cafeteria—the plunger pot—it's really very simple to make indeed.

M: The coffee companies spend a lot of money trying to persuade us you can get real coffee from an instant coffee jar—we see people not being able to tell the difference...

W: No, of course you can tell the difference, it's extremely obvious.

### 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, each with three choices marked A, B, and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Conversation One

W: Mark, you speak seven languages.

M: That's right.

W: Can you tell us a little about your level of fluency and proficiency in the languages?

M: Well, Russian is probably my best language. I speak it pretty well because I spent a lot of time in the country, but it's a little rusty. I have quite a good ear, which is a good thing and a bad thing because my accent suggests that I know more than I really do! The other languages are mainly Latin-based: Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, but also French and Polish.

W: You learned the languages through a combination of techniques.

M: That's right. In different ways, like going to classes, travel, private study.

W: Did you use any special techniques? Any magic secrets?

M: Magic secrets, no! But I did do some interesting things, like memory training, I watched films in their original languages and at some point I tried sticking lists of words around the house. But I think, with me, it was more a case of being motivated, and the biggest motivator was a love of languages and pleasure in communicating with people from other countries.

W: Would you say it's easier to learn new languages if you already know languages in that family? For example, you speak Spanish and French, so maybe it was fairly easy to pick up Portuguese?

M: I wouldn't say it was easy, but yeah, I would definitely say it's a help, although occasionally it gets confusing. You might be speaking in one language and suddenly a word from another language slips out, causing complete confusion.

W: Is there any little word of encouragement you could offer those poor souls who are trying to master a language?

M: Er... that's a tricky one. What I would say is that knowing how to read and write a language doesn't mean you can speak it. You really have to get out there and try to speak at every opportunity. Take risks. Don't be afraid to look stupid, because that's the only way you're going to learn. And y'know, everyone has to start somewhere. As a young man, I went to France after years of studying French to degree level, and, to my complete embarrassment, I couldn't speak the language or understand anything. All I could do was order breakfast in my hotel!

### Conversation Two

W: Why are some people prepared to risk all while others are happy to sit at home watching TV? Here this morning to talk about the strange phenomenon of risk taking for the sheer excitement of it is David Viscardi, a psychologist who specialises in risk. He has recently written a book, "The Risk Phenomenon". David, why is it that some people seem to crave adventures and excitement?

M: Many of us live in a world which has eliminated risk and tried to guarantee safety. This emphasis on safety at all costs starts to seem boring to—shall we call them—the sensation seekers of our time. Many people find normal everyday life much too dull and still need excitement. They turn to risk sports as an escape.

W: Are you saying risk sports like bungee-jumping or white-water rafting have a beneficial side?

M: Oh yes! These sports empower people to overcome fears that inhibit them in their real lives. When you do a risk sport you force yourself to do something very scary, but at the same time you learn that being frightened does not mean you are out of control. Er, lots of people say they would like to start a business, for example, but they don't have the courage. Risk sports help them develop courage—a sense of being in control, even in the most terrifying conditions.

W: Mmm, which is the most popular risk-taking sport?

M: Oh, probably bungee-jumping. One-and-a-half million people worldwide have tried it. You can jump from a crane, a bridge or a hot-air balloon. You're attached to a length of elastic rope and experience a free fall of nearly one hundred miles an hour before being slowed by an increasing pull on the ankles, which becomes a firm tug as the elastic is pulled tight. Bungee jumpers say there's a moment when they think they'll die and then there's a fantastic rush of adrenalin which hits them like a blinding flash.

W: Is this what makes people take these extreme risks—the thrill of releasing adrenalin?

M: People's need to experience risk is certainly affected by their physical and psychological make-up. Erm, some individuals, such as extroverts, tend not to get anxious very easily. Other types of people are easily made anxious and tend to avoid sensation. Extroverts are more likely to seek

out sensations so they can experience a level of excitement in the body which makes them feel good. They tolerate anxiety or uncertainty better and are more adventurous. Most of us enjoy risk to some extent—we enjoy riding a rollercoaster at theme parks, for example. It's just the degree of risk we will take that counts.

### Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices mocked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

16. The most likely risk facing the world over the next 10 years is the severe disparity in income between rich and poor. The estimate was made in a new report called the World Economic Forum's Global Risks 2013. Many of the issues discussed in the report are familiar. Food availability and the spread of extremism and terrorism are noted every year.
17. Cigarette packs sold in the EU will have to have bigger health warnings in text and pictures, under new proposals from the EU Commission. The draft directive would require 75% of the packet to be covered—front and back—with the warnings. But company branding would not be banned.
18. New research shows that overweight or even mildly obese people have a lower risk of early death than people considered to be normal weight. Researchers examined the results of 97 studies. Most of the studies were less than 10 years old. They included almost three million adults from around the world.
19. A partnership of UK universities is launching an online project, challenging US universities that have dominated this emerging market. They will aim to give the public access to higher education courses via computers, tablets or smart phones.
20. The UN Security Council has authorised an African-led military force to try to oust Islamists from northern Mali. The council unanimously voted to give the force an initial one-year mandate. The resolution also sets "benchmarks" for Mali, including political reconciliation and improved training for the military.

### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

All countries have laws saying which drugs people can and cannot use. In a typical country, most medicines are available only with a doctor's prescription, and certain drugs, such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin, are illegal under all circumstances. Such restrictions reflect the belief that increased drug use, even if it were legal, would lead to increases in crime, drug

addiction, and other social ills. One nation that goes against this trend is the Netherlands, where the open use of "soft" drugs is tolerated.

The Dutch have a strong tradition of personal liberty. The individual's freedom of choice is highly valued. Most people in the Netherlands believe the government should stay out of personal decisions, including the decision whether to use drugs. The Dutch government does not stay totally out of such decision, but it does take a much more lenient approach than almost any other state.

Since 1976, the law in the Netherlands has distinguished between soft drugs and hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamines. Laws permit soft drugs to be sold in coffee shops and used in hash bars, which can sell alcohol as well as soft drugs. More than 200 coffee shops in Amsterdam alone are licensed to sell soft drugs. There are limits, however. No more than five grams of a controlled drug may be sold in a single transaction and the buyer must be at least 18 years old. The coffee shop may not advertise the marijuana it sells. No person may grow more than five marijuana plants. All hard drugs are banned.

Arguments in favour of legalised marijuana are many. Proponents say marijuana is no more dangerous than alcohol which is legal in most nations. They also point out the legitimate medical reasons for drug use: to alleviate the discomfort of an eye disease called glaucoma or nausea resulting from chemotherapy used to treat some cancers. On a very practical level, legalisation activists say that hugely expensive anti-marijuana campaigns have never worked. Instead of spending millions of dollars to keep people from using this mild drug, the government should collect taxes on it and thereby gain more control of how and where it is used.

### 【答案】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

##### Section B (10 marks)

6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A  
11. B 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A

##### Section C (5 marks)

16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. C

##### Section D (10 marks)

21. prescription 22. drug addiction 23. lenient approach 24. distinguished between  
25. are licensed to 26. single transaction 27. Proponents 28. legitimate  
29. campaigns 30. thereby

#### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. D 32. B 33. B 34. C 35. B

36. C 37. A 38. B 39. A 40. D

41. A 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. A

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

- |                |            |                |                |
|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. height     | 47. Both   | 48. surprising | 49. mistakenly |
| 50. through    | 51. hungry | 52. scientific | 53. Sleepiness |
| 54. connection | 55. evil   |                |                |

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

#### Section A (10 marks)

56. risks 57. innocent 58. information 59. gang 60. requesting

#### Section B (10 marks)

61. F

62. T

63. F

64. It provides students with an online learning environment.

65. They receive the individual support and advice they need to succeed in their study.

#### Section C (10 marks)

66. enduring 67. starved 68. more dramatically 69. D 70. C

#### Section D (10 marks)

71. Because the Egyptians worshiped cats as holy animals and there were laws protecting them.

72. The Dark Ages in Europe.

73. About 10 percent.

74. 猫惯有“巫师的助手”之称。当一个人被指控为巫师时，一只猫往往也会随他一起被送交审判。

75. 尽管有迷信，猫如今仍然是一种常见的宠物。一些猫类专家认为猫永远不可能真正被驯养，因为它随时有可能回归野性并逃走。然而这种论断并未阻止人们在家中养猫。

### Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. The boundary between the two countries stretches more than one thousand kilometres ranging from the eastern hills to the western coast, among which many disputes exist.

77. It being the rush hour now, there is a lot of traffic on the roads.

78. During the negotiation it occurred to him that the inflation could be controlled through increasing the tax rate in order to resolve the economic crisis.

79. The United Nations has appealed to the international community to increase its funding to help earthquake victims who are in urgent need of food, water and medicine.

80. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. It counts for more to know how to make the most of one's abilities.



## Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

One theory about the universe says that it has no boundary, no edge. This theory was proposed by Stephen Hawking and Jim Hartle. It says that the universe has a finite area, but no one travelling through the universe would ever come to a point that the universe stops. This would be similar to  $\wedge$  journey over the surface of Earth. We can travel around the world without reaching boundaries nor edges, yet the area of the planet is finite. This no boundary theory predicts what the universe does have a beginning and an end, but it differs off the traditional Big Bang theory in some ways. The traditional Big Bang theory assuming that the beginning of the universe was a singularity, a point of infinite density and infinitesimal volume to where space and time became distorted. Instead, Hawking and Hartle predict that the beginning of the universe could  $\wedge$  likened to the North Pole of the Earth. If degrees of latitude on the Earth could be compare to time, it could be said that the universe began at the North Pole. However, the North Pole in itself is just an ordinary point on Earth.

81. ✓82. where83. a84. or85. that86. with/from87. assumes88. to89. be90. compared

## Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. I'll; aisle 92. North Star 93. A 94. Because it's not right. 95. B

## 【解析】

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. D. "on one's guard"表示“警惕”,本句含义是“她在面试的整个过程中都保持警惕,因为她不想说不理智的话”。
32. B. "discard"表示“抛弃”,“dispense”表示“免除”,“dispose”表示“处理”,“dismiss”表示“解雇”。本题含义是“他在公司已经有30年了,但是现在管理层决定免除他的服务”。“dispense with”表示“免除”,根据本题含义可知本题答案。
33. "exclude"表示“排除”,“eliminate”表示“淘汰”,“suspend”表示“中止”,“segment”表示“分割”。本题含义是“令全国人民失望的是,国家队在国际锦标赛的第一轮中就被淘汰了”。根据本题含义可知本题答案。
34. C. "confront"表示“面对”,“confound”表示“使混淆”,“refute”表示“反驳”,“renounce”表示“宣布放弃”。本题含义是“琼斯博士的理论在此领域统治了将近50年,直到一个年轻的学者发表了一篇非常著名的文章驳斥了他的每一个观点”。
35. B. 本题应该是“while”引导的让步状语从句,表示“虽然……但是”或者“尽管……”。
36. C. 本题中“keep up with the Joneses”表示“与……保持一致”,因此可知本题答案。
37. A. "misrepresent"表示“歪曲、误传”,“tamper”表示“篡改、干预”,“disrupt”表示“破坏、瓦

解”,“mistake”表示“弄错、误解”。本题含义是“公众依靠电视媒体来了解世界大事,但不行的是电视节目有时会歪曲事实”。根据本题含义可知本题答案。

38. B. “technically”表示“专门地”,“surprisingly”表示“出人意料地”,“financially”表示“经济上”,“logically”表示“逻辑上”。本题含义是“出乎意料的是,展示街道特色的,比如喷泉,阶梯甚至鹅卵石路都被移走了,原因是怕发生事故”。根据本题含义可知本题答案。
39. A. 本题含义是“对于有些人来说,可能他们会记得刚刚读过的东西而不记得他们把车钥匙放在哪里”。本题是一个比较结构,根据本题含义,可知本题答案是 A。
40. D. 本题含义是“我的房东生气地说‘如果你不介意,你能去别的地方练小提琴吗?’”本题的 I’d 是 I had 的缩写,因此答案是 D。
41. A. 本题含义是“我们用合法的手段索要不回我们的钱,我们只能诉诸于暴力”。本句中的前半个小句是名词结构+动词的形式,因此答案是 A。
42. B. 本题含义是“元首命令体育馆必须在国庆节前完工,而工程师非常清楚地知道在如此之短的时间内是无法完成的”。本题中包含两个语法点:“order that sb. (should) do sth.”和“it to be done”表示某事尚未完成。因此本题答案是 B。
43. A. 本题考查 if 引导的虚拟语气,与过去事实相反:(从句谓语动词)had + 过去分词(主句谓语动词)should/ would/could/might + have + 过去分词。
44. C. 根据上下文含义,说话者问听话者关于复印机的问题,他认为复印机很简单上手,但按键很多,看起来很繁琐。听话者回答他确实很简单易操作,而且是全自动的。根据本题含义可知本题答案是 C。
45. A. 根据上下文意可知,新书的进展并不顺利,因此可知本题答案是 A。

### Part III Cloze

文章分析:本文主要介绍了罂粟花的特点,第一个尝试罂粟花的人,第一个使用罂粟的人以及与罂粟花有关的传说。

46. height. 根据本题前后提示“长到……75~90厘米”可知,此处需要说明的是高度。
47. both. 根据本题前后提示,“人们种植罂粟花几千年的目的有两个,因此本题答案应该是 both。
48. surprising. 本题含义是“不足为奇的是一个中古世纪的人最终尝试了罂粟,从它的种子中榨取汁液”。根据本题含义和词首字母提示可知本题答案。
49. mistakenly. 本题需要一个副词来修饰动词 believe,因此可知本题答案。
50. through. 本题含义是“汁液在罂粟的每一个部位中流淌”。根据本题含义和词首字母提示可知本题答案。
51. hungry. 本题含义是“饥不择食的人可能会冒险尝试它的干燥汁液”。根据本题含义和前后提示可知本题答案。
52. scientific. 本题是给出罂粟的学名,因此可知本题答案。
53. Sleepiness. 根据前文提示“sleep-bringing”可知食用罂粟后的副作用是睡眠减少,因此可知本题答案。
54. connection. 本题需要一个名词形式,因此可知本题答案。
55. evil. 根据本题提示,witch 通常与 evil 连用,因此可知本题答案。

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

### Section A

文章分析:本文主要介绍了现金威胁网络安全的一大隐患——钓鱼网站。同时还介绍了钓鱼网站的运行原理,行骗手段以及防骗妙招。

56. risks. 根据文章第一段第一句话可知本题答案。  
57. innocent. 根据文章第一段最后一句话可知本题答案。  
58. information. 根据文章第二段最后一句话可知本题答案。  
59. gang. 根据本文倒数第二段最后一句话可知本题答案。  
60. requesting. 根据本文最后一段第三句话可知本题答案。

### Section B

文章分析:本文是大学的录取通知函,介绍了该大学的概况以及学生的入学注意事项和课业的要求情况。

61. F. 根据本文正文第一段后给出的信息,可知注册日期是 22 ~ 23 号,因此本题错误。  
62. T. 根据本文正文第一段后给出的信息,可知培养方式和学费状态。本题符合文意,因此本题正确。  
63. F. 根据文章第四段含义,IBM 只是其中的一家公司,因此本题不符合文意,本题错误。  
64. It provides students with an online learning environment. 根据本文第六段第一句话“The University of Exeter offers excellent technology-enhanced learning opportunities via an interactive online learning environment...”可知本题答案。  
65. They receive the individual support and advice they need to succeed in their study. 根据本文第七段第一句话可知本题答案。

### Section C

文章分析:本文主要讲述了大魔术师 David Blaine 表演的一个四十四天的极限魔术。并描述了在这个魔术的进行中,观众们进行的干扰活动,魔术结束后人们的反应以及通过这个魔术 David Blaine 的收获。

66. enduring. 根据文章第一段总结 David Blaine 经常做一些吸引眼球的、挑战人类极限的忍耐力魔术,因此可知本题答案。  
67. starved. 根据文章第一段最后一句话,在整个过程中 David Blaine 不吃任何东西,只喝水,因此可知本题答案。  
68. more dramatically. 根据本文倒数第二段第一句话可知本题答案。  
69. D. 根据本文第一段可知,在 2003 年的这场持续四十四天在一个悬挂的盒子里不进食的这个魔术是 David Blaine 表演的持续时间最长的魔术,因此答案是 D。  
70. C. 根据文章倒数第二段可知,有些人期待 David Blaine 的出关能够更魔幻一些,然而他们并没有看到想象中的场景,因此不是很满意。

### Section D

文章分析:本文主要讲述了人们对猫的看法的演变。从中古时期开始驯养并被封为神兽到欧洲的黑暗时期对猫的打压,再到人们利用猫为自己谋运气。在现代,不论猫是神圣还是邪恶,还是有很大一部分家庭养猫作为自己的宠物。

71. Because the Egyptians worshiped cats as holy animals and there were laws protecting them. 根

据文章第二段第二句话可知本题答案。

72. The Dark Ages in Europe. 根据文章第三段可知,猫在欧洲的黑暗时期被认为是女巫的象征,受人唾弃,因此可知本题答案。
73. About 10 percent. 根据文章最后一段倒数第四行和倒数第三行可知,三分之一的美国家庭养猫,这其中的三分之一同时养一只猫和一只狗,因此可知本题答案。
74. 猫惯有“巫师的助手”之称。当一个人被指控为巫师时,一只猫往往也会随他一起被送交审判。“a reputation as”表示“有……的称号”,“be accused of”表示“被指控”。
75. 尽管有迷信,猫如今仍然是一种常见的宠物。一些猫类专家认为猫永远不可能真正被驯养,因为它随时有可能回归野性并逃走。然而这种论断并未阻止人们在家中养猫。“regardless of”表示“尽管”,“put sb. off”表示“阻止”。

## Part V Translation

76. The boundary between the two countries stretches more than one thousand kilometers ranging from the eastern hills to the western coast, among which many disputes exist. 本题中,“range...from”表示“绵延”。题目要求使用非限制性定语从句,从题目中分析,只有“其中多处存在争端”小句可以作为非限制性定语从句。因此将此小句处理为 which 引导的非限制定语从句。由于边境绵延一定的长度,因此需要在 which 前加 among。
77. It being the rush hour now, there is a lot of traffic on the roads. 根据本题题意,“现在是”可知,本题需要使用正在进行时“it being...”。
78. During the negotiation it occurred to him that the inflation could be controlled through increasing the tax rate in order to resolve the economic crisis. 本题中,“it occurred to sb.”表示“某人突然想到”。本句中需要注意“从而”可以翻译为“in order to”,来保持一个长句由几个成分构成,连接顺畅。
79. The United Nations has appealed to the international community to increase its funding to help earthquake victims who are in urgent need of food, water and medicine. 本题中“appeal to”表示“呼吁”。同时,在翻译时,可以将“地震灾民”前的定语处理为定语从句的形式,使句子的定语长度缩短,达到简洁的目的。
80. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. It counts for more to know how to make the most of one's abilities. “count for”表示“有价值、有重要性”。

## Part VI Error Correction

段落解析:本段主要介绍了无边理论和 Big Bang 理论,并对两种理论的主要焦点进行对比。

81. 本行正确。
82. 本题先行词是 a point,是地点,因此将 that 改为 where。
83. journey 前需要用不定冠词 a 修饰。
84. 本题是选择性句子,而且是肯定语气,因此将 nor 改为 or。
85. 本行应该是 that 引导的宾语从句,而不是 what 引导的主语从句。
86. differ + with 或 from 表示与……不同。
87. 本题主句中缺动词,因此应将 assuming 改为 assumes。
88. 本行中 to 多余,应将 to 去掉。

89. 本行中 could 后接被动形式表虚拟, 因此应加入 be。

90. be 后面加动词被动态表示被动形式, 因此将 compare 改为 compared。

### Part VII IQ Test

91. I'll; aisle. 此题要求根据语境写出两个语音相同但拼写不同的词。此题句意为父亲在女儿婚礼之日对她说“我将很骄傲地护送你步上红毯”。“I'll”与“aisle”同音。根据语境应填这两个词。

92. North Star. 观察此图, 星星(star)在箭头北边(north), 因此为“North Star”。

93. A. 月亮为卫星, 其他均为行星, 因此选 A。

94. Because it's not right. 此题问为什么“ $10 \times 10 = 1000$ ”象左眼, 因为它不正确。取 right 之“右”和“正确”的双关意。

95. B. 此题宜用排除法逐步去掉不符合条件的方块。首先看不能相连接的图。D 被排除, 因为黑方块和网格折后不可能相连接; 然后找形成盒子后相对立的图。黑圈对立的应是竖线方格, 而给出答案中看不到它对面的图, 观察其相邻的竖线图在黑圈放在右边且左为网格时, 其顶部应为白圈, 因此 A 不对; 而当网格在黑圈左上相连时, 黑圈旁应为竖线, 因此 C 不对, 由此选 B。

### Part VIII Writing

#### Task I

The chart above describes the tendency about population growth of four countries. Three countries have the same tendency whereas the other one is different.

In the 1950, London had nearly 9 million people. Population in 1970, 2000 and 2015 have a negative growth. However, in Mexico City, Bombay, Shanghai, though population are less than London in 1950, they have a swift and violent growth in the following decades. As the growth is becoming smooth and steady in Mexico City and Shanghai during 2000 and 2015, Bombay's population still increase speedy.

From the chart, it is definitely to say that, developing countries still have a positive population growth whereas the developed country has a negative population growth.

#### Task II

#### Young People Are Limited by Their Parents

Recently whether young people are given too much freedom by their parents or not is hotly discussed. In my way of thinking, young people are given less freedom by their parents.

Some consider that the parents pay less attention on young people which give them more freedom. But I disagree with them. Firstly nowadays, there is an increasing number of parents employ the babysitter or the tutor to stay with the young people. Such as they drive the young to the school in the morning and drive them home in the evening, and the young people does not have their own time. Secondly, when at home, the parents ask the young to take part in cram school, and ignore the young's interests. The young people have no time or no place to do what they are interest in. Thirdly, owing to the rapidly-developed technology, the parents can control the young people by

any means: They can connect the young by telephone even though some schools use the camera and the internet to transmit the images to the parents, and by this way the parents can keep watch on the young all day.

From above, I think that the parents nowadays do not give freedom to the young people; on contrary they limit the freedom of the young people.

## 2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类初赛答案与解析

### 【听力原文】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, 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: How do you feel about oil crisis?

M: It's frightening. Maybe there will be wars about oil. We need to find alternative energy sources very soon. Any alternatives do you know?

W: I think wind energy and wave energy would play important parts in our lives in the future.

2. W: Excuse me, I want to buy a new car and I'd like some information about the loans. What are the current interest rates on short-term loans?

M: Well, that depends on the amount you're thinking of borrowing and over how long a period you want to pay it back.

W: If I have a loan for £ 5,000 payable over three years, what will the rate be and how much will the monthly repayments be?

M: OK, I'll figure it out.

3. M: Janice won't be coming back after she's had her baby, so do we keep Meryl, or do we need to find someone else?

W: As far as I'm concerned, Meryl can stay. I think she's done a great job over the last month.

M: I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you. She hasn't got the right manner. Take for example that incident with the customer a couple of days ago. The customer wasn't very friendly, but that's no excuse for being rude.

4. W: Hi, come in. So, do you think you'll have that report ready in time for the meeting?

M: Well, the meeting's on Thursday, so that gives me two days. I'm pretty sure it'll be ready in time.

W: Pretty sure isn't good enough. The regional director is going to be here tomorrow afternoon, and we're meeting the big boss for dinner afterwards, so it needs to be ready earlier.

M: OK, I'll get it finished by tomorrow noon.

5. W: So, Professor Taylor, I'd like you to tell us what is likely to be the biggest problem we'll have to face in the future?

M: Well, the most alarming problem is still world population. In 1948, there were 2 billion inhabitants on the earth and in 1992 that figure had more than doubled to over 5 billion and by the year 2020, it's estimated that it will increase to over 8.5 billion.

W: There'll be more famines and more wars.

## 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 the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Conversation One

W: We have with us in the studio today, Simon, an astronomer with an organization searching for intelligence and life in space. Simon, could you tell us something about it?

M: Yes, of course. We're a scientific organization that started in 1959 to search for radio signals from intelligent life in space.

W: So presumably you believe that there is intelligent life in space.

M: No, I wouldn't say I believe that. But there may be intelligent life out there. It's certainly possible. The universe is so vast. Our sun is just one star among billions and it's a fact that many stars have their own planets orbiting around them.

W: Really, I didn't know that.

M: No, we've only recently discovered that.

W: So why are you searching for radio signals?

M: Because the distances in space are so great. It's unlikely that other life forms will ever visit us. If they exist, we're more likely to know from their radio signals.

W: So, you don't believe all those stories about aliens visiting our planet?

M: I'm afraid I don't. There's just no real evidence. But that doesn't mean there isn't other life in the universe.

W: If there IS life, what might it be like?

M: Oh, it's hard to say. It might not have a form that we recognize. For example, on a planet where gravity is very strong, all life forms could be the size of microbes.

W: Oh, really, fascinating.

M: Even if we can't find life on distant stars, we might find simple forms of life in our own solar system. For example, we think there's ice on Mars. And where there's water, there's a possibility of life.

W: That would be exciting. But what about these radio signals? Have you found anything interesting?

M: I can't say we have. But we're going to keep looking.

W: One final question that I've always wanted to ask an astronomer. Scientists now believe that the universe must have started with what's called "the big bang".

M: Well, we're not 100% certain. But yes, we think that the universe could have begun with a huge explosion about 12 billion years ago.

W: What I've always wanted to know is this: what began "the big bang"? How did it start?

M: Are you asking me if I believe in God? We don't know how "the big bang" started. We just don't know.

### Conversation Two

W: Please meet Bob who made the news in the business world last month. It was Bob who decided to give traditional job-seeking strategies a miss, and instead, spend \$20,000 on a website and an eye-catching film, broadcasting his desire for an interesting job. He also confesses to offering \$1,000 to anyone who can get him his dream job. Personal branding is all the rage in the United States, where bestsellers like "The Brand Called You" and "The Personal Branding Phenomenon" encourage people to promote themselves as brands to attract the perfect partner. So, Bob, tell us more!

M: Well, to tell you the truth, I wish I had thought of the idea ten years ago. If I had had the idea, I am confident I would be a multi-millionaire by now! I decided that I wasn't going to work for peanuts, so I took a few months off to think between jobs. Only when I had begun to do research, did I realize the power of the internet. No sooner had I devised my campaign, Give Bob a Job, and had the film made, than the Bob-branded merchandising fell into place! We have teddy bears, T-shirts, clocks and cups! The video was made to advertise my skills and talents, and is in the format of an easy-to-download attachment! As long as I make use of the power of the internet, my influence will be unlimited...

W: I'd be surprised if our listeners understand exactly what you mean, Bob. How can the internet help you in your job search exactly?

M: It's what we call viral marketing. Everyone must have seen an e-mail that has come from a friend, saying "Have a look at this little video". If you like it, you will send it to three others, and if they like it they will send it to three others each, and so on and so forth. To be honest, after a week, the numbers are frightening! If, for example, a hundred people had each sent an e-mail to two people, the result would have been 1 million people. And in case only, say, 100,000 people look at my video, there might be only two or three who think "Wow! What we want is an employee like this!" Come to think of it, not only are these the two or three people most likely to give me my dream job, they are the only ones I would want actually to work for!

W: That's amazing, Bob! I have to admit to thinking it would be a great way to find a husband or wife as well!

### 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 pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

16. Wednesday night at the White House, President Barack Obama announced the phased withdrawal of 10,000 U.S. troops from Afghanistan by the end of this year, with a target of



- removing the rest of a 33,000 surge force by the end of next year.
17. But the study findings also run counter to conventional wisdom. According to this study, several high calorie foods were found to lead to less weight gain when their consumption was increased. In particular nuts, whole grains, yogurt, fruits, and vegetables, were all associated with less weight gain over time.
  18. Over in Japan, we're getting some conflicting reports about the radiation coming out of a damaged nuclear power plant. Early Sunday, tests showed that one building at the plant was giving off radiation levels 10 million times higher than normal. Tokyo Electric, which owns the plant, later said the number was close to 100,000 times the normal level.
  19. A number of BBC radio services are coming to an end. They include the BBC Caribbean Service, which began in 1939, one of the oldest services the BBC has provided in English. It's the last of five language services being shut down by the BBC because of cuts in government funding. Mandarin Chinese and Azeri language broadcasts on radio also stopped today. A number of World Service programmes in English are ending, including Europe Today, which has made its final broadcast.
  20. Thousands of people have demonstrated in cities and towns across Syria, calling for more freedom. In the southern city of Deraa, protesters said at least 20 people were reported to have been killed when shots rang out after a statue of the former President Hafez al-Assad was set alight. The Syrian authorities prevented journalists from entering Deraa. Lina Sinjab sent this report from Damascus.

### Section D

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Recovery from jetlag can take as long as a day for every time zone crossed. So if you're flying east-west for your holiday or on business, it is likely to mean a few days of feeling tired or even unwell.

Jetlag is the disruption of the body's natural cycle and some factors make it worse. The artificial atmosphere inside a plane can affect the body in a number of ways and add to the effects of jetlag.

Exercising before flights helps to offset the effects on the body of reduced air pressure, and aerobic exercise afterwards helps to re-oxygenate it. Drink plenty of water. Children may need more. Drinking carrot juice before flying overcomes oxygen deficiency.

Eat light, frequent meals. Heavy meals slow down the blood circulation, which can lead to dizziness and fainting. For two weeks before you fly, eat plenty of food containing vitamins A and E; they will build up your immune system and help to keep you fit. Sleep as much as you can before the flight and on it. On board, wear earplugs and eye pads because darkness stimulates secretion of the hormones that enhance sleep.

Avoid alcohol, which restricts the brain's oxygen intake. Like tea and coffee, alcohol increases the dehydration effect of flying. If you need to drink to relax, bear in mind that the cabin

environment intensifies the effect of alcohol.

Wear loose, comfortable, warm clothes and limber up during flight. Sitting down for several hours slows down the circulation, leading to local stiffness, cramps and dizziness. Re-adjust to local time as soon as you can. Bright light helps the body stay alert, so if you are going somewhere sunny, stay outside.

Do not smoke before or during the flight since smoking decreases the blood oxygen level. If you need to calm your nerves, try aromatherapy oils which have a sedative effect. Consult your doctor before flying if you are on medication. The effects of some drugs are strengthened at high altitudes and some may produce side effects.

### 【答案】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

##### Section B (10 marks)

6. B 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B

##### Section C (5 marks)

16. A 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. A

##### Section D (10 marks)

21. disruption 22. air pressure 23. slow down 24. immune system

25. stimulates 26. bear in mind 27. circulation 28. decreases

29. Consult 30. side effects

#### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. B 37. D 38. D 39. A 40. B

41. C 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. C

#### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

46. likelihood 47. fortune 48. take 49. with

50. knowing 51. dozens 52. least 53. burning

54. easy/simple 55. realize

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

##### Section A (10 marks)

56. describe 57. opportunity 58. honeymoon 59. transition

60. characterized

##### Section B (10 marks)

61. F 62. T 63. T

64. The special depth that true friendship is about.

65. They need to get over fear of confrontation and rejection.

**Section C (10 marks)**

66. High fatality  
 67. thrill seeking; risk taking  
 68. pushing out personal boundaries  
 69. C  
 70. A

**Section D (10 marks)**

71. "Linguistic" intelligence and "Logical mathematical" intelligence.  
 72. The ability to gauge one's own mood, feelings and mental states, and the ability to gauge it in others and use the information.  
 73. "Logical mathematical" intelligence and the "bodily-kinesthetic" intelligence.  
 74. 他的观点引发了激烈的讨论,应如何定义智力。  
 75. 这八个类别的智力无疑反映了这样的事实,即这些类别中都有从无能到聪慧的各种不同能力的人。

**Part V Translation (10 marks)**

76. Since there is no turning back, we might as well try his method.  
 77. How do you account for the decline in profits for three consecutive months?  
 78. Talking about how to achieve success, Blair puts more emphasis on creating rather than waiting for opportunities.  
 79. I wish I had had such good opportunities as yours when I was young.  
 80. High tuition doesn't necessarily guarantee better education.

**Part VI Error correction (10 marks)**

Cash reward is a common form of motivation used by parents with high expectation to encourage their children ^ work hard at exam time. Some youngsters receive payments of as much as £ 100 for each A grade they obtain at GSCE. But would such "bribes" be based on exam performance or should they, as many parents and teachers feel, be offered in recognition of a child's effort, regardless of results? The later approach would solve the problems of how parents reward children with different levels of ability; imagine, for example, a family with one child who is academically gift and another who has learning difficulties. The dangers of result-relating incentives for the second child are clear; with little hope of obtaining the higher grades, the withholding of promised financial rewards would only compound oK the child's feeling of false. However, some leading educational psychologists believe that parents should rely in their own judgments in such matters. They maintain that if parents know that money will motivate their child, then they should not be condemned for operating a system of cash payouts.

81. to82. should83. ✓84. latter85. problem86. gifted87. related88. oK89. failure90. on

**Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)**

91. Post Office. 92. The letter "e". 93. Falling in love. 94. A 95. Three socks.

**【解析】****Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)**

31. B. 本题的含义是“我们为了自己真正想要做的事情而努力腾出时间”, free up time 表示腾出时间, 因此答案是 B。
32. D. 本题的含义是“你不必把他的话说当回事, 他总是说废话”, need not have done 是虚拟语气, 并表示本来不必要做(却做了), 根据题目后半句的提示“他总是说废话”, 答案应该选择 D。
33. A. “seize the opportunity”表示抓住机会, 因此答案是 A。
34. B. 本题考点是定语从句。先行词“his mother”表示人, 所以定语从句用“who”引导; “village”表示地点, 应该用“where”引导定语从句, 但题目中有“in”, 所以应选择“which”引导, 因此答案是 B。
35. C. 本题考点是过去式做状语从句。“all things”和主语“I”的关系是被动关系, 应选择过去式表被动语态做状语从句, 因此答案是 C。
36. B. “switch over”是词组, 表示“转换”; “transform”搭配“to”或“into”表示改变、变换; “reverse”搭配“to”表示“颠倒、倒转”; “alter”表示“改变、更改、修改”。因此答案是 B。
37. D. 本题的含义是“她不像人们说的那样令人讨厌”, 前一个“like”是借此, 表示“像、如同”; 后一个“as”组成“as...as”的平行比较结构, 因此答案是 D。
38. D. “get on my nerves”表示令我厌烦, 或者惹我紧张。get down 表示“下来、使沮丧”; get along 表示“进展、相处”; get off 表示“动身、下来”, 因此答案是 D。
39. A. “a gain of”表示“增益”, “a ray of”表示“一缕”, “a point of”表示“一个点”, “a drop of”表示“一滴”, 根据题干含义“他说的话对于找出真相毫无增益”, 答案应该是 A。
40. B. “were it not for”= “if it were not for”表示非真实条件从句, 表示“如果没有、要不是由于”。在 if 条件从句中, 如果含有 were, should, had 等动词, 则可以通过主谓倒装的方法来取消连接词 if, 从而变成无连接词条件从句。在正式语体中, if it were not for 可以写成无连词的形式: were it not for。根据题干含义“如果不是依靠我的储蓄, 我根本无法挺过这段艰难的日子”, 因此答案是 B。
41. C. “supposedly”表示“据认为、据推测”, “presumably”表示“据推测、大概、可能”, “consequently”表示“所以、因此”, “essentially”表示“基本上、大体上”。根据题干含义“今天早上停电了, 所以我无法用电脑做任何事情了”, 因此, 答案选 C。
42. A. “whole”表示“全部的、所有的”, “total”表示“总计的(金钱等)”, “full”表示“满的”, “high”表示“高的”。根据题干含义“不需要用闹铃叫醒全部的家人。我想要设计一种定位个体睡觉者的闹铃”, 因此, 答案是 A。
43. D. 根据题干含义“只有双方党派就这些问题达成一致, 这个合约才能尽快签署”, “if only”表示虚拟语气“但愿”, “unless”表示“除非”, 引导否定, “only if”表示“只有”, 因此, 答案是 D。

44. B. 根据题干含义“我没有现金了,今晚你能不能借我点钱?”,可知说话者向听话者借钱,听话者的后半句回答的含义为“我必须抽时间去银行取点钱了”。A选项为“我现在就可以借你”,与题干含义矛盾;B选项为“我也没有现金了”,符合题意;C选项为“对不起,我账户里也没有钱了”,不符合题意;D选项“我的银行卡落家了”,也不符合题意。因此,答案是B。
45. C. 根据题干含义,说话者邀请听话者,但听话者想婉拒说话者。A选项“当时我找不到你”,与题意不符;B选项“我曾经去过一次这家饭店”,与题意不符;C选项“我这次去不了”,与题意符合;D选项“我们五点在那儿见”,与题意不符。因此,答案是C。

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

文章分析:本文作者通过比较清晰的结构,与读者分享了想要成为一名作家的必要条件,并鼓励致力于成为作家的人们要坚定自己的信念和决心,不要因为成为知名作家的几率小而放弃。

46. likelihood. 根据题干定冠词“the”修饰名词,题干给出的“likely”是形容词和副词词性,表示“可能”,因此应找到对应的名词形式“likelihood”,表示“可能性”。
47. fortune. 根据提示和题干上下文义,“achieving fame and fortune at the same time”,表示“名利双收”。
48. take. It takes...to do 是一个固定句型,表示花费时间或精力等等做某事,本题考的是这个句型的特殊疑问句。
49. with. 根据题干,空格后为附加条件,补充 familiarize themselves 的内容,所以应该填 with。
50. knowing. 在题干中 despite 是介词,而题干中给的是动词,所以应改为该动词的名词形式 knowing。
51. dozens. 根据题干含义,此处应填词与 of 组成词组表示“许多”的含义,根据首字母提示,此处应填 dozens。
52. least. Last but not least, 是一个固定搭配,用于连接平行条件陈述的最后一项,和 in addition to all the foregoing 平行。
53. burning. “burn the midnight oil”表示“熬夜读书”或者“开夜车”,根据前后形式搭配,应该使用 burning。
54. easy / simple. 根据题干含义“……不是一件容易的事”,应填写 easy 或者 simple。
55. realize. 根据题干含义,此处应填写一词与后面词语搭配表示“实现他们的雄心壮志”,根据空白处提示字母可知,应该使用 realize。

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

#### Section A (10 marks)

文章分析:本文详细介绍了“culture shock”(文化冲击)的来源,表征,症状以及阶段。

56. describe. 根据原文中第一段倒数第三行“We can describe culture shock as...”可知,此处应为 describe。
57. opportunity. 根据原文第三段第二行“it is also an opportunity...”可知,此处应为 opportunity。

58. honeymoon. 根据原文第四段第二行“In the first stage... This time is called the honeymoon stage”可知,此处应为 honeymoon。
59. transition. 根据原文第四段第六行“Transition between the old method and those of...”可知,此处应为 transition。
60. characterized. 根据原文第四段倒数第五行“This integration is characterized by a more solid feeling of belonging”可知,此处应为 characterized。

### Section B (10 marks)

文章分析:本文通过 Gabe Henderson 注销 MySpace 账户的事件引出作者的观点:在网络普及化的时代,面对面的交流与交往是应该被强调的,不应该只是通过虚拟形式沟通交流。作者通过举证 Gabe Henderson, Michael Bugeja 的观点,以及虚拟交往的缺陷,网络的负面作用等来支持自己的观点。

61. F. 根据原文第一段第二行“The 26 years old graduate student stopped his account after realizing that a lot of his online friends were really just acquaintances.”可知他们的关系只是“acquaintances”(熟人),而不是“close friends”(好朋友),因此本题题干错误。
62. T. 根据原文第二段第三行“though he’s not anti-technology, Bugeja often lectures students about “interpersonal intelligence”—knowing when, where, and for what purpose technology is most appropriate.”可知 Bugeja 教授希望他的学生能在正确的时间、正确的地点怀着正确的目的使用人工智能技术。题干含义与教授观点一致,因此本题题干正确。
63. T. 根据原文第四段开头几句“Social networking can be an ‘extremely effective’ way to...”,“It can even help build a sense of community on campus.”可知题干前半句正确。根据第三段整个一段对于网络带给青少年的困扰可知题干后半句仍然正确。因此,本题题干正确。
64. The special depth that true friendship is about. 根据第一段最后一句话“It seems we have lost, to some degree, the special depth that true friendship is about.”
65. They need to get over fear of confrontation and rejection. 根据最后一段倒数第七行“Our generation needs to get over this fear of confrontation and rejection.”

### Section C (10 marks)

文章分析:本文介绍了极限运动的类型,以及极限运动风靡美国的原因。

66. High fatality. 根据原文第二段“BASE... jumping has one of the sporting world’s highest fatality rates...”,“Yet the sport has... and more seeking to get into it every day.”可知,高死亡率并没有阻挡人们投身此项运动的热情。
67. Thrill seeking, risk seeking. 根据原文第三段第三句“America has embarked on a national orgy of thrill seeking and risking taking.”可以知道答案。
68. Pushing out personal boundaries. 根据原文第四段第三行“... give weekend warriors and professional athletes alike a sense of pushing out personal boundaries.”可以知道答案。
69. C. 根据第四段倒数第三行“Mountain hiking, skateboarding, scuba diving—their growth curves reveal a nation that loves to play with danger.”可知,答案为 C。
70. A. 根据文章含义,题干中 Eric 的话意思为美国人热爱挑战,只有充满挑战的人生才是有意义的,即使挑战面临着受伤或者死亡也丝毫不能减弱挑战极限的决心和热情。

因此 A 为正确答案。

#### Section D (10 marks)

文章分析:本文介绍了 Gardner 的多元智能理论:智能的分类,每种智能的定义,并举例说明理论的使用方法。

71. “linguistic” intelligence and “logical mathematical” intelligence. 根据第二段中后部 “‘linguistic’ intelligence... ‘logical mathematical’ intelligence... These two categories are the main components of what generally think of as ‘intelligence’.” 可知本题答案。
72. The ability to gauge one’s own mood, feelings and mental states, and interpersonal, being able to gauge it in others and use the information. 根据第四段第一句话可知本题答案。
73. “logical mathematical” intelligence and “bodily-kinesthetic” intelligence. 根据第二段倒数第二句和倒数第三句话 “‘logical mathematical’ intelligence marks out people who... Einstein is the standard-bearer of this group...”, 以及第三段最后两句话 “Dance, athletes and actors are lumped under the ‘bodily-kinesthetic’ heading... like Beckham...” 可知本题答案。
74. 他的观点引发了激烈的讨论:应如何定义智力。“have provoked” 表示“引发了”, “vigorous debate” 表示激烈的讨论, about 后面为引起激烈讨论的内容。
75. 这八个类别的智力无疑反映了这样的事实, 即这些类别中都有从无能到智慧的各种不同能力的人。“A spectrum of...” 表示连续的、连串的, 与句中的 “ranging from...” 相对应, 指的是“从无能到智慧的各种不同能力的人”, 在翻译时需要注意根据情况调整释义使句意保持顺畅。

#### Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. Since there is no turning back, we might as well try his method. “since” 有连词的词性, 表示“既然”。由于两个小句主语都是“我们”, 为了避免重复, since 引导的小句使用 there be 的存在句式表示客观存在。“no turning back” 表示没有退路。提示中 “might as well” 表示“不妨”。
77. How do you account for the decline in profits for three consecutive months? 根据题干, 第一小句是第二小句所说的需要解释的内容, 译成英语时应将两个小句合成一句; 下滑的主体是利润, 因此, 应将“利润下滑”作为一个词组, 后接时间状语“连续三个月”表示下滑的时间。“Account for” 是“解释”的意思, “decline in profits” 表示利润下滑, “for three consecutive months” 表示下滑时间。
78. Talking about how to achieve success, Blair puts more emphasis on creating rather than waiting for opportunities. 根据题干, 第一小句应采用动名词引导做状语, 第二小句含有比较结构。“talking about” 表示“谈论”, “achieve success” 表示获得成功, “put emphasis on” 表示“强调”, 用 “rather than” 表示“相比于 A, B 更好”, 适合用在此处表示比较和取舍的关系。
79. I wish I had had such good opportunities as yours when I was young. 本句考查虚拟语气, wish 后加过去完成时表示虚拟。
80. High tuition doesn’t necessarily guarantee better education. “does not necessarily guarantee” 表示“不一定能够保证”, “necessarily” 用在此处限定了保证的程度。

**Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)**

段落分析:本段文字主要讨论家长对于孩子的现金奖励机制是否合理的问题。

81. encourage sb. to do sth. 表示鼓励、劝说某人做某事,因此应该在 children 后加 to。
82. 根据题意 would 表示“将、愿意”的意思,与所表达含义不符,题中需要表示“应该”含义的词汇。同时,根据下一行的相对应的疑问句,也可知此处应将 would 改为 should。
83. 此行正确。
84. “the latter”用来表示提到的两者中的后者,而本行中的“later”可用于指说话当时之后的时间或情况,两词在拼写上有相似之处,但用法不同,易发生混淆。因此,此处应将 later 改为 latter。
85. 根据上下文,只提到一个需要解决的问题,因此,应将 problems 改为 problem。
86. who 引导的小句中已经有一个系动词 is,因此,应将动词 gift 变为形容词 gifted 组成系表结构。
87. result-relating 的形式不存在,只有 result-related 的形式。
88. compound 是及物动词,直接加宾语。因此,应去掉 of。
89. “false”的含义是“错误”,根据题干含义,此处应表达的是“失败”的含义,因此应将“false”改为“failure”。
90. “rely on”表示“信赖,依靠”,并无“rely in”的搭配形式。

**Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)**

91. Post Office. 这两个单词的开头字母分别是 P 和 O,而且是最长的。
92. The letter “e”. “eternity”的开头字母是“e”,“space”的结尾字母是“e”,“end”的开头字母是“e”,“place”的结尾字母是“e”,因此,答案是 e。
93. Falling in love. 根据图示含义,“love”这个单词每个字母呈逐渐下降的趋势,因此可以推断本题答案是“falling in love”。
94. A. 根据题中图形,第一列都是空白图案的图形,并且图形的边是呈 3、4、5 递增的趋势;第二列图形是实心图案的图形,并且图形的边是呈 5、6、7 递增的趋势;第三列的第一和第三个图形都是条纹图案,并且图形的边一个是 4,一个是 6。根据前两列的趋势可以推断,此图形应该是条纹图案,并且是 5 条边。因此,答案是 A。
95. Three socks. 由于抽屉里的袜子只有黑白两色,所以要保证至少有一对颜色相配的袜子的话,最少要拿三只,才可能保证两只一样的颜色,或三只都是一样的颜色。

**Part VIII Writing (30 marks)****Task I (10 marks)**

Dear editor,

I saw your recruitment ads in your magazine this evening, and I wonder if you would consider me as a magazine writer.

My name is Frank. I like travelling, especially travelling to places of interest very much. In my opinion, travelling is very good way to broaden my perspective and it can not only enrich my knowledge but also refresh me. It makes me come into contact with different cultures, meet different



peoples. A wonderful journey will be a life-time memory. Life is a journey and life is for journey.

As a student, I major in English which enables me to be a fluent English writer. In my school years, I have been to places of interest all over the world. I took photos and wrote essays about travelling on web site which became the most popular sharing and helped me to become an editor of travelling in my university's periodical.

It would be a great pleasure to work for your magazine. I can start any time.

Yours sincerely,  
Frank

## Task II (20 marks)

### Balanced Development for Migration

In recent decades, China has been experiencing a tendency that mass people from countryside migrated to cities. They did bring a boom of economy to cities as well as benefits to their own families. However, each coin has two sides. Land has been left uncultivated, and children have been left without proper education. Consequently, how to balance the development for migration in China urged to be solved.

As far as I am concerned, the key point to solve this problem is to improve the living standard of countryside on every aspect. For instance, gap between cities and countryside can be narrowed by providing jobs with a reasonable pay which can be realized by setting up tourist attraction with employment of the local peasants as working staff, buildings with good living condition, schools with necessary equipment, roads which bring convenient transportation in the countryside. The more comfortable and convenient living condition is, the less people will move to cities for a better life.

In a word, improving the living standard of countryside could be an effective way to balance the development of migration.

## 2012 年全国大学生英语竞赛 C 类决赛答案与解析

### 【听力原文】

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear 5 short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a twenty-second pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. M: Listen, you've been saying for ages that you wanted to change your job. This one's perfect.

W: I know, but I'm sure there'll be hundreds of applicants, especially with a salary like that.

And I'm sure they'll be better qualified than me. I don't want to waste my time.

M: Look, you might as well apply for it. What have you got to lose? And you might be lucky.

Come on, go for it.

2. M: What are your views about immigration? Do you think we allow more people to come into this country than we should?

W: Not at all! In fact, I think we should allow even more immigrants to come than we do at the moment. I think it's right that we should share what we have with other people. We live in a multi-cultural society and we should help people who are in danger in their own countries.

M: So you don't worry that immigrants are taking our jobs?

3. M: Many people can't wait to retire, but you don't think it's such a great idea.

W: No, retirement is a disease. After about six months of retirement, so many people are bored. And they may have financial problems, too. So I encourage people to stay at work as long as possible.

M: So, I think, that's why you're still working in a pharmacy, and keeping on writing.

4. M: Lily, for listeners who have, maybe, never heard of 40-hour Famine, can you tell us a little bit about it?

W: Yeah, sure. Well, it's about young people, students mainly, not eating food for 40 hours, although water is allowed. The idea is to promote a bit more awareness of what it's like for poor people who are starving because of famine.

M: So this is the second year you've taken part?

5. M: Maria, the curtain goes up on your new play next week. Are you at all anxious or is opening night an occasion which no longer bothers you?

W: Well, it depends on the production. But in this case, I've been privileged again to have an excellent director. I've learned from him that I don't just learn the part, I live it. And that takes away any fears I might have.

M: I've heard that no one dares to challenge the director's opinions. Is that true?

### 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, each with three choices marked A, B, and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.*

#### Conversation One

M: Good evening! And welcome, to the science show. We've heard a lot recently about extreme engineering. And one of the most amazing and astonishing ideas is a rail tunnel under the Atlantic Ocean, linking New York and London. With me in the studio to discuss this is Professor Massa. Welcome to the program, professor.

W: Thank you.

M: So, the first question, how would the transatlantic tunnel be built?

W: Well, it will be built in pre-constructed sections.

M: Um, pre-constructed sections?

W: Yes, they would be made on land, and then put together under the sea.

M: Oh, how many of them?

W: Fifty four thousand. They will be held in place by giant anchors which will be fixed to the bottom of the ocean. The tunnel will float 200 meters under the surface.

M: Amazing. And now as I understand it, the train running through this tunnel would be a magnetically levitated train, is that right? So what is a magnetically levitated train?

W: A magnetically levitated train, or maglev, isn't like a conventional train. It doesn't have wheels and doesn't travel on rails. It travels in the vacuum between two magnets. The idea about it is an old one invented in Germany over seventy years ago.

M: And how fast does it travel?

W: At the moment, a maglev train can travel at about 500km per hour. However, it will be possible for it to travel at 6,000km per hour.

M: Are you serious?

W: The journey from New York to London is about 5000km, and it will take 54 minutes.

M: How is this possible?

W: Well, ordinary trains travel on rails, so they can only reach a speed of around 300km per hour, and they are also very noisy. Maglev trains don't use rails, so there's no noise. There's no pollution. The train would be fast, comfortable and quiet. The disadvantage is that the tracks should be specially built and they are very expensive indeed.

M: And will the transatlantic tunnel be safe?

W: Well, safety is the big problem. The ocean is very powerful, and the tunnel could be banned or crack. Also a passing submarine or a drifting iceberg could hit the tunnel.

## Conversation Two

W: You have no doubt heard of Doctors without Borders. Now Canadian engineers are launching their own international aid program to help developing nations. And joining us now: one of the cofounders, George Rotor. Good morning.

M: Good morning.

W: George, what is this thing? How did it get started? What was the inspiration?

M: Well, I guess myself and the cofounder, Parker Mitchell, were fairly aware of some of the challenges in the developing world as we were going through our bachelor's degrees and in school together...

W: At which school?

M: We were at the University of Waterloo. And that was really where the seed was planted for the organization. The idea was there. We understood that technology could have an effect on improving the quality of life of people living in the developing world by attacking some of the basic livelihood challenges.

W: For people who don't know what engineers necessarily do, just give us some of the ideas.

M: Some of the ideas of the projects that we would be undertaking are allowing water to be purified, removing land mines, sanitation, and electricity. These are some of the things that we take for granted here in Canada or North America, but people in sub-Saharan Africa don't have many of

these things.

W: Who are the people that go overseas to undertake those projects? Are they young people? Are they still students?

M: Right now what we have on the majority of our projects are students going overseas and working with existing nongovernmental organizations like Care Canada, who have been working in the developing world for twenty or thirty years. So there're a lot of experienced people there, at least in developing-world projects. And then often there're engineers on those projects who act as mentors. And our next-stage projects—and we have already begun this with the Light Up the World Project—are putting together groups of students going over there with professional engineers to implement some of technologies.

W: And what do these people report back to you? What do they say? Is it rewarding?

M: They love it. They come back with renewed interest, a renewed sense of vigor. And they come back and they tell us just how neat a group like Engineers without Borders is.

W: So where do you go from here? You have had a couple of successful projects. You have a lot of interest. What do you do? What's your vision from this thing?

M: Well, I like to think big and so do the people who are involved in the organization. Right now we have almost a thousand members across Canada, fourteen groups coast-to-coast right now. So we're growing. And we want to continue that growth then start to expand in the United States and in Britain and in Australia.

W: And how do you find the funding?

M: We have some great corporate citizens who stepped up and took the lead on this. Suncor Energy Foundation and Ontario Power Generation, for example, and a few other similar-type organizations have given us the seed funding to keep this going. What we need to do now is to start approaching individuals in the community who're willing to support this project, as well as other corporations and government funding for development relief.

W: Well, nice seeing you. Good luck.

M: Thanks a lot.

### Section C (5 marks)

*In this section, you will hear five short news items. After each item, which will be read only once. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices mocked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

16. European settlers known as the Pilgrims were celebrating their autumn harvest after a winter of struggle. Other colonists held earlier ceremonies of thanks. But the Pilgrims' three-day feast is often called the nation's first Thanksgiving. President Abraham Lincoln declared a national holiday in 1863 during the Civil War.
17. The American Jobs Act calls for cutting wage taxes on most businesses. It seeks to prevent public employees like teachers, police and firefighters from losing their jobs to budget cutting measures. And it calls for more federal spending on roads and transportation infrastructure to

help create jobs.

18. It's in the middle of a crisis because several countries in the European Union have massive debts. This problem affects a lot more nations than just the ones that are struggling with money. Seventeen countries all use the same currency, the euro. And if any of them take a big hit economically, all of them could be affected.
19. A BBC investigation has found that many child beggars active on the streets of London come from Romania's Gypsy community and each can earn hundreds of dollars a day for their minders. The Gypsies, also known as Roma, are Europe's largest ethnic minority and the poorest, but the BBC found many who manage the beggars to be owners of large houses and luxury cars.
20. Spain's top footballers have called off their strike and will be back in action on Saturday after resolving a pay dispute in marathon negotiations overnight. The row forced the postponement of the opening games in Spain's top two divisions last weekend.

#### Section D (10 marks)

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. The passage will be read twice. Remember to write the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

Millions of television sets and old computer monitors taken to civic amenity sites as rubbish are being collected and shipped to Africa and Asia, an illegal trade worth £7,000,000 a year, according to an unpublished report by the Environment Agency and the recycling industry. The business carried out by totters-people who sift through rubbish for saleable objects-became illegal on the 1st of January 2002 under European Union legislation designed to prevent toxic waste material being shipped to developing countries.

Electrical equipment containing leaded glass, particularly computers and televisions, were reclassified as toxic waste. The agency is alarmed that half a million televisions and a similar number of computer monitors which people thought were being disposed of in England are being re-used or dumped in the developing world.

The agency is finding the trade hard to control but is planning to publish guidance to the industry soon. Environment groups point out that this action will not be sufficient to stop an illegal business.

Claire Wilton of Friends of the Earth said, "The agency has known about this situation for two years but has still failed to act. The companies involved in this illegal trade must be prevented from dumping Britain's toxic waste on developing countries, where workers' conditions rarely match those expected in Europe." Action must be taken now to stop this environmental injustice continuing.

The Industry Council for Electronic Equipment Recycling estimates that 11,000 tons of old TV sets, about 500,000 in total, and a similar number of old computer monitors find their way to developing countries each year. Many are cannibalized for spare parts but some are repaired and sold to people who would not otherwise have a television or computer.

The Industry Council for Electronic Equipment Recycling defends its members who buy computers and other office equipment from industry and ship them abroad, because under EU rules the business is legal if they are working models and intended to be sold on the second-hand market. The problem arises when equipment is thrown away. The law says if it is discarded, even if it may be working, it must be classed as rubbish and cannot be resold to a developing country because it is technically toxic waste.

**【答案】****Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)****Section A (5 marks)**

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

**Section B (10 marks)**

6. A 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. B

**Section C (5 marks)**

16. C 17. A 18. A 19. B 20. C

**Section D (10 marks)**

21. recycling industry 22. designed to 23. containing 24. disposed of  
25. sufficient 26. failed to 27. injustice 28. in total  
29. otherwise 30. discarded

**Part II Vocabulary Structure (15 marks)**

31. B 32. D 33. C 34. A 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. C 39. B 40. D  
41. D 42. B 43. C 44. B 45. D

**Part III Cloze (10 marks)**

46. Joneses 47. Instead 48. around 49. providing  
50. distribution 51. majority 52. reference 53. decades  
54. about 55. high

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)****Section A (10 marks)**

56. retarding/delaying/slowing (down)  
57. accelerate 58. Restriction 59. Modulate 60. consequences

**Section B (10 marks)**

61. T 62. F 63. F.  
64. To know their coping strategies/ To know a little about how their companion deals with difficult situation.  
65. Writing in journals.

**Section C (10 marks)**

66. paralyzed inability 67. exhaustion 68. suspension 69. C 70. A

**Section D (10 marks)**

71. No other biped can actually cover more than a tiny fraction of the walking distance that can be sustained by humans.
72. It is equipped to support and balance an erect body and to produce the leverage necessary to propel the body forward in locomotion.
73. It underwent enormous design changes in cohering its 28 bones, 37 joints and 107 ligaments, and 32 muscles and tendons to adapt to the body weight and numerous torsions.
74. 这些不同部分构成的错综复杂的网络, 不仅需要支持和平衡沉重的身躯, 还要保证每天几百或几千次的动作。
75. 事实上, 直到约 40 万年前, 早期的人类才完全直立行走, 完成了人类步态的进化。

**Part V Translation (10 marks)**

76. It is suggested that primary and middle school students should be offered free access to all museums in China, which gives them more opportunities to gain a wide range of knowledge.
77. The school authorities did not punish people who violated the discipline, nor did they make any explanation (of the violation) to other students and teachers.
78. They failed to take into account the factor of increasing prices when setting up the budget, which resulted in the current tight funds.
79. People are deprived of both passion for life and hope for future due to years of war.
80. What impressed me the most in the team training is the courage, perseverance and sacrifice of the team members.

**Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)**

Pyramid City is an even more ambitious project to solve Tokyo's housing problem. A 1,000-metre tall pyramid, 12 times higher than the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, would contain 55 smaller pyramids, each of them would be the size of the Giza original. If it is built, the pyramid will consist in a series of skyscrapers suspended from the inside of the structure, the pyramid will be 80 storey high, with parkland in-between the skyscrapers. Three quarters of a million ~~oX~~ people will live there. The skyscrapers will be linked by ^ series of hollow tubes containing a high-speed transport system. Parts of the construction, include more than 150 kilometers of tunnels, will be built by spider robots, and power will be provided by waves and wind.

A major problem is that Japan is situating on the seismic "ring of fire"—an area of volcanic activity where stretches around the Pacific Ocean. Pyramid City will have to withstand earthquakes, tsunamis and underwater volcanic eruptions.

The designers of Pyramid City are certain that it will be built and make safe from earthquakes, but probably not for another 100 years.

81. which82. of83. storeys84. ~~oX~~85. a86. including87. situated88. which89. ✓90. made

## Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. The skunk. 92. For instance. 93. Silence. 94. C. 95. 7638.

## 【解析】

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. B. “a slip of tongue”是一个惯用法,表示“说走了嘴、失言”,slip 在这里表示“不经心的错误”、“失误”、“疏漏”。题干含义为“总统的教育演讲有疏漏,致使公众对教育政策理解模糊”。因此,答案是 B。
32. D. 根据题干含义,通常说来,“右”这个词让人联想到“正确”,然而“左”这个词通常与消极意义相连。“connect + with”表示“联想”的意思,“associate + with”表示“联想、把……联想在一起”,因此答案是 D。
33. C. 根据题干含义“四月份油价上涨了 4%,一个飞速的涨幅,但已经是自年初以来涨幅最小的一个月了。”“mighty”通常指“强大的”,含义不符,并且与题干后半句冲突;“severe”一般形容人“严厉的”,含义不符;“steep”形容物价等“大起大落或过高”,含义相符,能与题干后半句组成合理逻辑;“massive”一般形容体积“巨大的,魁梧的”与题意不符。因此,答案是 C。
34. A. 本题考查的是“as...as”比较结构的修饰语位置。当 as...as 之前接否定式时,变为 so...as, half 是前位修饰语,应该放在 as...as 前面进行修饰,因此,答案是 A。
35. A. 本题含义是“迄今为止,左撇子仍然被认为是非正常状态”。本题主要需要区别 up until 和 not until,因为其他两个形式的搭配并不存在。“up until”表示肯定“直到”,“not until”表示否定“直到...才”。根据题干的含义,答案是 A。
36. C. 本题含义是“对于您的损失我们觉得很惋惜。但如果您的房子投了火灾保险,您将能领到一笔救济金”。“assure”和“insure”均含有“保证,担保”的含义与题意不符;“pledge”有“保证、典当”的含义与题意不符;“insure”表示“投保、保险”的含义,与题意符合,因此,答案是 C。
37. B. 本题含义是“如果遇到倾盆大雨而手边没有雨伞或雨衣,大多数人会加快他们的步伐”。“catch in a downpour”是惯用形式,表示突遇倾盆大雨。其他选项无此含义,与题意不符,因此,答案是 B。
38. C. 本题含义是“1993 年, V. S. Naipaul 荣获大卫柯恩英国文学终身成就奖,他的毕生成就得到了公认”。“identification”表示“认出、鉴别”,与题意不符;“acquaintance”表示“相识、了解”,与题意不符;“recognition”表示“认可、表彰”,与题意相符;“perspective”表示“展望、透视”,与题意不符。因此,答案是 C。
39. B. 本题含义是“许多语言学家认为我们高度进化的大脑赋予我们与生俱来的语言能力,这种能力在低等生物中是不存在的”。“suggest”表示“建议”,与题意不符;“claim”表示“主张”,与题意相符;“promise”表示“承诺”,与题意不符;“convince”表示“确信”,与题意不符。因此,答案是 B。
40. D. 本题含义是“他迟到了三个小时,直到十二点的时候仍然未到,这使我身处一个略显尴尬的境地”。“tight”表示“紧的”,与题意不符;“weird”表示“怪诞的”,与题意不符;



- “awesome”表示“令人敬畏的”,与题意不符;“awkward”表示“尴尬的”与题意相符,因此,答案是 D。
41. D. 本题考查点是否使用倒装句。“ungrateful”含义是“讨厌的”,有消极意义但不表示否定,因此,本题应该使用正常语序,答案是 D。
42. B. A、C、D 三个选项都是用来引导从句的,作为从句,必须有动词,因此只能选择 B 选项。
43. C. 本题含义是“他承认他的团队真正地尊他为领袖”。“look forward to”表示“希望”,与题意不符;“look down on”表示“轻视”,与题意不符;“look up to”表示“尊敬”,与题意相符;“look on”表示“旁观”,与题意不符。因此,答案是 C。
44. B. 题干含义是说话者问“你知道学生一直进行抗议学费上涨的游行吗?”,听话者回答“我也听说这个游行了,但……”。根据题干前半句含义,A 的含义是“我也加入了游行来支持学生”与题意不符。B 的含义是“我认为这样做没有好处”,与题意相符。C 的含义是“我知道游行的原因”,与题意不符。D 的含义是“我认为这次的反对游行会成功的”,与题意不符。因此,答案是 B。
45. D. 根据题干含义可知说话者认为听话者的职业——“记者,是一个非常有趣的工作”,然而听话者认为“多数情况下还是比较有趣的,但是和别的工作一样,也是有一些缺点的”。答案列出的前三个选项“非常无聊”,“小菜一碟”,“也是有缺陷的”不符合文义,因此答案是 D。

### Part III Cloze (10 marks)

文章分析:本文介绍了“相对焦虑”这个社会现象,并解释了这个现象在美国存在的原因以及发展。

46. Joneses. “keeping up with the Joneses”是一个习惯用法,表示“和别人攀比”的意思。
47. instead. 根据上下文含义,人们不是以“房子大小是否满足需要”作为衡量标准,而是以“我的房子是不是比邻居的好”作为标准。根据上下文含义和字首字母提示可知答案是 instead。
48. around. “around the corner”是一个习惯用法,表示“在拐角处,或者即将来临”。根据上下文含义,“如果你两室一厅的房子被一些三室甚至四室一厅的房子包围着,而且有些正在建设中的豪宅马上就要完工了,你相对紧张的情绪便会油然而生”。根据文章含义及首字母的提示可知答案是 around。
49. providing. stop 后接动词 + ing 形式表示“停止,止住”。因此,应将所给动词变为 providing。
50. distribution. 根据上下文,“income”是名词,而所给词汇“distribute”是动词,因此,应将其改为名词形式。
51. majority. 根据文章含义“在美国历史上,住在小村庄或者城市的大多数人的居住条件都是相差无几的,因此相对紧张感较弱”。“major”的形容词表示“大多数的”的含义,而此处需要其名词形式,因此,答案是“majority”。
52. reference. 本文全文主要围绕的就是美国人“reference anxiety”而展开论述的,所以,根据上下文含义,此处应填 reference。
53. decades. 题干含义为“但是,在过去的几十年里,新的经济形式改变了这一状态”。根

据文章含义以及首字母提示可知,答案是 decades。

54. about. “bring about”是一个习惯用法,表示“带来、引起、导致”。根据上下文含义,收入的差距引起了一系列负面的连锁反应。因此,根据文章含义以及首字母提示可知此处为“about”。
55. high. 根据文章含义“收入高度平等的国家(如斯堪的纳维亚)的人们比收入不平均分布的国家(如美国)的人们生活得更加安宁富足”。文章将斯堪的纳维亚人与美国人的生活状态进行对比,由于美国式收入分布不平等的状态,那么可知斯堪的纳维亚应该是收入高度平等的状态,因此答案是 high。

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

##### Section A (10 marks)

文章分析:本文主要围绕延缓衰老、延长寿命的议题展开,包括现阶段的研究成果,养生之道,以及破译生存密码之后的形势展望。

56. retarding/delaying/slowing (down). 根据文章第一段第三行“Although such genetic manipulation has increased by almost 50% the life span of flies.”可知,人类已经成功延长了苍蝇的生命,并且根据文章主要围绕的中心论题“retarding age”,可知答案为 retarding,也可为同义词 delaying, slowing (down)。
57. accelerate. 根据文章第一段倒数第四行“Scientists have already identified genes that appear to accelerate human aging, but they have yet to find genes with the opposite effect.”可知本题答案为 accelerate。
58. restriction. 根据文章第二段第一句话“For those who cannot wait, there is one method available today that might delay human aging: caloric restriction.”可知本题答案为 restriction。
59. modulate. 根据文章第三段第一句话“Although some scientists argue that aging will never be...we will soon learn how to modulate the human aging process.”可知本题答案为 modulate。
60. consequences. 文章最后一段都在阐述对于延长寿命这一项工程持乐观状态者的观点,但作者在文章最后一句指出了“But what would be consequences of extending human longevity or finding a real cure for aging?”从这句话我们可以看出,作者对于寿命延长之后的结果持保留态度,与之前的乐观主义者呈现对立状态。因此本题答案为 consequence。

##### Section B (10 marks)

文章分析:本文主要介绍在旅行过程中避免和同伴发生矛盾的方法。

61. T. 根据文章中心思想,文章主要介绍了在旅行中避免和同伴发生矛盾的方法,题干描述符合文章中心思想,因此,本题正确。
62. F. 根据文章第四段前三句话“Difference in lifestyle can be challenging...There's nothing worse than being in the room and awake at 6:00 a.m. When your companion wants to sleep until noon.”可知,是由于人们的作息時間不一样而容易引发冲突,因此本题错误。
63. F. 根据文章最后一段第一句话“Split up when tension are high and your interests are different.”可知,兴趣点不一致时可以暂时分头行动。题干含义与文章含义不符,因此本题错误。

64. To know their coping strategies/ To know a little about how their companion deals with difficult situation. 根据文章第五段第一句和最后一句话, 可知答案。
65. Writing in journals. 根据文章第六段最后一句话“Writing in journals can be a way to reflect on the trip to relieve some of the frustration that may come up.”可知答案。

### Section C (10 marks)

文章分析: 本文主要描写了 Mallard 夫人在得知丈夫已经辞世的消息后的一系列心理活动。文章通过大量的心理描写, 动作描写, 外貌描写等手法将 Mallard 夫人的悲伤心理刻画得栩栩如生。

66. paralyzed inability. 根据文章第二段第一句话“*She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significances.*”
67. exhaustion. 根据文章第三段第二句话“*Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that filled her body and seemed to reach into her soul.*”
68. suspension. 根据文章第五段最后两句话“*But now there was a dull stare in her eyes... It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.*”
69. C. 根据文章第二段第二句话“*She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had passed she went away to her room alone.*”Mallard 夫人闻听丈夫死讯后“一股巨大的忧伤翻滚而来, 她独自一人跑回了房间”, 因此, 本题答案是 C。
70. A. 根据文章最后一段最后两句话“*But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.*”可知, “她在一丝苦涩之中看到了未来只属于自己的时光, 她决定张开双手迎接美好的明天”。因此, 她最后认为, 丈夫的辞世对于她来说是苦涩中带有一丝解脱, 答案是 A。

### Section D (10 marks)

文章分析: 本文主要详细解释说明人区别于其他生物的特点之一——直立行走的生理条件优势, 如骨骼结构合理、脚部的进化等等。

71. No other biped can actually cover more than a tiny fraction of the walking distance that can be sustained by humans. 文章第一段主要阐述人类不同于其他生物的直立行走的事实, 因此, 根据第一段最后一句话可知本题答案。
72. It is equipped to support and balance an erect body and to produce the leverage necessary to propel the body forward in locomotion. 文章第三段主要阐述脚在直立行走中的作用, 因此, 根据第三段第一句话可知本题答案。
73. It underwent enormous design changes in cohering its 28 bones, 37 joints and 107 ligaments, and 32 muscles and tendons to adapt to the body weight and numerous torsions. 文章最后一段主要阐述人类的脚部如何进化为能够直立行走的工具, 因此, 根据文章最后一段第一句话可知本题答案。
74. 这些不同部分构成的错综复杂的网络, 不仅需要支持和平衡沉重的身躯, 还要保证每天几百或几千次的动作。本句的翻译切分点为主语 is required 条件一 + 条件二。
75. 事实上, 直到约 40 万年前, 早期的人类才完全直立行走, 完成了人类步态的进化。本

题考点为 not until, 应译为“直到……才”。

### Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. It is suggested that primary and middle school students should be offered free access to all museums in China, which gives them more opportunities to gain a wide range of knowledge. “有人建议”无明确主语, 应该使用“it is suggested...”。 “对……免费开放”为“...should be offered free access to”, “access to”表示“通道, 入口”。“a wide range of knowledge”表示“广博的知识”。
77. The school authorities did not punish people who violated the discipline, nor did they make any explanation (of the violation) to other students and teachers. 本题提示使用倒装句, 因此可以使用否定结构在句首形成句子倒装的形式。“violate the discipline”表示“违纪”。“nor did they...”是否定结构用在句首句子倒装的体现。
78. They failed to take into account the factor of increasing prices when setting up the budget, which resulted in the current tight funds. 根据词汇提示, 可以联想到词组 take into account 是“考虑”的意思。“set up the budget”表示“制定预算”, “result in”表示“导致”。
79. People are deprived of both passion for life and hope for future due to years of war. 根据词汇提示可以联想到词组 deprive of 表示“剥夺, 丧失”的含义。“对生活的热情”和“对未来的希望”是两个平行结构短语, 是“丧失和失去”的内容, 因此可以用“both...and”连接。
80. What impressed me the most in the team training is the courage, perseverance and sacrifice of the team members. 根据提示, 当主语较长时, 可使用 what 引导的主语从句, 将主语放在句子的后半部分以保持句子的平衡。

### Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

段落分析: 本段主要讲述东京为解决居住资源匮乏而利用空间资源建设摩天大厦的情况。

81. 本题应使用定语从句, 因此应将“them”改为“which”。
82. “consist in”表示“在于”, 而根据本句话含义, 此处应使用“consist of”表示“由……构成”, 因此应将“in”改为“of”。
83. 如果是“80”, 是复数, 因此“storey”应该改为“storeys”。
84. 根据本题含义“一百万人口中的四分之三会住在那里”, 因此应将“of”去掉。
85. “a series of”是一个惯用形式, 表示“一系列”, 因此应加上“a”。
86. 此处应将“include”改为“including”(介词), 表伴随状语。
87. 由于本句中包含“is”, 因此应将“situating”变为“situated”表示“位于”。
88. “where”引导地点, 而根据本句含义, 应将“where”改为“which”引导日本所处的“环太平洋火山活跃带”的位置的表述。由于引导的是一个从句, 不是一个词, 因此可知本题答案。
89. 本行无错误。
90. 本行中的 build 和 make 是平行结构, 是“will be”后接的两个动词, 因此应将“make”改为“made”。

### Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. The skunk. 本题是一个字谜。在英语词汇中, duck bill 表示鸭嘴装载机, 也可以想象为

duck 有看电影的费用, 可以进入。Frog 的颜色是绿色, 也可以描述为 Frog has greenback. 而“greenback”也表示“钞票”的含义, 因此 frog 也有看电影的费用, 可以进入。而 skunk has a scent. “scent”与“cent”同音, cent 表示美分, 看电影需要至少 1 美元, 因此 skunk 不够支付费用, 不能进入。

92. For instance. 根据图示可用英文译为“four in stance”, 因此可以联想到词组 for instance。

93. Silence. “break silence”表示“打破沉默”。

94. C. 根据图片所示, 第一个图为一条边, 第二个图为两条边, 第三个图为三条边, 前三幅图的箭头方向为左、上、右, 因此可以推断第四幅图为四条边, 箭头方向向下。

95. 7638. 假设四位整数为 abcd. 由题可知:  $b = 2c$ ,  $c \cdot d = 12b/c$ ,  $a + b + c + d = 3d$ , 推得:  $c \cdot d = 24$ ,  $a + 3c = 2d$ . 由  $a + 3c = 2d$ , 推得  $d > c$ , 又因为 a、b、c、d 均为 0~9 之间的自然数, 所以  $c \cdot d = 24$  存在两种情况: ①  $c = 4, d = 6$ ;

②  $c = 3, d = 8$ . 将①  $c = 4, d = 6$  代入题中已知条件, 可解得:  $a = 0, b = 8$ , 因为 abcd 为四位整数, 所以  $a > 0$ , 因此①  $c = 4, d = 6$  不成立; 将②  $c = 3, d = 8$  代入题中已知条件, 可解得:  $a = 7, b = 6$ , 满足该四位整数所需条件, 因此该四位整数 abcd 为 7638。

## Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

### Task I

According to the chart, it is obvious to see that both male and female workers in service industries increase whereas workers in manufacturing industries decrease. From the 1980s, with the fading of traditional industries in U. K., people tended to swarm to new sharply developing industries, that is, service industries which can be testified by the rising tendency in the chart. On the other hand, with less passion for manufacturing industries, the amount of workers abruptly decreased during 1980 to 1982. Then, it decreased year by year.

To be concluded, people in U. K. are more likely to find a job in service industries rather than in manufacturing industries.

### Task II

#### Proper Ways to Finance Themselves

With the increase of the tuition fees in college, it comes out an inevitable question that how the college students finance their college education. Some ways emerged, including getting help from their parents, finding part-time jobs, applying for loans, or winning scholarships. Then, a heated topic over which ways seem to be better than the others has become more and more popular. From my point of view, finding part-time jobs and winning scholarships are two proper ways to answer this question.

The reasons why I choose these two ways are as followings: First of all, it is an obligation for students to try their best to get a good record. It is quite possible for a student who studies hard to win scholarships or cover tuition fees. Secondly, with the supplement of the money earned by part-

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time jobs, living costs can be solved. Last but not the least, working experiences can be gained from part-time jobs which can also help students to find a good job after graduation.

From the reasons above, it can be concluded that finding part-time jobs and winning scholarships are the best ways to finance students.