

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2013 年初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】A

【解析】录音中男士问女士“能帮你什么忙吗？”，女士回答说“Would you mind putting my case on the rack?”（你介意帮我把箱子放在行李架上吗？），由此可推测出这个对话发生在火车上。

【录音原文】

M: Can I help you?

W: Oh, thank you. Would you mind putting my case on the rack?

M: Not at all. There you are.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】录音中女士提到一个关键词“couch potato”，随后又说道“它杀死想象力”。男士对此予以否认，女士又对此作出解释“人们只是坐在那儿，智力没有受到挑战”。“couch potato”指的是“成天躺着或坐在沙发上看电视的人”，由此可知说话者谈论的是“看电视的坏处”。

【录音原文】

W: I mean, you've heard that term “couch potato”. It kills the imagination.

M: Oh, Come on! Well, there's no evidence to show that.

W: It's obvious. People are just sitting there without being challenged intellectually.

3. 【答案】A

【解析】录音中男士问女士是怎样伤着自己的，女士回答说“当我把烤肉拿出烤箱时没有使用连指手套”。由此可知女士是在做饭的时候受伤的。

【录音原文】

M: So how did you hurt yourself?

W: I didn't use mitts while I was taking the roast out of the oven, so I burned myself.

M: You must be careful next time.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】录音中男士对他丢失的公文包的描述是“它是一种中等大小的矩形的皮革公文包，而且带有铜锁”。所以 B 项“形状”在录音中有提及。

【录音原文】

W: British Rail Lost Property, Waterloo.

M: Good morning. I left my briefcase on the train, the 7:47 from Bournemouth, this morning. It's sort of an average-sized, rectangular, leather briefcase with brass locks.

W: Sorry, we haven't got it, sir.

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】 录音中男士向女士讲述了自己犯的一些错误导致了离婚，而女士认为主要原因是“她在生孩子的时候，你本不应该接受那份新工作”。由此可知女士认为他没有照顾孩子是离婚的原因，即 B 项。

【录音原文】

M: It was all my fault. I wish I hadn't been so thoughtless. I used to come back late from work, after stopping off at the pub on the way home, and didn't lift a finger to help when I did get home. I should've helped more with the baby and things like that.

W: Well yes, the main thing if you ask me is that you shouldn't have taken on that new job in London when she'd just had a baby.

M: Now I'm a divorced idiot.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.C 录音的开始女士说“I'm teaching that morning.”，由此可知她是学校的老师。后来她又说她难以请假，原因是“They're very short-staffed at the moment.”（当时他们人员不足。）。所以 C 项“她的学校没有足够的老师”符合题意。

7.B 女士让男士乘出租车到高尔夫球场，接着提到“the taxis don't like going any further because the roads get pretty rough after that”（出租车不会再前进，因为之后路变得相当难走。），这就是女士让男士在高尔夫球场下车的原因。

8.A 录音的最后男士说 “Dad's legs aren't what they used to be...”，由此可知男士和他的爸爸一同来。

【录音原文】

W: The train gets in about six in the morning from Tokyo. I'll try and meet you at the station but I'm teaching that morning.

M: Don't worry. I can find my way.

W: The trouble is it's very difficult for me to get the time off. They're very short-staffed at the moment.

M: It's all right. It's not as though we're not used to travelling.

W: Anyway, you just get a taxi to the golf course which is where the main road ends. Unfortunately, the taxis don't like going any further because the roads get pretty rough after that.

M: Ok, we'll walk if it's not too far.

W: Yes. Just leave your suitcases at the clubhouse—the man at reception speaks English—and we'll pick them up later. Anyway, don't worry. I'll email you a map showing you the way from there.

M: No problem. I'll be an adventure.

W: I'll finish work and leave school at about twelve, so have a rest, maybe take a little walk and get a good look at that incredible view we have of the mountain. It's fantastic at this time of the year. I'll be quite safe to walk around. I'll be back about half past twelve.

M: It sounds wonderful. We're looking forward to it. Unfortunately Dad's legs aren't what they used to be but he can still get about. How long are you going to let us stay?

W: Don't ask such questions. As long as you like of course ...

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.B 这是一篇采访。录音中女士介绍完之后，开始对男士进行采访，问道“对于无畏的旅行者来说下一个目标是什么”，男士回答到他们已经在制定计划在未来的十年内让旅游者去太空。由此可知这个谈话是关于“太空旅行”的。

10.C 录音中男士提到“the first step will probably be suborbital trips. That's staying within the earth's orbit.”（第一步可能将是亚太空旅行，就是呆在地球的轨道内），所以 C 项“地球轨道内的旅行”正确。

11.A 关于训练，男士提到因为有一分钟左右的巨大重力和火箭回到地球前几分钟的失重状态，他们需要通过几天的训练（a couple of days' training）来适应。

12.C 关于潜在的旅游者，男士说到，大众可能会对此感兴趣，但是对于他们来说难以获得休息和娱乐。所以他们锁定的潜在旅游者主要是冒险者（They're basically risk-takers.）。

13.C 录音中男士提到许多人不会为了这几分钟花费大笔的钱，所以下一步有可能是让他们在轨道内呆三到四个小时（keeping them up there in the orbit for three or four hours），由此可知旅行的时间预计会增加，所以选 C。

14.A 对话接近尾处时女士问道“So what about getting out of the earth's orbit...”，男士的回中指出有这方面的计划，并提到“下一步是使大量的人参与到 moon tours 之中”。由此可见 moon tours 将是首批在地球轨道之外旅行的游客。

15.B 录音的最后男士提到“如果乘客愿意，他们甚至可以穿上宇航服在太空行走。”由此可知，人们可以在月球上进行太空行走。

【录音原文】

W: Welcome to the Holiday Show. Today with me in the studio I have Richard Bennet, a travel consultant who's going to tell us about the holiday for those who have been everywhere. So Richard, what's the next frontier for the fearless traveller?

M: We're already working on plans that will get tourists into space within the next ten years.

W: So do you think that in a few years' time we'll be having hotels on the moon?

M: Well, possibly, but the first step will probably be suborbital trips. That's staying within the earth's orbit.

W: Then how will the tourists travel?

M: It's about a hundred times as high as a jet plane usually goes and to get that high you'd need rocket planes, or capsules boosted by rockets.

W: That must be exciting. Do tourists need any kind of training on earth?

M: Yes, because there'll be tremendous G-forces during one minute or so, and then a few minutes' experience of weightlessness at zero gravity before the rocket returns to earth. They need a couple of days' training to get used to them through.

W: So can you tell us who's going to be interested in trips like this?

M: Well, we hope the general public will be interested in hearing about it, but it's hardly for those wanting rest and recreation and in fact the sort of person who will probably want to do this is quite easy to target. They're basically risk-takers.

W: So you don't expect all that many people to go on these trips in the beginning?

M: No, we don't think many people are going to pay out such large sums of money for just a few minutes. So the next stage is likely to be keeping them up there in the orbit for three or four hours.

W: What can they do during this period?

M: They'll have the chance to see our planet from space, and also to see the darkness of space, and really spectacular sunsets and sunrises one after another.

W: So what about getting out of the earth's orbit and doing some real space tourism-holidays on Mars, for example?

M: Well, yes, there are plans, and the next step is involving a really quite sizeable number of people in moon tours.

W: So are we talking about hotels on the moon here?

M: As on a cruise, your hotel is your means of transport. So it would involve taking a shuttle up to a spaceship. And passengers could even suit up and go outside space walking if they wanted.

W: That will be marvelous!

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】B

【解析】这则新闻是讲飓风 Sandy 到来时，强风暴雨重创了牙买加的许多地区。其中提到的措施是关闭学校和机场，而且“a curfew is in place in cities to keep people off the streets”（在城市里实行一项宵禁令，让人们远离街道）。

【录音原文】

Heavy rains and strong winds are battering parts of Jamaica as Hurricane Sandy approaches. Schools and airports have been closed, and a curfew is in place in cities to keep people off the streets. Meteorologists have expected between 25 and 50 centimeters of rain to fall. They predict Hurricane Sandy will reach Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba. Yvonne Nelson is a shelter manager in Kingston, Jamaica. She described the preparations underway.

17. 【答案】A

【解析】这则新闻是关于一希腊男子因被怀疑窃取九百万个人数据文件而被捕。新闻中提到“The police are now trying to work out how the data found after they raided the man's home”（在搜查了该男子的家后，现在警方正在试图弄明白这些数据是怎样被找到的）。由此可知警方在搜查了该男子的家后找到了文件。

【录音原文】

A Greek man has been arrested on suspicion of stealing nine million personal data files in a mass breach of private information. Police said the 45-year-old was found to have taken data files containing Greek tax numbers, vehicle license plate numbers and home addresses. Some of the files may have been duplicated. The police are now trying to work out how the data found after they raided the man's home, came to be in his possession and whether he intended to sell it.

18. 【答案】C

【解析】这则新闻是讲 Google 因为差错提前发布了它的收益报告表。其中显示 Google 第三个季度的收益下降到二十亿美元多，与去年同期相比下降了 20% 左右，由此可知去年同期 Google 的收益为超过 $\$2\text{bn} \div (1-20\%) = \2.5bn 。

【录音原文】

Google had intended to release its earnings report after the close of trading, but the report was put out early by mistake. It showed that Google's earnings fell by around 20% in the third-quarter when compared to the same

period a year ago, to just over \$2bn. Google's share price immediately began to fall until trading was halted. Analysts said that the cost related to the acquisition of Motorola and the strong dollar had contributed to the fall in earnings.

19. 【答案】 C

【解析】 这则新闻中提到在日本福岛核灾难发生后出具了这份报告，旨在看在非常紧急的情况下欧洲的核电站是如何应对的（to see how Europe's nuclear power plants would fare during extreme emergencies）。

【录音原文】

A late draft of a report by the European Commission into certain measures at Europe's nuclear power plants says hundreds of problems have been uncovered which might require up to 30 billion dollars to put right. The report was commissioned in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan to see how Europe's nuclear power plants would fare during extreme emergencies. A leaked draft says nearly all of them need to undergo improvements. Four reactors in two unnamed countries have less than an hour to restore safety functions if electrical power is lost.

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 新闻中提到尼泊尔已经等了四年，希望它的政治家能够就新宪法达成一致意见。但是星期日午夜最后期限到了还没有达成任何协议，这使得尼泊尔陷入危机之中（But a final deadline expired at midnight on Sunday without agreement, plunging the country into crisis.）。所以 A 项正确。

【录音原文】

Nepal has been waiting for four years for its politicians to agree to a new constitution. But a final deadline expired at midnight on Sunday without agreement, plunging the country into crisis. With the life of the current Assembly over, Nepal has entered a political vacuum. The prime minister addressed the nation to announce fresh elections in six months' time. For many in Nepal, frustrated with this lengthy stalemate, it's depressing news. Politicians still seem as divided as ever on a central issue whether states in a new federal system should or shouldn't be formed along ethnic lines.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21. multi-national company

（根据录音可知 Carocan Group 是一个“multi-national company”（跨国公司）。）

22. failure

（录音中说话者讲到大多数人不能成功是因为害怕，着重讲了“the fear of failure and the fear of success”。）

23. easier

（录音中提到“The fear of success is more difficult to deal with”（害怕成功较难处理），由此可知害怕失败较容易处理。）

24. motivator and (a) drawback

（对“害怕失败”分析时，说话者讲到“sometimes it can, paradoxically, be a motivator as well as a drawback.”，由此可知它既可以是动力也可以是阻力。）

25. subconscious doubt

（录音中说话者提到人们会为没有抓住机会制造很多的借口，…这些都是因为潜意识里怀疑自己能够真正成功的能力（all these are probably based on a subconscious doubt about their ability to actually succeed.）。）

26.head-on

（说话者提出的建议是“admit your fear and meet it head-on”（承认害怕，迎头而上）。）

27.success

（参考第 22 题解析。）

28.the unknown

（录音中提到“Success brings with it fear of the unknown”（伴随成功而来的是对未知的恐惧），所以事实上害怕成功是害怕未知事物。）

29.think ahead

（说话者给出的建议是“think ahead”（事先考虑）。）

30.take advantage of

（说话者最后总结到，想要成功，需要利用机会。）

【录音原文】

I'd like to tell you a little about myself first. I started out with nothing more than an inflated idea of my own ability and a lot of hope—but I'm now chairman of the Carocan Group, a multi-national company. So how did I get to be successful? That's what I'm going to talk about today.

We've all got our own definition of being successful. The actual achievements may be very different but the sensation is almost the same, and it's a very sweet and profound one, accomplishing whatever we set out to do. But most people don't feel that sensation as often as they'd like to—because of fear. I'm going to talk about those fears, in particular the fear of failure and the fear of success. The fear of failure is easy to understand—and sometimes it can, paradoxically, be a motivator as well as a drawback. People make many excuses for not taking chances—not enough time, family commitments, too much work—and all these are probably based on a subconscious doubt about their ability to actually succeed. But by not trying at all, people never know how much they can or can't do. So my advice is to admit your fear and meet it head-on. Get your friends around you, and decide that whatever happens, the experience will teach you something, and you will come out of it stronger than before.

The fear of success is more difficult to deal with; once you're successful, you have further to fall. Success brings with it fear of the unknown, because after all you've never done it before and the reactions of those around you are unpredictable. These reactions may include jealousy, resentment. But I can make one suggestion to you for overcoming this fear of success—think ahead. By anticipating the effects in this way you become better able to manage the fear of success. Finally, success is only worth it if we can enjoy it. There is no such thing as luck—success happens when you take advantage of opportunities that come your way, as I did and I can look back with pleasure on all I have achieved. Thank you for your time—and good luck to you all.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：Katie 的父母从来不认为她是当妈妈的类型，但是当她的儿子降生时，她当起妈妈来如鱼得水。like a duck to water 如鱼得水；轻而易举地。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：他已经在内心中挣扎了好几个星期，因为一所好大学的录取通知书是不可轻视的。sneeze at 藐视，轻视。laugh at 嘲笑。

33. 【答案】A

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【解析】句意：只要教授给学生的指导是清晰的，通常情况下这些指导是很容易理解的。clear-cut 清晰的。blurry 模糊的；轮廓不清楚的。marginal 不重要的：边缘的。ambiguous 含糊不清的；模棱两可的。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：沉寂了数年之后，一个庞大的整修计划会使这个城市重现昔日的辉煌。refurbishment 和 restoration 都有“整修”的意思：refurbishment 侧重指翻新，如“房屋拆迁、设备翻新”等；restoration 往往是形容修复被损坏或年代久远的建筑物、艺术品文物等，包括清洗、修补、复原这样的全过程。根据语境，这里应该侧重指“修复”而不是“翻新”，故 B 项为最佳答案。conservation 保存：保护。preservation 保存，保留。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：最近，绿茶因富含维生素也已经暂时性地被加入到促进青少年成长的物质列表中。tentatively 暂时地。coincidentally 巧合地。supposedly 可能；按照推测。surprisingly 惊人地；出人意外地。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：我们的房东试着消灭楼房里所有的蟑螂，但是它们第二年又回来了。eradicate 消灭；根除。remove 移动，去除。deport 把……驱逐出境；放逐。expedite 加快；促进。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：Mariko 相信她在互联网上看到的一切，因此愚人节时她被电视台的恶作剧欺骗了。take in 欺骗。take out 取出；去掉。takeoff 起飞；突然成功。take on 承担；呈现。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：很多人坚持认为以科学的名义进行这些动物试验是合理的且是必须的。In the name of 以……的名义。lead to 导致。relate with 使相关，使符合。in touch with 同……联系。

39. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：鼓是一种打击乐器，通过将皮革和其他的材料覆盖到一个空箱子的一端或者是两端而制成的。stretch 延伸。compress 压缩；简缩。strengthen 加强；巩固。lengthen 使延长；加长。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：英国的黄金和外汇储备总计为一百五十九亿七千七百万英镑，今年他们偿还了价值三十五亿的国外贷款。amount to 总计。equal to 与……相等。target at 目标。

41. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：这部影片一开始是票房灾难，但是很快受到了狂热的追捧，而且从此以后女演员被大众所熟知。cult 受到狂热崇拜的。humble 谦卑的；谦逊的。vulgar 粗俗的；通俗的。feeble 虚弱的。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：推婴儿车的母亲不仅不被排斥，而且还被提供座位，门似乎也为她们敞开着。另外，在拥挤的餐馆里奇迹般地出现了桌子。not only...but also 意为“不仅……而……”not only 置于句首时要引起句子部分倒装。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中 Tom 提到 Tim 和他的父亲 both very stubborn“都非常顽固”，C 项“他们家代代如此”符合语境。

44.【答案】B

【解析】对话中助理对经理说 *your new car wasn't ready*“你的新车还没准备好”，B 项“究竟为什么没有”符合上下文语境。

45.【答案】A

【解析】对话中经理说 *It won't take long to sort the rest out.*“不会花费很长的时间整理剩余的”，A 项“那样我就放心了！”符合语境。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.in.

(*in sight of* 意为“看得见，能看见”，这里指当看见这匹顶级赛马确定能赢时，就会从人群中开枪射向它。)

47.which

(关系代词 *which* 引导定语从句，修饰主语。)

48.against

(*bet against* 意思是“打赌某事不会发生”，这里指那些打赌最受欢迎的赛马不会赢得比赛的人可以赚大钱，因为他们确定这匹马会失败。)

49.undoubtedly

(此空应该是个副词，*undoubtedly* 意思是“毫无疑问”。)

50.gun

(后文中提到了 *the gun*，而且全文是围绕着有人用一把高科技的八音枪 (*a high-tech sound gun*) 开枪打死顶级赛马展开的，所以此处应是“枪的发明者”。)

51.information

(后文中提到 *the Encyclopaedia Britannica* 《大英百科全书》，所以这里指“从《大英百科全书》中得到所有信息”。)

52.deafening

(此处与 *sudden* 并列，应是个形容词。*deafening* 意为“震耳欲聋的”，与下文的“*a horrible ear-piercing shriek*” (可怕的刺耳的响声) 相照应。)

53.explode

(这句话的意思是“这就相当于烟花突然在耳边爆炸”。*explode* 在此处意为“爆炸”。)

54.effect

(*have the effect of* 意思是“有……的效果”，这里指突然的震耳欲聋的声音会使马突然改变方向并且会使骑师从马上摔下来。)

55.at

(*fire at* 意思是“向……射击”，这里指他会开枪射向比赛中最受欢迎或是第二受欢迎的赛马。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

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Section A (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.two

（根据第一段提到的 not the one...but the one...可知，作者开篇指出了两种经济类型。）

57.production and consumption

（第三段第二句后半句提到“整个经济体系是依据生产和消费的。”）

58.in need

（第四段前两句提到“正如一位知名经济学家所阐述的，消费社会是需要有需求的。我们需要经济生产的东西远不及经济需要我们对东西产生需求的感觉。”由此可知，经济学家认为经济努力使人们感觉到他们总是有所需求。）

59.service their debts

（倒数第三段倒数第四句话提到“那是因为他们有经济作物，而且这些国家需要钱还债。”）

60.impact of their behavior

（末段第一句话提到“消费文化的邪恶之处在于它让我们注意不到我们自己行为的影响。”）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.Because some of the figures resemble the ones that decorate Nazca pottery.

（参见第三段第一句话。）

62.No, there are not.The author offers some guesses/theories.

（第五段前三句话提到“但是他们为什么要建造 Nazca Lines？没有人真正知道。这有很多的猜想。”随后就介绍了这些猜想。）

63.No, they couldn't. People now can only see them from the air.

（第六段提到了一个谜团“为什么 Nazcas 要创造这些他们自己永远都看不到的巨大的设计，而这些设计现在人们只能从空中才能看到”。）

64.No, she didn't. The ground is too soft for the spacemen to land on.

（倒数第二段引用 Maria Reiche 所说的话“一旦将这些石头移开，地面是相当软的。恐怕宇航员会陷进去”。"I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."中用的是虚拟语气，表示与过去事实相反。）

65.She crusaded to preserve the patterns.

（最后一段提到“尽管 Maria Reiche 没能找到答案，但是她发起保护这些图案的运动使得后来者可以有机会找到答案”。）

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.T 文中第一句话提到“过去，大多数的城市是繁荣的乡村和城镇自然发展的结果。”

67.F 倒数第二段最后一句提到“Welwyn 和 Letchworth（霍华德建造的花园城市）都幸存下来了而且还得

到了发展，在随后的几年里特别是二战之后，英国的规划者对它们重新燃起了兴趣。”

68.T 在最后一段中，作者介绍了大城市所带来的一些困扰，而且还提倡建设以霍华德的花园城市为原型的新型城镇。

Questions 69 to 70

【答案】

69.城市的扩张侵占了农田和开阔的农村，这给许多国家敲响了警钟，他们被中心城市出现的令人困惑的城市化问题所震惊，于是已经开始建设为了满足现代化需要而特别设计的新型城市。

70.而且这些以霍华德的花园城市为原型的新型城镇，可以分散大城市中的剩余人口，对困扰着人们的过分拥挤的状况、住房短缺、贫民窟和交通堵塞起到了缓解作用。

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.serious investment

（第一段最后一句指出“现在体育运动是重点投资的东西”。）

72.invasion

（第二段第二句话提到“现在它侵入了生活的方方面面，以前没有在时尚、娱乐性行业和商业中出现过，但现在也出现了”。此处将动词 invade 变成名词形式 invasion。）

73.spontaneous uncertainty

（第三、四和第五段分别介绍了体育运动三点迷人的特质，第一点：体育运动是一项民主的活动；第二点：体育明星很多都是白手起家的人，大多体育运动员都是普通出身；第三点：观众能够享受体育运动带来的那种自然的不确定性。）

74.unifying nations

（第七段第一句话指出“在使各个国家统一这一方面，体育运动能做到的也许比任何一个政治家能够实现的都多”。这里将动词短语 unify nations 变成动名词短语 unifying nations。）

75.satiation and disillusion

（最后一段最后一句指出“危害是我们将会对体育运动心生厌烦，最终不再抱有任何幻想”。也即是由于体育运动过度曝光，观众会对其厌烦而不再抱有任何幻想。这里将形容词 satiated 变为名词形式 satiation，disillusioned 变为 disillusion。）

Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. 【答案】 Please all remain seated with your seatbelts fastened until the aircraft comes to a complete stop, and then leave via the emergency exits.

【解析】 此处 until 作连词，意为“直到……时候”，原句可理解为“保持坐好、系紧安全带的状态直到飞机停稳后”。seatbelt 安全带。emergency exit 紧急出口。

77. 【答案】 When you are feeling down or distressed, you probably yearn for more than a mouthful of something nutritious or delicious.

【解析】 year for 渴望。more than 不只是。一口有营养的或者美味的食物“a mouthful of something nutritious or delicious”，这里需要注意，当形容词修饰 something/anything/nothing 时，形容词需后置。

78. 【答案】 Although drums are often used to accompany other instruments, drum music plays an important role

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in religious rites in many cultures.

【解析】although 引导让步状语从句。accompany 为……伴奏。play an important role 发挥着重要作用。religious rite 宗教仪式。

79. 【答案】In Denmark, 24 people were left hanging upside down when a roller-coaster made an unscheduled stop.

【解析】unscheduled 事先未安排的。leave 在这里意为“使处于（某种状态或位置）”，现在分词短语作宾补。

80. 【答案】Professional boxing arouses a wide variety of emotions among all levels of society and raises many issues, mainly moral and medical.

【解析】a wide variety of 种种，多种多样的。all levels of 各个阶层的。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

81. into→to

（take to bed 是固定搭配，意为“生病卧床”。）

82. 删掉 the

（杂志等专有名词前不加定冠词 the。）

83. weak→weaken

（begin 后面接动词不定式，这里应是 weak 的动词形式 weaken。）

84. rob→robbing

（这里应是现在分词短语做伴随状语；另外并列连词 and 连接的短语结构应一致。）

85. calciums→calcium

（calcium 意思是“钙”，是不可数名词。）

86. able→unable

（这里的意思应是“身体不能有效地吸收食物”。）

87. to ∧ rise→a

（并列连词 and 连接的短语结构应一致，后文中是 a drop，所以这里应是 a rise。另外，rise 作名词时是可数名词，前面需要加不定冠词 a。）

88. √

89. light→lightly

（句子结构完整，这里应是副词修饰动词。）

90. getting→get

（make every effort to do sth. 是固定搭配，意为“不遗余力做某事”。）

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91. 【答案】DEMONSTRATOR

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【解析】demonstrator 意思是“游行示威者”。

92. 【答案】crane

【解析】crane 做名词讲时有两个含义，一为“鹤”；二为“起重机”。

93. 【答案】UFBS

【解析】从 HKE 的代码可知每个字母的后一个字母即为其代码。

94. 【答案】moth found

【解析】从第一个词中移走一个字母，添加到第二个单词中，构成两个新词，符合这个要求的做法只有从第一个单词中移出字母“u”。

95. 【答案】A

【解析】先观察第三个和第四个图形，他们的区别是中心的方框颜色不同，所以 H 代表白方框，G 代表黑方框，再观察其他字母代表什么，可知 X 代表圆形与方框相嵌的图形为一个，Y 代表此图形为两个，Z 为三个，所以最后一个图形的代码为 GX。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】.

My dearest Mrs da Silva,

With reference to your telephone enquiry on 1 April, I am glad to tell you that we are able to provide your firm with the computer accessories, namely optical disks, printer cartridges, mouse mats, screen filters plus various cables, and leads at cetera. I am sending, for your reference, our latest and complete catalogue, which contains product descriptions as well as product quotes. If you place a bulk order, we can offer discounts for you.

I would like to express my gratitude for your interest in our products and I am looking forward to doing business with you in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

Cecil Pratt

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

My View on Home-fear Group

As usual, many people working outside will be eager to go home and visit friends and families whom they have missed terribly. However, according to a survey, the surprise is that there are an increasing number of people, known as the “home-fear” group, who feel anxious about returning home.

As far as I am concerned, such fears can be attributed to economic pressure, long distance, parents' desire to see their child get married and so on. Besides, difficulty in buying tickets is another important reason causing fear. In Spring Festival, not only bus and train but also airplane can not offer enough seats to take people home. So many people have to line up in advance for a couple days. In addition, many people are anxious about having to spend a lot of money during the festival.

In my opinion, Spring Festival is the time for family reunion. Therefore, the “home-fear group” should abandon all their worries, and go home to spend Spring Festival with their family.

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2013 年决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【解析】根据录音中的关键词和短语 passbook（存折）、interest rate（利率）、account（账户）和 apply for a mortgage（申请住房贷款）等，可推测对话的发生地点为银行，故答案选 B。

【录音原文】

M: This is your passbook. The interest rate will automatically adjust depending on how much you have in the account.

W: Oh, that's good. There's something else. I'd like to apply for a mortgage, please.

M: Certainly, I'll make you an appointment with our mortgage adviser.

2. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中女士问及英国人更倾向于租房还是买房，男士回答说英国人养成了应该买房而不是租房的观念，并提到“目前购置房产被认为是一项非常明智的投资”。因此 A 项“英国人试图通过买房来挣钱”为正确答案。

【录音原文】

W: Could you tell me whether people in Britain prefer to rent houses or buy them?

M: It's now bred into them that they should buy their house rather than rent it. Buying a property is seen as a very sound investment now.

W: It makes sense.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士介绍自己所在公司为房地产代理商（the estate agents）Fox and Connor，指出已找到一处对方可能会感兴趣的房屋（I think we've found a house that you may be interested in），接下来介绍了有关该房子的情况，根据女士的回答“I think it's worth a look”（我感觉值得一看），可知 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: Rebecca Truman speaking.

M: This is Fox and Connor, the estate agents. I think we've found a house that you may be interested in. It's in Redhill, near the station, as you requested. It's a rather attractive four-bedroomed 1930s redbrick property. It's in very good decorative order, with a fitted kitchen. Would you like to view it?

W: Yes, I think it's worth a look

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】录音中女士对于男士和最好的朋友一起创业的看法是“朋友在同一行工作可能会造成灾难（a recipe for disaster）”，男士对此表示赞同，提到“所以我们时刻都在提防这样的危险出现”，因此答案为 B 项。

【录音原文】

W: So you started your business with your best friend. Friends working in the same business could be a recipe for disaster.

M: Yes, so we kept warning ourselves of the danger. And we found later that we each brought what the other lacked.

W: Good for you.

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】对话中女士提到其认为，新闻记者的工作就是尽可能清晰如实地报道所发生的事情（unambiguous a factual account of what's happening as possible），而由读者自己决定如何看待这件事，并作出改变。因此 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: I honestly think that a journalist's job is solely to convey to his or her readership as unambiguous a factual account of what's happening as possible.

M: You mean like a professional recorder of the news?

W: Yes, I think it's up to people themselves to decide their own point of view and then effect changes.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.C 本段录音是对刚发表了第一部小说的作家的采访，节目主持人首先提出“什么使一本书成为好书（受读者欢迎）”，该作者回答说一本好书应该“have something that lifts the reader beyond the page”，而里面讲的故事则是扩展视野的媒介（the vehicle for wider understanding），C 项与之表达意思相符。

7.B 当节目主持人问道“所以你认为写一本书的目的不仅仅是为了娱乐”时，作者回答指出“我在写这本小说

时，试图在不失去趣味（without losing the fun）的同时，达到发人深省（thought-provoking）的效果”，因此 B 项符合录音内容。

8.A 节目最后主持人问到，写这本小说最困难的部分是什么，作者回答说是“getting the time scale right”，即对时间的把握，给出的原因是“I don't have a chronological plot. It's more a series of flashbacks”（该书的故事情节不是按时间顺序发展的，而是采取了一系列的倒叙手法），因此 A 项正确。

【录音原文】

M: Today I'm talking to a writer who has recently published her first novel. Susan Moore, welcome to the programme.

W: Nice to be here.

M: I'll start by asking you—what do you think makes a good book? I don't mean necessarily financially, but

popular with readers.

W: It should have something that lifts the reader beyond the page. The story is the vehicle for wider understanding.

M: So you don't think it's enough for a book to be written just to entertain?

W: What I've tried to do in my novel is to be thought-provoking without losing the fun.

M: So you think it's good for readers to make their own pictures of what's happening.

W: Yes, and a good book has layers to it—like peeling an onion—and each layer tells you something more about the characters or life. You can reread at different times in your life and it'll always have something new to say.

M: What did you find most difficult?

W: I think getting the time scale right, because I don't have a chronological plot. It's more a series of flashbacks.

M: Well, good luck with your books, both written and unwritten.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.B 录音开始男士对 Dr Emily Gardiner 进行介绍时, 提到“*She specializes in the study of cereal production in tropical areas*”(她专业从事热带地区谷物生产的研究), 可知 Dr Emily Gardiner 的身份是 B 项中的“谷物生产专家”。

10.A 对话中 Dr Emily Gardiner 讲述到最近她去一个第三世界国家进行有关谷物贸易的研究, 她的本地导游兼翻译告诉她“*they didn't think we'd be able to go on our first trip to the East because the main city was waist-deep in water*”, 可知她没有去该国东部地区的原因是该国主要城市里水深及腰, 船只无法通过。故答案选 A。

11.B 录音中 Dr Emily Gardiner 提到她最终去了该国南部地区 (*We went to the South instead*), 但她到达后, 主要铁路干线被洪水切断, 轨道在不断上涨的河水中晃来晃去, 于是男士问到“*were you marooned*”(你被围困了吗), 由此可知 Dr Emily Gardiner 到南方后由于洪水的原因被困。因此答案选 B 项。

12.C 谈及其当时在该国南方被洪水所困的情况时, Dr Emily Gardine 指出她到的第一天洪水就涨了一米, 并提到“*Many women fled from it but were finally drowned...*”, 可知此次洪水中有很多妇女试图逃离而最终溺亡。可知 C 项为正确答案。

13.B 当男士问她最后是否乘船离开时, Dr Emily Gardine 立刻给予了否定, 并指出“*I walked around without any shoes*”, 可知她是光脚穿过水流的, 其中 *without any shoes* 对应 B 项中的 *with bare feet*。

14.C 被问及当地人的情况时, Dr Emily Gardine 提到较低地面上的房屋其实是由灯芯草席和竹竿所建成的帐篷, 随着水变得越来越深, 人们被迫带着房子搬到地势更高的地方 (*move to higher places taking their houses with them*)。因此正确答案为 C 项。

15.A 录音接近最后 Dr Emily Gardine 指出洪水地区谷物价格有极大变动, 于是男士问及当地政府采取何种措施控制价格, Dr Emily Gardine 的回答中提到“*it tried to sell some of its stock on the open market at low prices in a vain effort to bring down prices...*”, 可知政府通过在公开市场上低价销售一些股份, 以试图平抑物价。因此答案选 A。

【录音原文】

M: Dr Emily Gardiner is an economist from Lancashire University. She specializes in the study of cereal production in tropical areas. So Dr Gardiner, since you spent a lot of time abroad, you must have had some unusual experience.

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W: Yes, recently I went on a two-week trip to study the grain trade in a third-world country. A few days after I arrived, my local guide and interpreter said that they didn't think we'd be able to go on our first trip to the East because the main city was waist-deep in water and the ferries that crossed the big rivers were unable to cross.

M: Then where did you go at last?

W: We went to the South instead. But after I arrived, the main rail link was cut off and the lines were dangling limply into a really swollen river, which kept on rising.

M: How did it affect you, I mean, were you marooned?

W: The house where I was living was quite seriously affected. The first day the water rose about half a metre, and the children paddled in it. Many women fled from it but were finally drowned and then eaten by big black ants which invaded the house.

M: Were you able to get around? Did you have to take a boat?

W: No, I walked around without any shoes! At first I was told that a lot of the deaths there have been because of snake bites. But we were quite a long way from the rice-fields where the snakes abound, so I bargained on the fact that there wouldn't be too many!

M: Did you see what was happening in the poorer areas?

W: I did. The houses on the lower ground are really like tents made of rush matting supported by bamboo poles and as the water gets deeper, people are forced to move to higher places taking their houses with them.

M: And what about food supplies?

W: Well, it was quite impressive how they had managed to move all their stock well above flood level. The price of grain varied by about a hundred percent.

M: Did the government take some measures to control the price?

W: Yes, it tried to sell some of its stock on the open market at low prices in a vain effort to bring down prices, and meanwhile it organized soup kitchens in conjunction with local charities.

M: How did you manage to get out because the airport was under water for a lot of the time?

W: I only got out because there happened to be a spare seat on a flight. Anyway, it was one of the most spirited take-offs I've ever had.

M: But you lived to tell the tale.

W: Yes.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】A

【解析】新闻开头指出 Michael Haneke 凭借电影 *Amour* 获得戛纳电影节最高奖项——金棕榈奖，最后描述到“Michael Haneke 在 2000 年凭借 *The White Ribbon* 再次获得金棕榈奖，从而成为像 Francis Ford Coppola 一样两次获得该奖项之人”。因此答案选 A。

【录音原文】

The top prize of the prestigious Cannes Film Festival in France, the Palme d'Or, has been awarded to the film *Amour* by the Austrian director Michael Haneke. Michael Haneke's *Love*, or *Amour*, takes place in the apartment of an old couple as their lives reach their ends. Despite the gloomy-sounding theme, it was very well

received by critics in Cannes. Michael Haneke won the Palme d'Or with *The White Ribbon* in 2009, and now joins the likes of Francis Ford Coppola as a two-time winner of the top prize.

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】新闻首句便指出“尽管大多数参会国都支持（backing from most countries of the meeting）在南太平洋建立鲸鱼保护区，但该提案还是在国际捕鲸委员会上被否决了”。因此正确答案为 B。

【录音原文】

A proposal to declare the South Atlantic sanctuary for whales has been defeated at the International Whaling Commission despite backing from most countries of the meeting. The Latin American plan failed to get the 2/3 majority required. Environmental groups expressed disappointment at the outcome, but a BBC correspondent says some suggested in private that the idea had been merely symbolic as there's no whaling taking place in the region.

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】录音中指出世界上最大的经济周期波动之一出现后，社交网站——脸谱的股票交易价格就像过山车一样忽上忽下，随后对脸谱的股价波动情况进行了介绍，最后总结到“现在还为时过早，但是这并不是一个好的开端”。因此可知新闻所反映的观点就是投资者对于脸谱的股票需慎重考虑。

【录音原文】

There's been a roller-coaster day of trading in shares in the social networking site Facebook after one of the world's biggest ever business floatations. Facebook shares jumped by more than 10% within minutes of making their stock market debut on New York's Nasdaq exchange, but they later dropped back to close just 23 cents above their initial offering price. It's early days yet, but this won't be seen as a good start.

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】新闻首句为重点内容，指出“随着巴克莱银行操控利率的丑闻曝光，英国首相戴维·卡梅伦宣布对银行业进行新的调查”，可知巴克莱银行操控利率的丑闻从根本上导致了此次调查。

【录音原文】

The British Prime Minister David Cameron has announced a new inquiry into the banking sector following the revelations about interest rate manipulation by Barclays Bank. The inquiry will be carried out by a parliamentary committee and will hold most of its meetings in public. The announcement of the inquiry comes in response to a barrage of criticism aimed at the banking industry in recent days. Other global banks are suspected of similar offenses. The review will be carried out by members of both houses of the British parliament, and they will have the power to question witnesses under oath, including sitting MPs.

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】新闻开头指出一德国研究机构的科学家提出从全球定位系统所收集的卫星数据可以被用来提供更快的海啸预警。随后提到这些科学家分析了 2011 年日本地震中，从 500 个全球定位系统站收集的数据，指出这些数据可以在三到四分钟内预测到地震的震级和地震所引发海啸的大小。因此正确答案为 A 项。

【录音原文】

Scientists at a German research institute say satellite data from Global Positioning Systems, or GPS, could be used to provide much faster tsunami warnings. The scientists say they've analysed data gathered from over 500 GPS stations at the time a devastating earthquake hit Japan in March, 2011. They say it could have been used to predict both the correct magnitude of the quake and the size of the resultant tsunami in just three to four minutes, faster than the traditional methods.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21.Germany

（录音首句便指出世界上最大的飞艇兴登堡号（the Hindenburg）从德国顺利启程后（after an uneventful crossing from Germany），在新泽西的莱克赫斯特机场上准备着陆。可知此次飞行的起始点为德国。）

22.passengers and cargo

（讲述完兴登堡号灾难后，录音中接下来介绍了当时飞艇建造的背景，提到建造飞艇的目的是“进行乘客和货物的长途运输”（They were designed to carry passengers and cargo over long distances）。）

23.compete with

（随后录音中讲述到“The Hindenburg had been built to compete with the great luxury transatlantic liners”，即当时建造兴登堡号飞艇是为了与当时的豪华大西洋班轮竞争。）

24.diameter

（关于兴登堡号飞艇的规格，录音中指出“It was 245 metres long with a diameter of 41 metres”，即长 245 米，直径 41 米。）

25.circus animals

（根据录音中提到的“By 1937 it had carried 1000 passengers safely and had even transported circus animals and cars”，可知该空应填 circus animals“马戏团的动物”。）

26.Every safety precaution

（介绍完兴登堡号飞艇的建造背景后，录音中谈到兴登堡号飞艇所采取的安全措施，首先就提到“兴登堡号飞艇内充满了极易燃烧的氢气，因此采取了各种安全预防措施（every safety precaution）以防止事故发生”。注意首字母大写。）

27.Cigarette lighters

（接下来录音中提到“Both passengers and crew were searched for cigarette lighters and matches before entering the ship”，即登飞艇前，乘客和机组人员都会被搜查是否带有打火机和火柴。）

28.Special materials

（该部分最后指出“Special materials, which were used in the construction of the airship, had been chosen to minimize the possibility of accidental sparks...”，即飞艇是选用特殊材料建造的，目的是将出现意外火花的可能性降到最低。）

29.Leaking gas

（录音最后部分谈到没有人知道导致兴登堡号灾难的确切原因，当时的专家认为事故是泄露的气体（leaking gas）被静电点燃而造成的。）

30.grounded

（根据录音最后一句“After the Hindenburg disaster, all airships were grounded and, until recently, they have never been seriously considered as a commercial proposition”，可知兴登堡号灾难后，所有的飞艇被停止起飞，直到现在把飞艇用于商业用途的提议也未得到严肃对待。ground 使不能起飞；使停飞。此处用其过去分词形式。）

【录音原文】

At 7:20 pm on May 6th 1937, the world's largest airship, the Hindenburg, floated majestically over Lakehurst airport, New Jersey, after an uneventful crossing from Germany. There were 97 people on board for

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the first Atlantic crossing of the season. Suddenly radio listeners heard the commentator screaming “Oh, my God! It's broken into flames. It's flashing terribly.” 32 seconds later, the airship had disintegrated and 35 people were dead. The Age of the Airship Was over.

The Hindenburg was the last in a series of airships which had been developed over 40 years in both Europe and the United States. They were designed to carry passengers and cargo over long distances. The Hindenburg could carry 50 passengers accommodated in 25 luxury cabins with all the amenities of a first class hotel. All the cabins had hot and cold water and electric heating. There was a dining room, a bar and a lounge with a dance floor and a baby grand piano. The Hindenburg had been built to compete with the great luxury transatlantic liners. It was 245 metres long with a diameter of 41 metres. It could cruise at a speed of 125 km/h, and was able to cross the Atlantic in less than half the time of a liner. By 1937 it had carried 1000 passengers safely and had even transported circus animals and cars.

The Hindenburg was filled with hydrogen, which is a highly flammable gas, and every safety precaution had been taken to prevent accidents. It had a smoking room which was pressurized in order to prevent gas from ever entering it. Both passengers and crew were searched for cigarette lighters and matches before entering the ship. Special materials, which were used in the construction of the airship, had been chosen to minimize the possibility of accidental sparks, which might cause an explosion.

Nobody knows the exact cause of the Hindenburg disaster. Sabotage has been suggested, but experts at the time believed that it was caused by leaking gas which was ignited by static electricity. The most surprising thing is that 62 people managed to escape. The fatalities were highest among the crew, many of whom were working deep inside the airship. After the Hindenburg disaster, all airships were grounded and, until recently, they have never been seriously considered as a commercial proposition.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

31. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：在国外生活了 20 年，仍被看做是外国人是一件令人感到羞愧的事，装出一副事不关己的样子也无济于事。otherwise 与之不同地；相反地。thus 于是，因此。therefore 因此；所以。unless 除非，如果不。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：目前，解决交通拥堵的最佳方案或许是控制车辆的数量。for the time being 为固定搭配，指“目前，暂且”。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：尽管国家气象局警告说大风天小的船只不应下水，这帮男孩还是出发了。blustery 大风的；吵闹的。tranquil 安静的；平静的；宁静的。brilliant 明亮的；美好的；闪耀的。vulnerable 易受攻击的；易受伤的；易受批评的。

34. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：目前在她生命中，Kaori Sasaki 曾被人用枪指过脑袋，腿被枪打伤过，在难民营待过，也躲避过地雷。dodge 闪躲；回避。indulge 迁就；使（自己）沉溺于。swallow 吞；忍耐。duplicate 复制；复印。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：不管原因是什么，事实是气温仍在上升，给阿拉斯加带来了负面影响。连词 whatever（不管什么；无论什么）引导让步状语从句，符合句意。since 自从……以来；因为。now that 既然；既是。in case 假使；以防。

36. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：新闻报道称，飓风正在逼近，沿海城市面临着紧迫危险。impending 即将发生的，迫在眉睫的。burst 爆炸；爆裂；爆发。thrilled 非常兴奋的；极为激动的。migrate 迁移，移往。

37. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：除了一小部分工作狂不享受应得的假期，我们中大部分人似乎都想得到比实际更多的假日。be entitled to 有……的资格，有权。belong to 属于；是（某团体、国家等）的成员。attribute to 把某事归因于某人（某事）；认为某作品出自某人之手。contribute to 捐献；促成；投稿。

38. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：陪审团只用了十分钟就裁定这位 58 岁的谢顶公务员基于精神失常过失杀人，而非蓄意谋杀。on the grounds of 以……为理由，根据。with regard to 关于；就。in respect of 关于。in opposition to 反对。diminished responsibility（由于精神失常）减轻的刑事责任。

39. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：Sylvie Forrest 昨天因交通拥堵耽搁，到达利物浦街道车站时晚了三分钟而错过火车，从而也有幸躲过一劫。hold up 耽搁；举起；支撑。turn up 开大；翻起；出现。look up 向上看；拜访（某人）；查找。put up 举起；张贴；建造。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：南极洲是地球上平均海拔最高、最寒冷和最荒凉的地方，该大陆的面积有西欧两倍之大，并且被两米多厚的冰层所覆盖。desolate 无人的；荒凉的；孤独的。delicate 微妙的；纤弱的。resolute 坚决的；不动摇的。obsolete 废弃的；已过时的。

41. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：根据在当地居民中的调查，如果资金充裕，国家电视台会变得更加受欢迎。句中 given 作连词，意为“倘若，假定”，表示假设。

42. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：如果不是第二天有考试，我就会去参加著名影星举办的慈善会了。题干描述与过去事实相反的情况，为虚拟语气，从句为“if 十主语+had done”，主句为“主语 should/would/could/might+have done”。根据句意可知，正确答案为 B 项，相当于 hadn't it been。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】根据马戏团团长的回答“我们从白天一直忙碌到深夜……到明天早晨，下午的演出一切准备就绪”，及采访者最后提到的“祝你们好运”，可知 C 项中固定表达 fingers crossed“乞求好运，祈求”符合语境。so to speak 可以说，可谓。as you promise 如你所许诺的。表示“但愿走好运”的另一种表达为 touch wood，中间不加定冠词 the。

44. 【答案】D

【解析】根据对话中病人的回答“我总是打喷嚏，发烧，忽冷忽热且喉咙痛”，可知医生问他有什么症状，因此 D 项符合语境。symptom 症状；征兆。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】对话中 Jean 谈到想要自己一个人住的原因是，跟她一起住的小妹妹总是在她想要独处一会儿时突然出现，Amy 问到“但是总是把自己的地方收拾得过于整齐干净不会感到无聊吗”，根据上下文语境可知，此处 Amy 回答说“我明白了你是想要有一些私人空间”。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.to

（get used to 为固定搭配，指“习惯于”，其中 to 为介词，该句指“普罗旺斯人喜欢身体接触，我是花了好几个月才适应”。）

47.startling

（该空所填词修饰 experience“经历”，指“初到普罗旺斯，对方犹如机场保安般彻底的搜身式欢迎仪式，让人真有些不知所措”，因此应当用 startle 的现在分词形式 startling“令人吃惊的”。）

48.least

（该句指“两个没有负重的男人相遇时，习惯上至少会握个手”，因此该空应填 like 的最高级形式 least。）

49.driving

（本句意为“正在骑自行车或开车并不是避免肢体接触的理由……”，drive a car 为固定搭配，指“开车”，此处应填 drive 的现在分词形式 driving，与 riding 并列。）

50.being

（see 后加 doing，指“看到……正在做某事”，此处指“你会在拥挤的大街上看到一幅幅危险的场景：一双手从车窗和自行车把手伸出，互相摸索搜寻对方的手”。）

51.As

（本句意为“正如我的这位律师朋友所见，男人之间会互相亲吻”。as 引导从句，指“正如，就像”。）

52.miscalculates

（根据语境可知，此处指“不熟悉礼节的人可能会因弄不清正确的亲吻次数，而铸下社交大错”。因此 calculate 前应加上否定前缀 mis-，主语为第三人称单数，故该空应填 miscalculates。）

53.only

（英语中，“only/just+动词不定式”作状语时，常表示出乎意料的结果。文中指作者刚开始只是亲一面脸，却意外发现对方会迎上另一面脸颊。）

54.Wrong

（前文作者提到自己刚开始并不了解，所以只亲别人一侧脸颊，之后认为正确的亲吻程序是亲三下：左-右-左，而当自己这样亲了一位普罗旺斯朋友时，对方告诉他这是普罗旺斯人的粗鲁习俗，文明人亲两下就够了。因此此处指作者的想法又错了。结合首字母可知，该空填 wrong。）

55.civilized

（此处指“文明的人”，因此填入 civilize 的形容词形式 civilized“文明的；有礼貌的；有教养的”。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.competitive aspect/competitive quality

（文章开头便指出国际象棋在过去二十年发生了很大的变化，提到 professional chess circuit 的兴起见证了该比赛的 competitive aspect 已超过了 the scientific and artistic。即国际象棋比赛更加注重竞争方面，而非其科学和艺术价值。）

57.increased pressure

（第二段倒数第三句指出，现在国际象棋比赛压力的增加更有利于年轻人，随后该段举例介绍到过去三十年，每一个新的世界冠军都比前任冠军年轻，值得注意的是世界前十名选手中，有八位都在 30 岁以下。）

58.pre-match preparation

（第三段首句指出“现代下国际象棋多在非公开赛中进行”，接着下句提到“每一个职业选手都应严肃对待赛前准备，尤其是因为电脑数据库对国际象棋有着深远的影响”。可知在非公开赛中下象棋是专业参赛者的赛前准备。）

59. (nervous) tension (state)

（倒数第二段首句指出“棋钟增强了赛场上的紧张程度”（The presence of the chess clock adds to the tension）。）

60.exhaustion

（最后一段讲述到在象棋最高级比赛中，失败的痛苦令人难以承受，而胜利则可以使人疲惫得到缓解。即在象棋最高级比赛中，选手最终赢得比赛时，已达到筋疲力竭的程度。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.Sexual selection is the driving mechanism of the evolution of peacocks' tail.

（文章第三段首先指出最适合生存即意味着最坚强、最迅速、最聪明和最警觉，但是孔雀的尾屏往好了说是浪费空间，实际上是很大的累赘，因此达尔文提出了独立于“自然选择进化论”的进化机制，即 sexual selection“雌雄淘汰”，用他的话来说就是“beauty for beauty's sake”。）

62.According to Wallace, peacocks' train is an advertisement for some genuine contribution to survival.

（第四段首句介绍到达尔文的朋友和合作者华莱士虽然在很多方面比达尔文更加“浪漫”，但在其他方面比达尔文有过之而无不及（even more Darwinian），接着该段对此进行了解释说明：当时华莱士认为，孔雀的尾屏不是一种目的，而彰显了其在生存方面所真正起到的作用。）

63.Peacocks with the most eye-spots on the train do indeed attract the most mates.

（第五段指出一个世纪后，关于孔雀尾屏的争议仍未得到解决，原因是对孔雀自然行为的研究比想象中更加困难，该段最后指出“长期的观察结果和照片表明，尾屏上眼状斑点最多的孔雀确实能吸引到最多的配偶”。）

64.The proposal of Fisher's Runaway in the thirties.

（final twist 出现在最后一段首句，该句指出“事情有了最后的转折”，接下来一句便引出 30 年代伟大数学家、生物学家 Fisher 提出的“Fisher's Runaway”理论。）

65.Fisher's Runaway would vindicate Darwin's “beauty for beauty's sake”.

（最后一段对“Fisher's Runaway”理论进行举例说明后，于最后一句概括指出“Oddly, too, this would vindicate Darwin's apparently fanciful notion—once the process gets going, the females would indeed be selecting “beauty for beauty's sake”, 即奇怪的是，Fisher's Runaway 理论最终证明了达尔文“雌雄淘汰”理论的正确性，即“beauty for beauty's sake”。）

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.T 正文第一段首先提到愤世嫉俗者（cynics）认为，上文提到的“it”给人健康所带来的巨大伤害是一种 fashionable hype（hype 夸大，炒作），随后该段指出该观点也并不无道理，并进行了解释说明，根据该段后部分提到的 talk of stress, stress is real enough 以及 stressful 等，可知 it 指的是 stress（压力）。故题干描述正确。

67.T 正文第二段首先提出一个问题“能把 all these conditions 归类为‘压力’吗”，其中 all these conditions 指的就是上文中提到的 crises, high demands, low control, lack of support 和 monotonous work, 该段随后指出在 Carry Cooper 看来，“压力”是一个涵盖面很广的概念，原因、环境和反应可能各不相同，但是潜在模式是相同的。故题干描述正确。

68.F 正文第三段指出 stress 也并非都是有害的，Cooper 教授将 stress 和 pressure 进行了区分，指出一定量的 pressure 使我们更好地发展，而如果过多，我们就会变得紧张、困惑、喘不过气，变得虚弱。可见过多的 pressure 也会带来负面影响，因此题干中“stress 会给人们带来绝对伤害，而 pressure 却不会”与文章内容不符。

Questions 69 to 70

【答案与解析】

69.历史证据显示，古人遇到了比我们大得多的生存挑战，然而他们生存了下来，并取得了成功，甚至获得了幸福。比较而言，我们谈论的压力，这个现代的疾病，听起来就像是在没完没了的抱怨。（本句的翻译需注意语序的调整，使译文通顺，表达意思清晰明了。其中主句主语为“talk of stress, the modern disease”，主句谓语为 sounds。odds 指“逆境，困难”。）

70.高要求、低下的控制力、支持的缺乏、特别是单调的工作都会带来压力，并且增加我们早逝的概率。（句中 are stressful 和 increase our chance of an early death 为并列成分，均指上述状况带来的危害，翻译时可进行词性的转化，把 are stressful 译为“带来压力”，使与之后的“增加早逝的概率”结构一致。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.being non-white

（文章开头指出 David Cameron 许诺不限制从印度到英国求学和之后留下工作的学生人数，接下来第二段指出 David Cameron 之所以改变态度是因为托利党的民意调查显示 being non-white 是人们不投票给托利党的最主要原因。）

72.immigration

（第四段最后一句指出 Mr Cameron 鼓励印度人来英国，而此举与托利党多年来关于限制移民“restricting immigration”的言论相悖。）

73.graduate-level job

（第六段 Mr Cameron 提到，只要在英国大学学习的印度人毕业后能得到 graduate-level job，那么可以呆在英国工作的印度人数和待的时间就都有限制。）

74.a racist party

（倒数第三段指出在接下来两个月，英国首相将进行关于种族关系的演讲，在此期间他会试图推翻关于托利党是种族主义党派（a racist party）的观点。）

75.Muslims

（最后两段讲述到 Mr Cameron 承认英国对世界上存在的许多问题都“负有责任”，其中就包括克什米尔问题的分歧，于是就有人鼓励他访问 Srebrenica，来帮助托利党党员与英国国内的伊斯兰教信徒形成融洽的关系。）

Part V Translation (10 marks)

76. 【答案】Owing to her persistent pain, she was labelled as a “problem patient”.

【解析】label as “将……称作，把……说成是”，即题干中的“贴上……标签”。“持续的疼痛”可用 persistent pain 来表达。

77. 【答案】The factory's closure is due to a sharp decline in orders for products.

【解析】due to 由于，因为。“工厂倒闭”作主语，可用名词词组 the factory's closure 来表示。“产品订单”为 orders for products。

78. 【答案】In spite of lengthy discussions, the union and management could not reach an agreement.

【解析】in spite of 虽然，尽管。“长时间的讨论”含有贬义语气，因此用 lengthy “漫长的；冗长的”比较贴切。“管理部门”可表示为 the management。“不能取得一致的意见”即 could not reach an agreement。

79. 【答案】More speed cameras have been installed on Britain's roads in order to bring down the number of serious accidents.

【解析】英译汉时，应注意汉语多主动，英语多被动的特点，适当进行语态的转换。译文就把 more speed cameras 作为句子主语，使用了被动语态。bring down 降低。

80. 【答案】A shortage of rainfall in parts of Europe has meant restrictions on water consumption for many residents.

【解析】a shortage of 短缺，缺乏。译文将原句中“水消耗将被限制”以名词短语 restrictions on water consumption 表示出来。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

81. During ^ average → an

(year 为可数名词，之前应有冠词修饰，average 以元音音素开头，因此其前面应加入不定冠词 an。)

82. heat → heating

(heating appliances 为固定用法，指“电热器具”，形容词 heating 指“加热的；供热的”。)

83. 删掉 into

(此处指“每年有几百人因吸入这类气体生病，而不得不住院治疗”，be made 后直接加形容词作主语补足语，因此介词 into 多余。)

84. had → has

(本文通篇均为现在时态，是对客观事实的陈述，此处时态应与上下文保持一致，故把 had 改为 has。)

85. in → off

(该句主语 it 指的是上句提到的 carbon monoxide “一氧化碳”，本句意为“任何燃烧化石燃料的设备都会释放出该气体”。表示“放出，发出(气体、热量、气味等)”，应当用短语 give off 来表示。故把 in 改为 off。)

86. ✓

87. mark → marks

（此处 mark 指的是“斑点：污点；污迹”，为可数名词，且与 gas flames 和 coal stoves 并列，因此应当用复数形式 marks。）

88.where→which

（此处描述的是“燃烧慢或容易熄灭的煤炉”，where 使从句缺少主语，因此可把 where 改为 which，引导定语从句修饰 coal stoves。）

89.use→using

（stop 后可跟两种非谓语形式：stop to do 和 stop doing，前者指“停下来做另外一件事”，后者指“停下正在做的事”，文中指“如果注意到上述任何一种情况，就马上停止使用该设备，并找合格的技师进行维修”，因此把 use 改为 using。）

90.sweep→swept

（本句两个逗号之间指“一年清扫一次烟筒”，实际上描述的是“烟筒被清扫”，因此应当用 have sth done 表示，而 have sb.do 意为“请/派别人完成某事”。故把 sweep 改为其被动形式 swept。）

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

91.【答案】SUPPLEMENTATION

【解析】将所给字母进行重新排序后可以得到单词 supplementation“增补；补充营养；服用补品”。

92.【答案】E

【解析】通过观察可知，相邻的两个字母之间均间隔了字母表中的两个字母，即 H 与 K 之间间隔了 I 和 J，K 与 N 之间间隔了 L 和 M……T 与 W 之间间隔了 U 和 V，W 与 Z 之间间隔了 X 和 Y，由此可推知字母 H 往前数与其间隔两个字母的单词是 E。

93.【答案】t

【解析】题目中要求括号内所填字母是第一个单词最后一个字母，第二个单词的首字母，并且两个括号内需填入同一个字母，可知符合要求的为字母 t。分别构成单词 neat“整洁的，干净的”，tick“嘀嗒声；钩号（√）”，fit“合适的；恰当的”，tub“澡盆；桶”。

94.【答案】A=Emily B=Trigger

【解析】题目中给出的信息为：Beaut 与 Halo 相邻，Trigger 与 Emily 相邻，Trigger 在 Beauty 对面，Halo 与 Willow 不在同一侧，可知 Trigger，Emily 和 Willow 在同一侧，即位于 A、B 和 B 三个位置，由于 Trigger 既与 Emily 相邻，且 Trigger 在 Beauty 对面，可知 B 位置为 Trigger，A 位置为 Emily。

95.【答案】C

【解析】通过观察可知，第一个图形由 6 个九十度的直角构成，第二个图形由 5 个九十度的直角构成，第三个图形由 4 个九十度的直角构成，最后一个包含 2 个九十度的直角，由此可知此处应为 3 个九十度的直角构成的图形。符合要求的只有 C 项。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

The pie chart shows the reasons school leavers in England still do not have a job half a year after full-time education.

As can be seen, for a quarter of them, no places available at college is the main reason of unemployment.

For 15% of the school leavers, the reason lies in no places available on training schemes. The lack of knowledge of companies and work in the area is behind unemployment for another 15%. Moreover, school leavers out of job due to having no idea about how their skills match available jobs account for 12%. Other reasons for unemployment also include lack of money to pay fares to interview, little understanding of job-seeking process, etc.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】.

In China, the two big annual public holidays National Day and New Year are usually the occasions when a great number of people choose to go out traveling and also the time unprecedented traffic jams happen. When the tourists' sights are crowded with a mass of tourists and people get held up in the congestion, traveling is no longer such an appealing thing to do.

Consequently, some people have appealed for the public holiday in May to be lengthened so as to spread the strain. Furthermore, a commentary by Xinhua News Agency even calls for the establishment of a proper paid leave system. I am with the commentary here, for as far as I know many people have saved their traveling for the big annual public holidays due to lack of proper enforcement of regulations about vacation system. What is meant here is that even the public holiday in May is lengthened, it is of not much help in changing the situation when many people go out traveling at the same time. Therefore proper paid leave system holds the key to the problem.