

全国大学生英语竞赛 2014 年决赛

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. M: Hey, Paula. Did you have a good weekend?

W: Yeah...I checked out that new 3D movie. It's amazing what they can do with technologies these days! How about you, Jerry?

M: I went mountain biking with a couple of friends. We worked up a good sweat and had a good time.

C 【解析】女士说，“How about you, Jerry?”。Jerry 回答，“I went mountain biking with a couple of friends.”我和朋友一起骑山地自行车了，故选 C。

2. M: Look at the text message. Do you see that she has written the letters LOL at the end?

W: Yeah, exactly. What does it mean? Is it an English word?

M: It's a good example of English “text speak”, that is, language people use when texting, writing emails or talking over the internet. LOL stands for “laughing out loud”.

D 【解析】LOL 代表什么意思？在材料最后提到，“LOL stands for ‘laughing out loud’”意思是，LOL 代表“大声笑”。经常被用在短信、邮件和网络用语中。选项 D 的意思为“这是表达人们愉快心情的首字母缩写。”和原材料表达一致，故选 D。

3. W: How many units are we talking about here? And what is this going to cost us?

M: We will be recalling over 15,000 air-conditioners. The company will refit them with new thermal sensors and stronger wiring. As far as costs go, we estimate the company will lose well over 6 million dollars.

W: Six million? But we're not even sure we're responsible. Is a recall really the best way to go?

A 【解析】题干意为“为什么女士对产品召回的决定不满意？”女士说，“we're not even sure we're responsible.”所以他们不确定公司是否应该对有故障的空调负责，故选 A。

4. M: Hey, Susan, how are things at the office?

W: Oh, hi boss. Things are fine. But...aren't you supposed to be on a plane right now? I booked you a 9:30 flight out of Hong Kong.

M: Um...Yeah. I should be watching the in-flight movie by now, but all flights are grounded. It's due to that hurricane Typhoon Marokot has shut down air traffic across the region.

B 【解析】这个男士此刻应该在哪里？女士说，“aren't you supposed to be on a plane right now? I booked you a 9:30 flight out of Hong Kong.”你不是应该在飞机上吗，我给你预定了 9:30 离开香港的机票。但是男士说我本应该在飞机上，但由于飓风关闭了该地区的空中交通，所以他本应该在 9:30 的航班上，故选 B。

5. W: William. Why are you speaking so strangely? Like a child!

M I'm pretending that I'm six years old.

W Oh, I see. Hmm, that makes you seem smarter than usual.

M Ha ha, very funny. Well, the reason I'm talking like a six-year-old is that last Sunday, 15 May, was International Day of the Family. So I thought it might be nice to look at some language which is used by children and with children.

C 【解析】男士说，“the reason I'm talking like a six-year-old is that last Sunday, 15 May, was International Day of the Family. So I thought it might be nice to look at some language which is used by children and with children.”我说话像一个六岁大的孩子的原因是，5月15日的最后一个星期是国际家庭日。所以我认为看一些儿童和儿童使用的语言可能会很好。故选C，他想要庆祝节日。

Section B

Conversation One

M Gosh, there's a lot of damage here.

W Yes. (6) The man in the green car came out of that side street without indicating and ran straight into the red car that was just turning in. It was all his fault.

M Oh, I'm not sure. (7) I think the red car was going too fast. Otherwise it would (7) have stopped in time.

W Anyway, how did the school bus and the lorry get mixed up in this?

M The bus was coming up behind the red car and (8) it had to brake suddenly to avoid it. So it spun out into the path of the lorry. I didn't see the actual smash (9) because the van parked there in the way. I don't think anyone is hurt though, thank goodness.

W Here come the police. Look, the children are fine. They're enjoying the adventure.

M Of course they are! (10) Thanks to this they'll be having a day off school!

6. **D 【解析】**女士说到，“The man in the green car came out of that side street without indicating and ran straight into the red car that was just turning in. It was all his fault.”那辆绿色轿车里的男士从那条小街出来时没有指示，直接跑进刚刚驶入的红色轿车。这都是他的错。所以是开绿色小车的的那个男士驶入时没有提示。故选D。

7. **B 【解析】**男士说，“I think the red car was going too fast.”红色车子行驶太快，否则就能及时刹停。所以他认为红色车子应该减速并及时停车，故选B。

8. **D 【解析】**在提到校车时，男士说，“it had to brake suddenly to avoid it”所以校车及时刹车避免了这次交通事故，故选D。

9. **C 【解析】**在提到货车时，男士说，“because the van parked there in the way.”因为面包车停在那里，所以校车和货车之间并未产生冲撞。故事故发生时货车是静止不动的，选C。

10. **C 【解析】**最后男士说，“Thanks to this they'll be having a day off school”由于事故，他们放了一天假，所以他们很喜欢这次冒险，故选C。

Conversation Two

M Hello, I'm Rob, welcome to Easy to Go English. With me in the studio today is Louise. Hello there.

W Hi Rob.

M (11) In today's programme we're discussing films that make us cry and why we actually enjoy watching something that makes us burst into tears—or in other words, to cry out loud. And we'll also be looking at the

language associated with crying. So, crying out loud, surely this is something that you have done, Louise?

W I'm afraid yes, I've done that.

M Is there a particular film that's made you cry?

W I think, *Dancer in the Dark*...and how about you, Rob?

M Well, being a man, obviously I would never cry...well, almost. (12) There's an old children's film called *The Railway Children*. At the end when the children's father returns from exile, his daughter runs down the station platform shouting "my daddy, my daddy!" (12) That makes me misty-eyed.

W You big softie!

M OK, well, Louise, (13) do you know the 85th Academy Awards—better known as The Oscars—(13) were held recently and there was one major weepy that won several awards.

W A weepy? You mean a film that makes us cry?

M Yes. And that film was *Les Misérables*. I've seen it and it really is a tearjerker—it literally causes tears to roll down our cheeks! So why do we choose to see a film—or movie—that makes us get so emotional?

W I suppose (14)/(15) it's the mark of a good film if it causes us to reveal our emotions. A really sad story, if it's well acted and directed, can really make us cry. And a sob story—one where a character tries to get our sympathy for him or her—can have the same effect. But what is it about a film that can make us cry when we can't cry in real life?

M Well, according to psychologist Dr. Winston Leimon, we allow our emotions to be influenced when we watch a film. What word does he use to mean "influenced"?

W Dr. Leimon says we have to have our emotions manipulated—influenced by a film. In real life we are told how we should feel.

11. A 【解析】在材料开始,Rob 说,“In today's programme we're discussing films that make us cry and why we actually enjoy watching something that makes us burst into tears.”所以今天节目的主题是探讨在看到一些好的电影时,为什么我们会边哭边享受,故选 A。

12. B 【解析】Rob 说到让自己哭的电影时,说“*There's an old children's film called The Railway Children...That makes me misty-eyed*”有一部名为“铁路儿童”的早期儿童电影,在看到最后一幕时,我哭了,故选 B。

13. C 【解析】在材料中间 Rob 说,“do you know the 85th Academy Awards...were held recently”,你知道最近举行的第 85 届奥斯卡奖吗? 故选 C。

14. A 【解析】Louise 提到,“it's the mark of a good film if it causes us to reveal our emotions. A really sad story, if it's well acted and directed, can really make us cry.”好电影能够释放我们的情感,一个非常悲伤的故事,如果它的演出和指导得当,真的会让我们哭泣。所以在她看来电影能够帮我们释放内心的情感,故选 A。

15. B 【解析】Louise 提到,“it's the mark of a good film if it causes us to reveal our emotions.”如果它让我们揭示我们的情绪,那么它就是一部好电影的标志。故选 B。

Section C

16. An estimated 80 percent of American adults think music lessons improve children's ability to learn their performance in school. They say that the satisfaction for learning to play a new song helps a child express creatively. Researchers at Harvard University, however, have found that there's one thing musical training does not do. They say it does not make children more intelligent.

C 【解析】新闻中提到“Researchers at Harvard University, however, have found that there's one thing musical training does not do. They say it does not make children more intelligent.”哈佛大学的研究人员发现,音乐培训无法做到让孩子更聪明,故选 C。

17. This week marks the first anniversary of a major exploration effort on Mars. It has been 12 months since the exploration device called “Curiosity” landed on the distant planet. The United States space agency, NASA, says Curiosity has driven more than 1.6 kilometres on Mars. The device, called a “rover”, is about the size of a car. Curiosity has found evidence of an ancient riverbed and other signs of wet conditions.

D 【解析】新闻倒数第二句说,“The device, called a “rover”, is about the size of a car.”所以该设备被称为“漫游者”,大小与汽车大小相当,故选 D。

18. A commercial building has collapsed in a suburb of the Brazilian city of Sao Paulo, killing several people and injuring many more, officials say. Rescue workers have been searching for survivors in the rubble. A fire service spokesman said 11 had been pulled out alive. They were believed to be among at least 22 people injured when the building fell down on Tuesday morning.

C 【解析】报道中开头就提到,“A commercial building has collapsed”,所以报道中事故是建筑物倒塌,故选 C。

19. Sugar is the “new tobacco” and companies need to cut the amount they add to food by 30 percent to help to stem the obesity epidemic, a new campaigning group of doctors says. Action on Sugar, which is launched today, says that better labeling and more action by the food industry is urgently needed to reduce our consumption of sugar. Sugar added to food has little nutritional value, does not make people feel full and is dangerous beyond merely the number of calories it contains.

D 【解析】报道最后提到“Sugar added to food has little nutritional value, does not make people feel full and is dangerous beyond merely the number of calories it contains.”添加到食物中的糖几乎没有营养价值,不会使人感到饱腹,并且其所含卡路里的数量也是危险的。D 项意思是“一些医生认为糖就像烟草一样对人体有害。”故选 D。

20. The number and range of sports scholarships have expanded as rapidly as courses in the subject, but the two are usually not connected. Sports scholarships are for elite performers, regardless of what they are studying, imported from the United States, they now exist in an array of sports. At the University of Birmingham, for example, there are specialist golf awards and a scholarship for triathletes, as well as others open to any sport.

B 【解析】报道中说到体育奖学金时说,“Sports scholarships are for elite performers, regardless of what they are studying,”可知体育奖学金适用于精英表现者,无论他们学什么专业,与 B 项表达一致,故选 B。

Section D

A UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site, the Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum is the incredible legacy of the first emperor of China. The vast treasure lies 35km (21) east of Xi'an, at the foot of Lishan Mountain. Xi'an city's museum only shows part of the region's greatest and most important attraction.

According to old records, Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered 700,000 workers to build his tomb after he determined the best place to be buried. Following his death 36 years later, the emperor (22) was laid to rest in the grand

underground tomb. It is reported to have taken 36 years to construct the tomb, and workers and (23) supervisors involved in the project were buried alive within it. It lay beneath a 43m high mound and (24) remained concealed for more than 2,000 years, until 1974, when three peasants discovered it while (25) digging a well.

The tomb site shows not only a grand (26) artistic achievement but also a virtual snapshot of life in the 2nd century B. C. Archeologists found thousands of (27) life-size statues in the shapes of soldiers, horses, and chariots. It is believed that they were buried at the site to serve as an exact representation of the imperial guard. The soldiers had been individually crafted, varying in size from 1.78 to 1.97 metres, and (28) in weight from 100 to 300 kg, depending on their ranking in Qin Shi Huang's army. Amazingly each warrior has a different (29) appearance and expression. The soldiers come complete with weaponry—including swords, bows, arrows, and lances—and appear in full uniform and battle formation.

The Terracotta Warriors and Horses is one of the most (30) sensational archeological finds in history. So far, an extraordinary amount of treasure has been unearthed from his site, but archeologists believe that it will be a few more generations before all the secrets of this amazing place are discovered.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar

31. B **译文** 我知道你现在正在工作,可能不想再承担其他事情,但是你能看看这个新项目吗?

解析 习语“up to your neck in something”常用于指“忙得不可开交”,手头要做的实在太多,多得没法应付其他。所以第一个空应该用“up”;第二个空格“take on”表示“承担”。take out 拿出;take off 飞机起飞,事业腾飞;take in 吸收,欺骗。故选 B。

32. C **译文** 恶狠狠地瞪某人一眼就是以不友好或不赞成的方式看待他们。

解析 to give someone a black look 意思是“恶狠狠地瞪某人一眼”,是固定搭配,故选 C。

33. A **译文** 我担心这对夫妻的关系变得如此糟糕,以至于补救情况为时已晚。

解析 本题考查近义词区别用法。remedy 纠正,补救;recover 恢复(能力、健康等);retrieve 重新获得某物,取得某物;restore 更多用于电脑科技,表示复原,故选 A。

34. B **译文** 说实话,我无法忍受那些一直抽烟的人。

解析 选项 A 为“得到,受到”;选项 B 为“忍受”;选项 C 为“遇到,遭遇(困难等)”;选项 D 为“开始认真对待”。选项 B 符合句意,故选 B。

35. D **译文** 在你开始一个项目之前,最重要的是做一个可行性研究,这是永远不可缺少的。

解析 本题考查名词词义辨析。选项 A 为“实用性”;选项 B 为“现实”;选项 C 为“可使用性”;选项 D 为“可行性”。结合语义项目开始之前,应该考虑他的可行性,故选 D。

36. C **译文** 几乎每个人都认为朱迪思应该得到这份工作,但是她鼓励弗兰克去接受。

解析 第一个空 B 项“the majority of + 名词”指“……中的大多数”。该结构作主语的时候,后面的谓语动词单复数要看名词的单复数,如果是一个可数名词复数形式,要使用复数形式;如果是一个不可数名词或者可数名词单数,谓语动词要使用单数形式。因题干为单词三单,故排除 B 选项。选项 D 中 a number of 后面加可数名词复数,谓语动词无三单形式。第二个空格中 encourage 的用法为 encourage sb. to do sth.。故选 C。

37. C **译文** 许多受访者表示,这些男性比过去更多地谈论他们的问题。除此之外,他们觉得情况并没有太大变化。

解析 考查词组的固定搭配。A 选项“不管,不顾”;B 选项“代替,取而代之”;C 选项“除了……之外”,既有 besides 的含义,又有 except 和 except for 的含义;D 选项“除了……没有”,except for 所“排除”的部分与前面所述的整体词往往不是同类。故选 C。

38. D **译文** 在我们星球的轨道之外是火星的红色世界。如果你通过望远镜观察它,这颗行星似乎有一片蓝

绿色的斑点,科学家认为这可能是某种植物生命。

解析 本题考查句法。第一个空为全部倒装结构,全部倒装是指将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。表示方位的副词或介词短语置于句首时,句子要全部倒装。第一个空前面为介词短语作主语,故空格用谓语动词。通过后面句子的语境判定该句应为一般现在时,结合空格后主语为 world,所以谓语动词用 lies。第二个空 which 指代 patches 作 think 后从句的主语,引导非限制性定语从句。故选 D。

39. B **译文** —我想我们可以走路或骑自行车去游泳池,这还不算太远。

—是的,但太热了,我们到达那里时会筋疲力尽。乘坐 38 路公共汽车怎么样?它刚好停在外面。

—这是个好主意。我们可以使用我们的卡。

解析 选项 A 为“我们可以带些水吗?”;选项 B 为“乘坐 38 路公共汽车怎么样?”;选项 C 为“去湖边怎么样?”;选项 D 为“为什么不找凯瑟琳搭便车呢?”。根据下文“它刚好停在外面,我们可以用卡”,意思是乘坐公交车。故选 B。

40. D **译文** —我正在考虑进入医疗保健领域。许多报道称这是一个不断发展的领域。

—是吗?我认为医生太多了。

—一点也不。人口越来越老,因此需要各种医疗保健。其实我母亲三十年来一直是护士。我认为这可能也适合我。

解析 选项 A 为“你怎么会这么想?”;选项 B 为“我认为取决于未来的人口。”;选项 C 为“你知道医疗行业是什么样的吗?”;选项 D 为“我认为医生太多了。”。根据下文的回答“并不是如此。人口越来越老,需要更多的医疗保健”,可知需要更多的医生,医生数量不会太多。故选 D。

Section B Culture

41. B **译文** 通常,“泰晤士报”和“每日电讯报”报道,“卫报”是伦敦和曼彻斯特有影响力的日报,是英国“三大”高质量报纸之一。

解析 《卫报》(The Guardian) 是英国的全国性综合内容日报。与《泰晤士报》《每日电讯报》被合称为英国三大报。该报注重报道国际新闻,擅长发表评论和分析性专题文章。一般公众视《卫报》的政治观点为中间偏左,对国际问题持“独立”观点。该报主要读者为政界人士、白领和知识分子。A 为《金融时报》;C 为《经济学人》;D 为《太阳报》,故选 B。

42. A **译文** 澳大利亚国旗使用三个显著标志:联盟旗帜,英联邦之星和南十字星。联盟旗帜被认为在当地将澳大利亚的历史象征为六个英国殖民地和澳大利亚联邦所依据的原则。

解析 17 世纪初,西班牙、葡萄牙和荷兰人先后抵达澳大利亚。1770 年沦为英国殖民地,1901 年组成澳大利亚联邦,成为英国的自治领。1931 年成为英联邦内的独立国家。澳大利亚在历史上长期是英国的殖民地,B 为美国的;C 为西班牙的;D 为葡萄牙的。故选 A。

43. B **译文** 玫瑰之战是 1455 年至 1485 年期间皇家宫廷的两个对手支持者之间发生的一系列王朝之战:兰卡斯特之家和约克之王为英格兰王位。

解析 红白玫瑰战争指英国兰卡斯特王朝(House of Lancaster)和约克王朝(House of York)的支持者之间的内战。两个家族都是金雀花王朝(Plantagenet)皇族分支,英王爱德华三世后裔。玫瑰战争不是当时所用的名字,它来源于两个皇族所选的家徽,兰卡斯特的红玫瑰和约克的白玫瑰。A 选项为“百合花”;B 为“玫瑰”;C 为“郁金香”;D 为“五月花”。五月花号(The Mayflower),英国第一艘载运一批分离派清教徒移民驶往北美殖民地的船只。故选 B。

44. C **译文** 欧内斯特·海明威是 20 世纪最著名的美国作家之一。他写了有关户外活动者、外籍人士、士兵和其他行动者的小说和短篇故事。在小说《丧钟为谁而鸣》中,他讲述了西班牙内战期间一位年轻美国人的故事。

解析 A 选项《老人与海》。1953 年,他以《老人与海》一书获得普利策奖。1954 年的《老人与海》又为海明威夺得诺贝尔文学奖。B 和 D 选项分别为《永别了,武器》,《太阳照常升起》。2001 年,海明威的《太阳照样升起》(The Sun Also Rises)与《永别了,武器》两部作品被美国现代图书馆列入“20 世纪中

的 100 部最佳英文小说”中。《丧钟为谁而鸣》是美国作家海明威于 1940 年创作的长篇小说,以美国人参加西班牙人民反法西斯战争为题材,是海明威的代表作之一。故选 C。

45. A **译文** MBA 或 M. B. A 是工商管理硕士学位,吸引了来自各种学术界的人士。工商管理硕士的名称起源于美国,从 19 世纪末期随着这个国家的工业化和企业寻求科学的管理方法开始兴起。

解析 选项 A 为“工商管理硕士学位”;B 为“商业进步硕士学位”;C 为“学士学位管理协会”;D 为“篮球管理协会”。后文提到寻求科学管理方法。故选 A。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. improve

解析 该句的意思是“每个人都可以做一些简单的事情来改善他们的记忆”。根据上文“memory start to fail”,记忆开始退化,所以应该是改善提高记忆。

47. capability

解析 “Our capability to remember things from the past, that is, years or days ago, depends on two categories of memory”我们记住过去,即几年或几天之前的事情的能力取决于两类记忆。该句空格所填成分为主语,提示词为形容词,故使用名词形式 capability。

48. remote

解析 前文提到记忆有两种类型“remote memory and recent memory”。后文提到“如果你不记得你昨天吃了什么午餐,那是你近期记忆的问题。”所以该空格“回想去年的生日,你做了什么”属于 remote memory。

49. situations

解析 该句的语义为“但也有其他一些我们使用记忆的情况。”这里语境为“we use our memories in other _____”,首字母提示 sit-,故可以用“情形,情况”。

50. number

解析 本空前的 phone 为提示词,“从操作员那里得到的电话号码”,所以填 number。

51. easily

解析 空格提示词 easy 为形容词,空格处修饰动词,故用副词形式。

52. unavoidable

解析 空格处于 be 动词之后,提示词 avoid。该句语义为“许多人认为,随着年龄的增长,记忆退化是不可避免的,但事实并非如此。”提示词变为形容词 avoidable,再进行反义变形“不可避免的”。

53. age

解析 本句的语境为几种记忆并不会随着_____而退化。该段首句提到“as we get older”,故此处填入名词 age“年纪”。

54. Regular

解析 本句“_____身体活动似乎也能够让我们的记忆更好,可能是因为有更好的血液供应给大脑。”后文提到有更好的血液供应,加上首字母提示 Reg-,故使用 regular“有规律的,定期的”。

55. at

解析 这里 at all costs 为固定词组,表示“不惜一切代价”,我们要不惜一切代价避免压力。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(35 marks)

Section A

56. F **解析** 文中全篇没有提到,“植物比人造疗法具有优势,因为它们可以治愈任何疾病。”

在第一段最后提到“a system of medicine that is safe and, natural and cheap”,植物作为草药是安全、自然且便宜的,确实具有一些优点;以及第二段提到“但与人造药物不同,它们迅速使身体恢复健康状态而没有副作用。”并没有提到可以治疗任何疾病,错误。

57. T **解析** 第三段中提到草药在文献中记载的历史,最早的草药记录大约在 5000 年前,从这些旧记录中发现的草药现在仍然在使用。所以“草药学自古以来就有很好的文献记载,关于它的信息已经变得更加广泛。”描述无误。
58. T **解析** 第五段中说,“the split between herbalism and ‘scientific’ orthodox medicine became wider and wider.”草药学和“科学”正统医学之间的分裂变得越来越广泛。但第七段中说“医学中医师将对人体的详细了解与大量草药疗法的知识相结合。”因此说“虽然分裂依然存在,但科学现在支持中医师的方法。”无误。
59. T **解析** 第六段中说到,“目前在正统医学实践中使用的现代预包装药物中约有 40% 是植物成分的人工变异”,“the process of extracting single ingredients, and using them singly, usually produces unwanted side-effects”提取单一成分并单独使用它们的过程通常会产生不必要的副作用,所以“使用人造药品通常具有严重的缺点”,因为他们具有很多有害的副作用,表达无误。
60. F **解析** 最后一段说,“Many herbs will correct the symptoms temporarily but it takes an experienced practitioner to identify the cause. For this reason it is wisest to consult a professional, even if you have read about the value of a remedy and matched it to an illness.”意思是“许多草药会暂时纠正症状,但需要有经验的医生来确定原因。出于这个原因,咨询专业人士是最明智的。”即使你了解草药,也不能自己随意进行治疗,必须咨询专业人士,所以草药学的一个主要优点是,只要症状符合症状,它可以帮助人们根据补救办法治疗自己,描述错误。

Section B

61. G **解析** 本空下一句开始介绍机器人的相关情况,所以第一句应该先提出这一话题。G 选项提到机器人,并就科学家对机器人的预测情况作了交代(“五十年前,当时的未来学家们充满信心地预测了一种银色的智慧型机器人。”)符合题意。故选 G。
62. F **解析** 本空之后的内容在解答很多的这种科学猜想都是不现实,不具有可行性。六个选项中,选项 F “Neither are there any aliens on the horizon, nor even in the galaxy next door.”提出“地平线上也没有任何外星人,甚至隔壁的银河也没有。”与其后的“空中旅行不是预定月球套餐,太空旅行只适用于训练有素或为数不多的极少富人。”构成并列结构。故选 F。
63. C **解析** 本空之后紧接着提到“extend life”延长生命,后文继续介绍很多富人想方设法花大笔钱去延长生命。C 选项第一个词就提到了话题词“永生”,符合题意。故选 C。
64. E **解析** 本段内容都在探讨人性的不确定性。按常理,人会选择营养完美的药丸代替食物,网购代替实体店购物,因为更方便、便捷。但人们却并不愿放弃接触、检查和尝试我们所购买的東西的乐趣。所以说“人性是数十年来所有预言中最大的单一混杂因素。”故选 E。
65. B **解析** 下文探讨的是人们对未来的恐惧。“在五十年代,关注焦点在怪物和飞碟。我们现在担心的是生殖器。”在后续的描述中,作者暗示这种担心是多余的,故与 B 选项中“每个时代的未来恐惧都是毫无根据的。”合理衔接,故选 B。

Section C

66. Spanish.
解析 第二段中提到,“The most spoken language other than English is Spanish.”调查显示“除英语以外最常用的语言是西班牙语。”所以在美国第二大语言是西班牙语。
67. Chinese.
解析 第五段在提到说汉语的人数变化时这样描述“The number of Chinese speakers rose 98% to 2.6

million.”讲华语的人数增长了98%，达到了260万人。第四段提到其他几种语言的使用者都在减少，如德语、意大利语、波兰语，所以是中国移民的增长带来了汉语使用者的剧增。

68. **Because immigrants who came to the United States during the first half of the 1900s are gradually dying.**

解析 第四段中说，“Many European languages are becoming less common, as immigrants who came to the United States during the first half of the 1900s die.”许多欧洲语言变得不太常见，因为在20世纪上半叶来到美国的移民死亡。题干问“为什么现在美国的欧洲语言使用者比五十年前少呢？”主要是移民的去世。

69. **They live in California, New York and Florida.**

解析 第五段在讲到其他非英语语言的使用者时说，“More than half of those who do not speak English at home live in just three states, California, New York, and Florida.”（超过半数在家里不会说英语的人生活在加利福尼亚州，纽约州和佛罗里达州三个州。）

70. **Some 3 million.**

解析 最后一段说到“some 3 million people—say they don’t speak English at all.”所以是根据人口普查局的报告，约300万人表示他们根本不会说英语。

Section D

71. **apartheid**

解析 第二段中间说道，“he continued to fight against apartheid”，所以曼德拉带领整个国家与种族隔离作斗争，故空格填种族隔离“apartheid”。

72. **leader**

解析 本句的意思是，“作为非国大的_____曼德拉组织抵制和反对歧视性法律的抗议活动”。第一段就提到“he was a brave and intelligent leader.”提示此处可以填入“leader”（领导人）。

73. **arrest**

解析 第二段中提到曼德拉非法走出国门，争取其他国家领导人的反对种族隔离斗争的支持，当他返回时，被逮捕入狱并被判处死刑。所以他的活动最终让他被逮捕入狱，填入“arrest”（逮捕）。

74. **demand**

解析 第三段开头说，“From prison, Mandela continued his demand for equality.”（曼德拉在监狱中继续要求平等。）所以空格填入demand“要求”。

75. **oppressors**

解析 空格处的语境为“曼德拉坚信，争取自由的斗争不仅是为了受压迫者，而且也是为了那些压迫者”。根据第四段，“Mandela firmly believed that the struggle for freedom was not only for the oppressed, but also for the oppressors.”所以空格处应填“压迫者”（oppressors）。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

76. 中国的春节在农历一月一日，是新一年的开始。这是举家团圆的时刻。一般来说，在春节前几天，只要有可能，多数人无论身处何地都会回家。就像西方的圣诞节一样，人们会买很多食品、礼物和衣服给孩子们。在除夕这天，多数家庭仍然保持着在门上贴春联的习俗。他们把“福”字倒贴在墙上，意思是“福到了”。

句式分析

本段话的翻译难点在于非限制性定语从句的处理。在第一句中：which marks the beginning of a new year. 直接承接，补充前句翻译，“象征着……”；以及最后一句“which means ‘happiness has come’”，同样承接翻译为“意思是……”。

B

高频词汇

lunar calendar 农历
family reunion 家庭团圆
New Year's Eve 除夕

couplets (pl.) *n.* 对联
character *n.* 汉字
paste...on... 将……贴在……上

Section B

77. Some of the energy is converted into heat, which helps to maintain our body temperature at about 37°C.

解析 “能量被转化为热”，谓语动词需要用三单；“保持体温”可以用动词 maintain；本句后半句与前后共用主语，且补充说明前句内容，可使用 which 引导非限制性定语从句。

78. They are very pleased to accept the plan, because there is something original in it.

解析 本句后半句处理为 because 引导的原因状语从句。“富有创意”可以用“there be”句型表达，需要注意 original (原创的) 修饰不定代词 something，需后置。

79. Bees can create “mental maps”, which allow them to know their location in the environment.

解析 本句需要注意的是 which 指代“意境地图”引导非限制性定语从句进行补充说明。“让……”可以译为“allow...to do.../make...do...”。

80. In the long run, human beings are bound to enter outer space and explore the universe in depth.

解析 In the long run 是“从长远来看”；“一定能做……”可以说“be bound to do”；“外层空间”可以翻译为 outer space。“深入探索”可将 in depth 作状语放在句末。

81. This kind of interview provides students with opportunities to meet recruiters from companies which have job openings.

解析 provide with “给……提供”；“招聘”可以翻译为 recruit，“招聘人员”为 recruiter；“有空缺职位的公司的”属于“招聘人员”的定语。较为复杂的定语的处理方式一般有三种：介词短语、非谓语动词结构和定语从句。“公司的”可以处理为介词短语 from companies，“有空缺职位”可以处理为定语从句“which have job openings”。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

82. has \wedge ranking \rightarrow been

解析 文章第一句话的语义为“《指南》一直以来都在对一流的餐厅进行排行”。该句中“for more than a century”时间标志词提示谓语动词时态应为“现在完成时”或者“现在完成进行时”，为了强调时间的延续性“一直以来”，所以在助动词 has 后加上 been，将其变成现在完成进行时。

83. have \rightarrow has

解析 “the Guide”作主语，谓语动词用单数，所以 have 应该改成 has，与前面的 is 并列。

84. \checkmark

85. opé

解析 each 与 one 重复，“用每个国家的主流语言”，因此去掉多余的 one。

86. qualities \rightarrow quality

解析 quality 作“质量”理解时，为不可数名词，food quality “食品质量”。

87. indicate \rightarrow indicating

解析 此句的谓语动词为 help，所以 indicate 必须处理为非谓语动词，与主语 symbols 构成动宾关系，故用现在分词 indicating。

88. of \rightarrow to

解析 “成功的关键”固定表达方式为“key to...”，将介词 of 改为 to。

89. anonymous \rightarrow anonymously

解析 此处应用副词 anonymously 修饰动词 carry out，所以 anonymous 形容词改为副词形式。

90. they→it

解析 it 指代 each restaurant, 加上前句“when it is being evaluated”提示此处代词应用单数。

91. renown→renowned

解析 renown 词性为名词和动词, 此处应用形容词 renowned, be renowned for = be famous for, 表示“因为……著名”。

Part VII

IQ Test

(5 marks)

92. A coin.

解析 A coin has two sides, a head and a tail. 硬币有正反两面。

93. Completely incomprehensible.

解析 题干语境为: 我在大学学过微积分, 但是_____。“it's all Greek to me” means a way of saying that you do not understand something that is said or written (一窍不通)。

94. Keep Off the Grass.

解析 KOTG 是公园的标牌, 首字母缩写表示“远离草坪”。

95. Cash in hand.

解析 单词 cash (CASH) 处于 hand (HAND) 之中, 所以是 cash in hand, 表示“现金在手”。

96. B

解析 本题考查通过已给两个图形找相同特征来推断另外一组图形。第一组图形中, 四个正方形的排列方式和四个空心实心圆圈的数量分布是理解关键; 第二组已给图形中三个三角形推测另外一个图形中三个三角形成嵌套式; 已给图形有两个实心圆一个空心圆, 所选图形应该是两个空心圆一个实心圆, 所以答案是 B。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

I.

写作点金

本题是祝贺信写作题。首先需要注意信件写作格式: 称谓, 开头段: 写信目的——表示祝贺, 中间段: 具体描述, 结尾段: 再次表示祝贺和祝福, 署名。中间段落的内容从两个层次展开, 一方面毕业是一个伟大的成就, 对过去的总结, 是未来的起点; 另一方面, 你的努力换来了今天的成就, 一切都是值得的。

参考范文

Dear Anna,

I offer you my warmest congratulations on your graduation with a master's degree. I really feel delighted about your achievement.

Graduation is one grand accomplishment. Although these past years have gone by in just a blink of an eye, your university graduation wishes will be the perfect cheers to the past and congratulation to the future with these ideas and inspiration. Besides, the journey of life brings both challenges and chances. You are brilliant, capable, diligent and ambitious. Looking back, it was all worth it. You deserve what you have strived for.

It is with great pleasure that I send my congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your graduation. May you enjoy a bright future.

Yours sincerely,
Kelly

高频词汇

congratulation *n.* 祝贺

|| feel delighted about... 对……感到高兴

achievement/accomplishment *n.* 成就

inspiration *n.* 鼓舞

diligent *adj.* 勤奋的

deserve *v.* 值得,应得

strive for 争取

II.

写作点金

仔细读题,题目中给出了话题,为什么有些人变得越富有,他们越不高兴? 结合图画,可以从探讨变富所带来的负面影响入手。先引出话题,简单对现象进行描述,然后指出其负面影响,最后给出总结建议,结束全文。

参考范文

Working with Pleasure

Recent years have witnessed an annoying phenomenon that people's well-being is declining with economic growth. The richer some people become, the more unhappy they are. Some people who are wealthy or rich tend to feel depressed and frustrated.

I think the reasons can be mainly attributed to two aspects. To begin with, if you want to achieve great success and become wealthy in your career, you must commit a lot to your work. You may encounter different adversities and suffer a lot of stress, making you always feel stressful and occupied. Meanwhile, you have less freedom and spare time for your hobbies and leisure activities. What's worse, in your process of pursuing material wealth, you devote much time and energy. Thus, you have less time to accompany your family members, which exerts negative influences on your family relationship. Perhaps, more argument and quarrel will take place.

Overall, the origin of happiness depends on what you have, such as health, family, not just a large amount of money. We had better make a balance between earning money and enjoying life. There exists something more important than wealth.

高频词汇

witness *v.* 见证

decline *v.* 下降

depressed/frustrated *adj.* 抑郁的

attribute...to... 将……归因于

commit...to... 投入……

adversity *n.* 逆境

occupied *adj.* 忙的

exert negative influences on 对……产生消极影响