

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2014 年初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【解析】对话中女士要求看对方手提的行李，男士回答说自己只带了一个包和一个笔记本电脑，根据接下来女士的回答“能把它放在秤上称一下吗，恐怕这个包得放进舱内了”，由此可知男士会把他的包进行托运，因此 B 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: Can I see your hand luggage, please?

M: I just have this bag and a laptop.

W: Could you put them on the scales? I'm afraid the bag will have to go in the hold.

2. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中女士问及男士搬家的原因，根据其回答“‘We needed larger premises so we moved to this greenfield site last year’”，可知男士想要居住在更大的居所，所以进行了搬迁。premises 房屋；经营场所。

【录音原文】

W: Have you always been on this site?

M: No, we used to be on an industrial estate on the outskirts of York.

W: Why did you move?

M: We needed larger premises so we moved to this greenfield site last year.

3. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中双方讨论了所需要的人才，最后男士提议在网上招聘机构发布招聘信息，并指出“‘but we may have to use a firm of head-hunters’”，即依靠猎头公司。故 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: What kind of person are we looking for?

M: We want someone who is already working as a Project Manager in a software house. He or she should have at least three years' experience.

W: Absolutely. So where can we find this person?

M: I think we should advertise with an online recruitment agency but we may have to use a firm of head-hunters.

4. 【答案】C

【解析】该对话的重点为女士最后提到的“‘What I'd really like is crime statistics broken down for each Scandinavian country’”，即女士想要获得斯堪的纳维亚半岛每个国家内有关犯罪的数据。故答案选 C。

【录音原文】

M: Wessex Information. Can I help you?

W: This is Stewart Callaghan, of Coles. We manufacture anti-personnel devices that can be used in case of assault or robbery. We haven't got any agents in Scandinavia, so I wondered if you might have any contacts there?

M: Oh, I see. In fact I do know some people. How do you think my company, Wessex Information, can help you?

W: What I'd really like is crime statistics broken down for each Scandinavian country.

5. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中男士大谈这项工作可以带来的高额利润，而 Sophie 则不太确定，指出“*It just doesn't feel right*”，在男士的追问下，Sophie 说并不是钱的问题，“*Call it gut feeling, whatever*”（可以说是直觉吧），因此 A 项正确。

【录音原文】

M: So that's the offer, Sophie. The work is well within our range and abilities. There's a profit of a million pounds in it for us. It looks too good to miss. What do you think?

W: I'm not sure. It just doesn't feel right.

M: What exactly doesn't feel right? A million pounds feels all right to me. I know the profit margin is high, but we're the best in the business.

W: It's not the money. Call it gut feeling, whatever. I can't put my finger on it.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.C 对话开头听过女士对英国两种学校的介绍后，男士指出“这么说 Bablake 就是私立学校了”，女士给予了肯定回答，并提到“*we're also a selective school, which means that I only take the children if they've passed an entry exam...*”，由此可知 Bablake 只接收那些通过入学考试的孩子，因此答案选 C。

7.C 当男士问及 Bablake 是否使用全国统一课程时，女士回答说“我们不得不这么做”，并指出“*...we offer a lot more than a school that follows completely the National Curriculum*”，可知 Bablake 在使用全国统一课程的同时，还提供其他课程，故 C 项正确。

8.D 对话最后讲述到 Bablake 如何对待其少数民族学生的问题，女士提到“*we will celebrate special occasions as a whole school, simply by acknowledging them*”，D 项与之表述内容相一致。

【录音原文】

W: In England, there are in effect two types of schools. There is a maintained school run by the local authority, which is responsible to the government, and then there is the independent school, which is really independent of local authority and to some extent independent of the government, and which is known as the fee-paying sector.

M: So on that basis, Bablake is an independent school.

W: Yes, and we're also a selective school, which means that I only take the children if they've passed an entry exam. And the children have to sit a verbal reasoning paper, an English paper and a maths paper, and they also have to have a good report from their current headteacher.

M: Are most independent schools selective or?

W: The vast majority are selective and particularly day schools, which is what Bablake is, a day school. You also have some boarding independent schools and they tend to be less selective, because they don't have the choice.

M: Have you adopted the National Curriculum?

W: We have to, but the National Curriculum is fairly constraining in what you can offer, so we offer a lot more than a school that follows completely the National Curriculum. But we have to follow very much what goes on in the national sector.

M: We know at least 20% of the school population is of an ethnic group. And do you have to take this very much into account in the organisation of the school?

W: No, we don't really make any special consideration. We are a Christian foundation, but we recognise the other ethnic groups and their religions, and we teach all the children about the different ethnic groups and their various religions. And we will celebrate special occasions as a whole school, simply by acknowledging them.

M: That's nice. Thank you!

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.C 题干问及关于酒的最早记录与什么相关，对话开头男士提到“The earliest piece of graffiti ever found, on a wall in ancient Sumeria, complained that the beer was being watered down”，即在古苏美尔的一面墙上，对啤酒被兑水的抱怨，故答案选 C。

10.B 在讲述到酒对人类的影响时，男士首先表明少量饮酒有益于健康，但同时指出越来越多的人遭受着与饮酒相关的健康问题，给出的例子是英国每年有 8000 到 25000 人死于 alcohol abuse（酗酒），故答案选 B。

11.A 在女士问及为何饮酒通常会使人感到快乐时，男士回答中指出虽然酒精几乎不含维生素或矿物质，但“it does provide energy...It is this sudden rush of energy which causes the feeling of euphoria...”（euphoria 精神欢快；幸福感），因此 A 项正确。

12.D 对话中女士问到“饮酒是如何对人体产生危害的”，男士指出饮酒后，酒精会进入到血液中，并存在于身体每一个器官和组织里，问题也就由此产生。原因是“only the liver can convert alcohol to other substances and clear it from the system”，也就是说除肝脏外，人体的器官和组织并不能把酒精排出，故答案选 D 项。

13.B 对话最后女士提出是否应该完全禁止饮酒，男士的态度是一年中偶尔在聚会或节庆日，“Going over the limit...probably won't do any lasting damage. But if you drink too much regularly, then you increase the risk to almost every body function”，可见在男士看来应该适量饮酒，故 B 项正确。

14.C 在讲述到长期大量饮酒的危害时，男士提到“Most worryingly, it helps cause obesity and is one of the causes of the very high incidence of heart disease in Britain”，即肥胖症和心脏病高发是关于饮酒最令人担忧的后果。

15.A 对话开头男士便提到“Alcohol has been with us for thousands of years and must be nearly as old as civilization itself”（酒已经伴随人类几千年了，几乎和人类文明一样悠久），因此 A 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: Has alcohol always been a part of people's lives?

M: Alcohol has been with us for thousands of years and must be nearly as old as civilization itself. The earliest piece of graffiti ever found, on a wall in ancient Sumeria, complained that the beer was being watered down. In most societies, it is an integral part of celebrations and social gatherings.

W: So do you believe a little alcohol can actually do us good?

M: There seems to be substantial medical evidence that a small amount of alcohol can be beneficial to health. The bad news is that an increasing number of people are suffering from alcohol-related health problems. It's estimated that between 8,000 and 25,000 people die each year in Britain from alcohol abuse.

W: Why is it that drinking alcohol usually has the effect of making people feel happier about everything around them?

M: Although alcohol contains very little by way of vitamins or minerals, it does provide energy; about 100 calories per glass of wine and about 200 per pint of beer. It is this sudden rush of energy which causes the feeling of euphoria and well-being that alcohol often produces.

W: How exactly does it damage the body?

M: Once you have drunk alcohol, it begins to get into the bloodstream. You notice its effects immediately when it reaches the brain. Most people know the feeling of being drunk. But once it's in the blood, it is distributed throughout all the water in the body and that means it can be found in almost every organ and tissue. That's where the trouble starts, because only the liver can convert alcohol to other substances and clear it from the system.

W: Is it better, then, to do without alcohol altogether?

M: Going over the limit once or twice a year, at a party or a celebration, probably won't do any lasting damage. But if you drink too much regularly, then you increase the risk to almost every body function. Constantly overworking the liver can cause it to enlarge, and jaundice and cirrhosis may result. It increases the risk of cancer and depresses the entire immune system, making heavy drinkers prone to all manner of infections. Most worryingly, it helps cause obesity and is one of the causes of the very high incidence of heart disease in Britain.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】B

【解析】新闻中提到首相 David Cameron 鼓励现在的年轻人学习 Mandarin（汉语普通话），其表示英国文化委员会与汉办的合作将会使英国的中文助理人数到 2016 年时增长一倍，且会提供“increased funding to lower the cost to schools of offering Mandarin as a language option”，由此可知英国会增加对汉语教学的投入。

【录音原文】

The prime minister, David Cameron, is urging today's youngsters to look beyond the traditional French and German lessons to concentrate on the tongue of the future—Mandarin. Cameron said that a partnership between the British Council and Hanban—the Chinese National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language—will double the number of Chinese language assistants in the UK by 2016 and provide increased funding to lower the cost to schools of offering Mandarin as a language option.

17. 【答案】D

【解析】该则新闻的重点为最后一句“The uproar over the legislation highlights conflicting social and economic priorities in South Korea”（关于该立法的喧嚣突出了韩国社会和经济首要任务之间的冲突），因此答案选 D。

【录音原文】

South Korea's parliament is considering a law that would classify online gaming as a potentially antisocial addiction alongside gambling, drugs and alcohol. The bill has won support from parents, religious groups and doctors but has alarmed the Internet industry and enraged gamers. The legislation includes provisions to limit advertising, while a separate bill would take 1% of the gaming industry's revenue to create a fund to curb addiction. The uproar over the legislation highlights conflicting social and economic priorities in South Korea.

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18. 【答案】 C

【解析】新闻中首先指出肥胖所导致的肝硬化（cirrhosis）在英国的普遍性，提到之前肝硬化的主要诱因是过度饮酒和传染性肝炎，而如今第三种诱因“obesity—has triggered a major increase in cases of liver disease in the UK”，由此可知该新闻主要内容是“肥胖导致英国肝脏疾病的快速增加”，即 C 项内容。

【录音原文】

“Cirrhosis triggered by obesity threatens to sweep through hospitals across the UK”, said Doctor Jude Oben, a hepatologist. Oben recently launched the charity Obesity Action Campaign to help in the battle against the spread of the condition. In the past, excess alcohol consumption and hepatitis infections have been the main causes of cirrhosis in Britain. Now a third cause—obesity—has triggered a major increase in cases of liver disease in the UK. Liver disease is the fifth largest cause of death in the UK, and in the past 10 years there has been a fivefold increase in cirrhosis for those aged between 35 and 55.

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】新闻开头指出奥巴马在周五暗示，他可能会中止美国国家安全局对美国人们电话记录的收集和存储，而让电话公司保留这些数据。最后新闻指出奥巴马承认“concerns about the potential for abuse may make it necessary to rein in the programs to restore public trust”，由此可见奥巴马此举是为了重新获得公众的信任，即 D 项。

【录音原文】

President Obama signaled Friday that he may halt the National Security Agency's collection and storage of millions of Americans' phone records and instead require phone companies to hold the data. His remarks suggested that Obama's views have changed significantly since details of the NSA's far-reaching surveillance programs were publicly revealed in June. He said he believed his administration has struck the right balance between intelligence gathering and privacy protection but acknowledged that concerns about the potential for abuse may make it necessary to rein in the programs to restore public trust.

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】新闻中首先提到找到真正与地球相似的星球持续“elude astronomers”（elude.使……迷惑；理解不了），随后指出研究者发现与地球相似的这个星球表面温度可达到 104 度，并且氢和氮的含量浓度很大。换句话说，就是并无证据表明该星球适合人类生存。故答案选 A

【录音原文】

Scientists believe one in five stars in our galaxy have Earth-like planets orbiting them. But the ultimate goal of finding a world that truly resembles our own has continued to elude astronomers. Now researchers have come a step closer by finding Earth's gassy twin in another solar system 200 light years away. It orbits a dim red dwarf star at such a close distance that temperatures on its surface could be as high as 104°C—too hot for most forms of life on Earth. K01-314C is only 30 percent more dense than water. This suggests that the world is enveloped by a blanket of hydrogen and helium hundreds of miles thick.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21.communication

（录音开头指出除了时间观念，文化的另一个重要组成部分为 context，其指的就是“our environment, particularly how much of it is significant during communication”，即“环境，尤其交流中环境的重要性”。）

22.surrounding a message

（关于 high context culture，录音中指出“High context cultures assign a lot of importance to the environment

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surrounding a message”，可知高情境文化十分重视所传达信息的语境。）

23.directly

（根据录音中的“High context speakers may not state a message very directly.The meaning of the message is implied, not expressed”，可知此处应填 directly，即高语境文化中，说话者并不直接传达某种信息，该信息的含义是暗含在语境中，而非被直接表达出来。）

24.implied

（根据上题分析可知，此处应填 implied，指“暗指的，含蓄的”。）

25.very different meanings

（录音中指出在高语境文化中，听者必须要理解说话所发生的场合，以及其与说话者的关系，并且在不同的场合中，同样的一句话可能会表达不同的含义“In different situations, a given statement could have very different meanings”。）

26.Low

（录音开头部分便提到“In terms of context, there are two types of cultures, high context cultures and low context cultures”，可知该空所在部分应该是对低语境文化的介绍。）

27.message itself

（与高语境文化正好相反，低语境文化“place the highest importance on the message itself, which is often quite explicit”，即低语境文化最重视的是信息本身，并且要传达的含义十分明确。）

28.explicit

（由上题分析可知，此处应填 explicit“明确的，清楚的”。）

29.External factors

（根据录音结尾部分提到的“External factors...do not usually alter the message very much”，可知外部因素通常不会对信息本身的含义产生多大影响。）

30.the same way

（录音最后一句指出“在低语境文化中，把一个信息传达他人时，很多人对该信息的理解一般都是相同的”（it is common to send a message to a large number of people and expect them to understand the message in the same way）。）

【录音原文】

Temporal perception is just one aspect of how we are shaped by our cultures. Another very strong element of our cultures is context. This refers to our environment, particularly how much of it is significant during communication. In terms of context, there are two types of cultures, high context cultures and low context cultures. High context cultures assign a lot of importance to the environment surrounding a message. High context speakers may not state a message very directly. The meaning of the message is implied, not expressed. In order to understand what is being said, the listener must understand the situation and his or her relationship to the speaker. In different situations, a given statement could have very different meanings. In contrast, low context cultures place the highest importance on the message itself, which is often quite explicit. External factors like interpersonal relationships or family histories do not usually alter the message very much. In such cultures, it is common to send a message to a large number of people and expect them to understand the message in the same way.

Part II Vocabulary , Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

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31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：最近几年，即便老年人的寿命也有了显著增长，但与此同时，该人群得慢性病的风险也最高，并且该种疾病通常需要长期的照料。**chronic** 慢性的；长期的。**acute** 急性的；（情况）严重的。**fatal** 致命的；毁灭性的。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：只有参加了这门课 65% 及以上的课程，才有资格进行课程终考。该句中 **sit** 指“参加（考试）”。**eligible** 有资格的；符合条件的。**rational** 理性的；理智的。**valid** 有效的：有法律效力的；正当的。

33. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：在法国人和德国人看来，穿制服上学非常令人讨厌，在这两个国家那些繁荣发展的国营部门从来没觉得强制学生系领结、戴帽子和穿运动夹克有什么必要。**anathema** 诅咒；令人极其讨厌的事或人。**preference** 偏爱；优先权。**sluggishness** 不振，萧条，呆滞。**fanaticism** 狂热，盲信，着迷。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：虽然关于教师评估的谈论很多，但奇怪的是，孩子们见到老师的频率比任何人都高，而他们的意见却没能得到征求。**canvass** 征询，征求（公众意见）。**verify** 核实；证明；判定。**prosecute** 检举、告发某人。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：最近具有抗药性瘟疫的发现，以及把细菌“鼠疫耶尔辛杆菌”作为战争中化学武器的可能性，这都意味着瘟疫仍旧威胁着人类的生存。**pose a threat to** 成为……的威胁。

36. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：医生越来越担心一连好几个小时玩电脑游戏的孩子的健康……。**be concerned with** 为固定搭配，有“关心，担心”之意，排除前两项。此外，修饰形容词 **concerned** 应当用副词，**increasingly**“越来越多地；日益”符合。**increased** 增加的，增强的。**stick to** 紧随；待在……近旁。**glue to** 不愿离开；似胶般固着于。故答案选 C。

37. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：靠近宏伟的雪松谷时，或许你也能看到欧洲盘羊——塞浦路斯特有的一种野山羊，其雄性具有大而弯的镰刀状角。**catch a glimpse of** 瞥见；窥见。**endemic** 某地特有的；（尤指疾病）地方性的。**glare at** 怒视。**conceive of** 想象，设想……。**catch hold of** 抓住，握住。**exclusive** 专用的；排外的。**exotic** 异国的；外来的。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：地质学家表明，该地或许比之前所想象的更易发生地震。**than** 前后表示同一事物的比较，因此 **than** 之后的主语 **it**（指代“**the region**”）可省。因其与 **believe** 为被动关系，排除 B 项和 C 项。A 项 **been believed** 不能单独作谓语，排除。因此答案选 D。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】题干中 **Kate** 指出灯坏了，因此用不了投影仪，提出自己的公文包里还有复印件，根据 **Sally** 的回答“没问题，别着急”，可推测 A 项“能给我一点时间吗”符合语境。该项中 **bear with sb.** 指“耐心等待某人”。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】题干中 **Tim** 列出了搬家的诸多益处，但 **Lena** 对此有所顾虑，指出“这时搬迁就意味着孩子们
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刚适应现在的学校，就不得不再次转学了”，接着 Tim 回答到“是的……但是我肯定他们能够做到的”，可知 C 项“这倒是个麻烦的问题”符合语境。

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. 【答案】C

【解析】英国内阁就是政府首脑和政府各部门负责人，后者一般命名为各部“大臣”，这些人的提名是由首相决定的。英国君主的任命权，在正常情况下仅仅是仪式性的权利，即“同意任命”“盖章签字”的权利。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】blues（布鲁斯），又译“蓝调”，为美国流行音乐形式，约产生于 19 世纪末，由非洲被贩卖至美国南部庄园中做奴隶的黑人所哼唱的劳动歌曲、灵歌和田间号子结合而成。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】the Severn（塞文河）是英国最长的河流，发源于安大略省西部芬格（Finger）湖地区。the Clyde（克莱德河）是苏格兰最有名、最重要的河流。the Thames（泰晤士河）是英国著名的“母亲”河，在英国历史上泰晤士河流域占有举足轻重的地位。the Tyne（泰恩河）为英格兰北部河流，由北泰恩河和南泰恩河汇成。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】John Dalton（约翰·道尔顿）为英国科学家，18 世纪末，约翰·道尔顿把古代模糊的原子假说发展为科学的原子理论，为近代化学的发展奠定了重要的基础。

45. 【答案】B

【解析】英国国徽盾徽上端为镶有珠宝的金银色头盔、帝国王冠和头戴王冠的狮子；底部的绿地中有玫瑰，蓟，韭菜以及三叶草，分别代表着英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士、爱尔兰。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46. for

（短语 but for 为固定搭配，意为“要不是；倘没有”。）

47. in honor of

（该句指“在莎士比亚那个时代，斯特拉特福德并没有剧院一直到 1769 年斯特拉特福德才开始组织活动来纪念莎士比亚。”in honor of 为纪念；为了向……表示敬意。）

48. which

（该空及之后内容为非限制性定语从句修饰之前提到的 a festival，因此应当用 which 来引导，指“这个庆祝仪式没有一点戏剧表演”。）

49. feasibility

（根据此空之后提到的“随着更加方便的公路和铁路的修建”，结合该空所给字母，可知此处应填 feasibility“可行性；可能性；现实性”，指“在闭塞的斯特拉特福德建造剧院的可行性大大增加”。）

50. replacement

（该空之前为不定冠词 a，因此此处应填入 replace 的名词形式 replacement“替代；替换”。）

51. original

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(_上文提到 1926 年的大火烧毁了原来的剧院，根据该空前的 burnt-out“烧毁的；烧坏的”以及所给字母，可知此处应填 original“原先的；原来的”。)

52.auditorium

(该段首先介绍了剧院 Elizabethan stage, The Swan, 此处描述的是第三个剧院 The Other Place, 根据所给字母可知此处应填 auditorium“礼堂；观众席”。)

53.theatrical

(修饰名词 memorabilia“纪念品，收藏品”，应当用 theatre 的形容词形式 theatrical“戏剧的，戏剧性的”。)

54.also

(上一段列举了游客在 Stratford 可做的事，该段继续介绍游客在该地可参观的诸多地方，因此此处应填副词 also“也；同样；并且”。)

55.formerly

(该空所在分句与 an Elizabethan country farm 同为 Mary Arden's House 的同位语，起解释说明作用。根据语境可知，此处指“此处曾经是莎士比亚母亲的家”，因此应当填复词 formerly“原来，原先”。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.T 第三段首句起到承上启下的作用，既对上文例子进行了总结，也引出了下文对拖延原因的进一步分析，“Procrastination is not just an issue of time management or laziness”（拖延症不仅仅是时间管理或懒惰的问题），暗含了爱拖延者的确在很大程度上不善于时间管理。因此题干正确。

57.T 文章第四段最后一句提到“心理学家之所以选择研究学生中的拖延症现象，是因为该问题在学术环境中比较盛行”，并指出“大约 70% 的大学生说其存在未完成论文或推迟学习的问题”（some seventy percent of college students report problems with overdue papers and delayed studying）。因此题干描述正确。

58.F 通过浏览全文可以发现，文中列举了造成拖延的多种原因，其中倒数第三段首句指出“Children of authoritarian parents are more likely to procrastinate”，可知如果父母比较专制，孩子做事拖延的可能性就更大。题干中提到的 indulgent parenting“纵容的父母教育”与之相悖。

59.T 文中谈论了人们做事拖延的多种原因，例如对效率的错误认识、焦虑、对失败的担忧等等，根据文中分析可知，这些情绪或想法产生的根源是拖延者想要避免困难，因此题干描述正确。

60.T 文章最后一段指出对于拖延者来说，知道了爱拖延的原因可能是一件令人感到安慰的事，但是想要转变这个情况，爱拖延者必须有所行动，并且这并不容易做到。因此题干正确。nowhere near 绝不，差得远，远不及。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.E 该空之后指出“然而，添加剂并非新生事物，并且有关添加剂的争议也由来已久”，E 项提到“很多人认为添加剂是现代发明”，正好与下一句构成转折关系，前后衔接自然。

62.D 下文讲述到千百年来，盐被用来保存食物，而且多亏了一些基本的物质，我们在一月才有“新鲜”蔬菜可吃，而且肉也不会在我们从杂货店到家的路上变绿。可见该段主要讲述某些添加剂的积极作用，因此 D 项“信不信由你，食品添加剂并非都不好”引领该段。

63.A 该段讲述到大多数食品添加剂都是安全的，甚至在某些情况下对人体有益，但也有一些添加剂并不安全，因此 A 项“那么我们食用了这些添加剂后会发生什么情况呢”符合语境。

64.F 该空之后提到 sugar substitute aspartame（糖的替代品糖精），F 项中 artificial sweeteners（人工加甜剂）与之相对应。

65.B B 项“添加剂不会明显地对整个人类造成严重威胁”，与该空之后的“但是，以上提到的几种添加剂的确会给人们带来风险，因此应尽量避免这些添加剂的摄入”为转折关系，前后连贯。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.They are used to buy things with “loyalty points” people haven't earned yet, but which then have to be repaid with increased customer loyalty.

（根据“incentive cards”可定位至第三段倒数第三句，该句之后对“incentive cards”的其中一种进行了介绍，指出“You can use it to buy things with ‘loyalty points’ you haven't earned yet, but which then have to be repaid with increased customer loyalty”。）

67.To achieve different aspects of local sustainability.

（第五段第二句提到“...the field is even broader, with a range of local currencies all launched to achieve a different aspect of local sustainability”，随后文中给出具体的例子 Time dollars 和 Hours 进行详细介绍，可知 Time dollars 和 Hours 实验的目的是为了实现当地的持续发展。）

68.People in the community are willing to help others and they get paid with Time dollars in turn.

（题干所引用句子出现在第五段最后一句，该句主要与 Time dollars 相关，其之前指出 Time dollars 会记录、存储和找到奖励邻居相互帮助的新方法，例如让老年人搭便车。因此该划线句子指社区里的人们乐意帮助别人，而反过来他们会得到 Time dollars。）

69.New ways to pay and how they change people's life.

（文中首先指出曾经只有政府能制造货币，后来主要由银行负责，接着讲述到一些新的支付方式，包括超市和航空公司发行自己的钱币，LETS money，以及如 Time dollars 和 Hours 的 local currencies，并肯定了这些创新想法在应对贫困和解决社会问题方面的积极作用。）

70.Money issued by supermarkets and airlines, like frequent-flier miles and incentive cards; LETS money; local currencies, like Time dollars and Hours.

（文中列举的三种新兴支付方式包括：超市和航空公司发行自己的钱币：LETS 货币；如 Time dollars 和 Hours 的当地货币。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.media exports

（文章第一段首句对 cultural imperialism“文化帝国主义”的定义进行了介绍，随后第二句指出对美国的批评者指出美国文化产品在其他国家存在过剩现象，“particularly media products”。）

72.US cultural exports

（第一段第三句指出“They argue that the ubiquity and influence of US cultural exports threaten the cultures of other nations and communities”，即批评者认为美国文化输出“US cultural exports”的普遍性及其影响已对其他国家和地区的文化带来了威胁。）

73.flow of information

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(该空之后的 uni-directional“单向的”为关键信息，可定位至第一段倒数第三句，该句提到“With the growing popularity of the Internet, many countries worried about an unregulated and uni-directional flow of information...”，即随着网络的普及，很多国家对信息不受约束的单向流动表示担忧。)

74.promote multiculturalism

(倒数第二段指出网络不像其他媒体，并没有中央权力来决定网络上的内容，该段最后一句指出“It is argued that the Internet, rather than promoting cultural imperialism, may in fact promote multiculturalism”，即有些人认为网络并不会造成文化帝国主义，反而有助于 multiculturalism“多元文化”的发展。)

75.difficult to resist

(最后一段第二句提到“the values embedded in the software used in computer networks like the Internet are difficult to resist”，可知就像网络一样，网络系统所用软件中包含的价值观是难以抵制的。)

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 【参考译文】

海洋覆盖地球表面的四分之三，地球上维持生命的氧气，90%来自海洋，整个天气系统变化的动力也是海洋。地球上的海水超过4亿5千万立方英里，每立方英里含有的矿物质超过1亿5千万吨。海洋如此广大浩瀚，分布如此辽阔，如果使地球表层平整起来，那么海水可以形成深8000多英尺的覆盖层。海洋对地球的生命维持系统做出了不可估量的贡献，同时又是一座尚未开发的仓库，储有食物、矿物能源和文物宝藏。深邃的海洋是尚待探索的最后一个领域。

【解析】

该文段为科技文性质，因此专业词汇较多，如 oxygen（氧气）、crust（表层；地壳）、archaeological treasure（文物宝藏）。翻译时，应注意结合语境选择单词合适的含义，如第三句中的 blanket，显然此处 blanket 并非指“毛毯，毯子”，而是形象地描述海水所形成的“覆盖层”。

Section B (10 marks)

77. 【答案】Iron absorption is increased markedly by eating foods containing vitamin C along with food containing iron.

【解析】along with 意为“……一起，伴随”。“通过”表示一种方式，因此可用 by 来引导。“显著”修饰动词“增长”，可用副词 markedly/significantly 等。

78. 【答案】The syllabus which accompanies this letter gives you information about the topics that will be covered in the course.

【解析】accompany 意为“陪伴；附加”，根据题干可知 accompany 的对象应为“信息”。由于“信息”的修饰语过长，因此可用定语从句来进行表达。

79. 【答案】There is a direct correlation between advertising revenue generated during children's programme hours and expenditure on the making of children's programs.

【解析】题干中指出“广告收入”和“制作费用”的关联性，因此可用 between...and...来进行连接。“广告收入”可译为 advertising revenue。

80. 【答案】One interesting thing researchers have discovered is that the environment of medical treatment can actually be enhanced if seriously ill patients can be kept free of depression.

【解析】keep free of 指“摆脱”，此处需用其被动形式。“沮丧心情”即“沮丧”，翻译时直接译出 depression 即可，无需再将“心情”译成 mood，以避免意思重复之嫌。

81. 【答案】 With young consumers, peer pressure tends to have more impact on teenagers than any amount of government intervention.

【解析】 have impact on 意为“对……产生影响”，注意该句需用比较级形式，即 have more impact on。“同龄人的压力”可译为 peer pressure

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.discovery→discoveries

(该句提到“one of”，可知此处应当用名词复数 discoveries，指“最著名的偶然发现之一”。)

83.√

84.filling→filled

(此处两个逗号之间的内容修饰 culture dish, fill“充满，装满”与之为被动关系，因此应当把 filling 改为 filled。相当于定语从句 which was filled with...)

85.which→where

(定语从句 the tear had fallen 中不缺任何成分，且先行词为 space，因此应当用关系副词 where 来引导。)

86.turned/to→out

(turn out to be 为固定搭配，指“结果是，原来是，证明是”。)

87.and→but

(逗号之前指出相对来说，溶解酵素所杀死的细菌并无害，逗号后则肯定了此次发现的积极意义，前后为转折关系，因此把 and 改为 but。)

88.this→that

(此处指“关于溶解酵素可杀死细菌的发现，对后来发现青霉素奠定了重要基础”，应当用 that 指代上文提到的内容，文中指代 discovery。)

89.删掉 a

(do research 为惯用搭配，意为“做调查；做研究”，中间不加冠词。)

90.notice→noticed

(此处讲述的是 1928 年青霉素的发现，因此句子应当用过去时态，故把 notice 改为 noticed。)

91.dead→deadly

(根据上下文可知，此处指“这种霉菌会产生一种对葡萄球菌来说致命的物质”，因此应当把 dead“死亡的，去世的”改为 deadly“致命的；极具破坏性的”。)

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】 4

【解析】 根据观察可知，该序列中每个数字代表着题干中每个单词中辅音的个数，该空对应的是 sequence，其辅音共有 4 个，分别为 s, q, n, C。

93. 【答案】 Fizgig

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【解析】把上述单词进行组合，可得出 Fizzig，意为“轻佻的女人，鱼叉”。

94. 【答案】None of them repeats a letter.

【解析】题干问的是以下四组单词的共同之处，通过观察可知，每组单词中均无重复字母。

95. 【答案】14

【解析】观察前两个图形可知，可知三角形左下角、顶点和右下角组成的数字是中间数字的平方，即 $841=29^2$ ； $324=18^2$ 。因此第三个图形中的问号为 14。 $196=14^2$

96. 【答案】B

【解析】题干问的是那个选项中的图形与众不同，通过观察可得出：A 中的图形是由 C 项中的图形旋转得出；同理的有 C 项和 D 项中图形。因此答案选 B。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

The top 15 countries in Internet usage is shown in the diagram, while the chart mainly indicates the languages involved in internet usage other than English.

As revealed in the diagram, among the 1997 rank, USA took the largest share of the total, at 54.7%. Japan held the second place, accounting for 7.97%, followed by United Kingdom at 5.83%, Canada at 4.33%. In the chart, we can see other than English, Spanish was mostly widely used language in the Internet, with Japanese right behind it. Then it was German, the third widely used language.

To sum up, USA is the country with the most internet users in 1997, while Spanish was the frequently used language in the Internet other than English

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

In recent years, an increasing number of overseas students are returning to China thanks to the improvement of life quality and remuneration package. Then, some people cannot help but wonder whether it is still necessary to study abroad when the huge cost of living abroad for further education is getting unbearable.

First of all, we should be very clear about our purpose of studying abroad. On the one hand, if it is mainly for getting a certificate from overseas university so as to find a decent job in China, it is probably a waste of money and not much can be acquired. On the other hand, if for the sake of further education, one goes abroad to study, there is a good chance the time spent in other countries will be very rewarding for the enrichment of knowledge and the expansion of horizon.

All in all, one should think over and take into consideration the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad based on their situation so as to make a sound decision.

全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类考试 2014 年决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中女士问男士对于世界上最小的蜥蜴 Jaragua lizard 的未来有何感想，男士回答说自己感到相当乐观，因为当地人在加勒比海形成了自然保护组织，接着指出“*And we find it in the park Isla Beata*”，因此正确答案为 C 项。

【录音原文】

W: How do you feel about the future of the Jaragua lizard, the world's smallest lizard?

M: I feel optimistic because local people have formed conservation organisations in the Caribbean. And we find it in the park Isla Beata. The park's remoteness and ruggedness give it further protection.

W: Well, good luck in the future with your environmental campaigns.

2. 【答案】A

【解析】当被问及如何处理工厂垃圾时，男士指出“*We have to send it to landfill*”，并提到最近政府引入了垃圾掩埋税，进行垃圾填埋很昂贵，因此他们考虑在下一年建造焚烧车间。对于女士关于焚烧垃圾产生二氧化碳的质疑，男士回答说“*But we believe it's less harmful to the environment than landfill*”，可见只有 A 项符合录音内容。

【录音原文】

W: How do you dispose of the waste in your factory?

M: We have to send it to landfill. It's very expensive because the government recently introduced a landfill tax so we're planning to build a new incineration plant next year to burn our waste.

W: But doesn't burning waste produce carbon monoxide?

M: Yes, it does. But we believe it's less harmful to the environment than landfill.

3. 【答案】D

【解析】对话中听了男士关于收购对公司产生的影响介绍后，女士总结说“*So there are no compulsory redundancies?*”，男士的回答是“*Very few*”，由此可见此次收购产生的强制裁员很少。故 D 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: How has the takeover affected the company?

M: A plant in Manila and another in Dubai will be closed down. About 300 people are going to lose their jobs. But most of them will be offered jobs in other plants and quite a few want to take early retirement.

W: So there are no compulsory redundancies?

M: Very few.

4. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士指出该产品的保修期为两年，在此期间若出现损坏，他们会免费更换部件，并建议女士延长保质期，这样可以将保修期延长两年。最后女士问及保修内容时，男士回答说“**It covers all parts and labour, except for normal wear and tear of course**”，可知自然使用所导致的损坏不在保修范围内。因此只有 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

W: Can you tell me what's included in your warranty?

M: Certainly. The product has a two-year guarantee. If it breaks down during that period we offer a replacement unit completely free of charge. Our products are very reliable but we recommend you take out an extended warranty. This covers you for a further two years.

W: I see. What does that include?

M: It covers all parts and labour, except for normal wear and tear of course.

5. 【答案】B

【解析】对话中 Mrs Anita Lee 介绍说去年公司需要扩张，而自己又不想去银行贷款，此时 Lania Foods 向他们提供了贷款，但事实上 Lania Foods 存在财政赤字，不久后“**my company was pouring money into Lania instead of the other way round**”，可见 Anita Lee 的公司从 Lania Foods 贷款反而损失惨重。故 B 项正确。

【录音原文】

M: Mrs Anita Lee, the Chinese meals you make are now enjoyed in millions of family homes. We know it's not something that is easily done.

W: No, it isn't. Last year we needed to expand and I was reluctant to go to the bank for a loan and Lania Foods came along and offered us the funds.

M: It seemed too good to be true.

W: In fact it was too good to be true. The offer was deficit financing. Things got difficult and, in no time, my company was pouring money into Lania instead of the other way around.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.B 对话开头女士便指出 Brunton 的新桥延迟开放问题，并且提到轮渡服务也大大减少，给人们的生活带

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来了极大不便，于是问男士能够给出新桥开放的确切日期。男士说现在还不能给出确切答案，但是“a committee has been set up to investigate the delay and that this committee will report to us in due course”，可见男士让公众等待委员会调查结果。故 B 项正确。

7.D 对话中女士提到“It appears that the ferry company's jumped the gun when they so drastically reduced the service across the river”（jump the gun 行动过早；草率行事），对于此男士回答说轮渡公司只是做出了一个商业决定，并且“is in no way the responsibility of the government or, indeed, of the local authority”，但男士并未指出新桥延迟开放是哪方的责任。故答案选 D。

8.C 当女士问及政府能否出面让轮渡公司暂时恢复之前的服务，直到新桥开放，男士回答中指出“Not until we've had the report of the committee which is investigating the state of play on the building of the bridge”，可知轮渡公司是否会增加轮渡服务取决于委员会的调查报告结果。故答案选 C。

【录音原文】

W: Mr Jones, I'm sure you're aware that commuters in the area are growing very concerned about the delay in opening the new bridge across the Brunton. It's already nearly a year overdue. The ferry service has been greatly reduced and people have been greatly inconvenienced. Are you able to supply a definite opening date?

M: Unfortunately, I'm not in a position to do so at this moment. What I can tell you is that a committee has been set up to investigate the delay and that this committee will report to us in due course. At this juncture, we can say that there have been a number of unexpected teething troubles, but we're unaware of the exact nature of these. Of course, we very much regret the delay.

W: Meanwhile, Mr Jones, people have to drive miles to get to work because they cannot get across the river. It appears that the ferry company's jumped the gun when they so drastically reduced the service across the river.

M: The ferry company's decision was a commercial one and is in no way the responsibility of the government or, indeed, of the local authority. Far be it from me either to criticize or defend their decision, but business is business and presumably they wished to avoid substantial losses by providing too many ferry beats for the numbers using them. It's easy to be wise after the event, but their decision was made as a result of the original building forecast.

W: In view of the inconvenience caused to the public, is it possible for the government to intervene to try to persuade the ferry company to reintroduce their original service temporarily until the bridge is actually opened?

M: Not until we've had the report of the committee which is investigating the state of play on the building of the bridge. In the meantime, I must urge everyone to be patient. The splendid new bridge will be worth waiting for.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.C 根据对话中 Mrs Mary Higgins 提到的“With the timetable, or rather the lack of one you can trust. I thought that when these timetables were printed, they made allowances for rush hour traffic...”，可知 Mrs Mary Higgins 之前认为公共汽车时刻表制作时，会考虑到 rush hour traffic（交通高峰期车流问题）。故答案选 C。

10.A 当听到 Mrs Mary Higgins 抱怨说从没有坐过一次准时的公交车时，John Gardner 回答说制作公交车时刻表时他们也考虑到这些事，但是“then something comes along we're not prepared for, like a demonstration or a diversion”，而公交公司也不能发布新的公交车时刻表，可见突发事件是造成公交车时刻表不准确的主要原因，即 A 项。

11.C 听到 John Gardner 的解释后，Mrs Mary Higgins 问到“But isn't it possible to find some way to alert passengers of some unforeseen situations”，即是否可通过某种方式通知乘客这些意外情况，故答案选 C。

12.B 随后 Mrs Mary Higgins 提到为何不用上涨票价所获的利润来保持车内卫生, John Gardner 回答指出公交车每晚都会进行清洁, 并且 “There are litter bins on each bus”, 但是这似乎没有什么用, 指出如果乘客总是乱丢垃圾, 这些措施也是无法改变状况的。故答案选 B。

13.D 对话最后主持人总结道“if one thing has come out of today's exchange of views, it's the value of an occasional get-together so people can get things off their chest and explanations can be made”, 可知主持人建议公家车公司和乘客偶尔交换意见, 从而说出自己的想法, 并解释相关情况。故 D 项正确。

14.A 对话中 Mrs Mary Higgins 首先抱怨公交车时刻表不准确, 接着指出公家车票的上涨使得坐公交车并不比坐出租车便宜太多, 最后提到为何不用车票上涨所获利润来改善车内环境卫生。可见 Mrs Mary Higgins 在本期节目中共抱怨了三个问题。

15.B 根据对话开头 Mrs Mary Higgins 提到的“...but I've never once known a bus to be on time”, 可见 Mrs Mary Higgins 从来没坐过准时的公交车。因此 B 项正确。

【录音原文】

M1: Welcome to today's programme where Mrs Mary Higgins, a frequent traveller on Luton's buses, has the chance to voice some complaints, which many of us will probably support, to John Gardner, the town's transport manager. Mrs Higgins, where would you like to begin?

W: With the timetable, or rather the lack of one you can trust. I thought that when the timetables were printed, they made allowances for rush hour traffic, the time of day and all that, but I've never once known a bus to be on time. I would have expected better.

M2: True enough, Mrs Higgins, we do try to anticipate these things. But then something comes along we're not prepared for, like a demonstration or a diversion. And we can't go issuing new timetables to take account of that, or we'd be forever rushing back and forth to the printers.

W: But isn't it possible to find some way to alert passengers of some unforeseen situations? Couldn't you put signs up?

M2: We've thought of that but it's not really practical. We'd have to have a man rushing round all day putting signs on bus-stop—that would mean increased costs and, inevitably, higher fares.

W: That's another thing. Three fare increases in the past year. They're not much cheaper than taxis and I can assure you that, if there's another increase, that's how I'll be travelling.

M2: I'm sorry to hear that, Mrs Higgins, but when costs increase we are bound to raise fares to remain profitable.

W: Well, why don't you use some of that extra money to keep the buses clean? I can't bear to sit surrounded by litter and offensive slogans.

M2: The buses are cleaned each night, Mrs Higgins, and always have been. There are litter bins on each bus but they don't seem to make a difference. If passengers are in the habit of just dropping things around them, such provisions don't alter the situation.

M1: Well, if one thing has come out of today's exchange of views, it's the value of an occasional get-together so people can get things off their chest and explanations can be made. It might be a good idea to repeat this in the not too distant future.

M2: I'm certainly more than willing to do that.

W: Me too, if I can find a bus. But I can't really see things changing a great deal.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】C

【解析】新闻开头便指出美国的人口出生率持续下降, 指出这在很大程度上是因为 “a steep slide in

teenage pregnancies down to historic lows”，可见美国的青少年怀孕比率降至历史最低点，因此 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

Fertility rates in the United States are continuing their decades-long decline, due in large part to a steep slide in teenage pregnancies down to historic lows, according to a new government report released Thursday. The report only examined the trajectory of pregnancy rates through 2009, stopping there because more recent data on abortions is not available yet. But newer statistics on birth rates suggest the decline is continuing, though not as quickly as it did in recent years when the recession accelerated trends well underway.

17. 【答案】B

【解析】新闻中指出 Max Baucus 将成为美国下一任驻华大使，提到“提名鲍卡斯是个有趣的（选择），毕竟中美安全竞赛愈演愈烈，而鲍卡斯在安全问题上并没有什么经验”，最后指出虽然鲍卡斯定会恶补安全事务，但“he's probably less likely than his predecessors to interfere with the White House and the Pentagon on military or political issues”，可见 Max Baucus 出任驻华大使可能使白宫对中美关系拥有更多控制权。故 B 项正确。

【录音原文】

Max Baucus, the influential Democratic senator from Montana, is set to become the next US ambassador to China. “It's an interesting ‘pick’ in the sense that security competition with China is heating up and he doesn't have much of a record on security issues,” said Dan Blumenthal, director of Asian studies at the American Enterprise Institute. While Baucus will certainly get up to speed, he's probably less likely than his predecessors to interfere with the White House and the Pentagon on military or political issues.

18. 【答案】C

【解析】新闻提到 BBC Trust 驳回了关于 Radio I's decision to cut down Ding Dong 的投诉，指出“Ding Dong...made a surprise chart entry...as a form of protest by critics of the late Conservative prime minister”，并且“it had been widely publicised as a way of giving voice to ‘anti-Thatcher feelings’”，因此 C 项正确。

【录音原文】

The BBC Trust has rejected a complaint about Radio I's decision to cut down Ding Dong! The 74-year-old song, which first appeared in the soundtrack for the Wizard of Oz film, made a surprise chart entry in April as a form of protest by critics of the late Conservative prime minister. It's described as an inappropriate “celebration of death”. The BBC Trust's editorial standards committee rejected the complaint, saying that the song did have the “capacity to cause offence” because it had been widely publicised as a way of giving voice to “anti-Thatcher feelings”.

19. 【答案】D

【解析】新闻开头点明主题“Millions of workers will be exposed to ‘risky’ and outdated retirement saving schemes under the government's scheme to automatically enrol people into pensions...”，即政府将民众自动纳入退休金的方案将令数百万工人陷入高风险、过时的退休金储备系统。因此 D 项“退休金方案正遭受质疑”概括了新闻主要内容。

【录音原文】

Millions of workers will be exposed to “risky” and outdated retirement saving schemes under the government's scheme to automatically enrol people into pensions, former Downing Street adviser Dr Ros Altmann has warned. Pension schemes under the Government's automatic enrolment initiative started in October 2012 and are expected to result in around 11 million new pension savers over the next five years. Altmann said: “The future for pensions is more complex and risky than ever before.” She called for an overhaul of defined contribution (DC) pensions which, she argued, “are not fit for 21st-century lives”.

20. 【答案】A

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【解析】新闻开头提到“broad swaths of China recorded their highest air pollution levels in 52 years, causing widespread outrage over the massive environmental toll wrought by decades of unchecked economic growth”即中国大面积空气污染之严重程度创近 52 年之最，几十年来放任经济发展所造成的巨大环境破坏，引起了社会广泛震惊。因此 A 项正确。

【录音原文】

Cleaning up China's air pollution will cost 1.75 trillion yuan between 2013 and 2017, a high-ranking environmental official has estimated. In 2013, broad swaths of China recorded their highest air pollution levels in 52 years, causing widespread outrage over the massive environmental toll wrought by decades of unchecked economic growth. In its five-year action plan, China's State Council pledged to reduce the level of airborne particulate matter by at least 10% in major cities by 2017. In response, many Chinese people have taken measures into their own hands. Face masks have become a fashion statement; air purifier sales have spiked.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21. Admissions

（录音开头指出“Admissions exams are a requirement to enter almost any US university”，随后提到美国最常见的两种大学入学考试为“SAT and the ACT”。因此该空填 Admissions。）

22. the best predictor

（根据录音中提到的“The best predictor of success during the first year is a combination of your high school grades and SAT scores”，可知高中时的成绩和 SAT 成绩的结合被认为是最好的 the best predictor of success。）

23. East and West

（录音中介绍说美国不同地区对这两种考试的侧重也不同，提到“For students along the East and West coasts...the SAT seems to be the exam of choice”。）

24. multiple-choice test

（根据录音中关于最早的 SAT 的介绍“The SAT was established in 1926, when 8,000 students completed the first test: a nine-subject multiple-choice test”，可知最初的 SAT 是一个 nine-subject multiple-choice test。）

25. the best students

（录音中指出 SAT 是由 the Educational Testing Service 研发的，目的是把其作为 a way for schools with limited space to select the best students，即把 SAT 作为挑选最好的学生的方法。）

26. A valid connection

（录音中前部分提到 ACT 项目的一位代表指出“We're 95 percent certain that a valid connection exists between ACT scores and freshman grades”，可知该空应填 a valid connection。）

27. Rocky Mountain regions

（关于参加 ACT 考试的学生分布范围，录音中指出“Throughout the Southeast, Midwest, and Rocky Mountain regions of the United States, more students take the ACT Assessment”，因此该空填 Rocky Mountain regions。）

28. from either test

（录音中指出尽管参加 SAT 和 ACT 的学生分布范围不同，但是“...the majority of America's 3,600 colleges and universities...accept scores from either test”，即美国大多数大学对于两个考试的成绩都接受。）

29.researchers

（录音最后提到二战后，很多州立大学开始招收更多的学生，因此需要一种测试学生的方法，从而“place them in the proper courses”，于是“Researchers at the University of Iowa developed the ACT for this purpose in 1959”，因此该空填 researchers。）

30.proper courses

（由上题解析可知，ACT 的研发目的是为了对学生安排 proper courses。）

【录音原文】

Admissions exams are a requirement to enter almost any US university. In the United States, the two most common university admissions exams are the SAT and the ACT. More than 3 million students take at least one of these tests every year.

Why do universities require these tests? “The best predictor of success during the first year is a combination of your high school grades and SAT scores,” says one spokesperson for the College Entrance Examination Board, which oversees the SAT. “We’re 95 percent certain that a valid connection exists between ACT scores and freshman grades,” agrees a representative for the ACT Program.

Different regions of the United States seem to prefer one test over the other. For students along the East and West coasts—and applicants to America’s top ranked universities—the SAT seems to be the exam of choice. Throughout the Southeast, Midwest, and Rocky Mountain regions of the United States, more students take the ACT Assessment. However, the majority of America’s 3,600 colleges and universities—from Harvard and M.I.T. to local community colleges—accept scores from either test.

The SAT was established in 1926, when 8,000 students completed the first test: a nine-subject multiple-choice test. The Educational Testing Service designed the SAT as a way for schools with limited space to select the best students. After World War II, many state university systems began admitting greater numbers of students and simply needed a method for testing students to place them in the proper courses. Researchers at the University of Iowa developed the ACT for this purpose in 1959.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：昨晚，一架直升机脱离了航道，撞上石油平台后坠入北海，恐怕已有三人因之丧生。veer off（方向、位置的）改变。instigate 教唆；煽动；激起。falsify 篡改，伪造。

32. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：即便女性识字能力的重要性得到了普遍认可，但对于世界上很多国家的众多女性来说，接受教育仍然只是一个梦想而已。acknowledgement 承认；致谢。identification 鉴定，识别。confession 承认，自首。compliment 恭维；敬意；道贺。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：不管怎么说，能够在另一种语言里表现出这种生动的节奏就是一大成功。但奇怪的是，拉巴萨却把自己的成就归功于自己对英语和英语文学的不懈努力。vibrancy 振动；活力。efficacy 功效；效力。brute 畜生；残暴的人。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：经过在博物馆和图书馆的苦心钻研，这次展览会上展出了一些极为罕见的画作。assiduous 刻苦的；勤勉的；百折不挠的。minor 较小的；不重要的；不严重的。

35. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：政府坚持认为个人仍应对自己的长期医疗买单。foot the bill 付账，负担费用。top the bill 领衔主演，担任主角。take a rain check 下次吧，以后再说。Run a check 检查，查询。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：雇主赞助的项目不太可能完全，甚至部分，由雇主付费。相反，鉴于目前雇主所负责福利计划成本的上涨，最可能的情况是雇员支付一切费用。rather 更确切地说；还不如说；相反。given 考虑到；鉴于。

37. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：制定新产品营销战略的第一步，就是分析具有竞争力产品的细目。breakdown 除了常见的“崩溃；损坏；分解”之意外，还可以指“分类；细目列表”，符合句意。plunge 投入，陷入。reorder 再订购，重新安排，重新排序。lapse 小错，疏忽。

38. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：越来越多的学校准备让孩子们对那些被控恃强凌弱的同学进行评判，从而来控制英国的校园暴力。be poised to 随时准备着。be accused of 被指责；被指控。crusade 长期坚定不移地奋斗。carry out 执行；进行；完成。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】对话中大卫指出，现在重要的是知道一切还来得及，并告诉对方在危机中尤其需要保持警觉。因此 B 项“你不能在这个阶段认输”符合语境。throw in the towel 认输。go to the wall 失败。put your back into 埋头干。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】对话中 Dan 介绍了一个叫 Jurassic Nosh 的饭馆，开始时指出它最不像是会有美味的地方，墙上挂的都是令人作呕的动物骷髅和未鞣的皮毛，但谈到这家店的食物时，提到“it was extremely tasty”，可知 D 项“这个地方给我的第一印象是有点让人讨厌”符合语境。

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. 【答案】D

【解析】John Lennon (约翰·列侬)，英国著名摇滚乐队“披头士”成员，摇滚史上最伟大的音乐家之一。1970 年披头士乐队解散后，列侬发行《约翰·列侬/塑胶小野乐队》与《想像》等备受赞誉的专辑，且参与许多社会活动，用音乐呼唤和平，参与反越战活动。

42. 【答案】B

【解析】McKinley (麦金利山) 位于美国阿拉斯加州中南部，阿拉斯加山脉中段，为北美洲第一高峰。该山原名迪纳利峰，迪纳利在印第安语中为“太阳之家”。后来，其以美国第二十五届总统威廉·麦金利的姓氏命名为麦金利山。

43. 【答案】D

【解析】Sinclair Lewis (辛克莱·刘易斯)，1930 年其作品《巴比特》获诺贝尔文学奖，辛克莱·刘易斯也成为美国第一位诺贝尔文学获得者。1920~1929 年是其文学创作三个时期中的“黄金时期”，他创造了地道的美国风格，作品最早反映出女权主义意识。代表作有《大街》《巴比特》《阿罗史密斯》等。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】公元前 55 年，罗马人在 Julius Caesar (尤利乌斯·凯撒) 的带领下入侵了 Britain，而其撤出
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Britain 是在公元 410 年。

45.【答案】C

【解析】英国国旗，俗称“米字旗”，正式称呼是 the Union Flag，也常称为 the Union Jack。英国国旗为深蓝底色的红白米字旗。其由 St George's Cross（圣乔治十字），St Andrew's Cross（圣安德烈十字）和 St Patrick's Cross（圣帕特里克十字）三部分组成。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.to

（cling to 为固定搭配，意为“紧抓；坚持”，文中指“紧紧抓着晃动的梁，他感觉似乎自己是世界上最成功的人了”。）

47.world

（由上题分析可知，此处应填 world。in the world 世界上，世上。）

48.top

（上文提到主人公沿着起重机的悬臂往上爬，直到离卡其河几百英尺高的地方，结合该空所给首字母可推测此处指“他迎着微风站起来，感觉自己像站在世界之巅。on top of 在……上边；在……上方。”）

49.cast:

（结合语境可知，此处指“他缓缓把手举过头顶，飞快向上看了一眼严寒的天空……”。结合首字母 c 可知，此处应填 cast“瞥；飞快看（一眼）；扫视”。）

50.nor.

（neither...nor...为固定结构，指“既不……也不……”。文中指“他感到发自内心的喜悦，不再担心自己的生死”。）

51.prevented

（该空所在句主语为 shock，缺少谓语成分，由于全篇都在使用过去时态，因此此处填 prevented。）

52.stunned

（此处与 disbelieving 并列作状语，stun“使震惊；使目瞪口呆”与主语 he 之间为被动关系，因此该空填 stunned。）

53.scarcely

（此处修饰动词 believed，因此应当用 scarce 的副词形式 scarcely“几乎不，简直不”。）

54.around

（根据上下文可知，此处指“他环顾四周，看看是否有人看见他刚才跳水”。look around 四下观望。）

55.fun

（just for fun 意为“只是为了好玩”。文中指“当告诉别人，只是为了好玩，自己从码头最高的起重机跳进克莱德河时，没有一个人相信他”。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

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【答案与解析】

56.F 文章第一段指出 Eysenck 的研究把 the elements of personality 分为不同的级别，其中提到 basic structure 为 specific response level，而 the second level 为 habitual response，随后该段提到 sociability，并在最后指出 sociability 属于 extraversion。可见 Eysenck 关于人个性的研究共分为四个级别。

57.T 根据第一段倒数第二句提到的“...people who are sociable also tend to be impulsive, active, lively, and excitable”，可知 Eysenck 认为那些爱交际的人（即外向的人）冲动，活跃，充满活力且容易激动。因此题干表述正确。

58.F 第二段开头介绍到，Eysenck 研究表明有两种基本维度可以囊括其他特征：extraversion-introversion（外内倾）和 neuroticism（神经质）。并指出“Because the dimensions are independent of one another, people who score on the extraversion end of the first dimension can score either high or low on the second dimension”，也即是这两种维度是相互独立的，高外倾性的人在神经质水平方面或高或低。故题干有误。

59.T 倒数第二段首句描述到“Unfortunately, a great deal of research has failed to uncover the different levels of base-rate cortical arousal proposed by Eysenck”，从 failed to uncover，可知 Eysenck 关于大脑皮层不同兴奋水平的研究并未得到其他相关研究的证实。故题干正确。

60.F 最后一段最后一句作者指出“由于生理方面的不同，内向的人在拥挤的社交场合很快便会变得无所适从，而外向的人则会相当享受这样的场合”，并未提到“目前几乎没有人相信内向者和外向者生理方面不同的存在”。故题干有误。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.F 前文提到小范围的隐私入侵每天都在发生，科技正在超越伦理，F 项则指出“这都是从 20 世纪 50 年代开始的，那时候美国政府把数据存入大型主机上，把 9 位识别号码作为数据点”，前后衔接恰当连贯。

62.C 前文介绍了公民对于电脑的各种憎恨，面对公众的抗议，议会开始讨论政府和私人公司应对公民有多大程度的了解。该空所在段则介绍了关于保护隐私的法案，C 项提到“The result”和“new legislation”，起了承上启下的作用。

63.D 选项 D 指出“该方法在一定程度上起了作用，大型主机开始让步于台式电脑”，that approach 指的是上段介绍的私营机构采取的方法。该空之后指出，过去储存在政府数据库里的数据相对来说难以获得，而现在随着个人电脑和网络的发展，那些曾经仔细隐藏的数据可能敲几下键盘就可以得到了。可见 D 项起到承上启下的作用。

64.G 上一段提到 Kevin Kelly 指出“乱套的是我们不知道还有谁了解我们，隐私已经变得不再均衡”，G 项“Kelly 表示，关键在于恢复那个平衡”前后衔接紧密。

65.A 前文介绍了如何确保隐私方面的平衡，但该空所在段指出很多官方电子邮件系统警告用户雇主有监控他们邮箱的权利。因此 A 项“但是，更糟的事或许已经在发生了”符合语境。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.Laughter is primarily a social vocalization that binds people together.

（第二段最后一句作者指出，经过十年关于“笑”的研究，其得出结论“laughter is primarily a social vocalization that binds people together”。）

67.Laughter was thirty times more frequent in social than solitary situations.

（第三段指出排除媒体带来的影响，“the fact was striking: Laughter was thirty times more frequent in social than solitary situation”，可知该研究一个令人震惊的发现是人们在社交场合笑的次数是独处时的 30 倍以上。）

68.Laughter occurs almost exclusively at phrase breaks in speech. And speech has priority over laughter.

（倒数第三段后部分指出“笑”并非 randomly speech，有证据表明“the punctuation effect”的存在，即“the tendency to laugh almost exclusively at phrase breaks in speech. The pattern requires that speech has priority over laughter”。）

69.To separate the effects of laughter from those of humor; to allow for the possibility that presumed effects of laughter or humor may come from the playful settings associated with these behaviors; to evaluate the uniqueness of laughter by contrasting it with other vocalizations.

（倒数第二段描述了“笑”在缓解疼痛方面的潜在作用，但后部分指出这方面的研究存在的问题是“none of them separate the effects of laughter from those of humor. None allow for the possibility that presumed effects of laughter or humor may come from the playful setting associated with these behaviors. And none evaluate the uniqueness of laughter by contrasting it with other vocalizations...”。可知之后这方面的研究需关注这些问题。）

70.The root, the purpose (nature), and the meaning of laughter.

（文章第二段开头引出“our ignorance about the purpose and meaning of laughter is remarkable”，接着作者就 purpose and meaning of laughter 展开讨论。第五段开始作者则指出“The irresistibility of others' laughter has its roots in the neurological mechanism of laugh detection”，于是重点讲解“笑”的根源。由此可知本文主要谈论了“笑的目的、意义和根源”。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.response

（文章第四段讲述了对于灾害的应对措施，指出“...much of the response to disasters has focused on improving weather predictions before the events...”。因此该空填 response）

72.mitigation measures

（第四段讲述了灾害发生前提高天气预报的准确度、灾害发生后提供清扫和人道主义援助都挽救了很多人的生命，接着指出“Mitigation measures are far more effective when integrated into sustainable development efforts”，可见最重要的是 mitigation measures“减灾对策”。）

73.curb natural disasters

（第五段首句便指出“Meanwhile, nature provides many valuable services to curb natural disasters”，即自然提供了很多宝贵的限制自然灾害的服务。）

74.Human-made changes

（第六段讲述到并非所有的灾难都是自然灾害，提到例如 deforestation 和 destruction of coastal areas 的这种 human-made changes 使得生态系统本就脆弱的地方变得更加 vulnerable to extreme weather events。）

75.wrongheaded policies

（倒数第二段提到有些 natural disturbances 实际上是有益的，而人们的一贯做法是试图阻止，但所用方法往往加剧了灾害的程度，最后该段提到美国火灾和防火所花费用最能反映出这种 wrongheaded policies 所带来的后果。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

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Section A (5 marks)

76. 【参考译文】

也许是因为我自小就熟悉的缘故吧，我最喜欢的乡间是约克郡山谷。若论多样化的风光，不管是这座岛上还是在别处都没有地方能与这些山谷媲美。在山谷里走上一天便可看到世上可看的一切。几个小时之内你可以看到绿色的山谷和山谷里的河流、精巧的古桥、舒适的村庄、茂密的树林、平展的田野、沼泽地的小山坡和在上面奔流的小溪、石路、带着咸味的海风、白色的农舍以及荒寂的高地，那高地像是比一般的地面高出几英里。除此之外，还有泽地小径，那小径就像是在蒙古那么遥远。然而，骑高速摩托车，用不了一小时你又会来到一座工业城市的中心。

【解析】

①结构分析

该文段选自 J.B.Priestley 的 *The Beauty of Britain*，翻译的难点在于对倒数第二句结构的把握。该句为一个较长的复杂句，主要句子结构为...you have enjoyed the green valleys...and then the moorland slopes...and then the lonely heights...and moorland tracks...，其他内容均为修饰成分。翻译时可作灵活处理。此外，对于个别单词的翻译，应结合语境选取合适的意思，如倒数第二句后部分提到的 the lonely height 中的 height 指的是“高地”，而非“海拔，顶点”。

②重点词汇

moorland *n.* 高沼地，广袤的荒野

stone walk 石子路

trail *n.* 小径；足迹；一缕

Mongolia *n.* 蒙古

Section B (10 marks)

77. 【答案】Proverbs are wise popular sayings that brighten people's talk.

【解析】brighten 有“使生色：为……增辉添彩”的意思。popular 除了“流行的，受欢迎的”之意，还可以指“通俗的，大众化的”，因此“通俗话语”可以翻译为 popular sayings。

78. 【答案】Many people still mistakenly believe that cold with tally different symptoms can be cured in the same way.

【解析】mistakenly 意为“错误地，被误解地”。本句中“可以用同样的方法治愈症状完全不同的感冒”缺少主语，因此翻译时可译为被动形式。

79. 【答案】All countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are equal and are entitled to participate and play a role in international affairs.

【解析】be entitled to 指“有……的资格，有权”。“参与”可翻译为 participate in。“发挥作用”即 play a role in。

80. 【答案】With assistance from the international community, Africa has vigorously invested in education and personnel training and spared no effort to address such social problems as HIV/AIDS.

【解析】spare no effort 不遗余力，尽力去做。“在国际社会的帮助下”为状语成分，可放在句首优先翻译。“着力兴办教育、培养人才”即“对教育和人才培养进行大的投资”故可翻译为 vigorously invest in。

81. 【答案】About two hundred million years ago, Antarctica was densely forested with trees and rainforest-type plants.

【解析】该句需注意对数词“两亿”的翻译，即 two hundred million。对于“南极洲曾生长着……”并不能把“南极洲”直接作为主语来翻译，因此可采用被动形式翻译为 be forested with。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.with→without

（前文提到很少人度假回来后承认假期过得并不好，由句首的 but 可知，该句指“但是很少有度假者回来后没有一两个埋怨”。因此把 with 改成 without。）

83.Leave→Leaving

（破折号后为主句，之前为伴随状语，因此应用 leave 的现在分词形式 leaving。）

84.over-booking→over-booked

（此处指“超额预定的航班”overbook“超额订出，预订过多”与 airline 之间为被动关系，因此把 over-booking 改为 over-booked。）

85.feet→foot

（set foot in 为固定搭配，指“到达，进入，踏上”，此处指“为什么从未进过英国博物馆的市民有种莫名的强烈愿望，想参观罗马教堂……”。）

86.explicably→inexplicably

（由上题分析可知，此处应把 explicably“可说明的，可解释的”改为 inexplicably“无法说明地，难以理解地，莫名”。）

87.√

88.prospectively→prospective

（修饰名词 clients 应当用 prospectively 的形容词形式 prospective“未来的；可能的；有希望的”，文中指“潜在客户”。）

89.删除 a

（every bit 为固定搭配，指“完全；每一点；从头至尾”，因此冠词 a 多余。）

90.best→better

（此处为“the+比较级，the+ 比较级”结构，因此把 best 改为其比较级形式 better，指“近些年，旅游公司成功向我们灌输这样一个观点，就是我们去旅游的地方越远，假期就会越美好”。）

91. ^ globe→the

（globe 与定冠词 the 连用，特指“地球”。）

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】Elate

【解析】所给单词中除了 elate，其他单词都有变换字母顺序而构成的相应的单词，即 glean 和 angle，horse 和 shore，groan 和 organ，eager 和 agree，owned 和 endow。

93.【答案】Never look a gift horse in the mouth

【解析】Beware of Greeks bearing gifts“小心希腊人的礼物”，指“提防来意不善的礼物”。与之意思相反

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的谚语为 Never look a gift horse in the mouth，即“馈赠之物切莫挑剔”。

94. 【答案】 Abundance

【解析】题干中要求为：围绕周长，按顺时针旋转拼写出一个九个字母的单词，单词必须以中间的方格结束以一个角上的方格开始。可知该单词为 abundance。

95. 【答案】 B

【解析】经过旋转可以发现，A 项和 D 项中图片相同，F 和 G 相同，E 和 C 相同。因此特殊的一个为 B 项中图片。

96. 【答案】 120

【解析】通过观察可知，中间方格的数字是由左上角和右下角的数字相乘，然后再乘以右上角与左下角数字之差所得，即 $4 \times 4 \times (12 - 8) = 64$ ； $3 \times 12 \times (9 - 3) = 216$ 。因此问号位置上的数字为 $20 \times 2 \times (9 - 6) = 120$ 。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

This diagram reveals different countries' attitude towards the flexible working hours programme, which is divided into seven categories.

As we can see from the “has not tried and has no plans to try” column, the highest percentage comes from firms in Spain, which is at 38.6%. As for those that have tried, as many as 74.2% of French firms have provided workers with flexible working hours. The programme is also widely applied in Netherland, Switzerland and Sweden, with 68.6%, 68.5% and 68.3% respectively. Moreover, 39% of French firms plan to enlarge the programme and the percentage of French firms dropping the programme is zero. With the highest percentage of firms planning to maintain the programme at its present level, Sweden also has 0% of dropping.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

After Beijing announced its plan of reforming China's college entrance examination, or Gaokao in 2016, a hot debate ensued. Opinions are divided on whether it is right to place less emphasis on English.

Some education experts believe such a change would be a signal to students that they should pay more attention to their native language than a foreign one. As a result, students can devote more time to the Chinese language learning, which is being used in every aspect of our life and work. Nevertheless, others believe the change in total points for Chinese and English is not likely to affect students' knowledge of those subjects. Instead, it will only make the students endeavor to score higher in the Chinese examinations.

As far as I am concerned, this change may have an adverse effect on those who choose to have an English major or study abroad in the future. However, the advantages of such reform outweigh its disadvantages in that it serves as one way to help relieve the heavy burden of Gaokao, giving students who are not interested in English more choices. Moreover, this change makes it possible for English teachers to focus more on practical skills like listening and speaking, apart from reading and grammar, which can help foster students' interest in English and improve their practical ability in using English in real life.