

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2012 年初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

M: Did you have fun last night?

W: To be frank, I've seen better things on television. I didn't like seeing large animals performing tricks, and the jugglers weren't as skillful as I thought they'd be.

M: Sounds like a waste of money, then.

2. 【答案】C

【听力原文】

M: Have you chosen a course yet? You know the deadline for the application is Friday.

W: I know. It's so difficult! If I choose the wrong subject...

M: Don't worry. Let's talk through your options.

3. 【答案】C

【听力原文】

M: What do you think of this one?

W: To be honest, it's not really my taste. I'm not really into this style of portrait. And it sort of looks like a photo to me.

M: I like the colors, and the expression on her face is kind of intense.

4. 【答案】A

【听力原文】

M: I got a backache from playing cricket.

W: I didn't know you played cricket.

M: Well, once in a blue moon.

5. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

W: This stupid thing keeps getting jammed. I can't get it to make any copies.

M: So it makes sense you're in such a good humor.

W: I gave it a good kick and feel better.

Section B (10 marks)

6. 【答案】 C

7. 【答案】 B

8. 【答案】 A

【听力原文】

W: I don't really have any expertise in managing. Have you got any idea what we could do with it?

M: Well, when I see fifty square kilometers of land, I think of money.

W: Ha, that's typical of you.

M: Well, yeah. I think, you know, a hotel will be great here. There's enough room for it, and as it's in the middle of this kind of wonderful environment, we could really sell it.

W: Yeah, the land's got these really lovely environmental features. You've got these lovely hills and there're all these lovely trees, and a little forest down there. Perhaps it would be nicer to do something that's kind of more sympathetic with the environment, like, um, you could leave it wild and just let the animals roam free, or you could have like a more organized animal sanctuary to get the most out of the features of it.

M: What would we get out of that?

W: It's doing something good, and giving something back to the earth, and making sure that these sorts of animal species are left to live in their own environment.

M: Ok. Perhaps not a hotel then, but I think we could think of a commercial use that would fit in more with the environment. What about some kind of health resort, maybe?

W: Well, that's quite a nice idea. People could go walking in the hills, and they could do nature trails through the forest. We could even have like a little organic garden or provide food that's fresh and healthy. We could have an organic health spa. What do you think?

M: Yeah, that's a nice idea.

Conversation Two

9. 【答案】 A

10. 【答案】 C

11. 【答案】 B

12. 【答案】 A

13. 【答案】 B

14. 【答案】 B

15. 【答案】 C

【听力原文】

M: I think, with technology, it was Microsoft that started it.

W: "It" being the use of teenagers...

M: Yes. Using teenagers to find out what's in and what isn't, what the market wants next. Around the year

2000, they started observing these kids to find out what they were doing with technology.

W: And this was an American thing?

M: Well, no, actually they went all over the place observing these kids: from street markets in Seattle to skating rinks in London, bars in Tokyo, anywhere they thought trends might kick off.

W: So the idea was to watch these children, or teenagers, and learn what they wanted to do with their mobile phones, with software...

M: That's right, because it's teenagers that really drive technology. Kids have no fear of technology. They experiment and they automatically home in on the new. One thing that became clear is that teenagers want technology they can carry around. Anything bigger than a few inches is out. That's why there was the development of these tiny mobile phones that could be attached to your arm, that type of thing. Text messaging caught on because kids wanted to pass notes to each other during class. The lights that you find on IBM's ThinkPad keyboard are there because IBM noticed that kids take notes in the dark during lectures.

W: So all of these things came about because of the needs of kids.

M: That's right.

W: And what's coming up on the horizon? Is there any big development that has been led by teenagers?

M: Well, the next big area is collaborative computing, where you have groups of people working together online. This is really going to take off in the next few years, because it has massive potential for working environments in the sense that you may be able to work simultaneously on a project with someone who's on the other side of the world, moving data around together.

W: So is it just technology with these kids?

M: You mean where teenagers are leading the market?

W: Yes.

M: Not at all. I mean, fashion has been youth-led for years and years, but in particular, trainers. Now, if you want to keep up with the latest style of trainers, who do you ask? You don't ask anyone over twenty, that's for sure. And I think it was Converse trainers who used to do lots of their market research on the streets, on the basketball courts of New York, anywhere you find teenagers. They may still do this. I don't know.

W: And, what, they just talk to these kids?

M: Talk to them, watch what they are wearing, the colors, the style, and maybe bring in a prototype, ask the kids if they'd wear these. If not, why not?

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

There's a better-than-random chance that babies born in the United States last year, 2010, were named "Bella" or "Edward." Those were among the 10 most popular girls' and boys' names, respectively, and it was more than a coincidence that they are also leading characters in the wildly popular "Twilight" series of young adult novels and films about vampires. Certain ones which were popular in the 1980s, become the rage, then fall from fashion.

17. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

The journal Science has named an AIDS study as its 2011 Breakthrough of the Year. The clinical trial found

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that antiretroviral drugs can be used to dramatically lower the risk of transmitting HIV. The clinical trial is known as HPTN 052. It proved that giving the drugs to HIV infected people sooner made them 96 percent less likely to transmit the virus to their uninfected partners. The research team was led by Dr. Myron Cohen. He said while the results were announced in May, preliminary work actually began 20 years ago.

18. 【答案】 A

【听力原文】

In India, anti-corruption campaigner Anna Hazare has ended his hunger strike to press for a tougher anti-graft law earlier than planned. The strike in Mumbai was to last for three days. But on Wednesday evening, the 74-year-old activist called off his protest a day early. He did not cite a reason. But doctors have warned of a danger to the health of the activist, who has been running a fever. His protest also has seen far thinner crowds compared to his earlier campaigns, prompting commentators to say that the poor public response could be a factor behind his decision.

19. 【答案】 C

【听力原文】

For decades scientists have been following penguins by putting bands around their flippers. This allows individual birds to be identified at a distance. But there have been concerns that flipper bands might be unethical because they harm the birds by slowing them down as they swim. The latest study reported birds fitted with bands died younger, started breeding later in the year, took longer to forage for food and over all raised about 40 percent fewer chicks. There are also concerns that some data gathered on penguins down the years may now be worthless.

20. 【答案】 C

【听力原文】

Odd things are happening to Brits...we seem to be developing green fingers! The number of people growing their own fruit and vegetables has almost doubled in the past year, according to Gardeners' World magazine. But not everyone has space for a vegetable patch or a flowerbed. That's why some people plant flowers or vegetables in public places to make them greener and more pleasing to the eye. Many people would approve of prettifying towns and cities, but guerrilla gardening is not strictly legal. Therefore, this type of gardening often takes place in the dead of night.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案】

21. Italy

22. capturing snakes

23. set off fireworks

24. set free

25. immune

26. Spain

27. throw tomatoes

28. a fight

29. safety glasses

30. the firing of a rocket

【听力原文】

On October 31, in many countries children and adults dress up in unusual costumes. Some become witches or ghosts; others dress up as trees, goats, and in other very unusual costumes. October 31 is, of course, Halloween. This festival started in Europe and has spread to all parts of the world. However, not all celebrations spread around the world. Every country has its own singular festivals. Here are two of the more unusual ones

The first one is Festival of Snakes. Many people are afraid of snakes. In some parts of the world, snakes are regarded as evil or, at least, dangerous. But, there is one small village in Italy where the people seem to worship snakes. They show their respect and love for snakes with a festival. This festival is held each year in the tiny village of Cocullo, which is surrounded by some of Italy's wildest forests.

Celebrations begin on Saint Joseph's Day, March 19, when the first snakes of the season are captured and put in cages. Two months later, on the first Thursday in May, villagers set off fireworks and then go to church. After church, the statue of Saint Domenica is carried through the streets, and villagers put the captured snakes around his statue. Then, more fireworks are set off. At the edge of the village, the snakes are set free in the forest, and the villagers believe that they are immune from snakebites for another year.

The second festival, La Tomatina, in Bunol, Spain, is very simple. Everyone throws tomatoes at each other on the last Wednesday of August. The town's streets turn bright red as over 20,000 people hit each other with large, red, soft tomatoes.

There are many ideas on how the festival started. The most likely explanation is that it started as a fight between poor and rich teenagers. No one knows who threw the first tomato, but somehow they began throwing tomatoes at each other.

It soon became a point of honor to meet on the same day in town. Over the years, this local event has become a national event. It is no longer a war between poor and rich and is now an exciting time for young people to have a good time throwing tomatoes at everyone.

This standard uniform is an old T-shirt, old shorts, and safety glasses. Farmers bring thousands of tomatoes from around the countryside, and the festival begins with the firing of a rocket. An hour later, the end of the festival is announced with the firing of another rocket, and everyone begins to clean up the town.

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：古时候中国大夫开药方，把按摩、特殊食疗和沐浴当作治疗患者的方法。本题缺少谓语动词，且必须是及物动词。prescribe 规定：开药方。afford 提供；买得起。operate 操作；对……刀。impart 给予，传授。

32. 【答案】A

【解析】根据结构和句意可知，and 前后成分形式相同意思相近，所以此空与 safety 应构成名词短语，含义为“不安全”。hazard 隐患，危险。interference 干扰。guarantee 保证。harassment 骚扰。显然只有 safety hazards“安全隐患”的搭配符合题意。

33. 【答案】D

【解析】由于国内市场向国际开放，取消进口限制，受到政府补贴的便宜的外国商品进口威胁到了许多妇女、小生产者和乡镇企业的生计。此空与 cheap-起修饰主语 foreign imports，应突出“便宜、优惠”等含义。subsidized 补贴的，补助的。rescued 被营救的。accommodated 安顿好的。assisted 辅助的。故选 D。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：学习是一个孤独的过程，但是和其他人合作可以丰富阅历、促进我们的成长。句中含有转折，说明后半句的含义与“孤独”相反。collaborate with sb. 与某人合作。agree with sb. 同意某人。comply

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with sb. 顺从，依从某人。deal with sb. 对付，应付某人。

35. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：作为总部一名电视网络工作的工程业务经理，他被提拔为某个地区支部的副总裁。affiliate“分支，附属机构”与上文中的“总部”相对应。administration 管理，行政机构。position 位置；职位。counterpart 副本，相对应的人。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：尽管商人挣钱很多，但在过去他们常被当作是贪婪之徒，地位甚至比农民还要低。although 引导让步状语从句，含有句意转折。从感情色彩上判断，此处对商人的描绘略含贬义。miserly 吝啬的，贪婪的。arduous 努力的；费力的。eminent 杰出的，显著的。generous 慷慨的，大方的。故选 A。

37. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：对于一个原则，不要仅因为一眼看去它似乎和你的想法不同或者不适用于你的情况，便将其迅速否定。线索词 or 提示，其后内容相关或相近。at odds with 与……不一致。in contrast to 与……形成对照。Consistent with 与……一致。identical to 和……相同。因此，符合句意的只有 C 项。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】because of 引导的原因状语显示爆发了交通行业罢工，而这对出行的影响显然是负面的，计划会取消。fall through 落空，失败，成为泡影。fall off（数量）减少；（质量）下降。fall away 减少；消散。fall out 掉落；原地解散。故选 D。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：登录网站 maproute.com，输入你全部的旅行信息，一分钟之内便可找到你所需的地图。feed in 输入；插入。Put on 穿上；上演；增加。look up 仰望；查阅；拜访。make for 导致；有助于；走向。

40. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：如果那时候拦到了计程车，早点儿赶到机场，我们就能给他们送行了。对过去的事实虚拟，从句用 had done 形式，在采用省略 if 的倒装结构时需将 had 提前，主句则使用 would have done 的形式。因此答案选 A。

41. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：别人警告她要小心海盗，她就把值钱的东西留在了家里。从句中的动作发生在主句的谓语动作之前，所以应采用完成时；又因为她是被别人警告，所以从句还需是被动式。因此答案是 C。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：那个罪犯决定躲上几天。lie 后加形容词的用法表示“保持，处于（某种状态）”。lie to 作为动词词组，其后只能接 sb. 表示“向某人说谎”。lie doing 这种形式不存在。

43. 【答案】B

【解析】应男士的要求，女士叙述了旅行中的一次恐怖遭遇。根据下文提示可知 beach 是事件发生的地点，恰与：B 项中的 beach 相照应。而其他选项均与上下文无关，故选 B。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】女士的回答说明了这款婴儿拍打器是如何伤害婴儿的，因此 how 的上一句应引出“伤害婴儿”这个话题。故答案选 A。

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45.【答案】D

【解析】在男士提到可用硬盘存储 pictures and portraits from galleries 这些艺术作品时，女士并不同意他的观点，她认为实物是不可代替的，这显然是就艺术作品这一问题发表的观点，所以答案选 D。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.sensible

本篇节选自《简爱》。此句提到“狂风骤雨中，米勒小姐很通情达理地陪在我的身边”，此处的“通情达理”为形容词，此空应填写 sense 的形容词形式，即 sensible。

47.to

dawn 黎明，破晓。根据第一句 The night passed rapidly 可知，此时仍是夜晚，黎明还未降临 not begin to dawn。

48.in

句意：……所有人排成纵列，两人一组，并依次落座……。in file 排成一列的人（或物）。form in file 指“生成，形成队列”。

49.read

prayer 祷告词是由 Miss Miller 朗读的，含有被动关系。此处填写 read 的过去分词 read，两者同形不同音。

50.repeatedly

因为很大的走动声持续了有几分钟的时间，Miss Miller 只能不断地喊着“安静”“列队”。修饰动词 exclaim 用 repeat 的副词形式。repeatedly exclaim 重复高喊着。

51.lay

根据上下文可知，每张桌子上都放着一本《圣经》。以《圣经》做主语时，谓语动词选用 lie，表示“放置”，其过去式是 lay。

52.filled

由下文的 indefinite sound 可知，房间里全是孩子们低沉、隐约可闻的哼哼声。fill up by/with..充满了……。

53.vacant

“米勒小姐选定第四张椅子坐下”说明这张椅子之前的状态是 vacant“空着的，空缺的”。

54.indefatigable

fatigable 易疲劳的。此处钟声已经响起了四次，而且每次孩子们开始新的活动时都会响起，所以钟声给人的感觉应是“不知疲倦的”，即 fatigable 的否定形式 indefatigable。

55.little

简觉得自己饿得都快生病了，可见她昨天吃的太少了。take so little, so 是修饰 little 的程度副词，表示少得可怜。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

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【答案与解析】

56.important features of companies.

（第一段指出 pay, benefits 等评价标准都属于 important features of companies。）

57.freedom to develop ideas

（第二段倒数第二句和第三句提到，员工最看重的不是薪水高低而是自由构思的优待。）

58.well-positioned (great) marketing strategies

（第四段在讲述 Wegmans 的成功时提到三点因素，即员工的自由权利、成功市场策略的良好定位以及针对消费者的创新。）

59.scholarships

（第五段主要讲述员工福利。根据 As well as scholarships, the company gives its employees business opportunities 可知，除了商业机会，员工还可享受用于继续教育的奖金。）

60.make decision

（这个例子出现在最后一段，这一段强调 Wegmans 希望员工心情愉悦，支持他们做出自己的决定，就算是为顾客烤火鸡这种事情也不例外。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.The basic function of Wikipedia.

（第一段倒数第二句表明，很多新手不知道维基百科的 basic function 便是他们可以完全自由地编辑其中的任何一个词条。）

62.Info anarchy.

（文中第二段提到 Academics are upset by what they see as info anarchy 可见，学者们对于毫无管制的信息修改感到不满。）

63.Set up a website that can be edited by anyone they like.

（第三段主要讲述什么是维基百科以及它的使用方法。第三句指出，使用者可以创建一个网站以供相关人员对其编辑。）

64.To prevent idiots, vandals and fanatics from defacing, deleting or pushing one-sided views.

（第四段提到：一些不怀好意的 idiots, vandals and fanatics 利用维基百科的编辑系统对外开放这一便利，随意曲解、删除信息或散播片面的观点。为阻止这一现象的发生，维基百科也会采取不同的对策。）

65.Disregard the importance of expertise.

（前任总编 Larry Sanger 指出，维基百科的理念是鼓励人们 disregard the importance of expertise，即不畏权威专业性的约束在公开的网络上共享信息。）

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.F （第四段指出，应该使宠物狗在露天场所自由活动，但这只是理想状态下所能达到的条件。可见足够大的开放空间并不是养狗的必要条件。）

67.F (第五段提到, 适当的围栏可以将狗关在家里, 但是 They are recommended for side and rear boundaries, 即最好是在边界地点设立围栏, 并不需要将其全部围住。)

68.F (根据第四段第二句 not essential...e.g.a bay window or internal fernery 可知, 如果有对室内进行过修饰, 比如凸出的窗户或屋内有蕨类栽培, 那么开放空间对于猫的饲养不是必需的。而不是题干中描述的因为猫能感觉到主人的屋子的边界在哪儿。)

Questions 69 to 70

【答案与解析】

69.小型住宅和后花园, 以及高层住宅的发展, 不仅阻碍了人们饲养宠物, 而且会加大人们对稀少的公共休憩用地的需求。

(本句采用直译法, 其中 multi-dwelling 译为高层住宅。not only but also 不仅……而且……。discourage..from doing...劝阻……做……)

70.希望这些原则能促使人们在对住宅建设及社区发展作决策时考虑到宠物的饲养。

(it 作形式主语, 汉译时将被动化为主动。residential and community development 住宅建设及社区发展。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.surroundings/surrounding factors;

(第二段在提到造成失眠的原因时, 作者首先提出 an uncomfortable mattress or noisy neighbors, 即周围因素的影响。其次才是紧张和特殊事件带来的心理感受。)

72.a shortage of oxygen

(根据第三段第一句 Sleep apnoea, a common disorder in which lapses in breathing cause a shortage of oxygen 可知睡眠窒息症会引起缺氧反应。)

73.the immune system

(第六段中, 作者在分析疲劳给人体带来的恶劣影响时提到 Perhaps the greatest risk could be the effect on the immune system, 即受到最大伤害的是免疫系统。)

74.overeat/eat too much

(虽然失眠对人的长期影响还不可知, 但作者在第八段中提到, 一项美国的研究推测睡眠不足可能会导致 eat too much“饮食过量”。)

75.the ageing process

(参见最后一段的第一句。睡眠不足甚至还可能 speed up the ageing process“加快人的老化速度”。)

Part V Translation (10 marks)

76.【答案】Like the immigrants on this land, country music is a perfect combination of the past and the present, the borrowed and the invented.

【解析】本题运用词类转化手法, 把动词“借鉴”和“创新”形容词化, 译作 the borrowed 和 the invented。

77.【答案】Nothing is more American than hot dogs, hamburgers and Cokes.

【解析】nothing..than..除了……。与比较级 more 连用, 表示“只有……最……; 没什么比……”

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更……”。

78. 【答案】 In spite of their great historic breakthrough, the Wright brothers didn't achieve their long-deserved fame and honor until several years later.

【解析】使用 in spite of 引导让步状语从句。not...until“直到……才_____。”复合词 long deserved 表示“早应得的”。

79. 【答案】 Overweight people would like jumping on the moon because they weigh six times less there than they weigh on earth.

【解析】用比较级表示分数 six times less than...“是...的六分之一”。would like doing“喜欢....”....

80. 【答案】 Without natural enemies, herds of cattle would overpopulate so quickly that they would use up the food supply and eventually starve to death.

【解析】without 引导条件状语从句，以“畜群”作主语。overpopulate 数量过多。use up 耗尽。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

81.over 后加 the

(Charles River 是专有名词，不能省略 the。)

82.short 改成 shortly

(short 形容词“矮的，不足的”；副词“不及，未达到”。shortly 副词“不久，马上”，shortly after 为固定词组，表示“不久之后；很快”，而 short 不能与 after 搭配。)

83.learn 改为 leaning

(a respected seat of learning 意为“令人景仰的学习之所”。名词加 of 结构后接动词应改为动词的动名词形式。)

84.with 改为 without

(根据上下文可知，剑桥的中心地带是哈佛广场，周围书店、咖啡厅等设施林立，来剑桥参观的人一定会来这里走一走。no 与 without 的双重否定表示肯定。)

85.wind 改为 winding

(由并列成分中的 stately, grassy, handsome 可知，此处应改为 wind 的形容词形式 winding“蜿蜒的，曲折的”，用以修饰道路或河流。)

86.high 改为 higher

(high education 指“高程度的教育”，剑桥是 higher education“大学教育，高等教育”，两者不可混淆。)

87.√

88.work 后加 s

(work 是不可数名词，表示“工作”。但它有复数形式，表示不同的意义，即“(文学、艺术)作品”。his famous works 用在这里指的是“华兹华斯著名的作品”。)

89.去掉 which

(这里不是 which 引导的定语从句，among them 后加名词可作为伴随状语，which 成分多余。)

90.lie 后加 s

（分析句子结构发现，本句主语 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 是单数名词，因此谓语应采用三单结构。）

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

91. 【答案】S8

【解析】已知的 7 组数据均由大写字母加数字组成，且字母顺序分别是 RR____STTUU，即每两组数据的字母相同，所以该空字母应填 S。数字顺序为 15.1.____5.8.7.16.4，且 $15+4=19$ ， $1+16=17$ ， $5+8=13$ ，假设空格数字加上 7 等于 x，则形成新的一组数据 19，17，x，13。根据数列规律可知， $x=15$ ，所以空格数字为 8。该空应填 S8。

92. 【答案】W

【解析】根据提示可知，空格处的字母与前后字母均可搭配成一个单词。经过推理可知，这两个空应填 W。

93. 【答案】TURBULENCE

【解析】题目要求把给出的字母重新编排顺序得出一个单词，最终得到了 turbulence。

94. 【答案】125

【解析】首先横向观察，第一行中间的 25 是 5 的 2 次方，以 5 为乘数；最后一行中间的 216 是 6 的 3 次方，以 6 为乘数。再纵向观察，第一列中间的 36 是 6 的 2 次方，仍然以 6 为乘数。根据相同规律，第三列的中间应为以 5 为乘数的 5 的 3 次方，即 $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$

95. 【答案】A

【解析】题目所给 example 中，A，B，D，E 都是外面一个四边形，里而一个圆形；而 C 是圆形包围四边形，可知本题是选出与其他图不一样的图形。通过观察，只有 A 选项的箭头是三角形。

Part VII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

Secondary Education in Britain and the US

Both of the two countries have private schools and state schools for secondary education. In Britain, the percentage of pupils in private schools is 7% while in the US it is 15%. Thus, state schools are more popular in Britain. When the pupils turn to be 16 years old, 74% of those in Britain choose to leave school and only 9% go on the full-time higher education while the others will finish their education around 17 or 18. But in the US, 54.5% pupils continue the higher education and only 6% drop out school at 16 or 39.5% at 17-18. Moreover, 25% pupils in Britain pass A Level and only 40% pass GCSE. On the contrary, pupils obtaining high school diploma are as high as 75% in the US. Therefore, Americans attach greater importance to higher education than the Britons.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

The Importance of Higher Education

The contemporary society has seen a trend of discordance in education. Many college students graduate only to find that they earn much less than their bosses who even have never entered colleges. However, higher education is still valuable for students.

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Most importantly, higher education is the source of expertise. Every industry in the society is built on the professional knowledge. If all the staff is poor-educated, who can we depend on to make profits? Colleges can equip students with the most useful and systematical theories. Further, the academic environment in college will provide students with a better opportunity to develop healthy bodies and hearts. What they need to do is to read more and think more for their own pursuits. Thus, they can be stronger to confront the extreme thoughts that may destroy their righteous beliefs in the future. Lastly, good friends and teachers from colleges will help students form right outlook on life and values, which will also benefit their future career.

In summary, higher education will set students a higher start in the future career. If you can not see it now, wait and see that how the better are separated from the good.

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2012 年决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

M: Do you see any further advances in the area of energy conservation, Professor?

W: We definitely won't be driving petrol-efficient cars. There will be far more fuel-efficient cars that don't use carbon energy.

M: Fascinating, and I believe they will be much more environmentally friendly.

2. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

M: Are the teachers involved in your drama club?

W: Not at all. Our club is in charge of everything, from choosing actors, writing scripts to designing the costumes and even producing the brochure.

M: Sounds like a recipe for chaos to me!

3. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

W: My friend recommended you to me and I want to know what treatments you offer and how much they are.

M: We've got many excellent treatments. Scott is the best therapist in town. You can have a manicure with him for £ 30. He also does leg waxing at the same price.

W: Ok. Actually, I only need a massage—I've got a sore back from playing tennis.

4. 【答案】C

【听力原文】

M: David is of a similar age to the other contestants. He's an unemployed musician, he likes discussions and he's got something different to offer.

W: So do you think he'll fit in the project?

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M: Well, I doubt whether we want people with too strong personalities.

5. 【答案】 B

【听力原文】

M: You can choose from a variety of extra-curricular activities. We've got an award-winning university newspaper and women's football as well as basketball teams.

W: Sounds great! When's the deadline for application?

M: You can get more details about the application procedure and fees in the prospectus.

6. 【答案】 A

7. 【答案】 C

8. 【答案】 A

【听力原文】

M: Good morning. How can I help you?

W: Have you got any last-minute deals for fortnight? I want to go this weekend.

M: Let's see if I can find something for you... How about a package holiday to Los Angeles? It includes trips to Disneyland and Universal Studio, and it's only £ 800.

W: No, I went there last summer. It was great, but I don't really like package holidays. I want something with a bit of excitement and adventure.

M: How about a Mediterranean cruise? It's really popular with young people, and it's £3,000.

W: It sounds good, but to be frank, my budget is £1,800.

M: There's a really good backpacking trip to Bolivia. And it's only £1,650. It includes all your accommodation, meals and internal flights.

W: Well, are there any excursions?

M: Yes, there's a three-day tour of the Amazon rainforest or a four-day excursion to Machu Picchu.

W: The Amazon tour sounds brilliant. Yes, I think I'll book the Bolivian backpacking trip. Can I do that now over the phone?

M: Of course. I need to take more details.

9. 【答案】 B

10. 【答案】 C

11. 【答案】 A

12. 【答案】 B

13. 【答案】 C

14. 【答案】 A

15. 【答案】 A

【听力原文】

M: In our radio car we have Geraldine Faulkes who is on the campaign trail. Now, Mrs. Faulkes, it's only three weeks till the general election. How's the campaign going?

W: Thank you, John. I'm fully confident that the Conservative Party will win this general election and that the people of this country will welcome five more years of good Conservative Government. Our economy is growing stronger and now is the right time for income tax cuts.

M: But you said you would lower taxes five years ago, but you didn't, did you?

W: Our economic policies over the last five years have given us one of the strongest economies in Europe with some of the lowest rates. We said that we were going to lower interest rates at the last election and we have delivered our promise.

M: But I don't think low interest rates are the same as lowering taxes. Why should we believe you on your promise to lower taxes this time?

W: The economy of the country is now very healthy, and now is the time.

M: Five years ago you said you were going to spend more money on healthcare, and you didn't. Now we have fewer hospitals and waiting lists are enormous. Hospitals are also understaffed.

W: In the last five years we have spent more on the healthcare system than the Labour government spent in their last 10 years.

M: But the Labour Party was in power over 12 years ago and with inflation and the higher cost of living you can't really compare spending 12 years ago and today, can you? Then what would a new Conservative government do to tackle unemployment?

W: Unemployment has been falling steadily over the last five years thanks to our training schemes.

M: But those schemes just keep young people out of the unemployment statistics for a few months. Very few of them get jobs in the end. In fact, all you did was to play with the statistics to make it look as if unemployment was falling. Well, what about more action on poverty?

W: By reducing government handouts we have encouraged people to find themselves jobs. We believe in making people independent. There are jobs if they look hard enough.

M: And what about your party's attitude to Europe? There's been a lot of argument in the party recently about whether we should have closer links with Europe.

W: There're no divisions within the Conservative Party. We're united in our belief that we will maintain close links with Europe in the future. But a close relationship with Europe doesn't mean that we will hand over government of this country to a central European government.

M: We've run out of time. Thank you very much, Mrs. Faulkes.

W: Thank you.

16. 【答案】B

【听力原文】

Thousands of Muslims living in southern Nigeria are reported to be fleeing north following growing tensions after recent sectarian attacks. Many Christians are reported to be heading in the opposite direction. Last week, dozens of Christians were killed by the militant Islamist Boko Haram as gunmen from the group shot at random in churches, at a community centre and a beauty salon. On Monday, a mosque was reportedly attacked in Edo state in the south, injuring 10 people—apparently in response to last week's fatal shootings of Christians. The president of the Nigerian Christian Association, speaking before the mosque attack, expressed his fears that Nigeria may be on the brink of a civil war.

17. 【答案】 C

【听力原文】

On the surface the sporting venues in Palembang look grand. But look a little closer, and you'll see that organizers are still trying to get things ready in time. Allegations of graft have marred the SEA Games from the start. Mohammad Nazaruddin, a senior politician from Indonesia's ruling party has been accused of taking bribes worth millions for awarding contracts to build the athletes' rooms. He's consistently denied the allegations but the scandal has cast an ugly shadow on the event. Organizers admit the corruption scandal has impacted Palembang's ability to host a successful Games.

18. 【答案】 B

【听力原文】

The secretary general of football's world governing body FIFA, Jerome Valcke, has expressed concern about Brazil's preparations for the 2014 World Cup. James Read reports With their flair and skill, Brazil's footballers have delighted fans around the world for decades. But FIFA is less than pleased with the way the country is preparing to host the World Cup in two years' time. Jerome Valcke said not a lot was working and the organizers needed, as he put it, a "kick up the backside". He added that Brazil appeared to be more concerned with winning the World Cup than running it. The comments will not go down well in Brazil, where FIFA's demands on ticketing, marketing and alcohol sales have provoked widespread opposition.

19. 【答案】 A

【听力原文】

Congress is studying how to change immigration policies in an effort to get more foreign students to stay and work in the United States. Many foreign students come to the United States to earn advanced degrees in science, technology, engineering and math. But many are unable to get a visa to live and work here after they graduate. So far no agreement has been reached on how to stop this so-called reverse brain drain. The loss of highly skilled workers usually involves developing countries losing them to wealthier ones. Critics say immigration policies in the United States are too restrictive.

20. 【答案】 B

【听力原文】

This week, President Obama appointed Richard Cordray as director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The new government agency says it has already made home loans and credit card agreements easier for Americans to understand. But the Obama administration said the bureau cannot supervise financial products like home loans without a director. Mr. Obama announced the appointment Wednesday during a visit to Ohio. It was his first political campaign trip of the year. He told the crowd that the severe economic crisis three years ago did not happen because of too many financial rules.

【答案】

21. masterminds

22. reality

23. Belgium

24. robbery

25. school break-in

26. reward/pay reward to

27. contact information

28.access the database

29.driver's license

30.wanted man

【听力原文】

Movies often portray criminals as masterminds with complex plans and clever senses of humor. In reality, however, the opposite seems to be closer to the truth—many criminals are inconceivably stupid. Here are three stories of criminals who weren't as smart as the ones in the movies.

In Belgium, a man who was suspected of robbing a jewelry store was tracked down and captured by the police. At the time he was arrested, he insisted that he could not possibly have been the robber, because he had been somewhere else the entire time. The police asked where he had been, and the man admitted that he had been in a completely different neighborhood that night, breaking into a school. Upon hearing this, the police officer grinned, checked police records, and found out that the school had indeed been broken into, and a great deal of expensive damage had been caused. The officer went back and wrote up a new arrest report for the criminal for the school break-in.

The second one took place in England. A British man with an intense hatred of a particular American couple created a website announcing that he would pay a reward to have the couple murdered. The website was quite detailed, with photos of the American couple and specific information about where to find them. It also included the British man's contact information and instructions on how to collect the reward. The officers followed the instructions exactly, which made it easy for them to "collect" the man for attempted murder.

Now we come to the last one. At a "crime prevention" fair in the United States, the police were showing some children how they used the computer in their car to access the database at police headquarters. A man came up and listened to their conversation. As the police explained more about the computer system, the man inched closer and closer. Finally, his curiosity was too much, and he asked the police to demonstrate how the computer worked. The officer took his driver's license and entered in the ID number. A few moments later, the screen lit up, showing that the man was wanted for armed robbery. The officer put handcuffs on him, asked him to sit in the back seat of the car, and took him for a drive to the headquarters.

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：仅在几年之内，乔治亚·欧姬芙已被誉为同时代最杰出的女艺术家，同时也是首位在男性艺人居多的美国艺术界成绩显著的女艺术家。作为不及物动词，**excel** 表示“优秀，胜过他人”，**present** 表示“举枪瞄准”。而 **outlive**（比……活得久）和 **reveal**（揭示……）只能用作及物动词。故选 A。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：当探险队正在结冰的水道上吃力行走时，冰面忽然晃动裂开，所有队员都掉入了冰冷的水中。**frigid** 寒冷的，严寒的。**bland** 温和的；乏味的。**rigid** 严格的；刚硬的。**furious** 狂怒的；激烈的。

33. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：人们说他是个冷酷、恶毒的人，是个早该被处死的杀人犯。此处应填写一个形容词，修饰名词 **man**，词义应与 **cold** 相近。**vicious** 邪恶的，恶毒的。**acclaimed** 受欢迎的。**importunate** 急切的；纠缠的。**meritorious** 有功绩的；值得称赞的。故答案选 D。

34. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在中世纪，人们需要步行 14 周的时间才能完成从伦敦到罗马这一繁重而累人的旅程。从句意可知，此处应突出长途跋涉的辛苦。**grueling** 累垮人的，折磨人的。**sluggish** 萧条的；迟钝的。**lax** 松懈的；腹泻的。**tottering** 蹒跚的；动摇的。

35. 【答案】C

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【解析】句意：比赛开始一小时后，Susan Butcher 驾驶她的雪橇狗队加速向山下冲去，滑过一条小道，撞上了一棵倒着的树。本题中三个动作连续发生，因此这里的动词也应是过去式。button up 按上；扣住。set down 记下；放下。skid off 冲出；滑离。shuffle off 推卸，摆脱。可见只有 skid off 与 the trail 搭配合适。故选 C。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：数据显示，在非洲的一些地区，受肥胖折磨的孩子比营养不良的孩子要多。afflict 折磨，使痛苦。tumble 使摔倒；弄乱。penetrate 渗透；洞察。fraud 只有名词含义，表示“欺骗；骗子”。无论是肥胖还是营养不良，对孩子来说都是痛苦的，因此答案选 D。

37. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：反对者指控称这一新的互联网条例是违宪的，它使得受宪法第一修正案保护的言论自由沦为犯罪。amount to 相当于，实际上是；总计。break down 发生故障，失败。stand opposite 对立；对峙。trail off 缩小，减弱。根据句意，只有 A 符合。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：他开始带上计步器，如果一天快结束的时候还没有走够 1000 步，他会自己生闷气然后出门把剩下的步数走完。be blamed by oneself“指责自己”，程度过深不符合语意。be ticked off by oneself 自己生自己的气。而 be regulated by oneself 和 be prompted by oneself 这两种用法不存在。所以答案选 C。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：研究人员对食物份量大会促使人们吃得更多这一猜测有所怀疑，但是直到近几年来，研究才逐渐证实了他们这一怀疑。confirm 认可；证实。contend 虽有“主张；认为”的含义，但其后应接由 that 引导的宾语从句。contrive“设计，发明”和 concoct“捏造：图谋”均不符合题意。故选 A。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】此处运用隐喻修辞法，将追逐猎物比喻成一项马拉松式的任务，突出的是捕猎的艰苦和耗时。因为它并不仅仅是像马拉松一样跑步，所以 A 项错误。B 项成分残缺，C 项中动词的主被动语态使用错误。所以答案选 D，undertaking 作名词，表示“事业”，引申为“做的事情”或“承担的任务”。

41. 【答案】A

【解析】根据句意可知，玉米小麦经加工精制后变得更加可口、方便，但是营养成分就少了些。本句含有句意转折，所以排除 B 项。转折词后显然省略了 it。while 与 whereas 都可作为连词表示“尽管；然而”，用于比较或对比两个事实，即只在两者对比的情况下使用，而本句中转折前后的主语不变，所以排除 C、D 项。but 作为连词，是可以表示针对同一主语的句子转折的，故选 A。

42. 【答案】D

【解析】警察说现在热心球迷们不必有更多担心了，史云顿队已进入了球赛大联盟。本题考查固定结构 there is no need for sb.to do sth “……没有必要做……”。故选 D。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】由对话可知，Amy 的父母希望她读工商管理学，而 Amy 并没有反对。在回答 Mr.Evans 的问题时她提到还想学和语言相关的，注意 too 所代表的含义是“两者兼得”。所以 Mr.Evans 给她的建议可能是除了工商管理之外和其他专业有关的内容，所以最有可能的答案是 A。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】对话中 Kobus 因挪动椅子伤到了腰，根据 Bridget 的反应 Oh, come on 可知他极不赞成这种做法，又因为在下文中他提议 Kobu 做些其他有意思的活动，所以此处他应该要先引出“其他事情”这一话题，

故选 D。

45. 【答案】 C

【解析】根据下文中的 but 可知，专家对参访者的结论并不完全认同，他的回答应该不是绝对的。所以只有 C 项中的 debatable 符合题意。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46. ahead

根据前面的 sides 可知，此处缺少一个表示方位的词，由字母提示以及与 of 搭配等信息可以推断出此词为 ahead ahead of 在前方。

47. admission

根据句意可知，作者支付了 5 美元的门票费用。

48. that

这句话表示的是，雪片又大又厚，以至于覆盖了整个地面。so..that...“太……以至于……”。

49. among

由下文中对应的介词 on, off 可知，此处缺少的也是一个介词。因为雾没有形状，它可以蔓延至树林的任何角落，所以可以用 among the trees 表示“充斥在树林间”。

50. announcing

sign 与 announce 之间是主动的关系，因此采用动词的现在分词形式 announcing，表示标识牌上写的内容。

51. slippery

因为下过雪还起着雾，这条林间小道走起来一定是湿滑的 slippery，这也是为何作者走了很长时间的原因。

52. miraculous

修饰名词 thing 时应采用 miracle 的形容词形式，即 miraculous。

53. beyond

大峡谷的壮丽景象让人觉得“不可思议”，根据字母提示可推测出此处为 beyond comprehension。

54. overwhelming

在 be 动词后做表语，应采用 overwhelm 的形容词形式 overwhelming（势不可挡的，气势恢弘的）。

55. mighty

与 be dwarfed 对应，此处形容的是大峡谷的巨大，应填写 might 的形容词 mighty，表示“强大的，巨大的”。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.gradation

（由第一段可知，普通人身上也有艺术家和科学家所具备的创造性。但根据最后部分 ...finding little gradation in genius....the Sistine Chapel ceiling or nothing 可知，这种创造性也是分等级的，而普通人和天才的区分便在于他们处于创造性的不同等级。）

57.full responsibility for themselves

（根据第三段第一句可知，人们对 creativity 的敬畏使得他们不敢尝试自我创造。且最后一句 what we need to do instead is assume full responsibility for ourselves 表明人们应该对自己全权负责，不应因某种敬畏而停滞不前。）

58.Life experiences

（根据第四段...our creativity....it can be reaccessed, stimulated, and developed through life experiences 可知，被压抑的创造力可以通过感受生活得以释放、积累和发展。）

59.unique and individual

（根据第五段第一句可知，创造力没有一个完整的定义，因为每个人关于它的感受都是 so unique and individual。）

60.passion

（根据最后一段第一句 A major key—perhaps the key—to living creatively is passion...可知，保持创造力最重要的是保有热情 passion。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.Reduction of the size of the houses and substitution of parking spaces for garages.

（根据文中第一段第一句可知，空间密度增加 25%时，虽不用改变街道布局，但 it would be necessary to reduce the size of the houses and substitute parking spaces for garages，即减小房间的大小和替换停车场所便是需要做出的牺牲。）

62.Shortage of money.

（第四段第一句提到有些人 without economic choice 就会选择这种居住方式，由此可知人们居住在小空间高密度的主要原因是经济条件拮据，即 shortage of money。）

63.It helps develop the individual and maintain family equilibrium.

（由第五段 Space for independent activity is important in developing the individual and in maintaining family equilibrium 可知，足够大的空间对个人发展以及家庭维稳都有重要作用。）

64.It has their familiar surroundings and memories.

（第六段的例子中，老太太们不愿意离开自己的家去集中住在一起是因为那里有 their familiar surroundings and, most importantly, with their memories 即她们舍不得那里熟悉的环境和美好的回忆。）

65.Lack of a reasonable prospect of profit on the capital at risk in a housing project.

（最后一段提到这种城市住房计划存在一个严重的 flaw，因为房地产开发商追求的是 a reasonable prospect of profit on the capital，而这项计划并没有使他们看到利润的影子，所以他们不会愿意冒险投资的。）

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.T (由文章第一段可知, 本文介绍的辐射主要分为两类: background radiation 以及 artificial radiation。)

67.F (第四段提到如果一个受损细胞没有被辐射杀死时 in many cases the effect of the cell damage may never become apparent, 但在第五段开头又阐述了它的特殊情况: However, if the affected cell is a germ cell within the ovaries or tests, the situation is different 可见即使细胞逃过了辐射的杀戮, 它是否还会引起病变还要由细胞的性质决定。)

68.T (根据最后一段第二句 A growing number of scientists point to evidence that there is a disproportionately high risk from low doses of radiation 可知, 越来越多的科学家开始认可低剂量的辐射会给人体带来高风险这一说法。)

Questions 69 to 70

【答案与解析】

69.人类活动排放的某些放射性物质在自然界中是不存在的, 如铀, 而自然界中存在的另外一些放射性物质则可能是人类以不同的物理或化学形式排放的, 它们可轻易在环境中散播开来, 或者可能在食物链中积聚起来。(本题运用句子拆分手法。连词 while 连接两个对比的成分, allowing 作为结果状语, 其中定语均翻译为前置修饰成分。)

70.身体组织中的体细胞也以同样的方式被改变, 这导致体细胞或其子细胞脱离了通常控制细胞复制过程的控制, 而形成的细胞比周边的组织在生长速度方面仍然会有选择性优势。

(such...that...引导定语从句, 内含因果逻辑关系。selective advantage 选择性优势。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.water quality and marine life

(由第三段第一句可知, 最大的问题是矿井尾料在水道中的沉淀, 这将导致 the effect on water quality and marine life, 即严重影响水体质量和水生生物的生活。)

72.Traditional social structures

(第四段提到, 当大量现金投入当地社区税收、土地购买、矿工工资和居民补偿时, the cash can have a disruptive effect on traditional social structures, 即对传统的社会结构造成冲击。)

73.internal rifts, disputes and fighting

(第四段还提到, 这大笔的钱财 can strain the rules and tempt some to keep more than their entitlement, thus causing internal rifts, disputes and fighting 即会引起当地人内部不合, 产生纠纷或争斗。)

74.health care and educational facilities

(第五段提到, 矿井开发也会给当地带来利益, 例如设施的改进, 尤其在最后提到 The advent of health care and educational facilities to remote areas that would otherwise not have them can be especially beneficial。由此可知, 居民们在医疗保险和教育设施上受益颇多。)

75.opinion

(参看文章对后一段第一句 Opinions about a mine will usually vary 可知, 人们对井的态度不一, 主要还是取决于是否能够在其中受益。)

Part V Translation (10 marks)

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76. 【答案】 Alaska has vast regions of uninhabited land, richly diverse in both geography and wildlife.

【解析】本句采用 of 加名词短语结构充当定语成分修饰土地。uninhabited 无人居住的。diverse 多样的, 丰富的。

77. 【答案】 From outer space to the ocean's depths to imaginary treasure hunts, these movies have entertained audiences for over 20 years.

【解析】本句采用直译译法, 以“电影”为主语, 使用拟人修辞。entertain 使……娱乐。

78. 【答案】 Of the uses of pumpkins, none is as amusing as the way it was used by New Englanders, who used the pumpkin shell as a tool for cutting their hair.

【解析】原句中的最高级形式“最有趣”在英语中用 none is as amusing as...代替, 并用 who 引导定语从句, 修饰“新英格兰人”。cut one's hair 理发

79. 【答案】 These traits may have saved wild turkeys from their natural enemies, but they were no match for the European colonists who hunted them nearly to extinction.

【解析】连词 but 将两个短句整合成一个具有转折关系的长句, who 引导定语从句修饰“殖民者”。be match for 是……的对手。save...from...使……免于……。

80. 【答案】 Zoos claim that they are conserving endangered species in the hope of returning them to the wild in the future.

【解析】claim 声称, 宣称。in hope of doing“希望做……”。这里可作为目的状语。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

81. 去掉 the

(by chance 是固定搭配, 表示“偶然”, 中间不能加 the。by the chance 这种形式不存在。)

82. prearranging 改为 prearranged

(prearrange 及物动词“预先安排”, prearranging 做形容词修饰名词时表示“正在预先安排的”, 含有主动意味。根据上下文可知, 这里的 destination 是“预先安排好的”, 是被动含义。因此应将现在分词形式改成过去分词形式, 显示动作完成的状态。)

83. lately 改为 late

(lately 副词, “近来, 不久前”。late 形容词, “晚的; 最近的”。修饰名词词组 Italian winter 时应选用形容词 late, 表示“意大利的晚冬”。)

84. at 改为 on

(固定词组 on the horizon“在地平线上; 即将来临的”。horizon 不与 at 搭配。)

85. for 改成 of

(此题考查词组 be fond of sth.“喜欢, 喜好”。fond 不与 for 搭配, 但其名词形式 fondness 可与 for 搭配表示“对……的喜欢”。)

86. paternalistic 改为 paternal

(paternalistic“家长(作风)式的”, 多含贬义。paternal“父亲的, 慈父般的”, 是褒义词。根据上下文可知, 在巴西的舒适经历唤起了作者对祖父的美好回忆, 因此对祖父的形容应为褒义词, 即应改为 paternal。)

87.the 改为 a

(the 是特指, a 是泛指。单数可数名词首次出现时用泛指, 其前应加不定冠词。)

88.√

89.sleep 前加 to

(lull 的用法包括两种: lull sb.to do sth.“使某人放松下来做某事”; lull sb.into sth.“麻痹, 诱使某人做某事”。

这里采用第一种用法, 表示收音机声音使我昏昏欲睡。)

90.wanted 改为 wanting

(wanted 表被动, “被通缉的”。这句话的意思是“我一直惦记着开展这次旅行……”, 采用 have been doing 的形式, 表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在, 并将持续下去的动作。)

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

91.【答案】IK

【解析】由观察可知每个组合均由两个不同的字母组成, 已知的左边四个字母刚好组成五个母元音字母 AEIOU 中的四个, 可知剩下一个最有可能是 I。按字母表的顺序给每个字母标上序号, 每组序号和分别为 24, 22, __, 22, 24, 所以中间一组的序号和为 20, 减去 I 所代表的序号 9, 未知字母的序号应是 11, 对应字母为 K。所以此空填 IK。

92.【答案】N

【解析】观察示例可知, 所填字母与前后字母组合均可组成一个单词, 根据推理和尝试, 此处应填 N。

93.【答案】CANDIDATE

【解析】根据观察可知, 重新排列字母组合可以得到一个新的单词: candidate。

94.【答案】5

【解析】首先横向观察, 第一行中, 第一个数字每位上都加上第二个数字可以得到第三个数字, 第三行亦是如此。纵向观察, 第一列的三个数字也符合这样的规律。由此可知, 第三列的第二个数字即第三个数字与第一个数字对应为相减所得的个位数字, 即为 5。

95.【答案】B

【解析】观察展开图可知, 只有两面是由四个小正方块组成, 并且这两面是相对的, 不可能出现 B 项中两面相邻的情况。所以答案选 B。

Part VII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

In 1982, GNP per head of the USA was 1,316 US dollars, which ranked the first among the five countries while the following ones were Egypt, Indonesia and Bolivia. The GNP per head of Bangladesh was the lowest—140 US dollars. As for the daily calorie supply for per head, the highest showed up in the USA as 3,652 calories while Bangladesh only had 1,877 calories. The other three were all less than 3,000. The average life expectancy were 40 years in Bangladesh, 50 in Bolivia, 56 in Egypt, 49 in Indonesia and 74 in the USA. Furthermore, the most developed country USA had the lowest infant mortality rate—1.2%. However, the rates in the other four countries were all around 10%, especially in Bolivia and Bangladesh which respectively numbered as 12.4% and

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13.2%. Thus, it can be concluded that the level of economy is a determining factor for the quality of life.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

Stop Being Slaves to Schedules

It is often said that people who have no plan for their work will easily mess up their lives. Therefore, to some extent, a schedule is important. But if we overdo it with a rigid schedule, there will also lay some disadvantages for our life.

With a faster pace of social development, people have more work to do and more and more slaves to schedules show up. For these people, life is compared to a programmed computer. All they need to do is to do as the schedule. There will be little interest left and all the hours will become monotonous and dull. So, they are not working to live but living to work.

Moreover, colorful life is the main source for personal creativity. If we fill our life up with a dizzying timetable of duties, commitments and demands and options, how do we develop our innovation spirit and inject new blood for the improvement of society? Actually, improper schedules may even kill our passions for work with a lower and lower efficiency. These reverse effects are not what we want when planning the schedules.

In general, we need a flexible schedule in which emphasis is equally distributed both on work and personal life. So, if you feel arrested by your timetable, stop to give proper freedom to a more qualified life style.