

2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】D

【解析】对话最后一句女士回答周四会给男士送冰水，因此选择 D 项。

【录音原文】

W: Hello. This is Lucy's Distribution. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I need some ice water delivered.

W: Are you completely out?

M: No, I have some, but not enough for the long weekend.

W: OK I'll send someone to deliver it for you this Thursday.

2. 【答案】B

【解析】开始男士说在纽约时报的第一年很失落，女士问到是什么改变了他的态度，男士回答因为新编辑将其提升为特稿作家，因此选择 B 项。

【录音原文】

W: Well, now I'd like to find out more about your last job. I see you spent almost five years at the New York Times, is that right?

M: Yes, that's right. To be honest, the first year was quite tough for me. I was really just treated more like an intern. I didn't have many responsibilities and I found it quite frustrating.

W: So, what changed?

M: Well slowly but surely I proved myself, and the new editor liked me so he promoted me to features writer. I was responsible for restaurant and food reviews.

3. 【答案】A

【解析】女士询问完男士的账户号码后即解释了费用不对的原因，“……因为你晚交了两个月，所以多收了你\$20”，因此选择 A 项。

【录音原文】

W: Hi, this is Emily in Customer Service. What can I do for you?

M: Hi. The bill I received yesterday for my home cable TV service is wrong. I got a bill for \$85.

W: What's your account number?

M: 200508.

W: OK The regular monthly charge should be \$65. But the cable TV company charged you an extra \$20 because of your late payments for the last two months.

M: Yeah, I remember. Thank you

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 男士交给女士登记卡后，女士即说到“……我给你做张病历卡”（...I'll make a medical record for you），证明该对话是在医院进行的，因此选择 B 项。

【录音原文】

M: Where shall I register, please?

W: Just here. Do you have a registration card?

M: Yes. Here you are.

W: Thank you. Please register your information here and I'll make a medical record for you.

M: OK. Any charge for the registration?

W: 10 yuan.

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】 男士告诉女士上一个较省钱的购房方法，即“有时市政会把房子拍卖给社区”（the city auctions off houses to the community），因此要关注拍卖，选择 B 项。

【录音原文】

M: Have you thought of moving, Sarah?

W: We've thought about it, but my husband and I can't afford it right now. The only thing we could afford would be living in the slums, which is something I don't want to do.

M: Buying a new apartment can be expensive, but there are ways to find a cheaper apartment.

W: Really?

M: Yes, and sometimes the city auctions off houses to the community. You'd have to make a quick decision about the offer in a day, but you would definitely save a lot of money.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.A 对话开始男士告诫女士不要玩剑，后来女士告诉他“这把剑叫 Needle”，因此应该选择 A 项。

7.D 谈到 Myeah 时，女士认为是自己害了他。男士安慰她“不，杀死他的人不是你”，证明 Mycah，这个屠夫家的儿子，被无情杀害了。因此选择 D 项。

8.A 该对话出自《权力的游戏》（A Game of Thrones），Joffery 即王子是造成 Mycah 死亡的罪魁祸首，但是他反说他是受害者，Sansa 为了保护他从而撒谎证明他说的是真话。对话中，男士也说到“他们早晚会结婚，她不能背叛他”（Sansa will be married to Joffery someday. She cannot betray him），由此证明 Sansa 无奈撒谎了，因此选择 A 项。

【录音原文】

W: Go away.

M: Arya, open the door. May I come in? Whose sword is that?

W: Mine.

M: Give it to me. I know this maker 's mark. This is Mikken's work. Where did you get this? This is no toy. Little ladies shouldn't play with swords.

W: I wasn't playing, and I don't want to be a lady.

M: Come here. Now what do you want with this?

W: It's called Needle.

M: Oh, a blade with a name. And who were you hoping to skewer with Needle? Your sister? Do you know the first thing about sword fighting?

W: Stick' em with the pointy end.

M: That's the essence of it.

W: I was trying to learn. I asked Mycah to practice with me. I asked him. It was my fault.

M: No, sweet girl. No, no, you didn't kill the butcher's boy.

W: I hate them! I hate all of them—the hound, the Queen and the King, Joffrey and Sansa.

M: Sansa was dragged before the King and Queen, and asked to call the Prince a liar.

W: So was I. He is a liar.

M: Shh, darling, listen to me. Sansa will be married to Joffrey's someday. She cannot betray him. She must take his side even when he's wrong.

W: But how can you let her marry someone like that?

M: Well, look at me. You are a Stark of Winterfell. You know our words.

W: Winter is coming.

M: You were born in the long summer You've never known anything else. But now winter is truly coming. And in winter, we must protect ourselves; look after one another. Sansa is your sister.

W: I don't hate her. Not really.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.B 主持人问到面试第一件要做的事时，Maggie 回答微笑，并解释“微笑可以打破坚冰，只要你保持放松，至少可以让自己喘口气”（And it can be a real ice-breaker if you can just be relaxed at least gives yourself a break），因此选择 B 项。

10.B 主持人提问关于离职原因的问题，Maggie 回答你应该强调你渴望和追求的东西（what they are looking to get），而不要涉及前任老板。因此选择 B 项。

11.D 主持人问到如何应对工作经验不足的问题时，Maggie 建议可以去做实习，因为可以收获工作经验，因此选择 D 项。

12.A 主持人问如何回应“你大材小用”（You're overqualified），Maggie 回答应该告诉面试官“我不是来做管理的，我只想贡献自己的一份力量”，因此选择 A 项。

13.D 主持人问如何回答期望薪资时，Maggie 推荐了几个网站供大家参考，包括 salary.com，indeed.com，monster.com，hotjobs.com，因此选择 D 项。

14.C 在介绍完相关网站之后，Maggie 又谈到如何使用网站，在网站，上可以查询职位，也可以查询薪水
淘宝店铺：<https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺：慧园文化

范围，因此选择 C 项。

15.C 对话最后 Maggie 建议应聘者要清楚这份工作是否适合自己（whether or not this job even is a good fit），因此选择 C 项。

【录音原文】

Anny: Hi there. I'm Edith Richardson and this is Howdini.com. If you wanna learn how to ace a job interview, stay tuned. We're about to talk about it with Maggie Mistal, who was a life purpose and career coach, who can be heard regularly on Martha Stewart Living Radio on series. Thank you so much for being with us.

Maggie: Thanks, Edy.

Anny: You show up your dress properly, you walk in to inner to meet the interviewer...What's the first thing you do when you walk in?

Maggie: I love to smile, and obviously I think you can tell by that. But I like to make the interviewer just as Edy is, I'm trying to be, because really this interview is a conversation that you're gonna have with the other person, who is a human being, And it can be a real ice-breaker if you can just be relaxed at least gives yourself a break. Say "hi", "how are you?" and even try to talk about the weather or some type of other ice-breakers that can give everybody a chance to take a deep breath. Because this is invaluable to take a conversation and it can be nerve-wracking for both parties.

Anny: So the interviewer says to that perspective employee "Why do you wanna leave your job?"

Maggie: Yes, that's always a great question, isn't it? And you have to be prepared for those key questions, especially why you are moving on. Now if you're moving on because you can't stand your boss, (right?) which happens a lot and we've all been there. You don't want to say that. What you do want to say is that "I really need to be in a place where I can be managed and developed and where I can get guidance or mentoring". You really focus on anything that you're looking to get as opposed to all the reasons why you don't have it now.

Anny: There are some people who walk into that interview and they walk in a little defensively and they...because they really need a job, and they hear the words "You're overqualified" and they're willing to take a job and do their best at it. How do you handle "You're overqualified"?

Maggie: You can say things like...well, I'm...you know I really thought about that if I was in your shoes I should be asking the same question. And when I think about it I can tell you for a fact and I'm looking to downshift. And I know this industry well and I don't need to be in charge. I've been the person on the totem pole before. I can do that again. I'm really looking for a place where I can contribute but I don't have to be the one who's running the show. And (you) really address those concerns which are behind the overqualified combat

Anny: And they may say "You just don't have enough experience for us."

Maggie: For folks just starting out may be a new career, or college students who just graduated or even folks at high school who needed the work world. That is a common problem. So again I go back to... Internships are great anyway that you can get some experience on your resume to demonstrate "Hey yeah, I may not be, you know, 10 years in this field but I can tell you this experience that I had this summer. I didn't know anything going in and here's how successful I was." You wanna show situations where... yeah... you went in without a lot of experience but were still able to succeed and this is for references can be so helpful as well. Even you don't have a lot of experience; anybody can be great reference for you. Even a teacher, or professor or even someone that you volunteer for, who can attest to your ability to learn quickly and perform well can be a great asset.

Anny: "We really like you, how much money are you looking for?" And such a trick question.

Maggie: It is. and for that question you definitely want to do your homework. This is what the best uses for the internet: salary. com, indeed. com, monster. com, hotjobs. com... A lot of them have salary calculator

associated with them now. So you can look up the job title, energy graphic area and get the range of salaries for that position and find where you would fit based on your level of experience.

Anny: Briefly if I... if the interviewer has brought up the word "salary", should you?

Maggie: Not right away. In the initial conversation, you want to get to know whether or not this job even is a good fit. And I always tell people, become the superstar to this person first and then you're in a much better place to negotiate salary and they'll even pay more for you because I like... well, we can let the negotiation go such fabulous. can we? We are going to pay this much but now we find needs for willing to do more.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】C

【解析】新闻中间谈及官方的态度及其对保护医生和护士所采取的措施，即“会一直观察照顾她的护士和医生”（would be monitored）。证明这些护士和医生有患病的危险，所以需要观察情况，因此选择 C 项

【录音原文】This afternoon we have identified a case of Ebola in a patient in the USA. Both health ministry and public health authorities are working together to give the best care to the patient and to guarantee the safety of all citizens. Officials said other nurses and doctors who work with her would be monitored. Meanwhile, an American cameraman infected with Ebola in Liberia has been flown home and admitted to hospital in the United States, the fifth American to return for treatment. Ashoka Mukpo who was diagnosed early was taken to a bio-containment center.

17. 【答案】C

【解析】新闻中谈到土耳其政府与上百名库尔德人发生冲突，因为他们欲穿过叙利亚去保护同胞，因此选择 C 项。

【录音原文】More than 130,000 Syrian Kurdish refugees have flooded into Turkey in the past few days, as the Islamic State militant group bears down on the Syrian Kurdish town of Kobane. Turkish authorities have clashed with hundreds of Kurdish protesters, many of whom want to cross into Syria to defend fellow Kurds from the onslaught. The militant group, also known as ISIL, released a statement on Monday urging Muslims to kill Westerners whose countries have joined the campaign against it.

18. 【答案】C

【解析】新闻最后谈到该技术的优势，即“天阴或在晚上也可以生成能量”，所以利用该技术只需很少的光就可以实现能量生成，因此选择 C 项。

【录音原文】According to the European Commission's Institute for Energy, just 0.3 percent of the Saharan Desert's intense solar energy can provide Europe with all the electrical power it needs. A company called Nur Energy plans to capture some of it by building a solar plant similar to an Israel one in the Negev desert that uses heliostatic mirrors. This technology, unlike photovoltaic cells, can generate energy even when the sky is overcast or at night. Thousands of mirrors, spread over 100 square kilometers, will concentrate sunlight to a tower where it heats and melts a special salt.

19. 【答案】A

【解析】新闻中谈到马德里实现四连胜时说到其“以 1-0 击败利物浦实现四连胜”，因此选择 A 项

【录音原文】No team has ever retained the Champions League title since the competition was revamped in 1992—but perhaps, finally, this will be the year. Karim Benzema ensured Real Madrid's place in the last—16 by firing his side to a 1-0 win over Liverpool to make it four wins from four. The winner after Real was made to work hard against a much-changed visiting side. Cristiano Ronaldo, who wasted a number of opportunities, was left frustrated after failing to overturn Raul's Champions League goals record.

20. 【答案】D

【解析】新闻先介绍日本团队在老鼠细胞里复制肌肉收缩和拉伸实验成功，然后介绍了该科学发现的重要意义，即“在再生药物（regenerative medicine）领域发挥作用”，因此选择 D 项。

【录音原文】A research team in Japan said Friday that it has succeeded in replicating contraction and stretching in a small muscle grown from rat cells, local media reported Friday. The development, to be detailed at an international conference in the United States starting Sunday, is expected to prove useful in the field of regenerative medicine, Kyodo reported Friday. “It could also lead to the development of robots able to move naturally using muscles,” said the team leader Shoji Takeuchi, a professor at the University of Tokyo.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21.vehicle

（录音一开始便把滑胎（hydroplaning）发生的四种情况分别列举出来，分别为“汽车在湿路上行进过快”“轮胎下面堆积了一层水”“他们抬起车却失去摩擦力”以及“司机失控”。该空为第一种情况"a vehicle moves too quickly along a wet road"，因此填写 vehicle.）

22.under the tires

（参考 21 题四种情况，该空是滑胎发生的第二种情况"a layer of water accumulates under the tires"，因此填 under the tires

23.loses control

（参考 21 题四种情况，该空为第四种情况"the driver loses control"，因此该空填 loses control，注意 driver 为第三人称单数，lose 要加 s。）

24.collected

（录音中间部分谈及 NASA 对解决滑胎问题采取的行动，包括收集数据、创建数学模型、发布相关等式及信息等。该空为第一点"They collected a lot of data"，因此该空填 collected，注意该项为他们过去所采取的行动，所以应用一般过去时。）

25.mathematical formula

（参考 24 题行动内容，该空为第二点"...produced a mathematical formula"，因此该空填 mathematical formula.）

26.in 1963

（谈论 NASA 发布等式时，涉及到了时间，注意捕捉细节，该空填 in 1963。注意不能只填 1963，题干没有给出介词，要自行添加。）

27.effects

（NASA 发布的相关信息主要包括水深、铺路技巧、车轮踏面以及汽车重量对滑胎的影响。因此该空填 effects。）

28.paving technique

（该空为 NASA 所发布的相关信息第二点，因此填 paving technique。）

29.inflated

（录音说完 NASA 采取的行动后，用举例的方式给出了相关安全贴士，即“使用磨损好、气足的轮胎”以及“不要急踩刹车”，因此该空填 inflated。）

30.brakes

(该空为贴士第二点 "don't slam on the brakes", 因此该空填 brakes。)

【录音原文】

Hydroplaning happens when a vehicle moves too quickly along a wet road. A layer of water accumulates under the tires; they lift up and lose traction; the driver loses control.

Now, what does NASA have to do with hydroplaning? Here's a historical look at the science story. Hydroplaning is a relatively new phenomenon for humans, given that the combination of high speed and smooth pavement that's necessary has only fairly recently become possible.

In fact, it wasn't until 1957 that a tire treadmill study first experimentally demonstrated hydroplaning "in action". That study was motivated by airplanes. Hydroplaning had been causing a lot of problems for pilots landing on wet runways.

Here's where NASA comes in. NASA scientists wanted to figure out what hydroplaning was all about. So, they collected a lot of data, and produced a mathematical formula to illustrate how quickly a vehicle could travel on a wet surface before entering hydroplane mode.

They published the equation in 1963, along with information about the effects of water depth, paving technique, tire tread, and vehicle weight on hydroplaning risk.

This publication offered several important safety tips. For example, use well-treaded, fully inflated tires and don't slam on the brakes if you skid on wet pavement.

These suggestions may sound commonplace, and we now also know that vehicles with antilock brakes require slightly different hydroplane handling than those without. However, we can thank those NASA scientists from fifty years ago for getting the word out, and helping to keep all drivers—on runways and roads—safer on rainy days.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar&Culture (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary&Grammar (10 marks)

31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：这些建筑任由破坏者损坏、任由天气侵蚀。at the mercy of 任...摆布，在...前毫无办法。for the purpose of 为了；因...起见；借以。in regard to 关于。in proportion to 相对于某事物来说；与某事物成比例。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：她脸红了，但还是优雅地接受了赞美。compliment 恭维；敬意。compartment 隔间（尤指火车车厢中的）；区划。competence 能力；技能。complacence 自满，沾沾自喜

33. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：埃及有关新宪法的公投获得了 98% 的投票支持，本次符合投票资格的民众投票率达到 38%。endorse 开证明文件；支持。ensure 确保；担保获得。allow 允许；承认。allege 断言，宣称。

34. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：地方电视台周日播出的电视访谈中，政府官员提到，此次抗议已经持续了三个星期 第一个空在定语从句中作“电视访谈”的谓语，根据下句政府官员谈话的动词时态（said）可知，此处应用一般过去时。第二个空定语从句谓语 last 作“持续”讲时为不及物动词，因此此处不用被动语态。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：他只是我们班上曾经获得全国大学生英语竞赛一等奖的学生之一。此句 only 前没有

the, 那么定语从句的先行词为 students, 所以谓语动词用复数。“获得一等奖”用的动词搭配是 win the first prize. combat 与…战斗; 与…斗争。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】句意: 之后在他的办公室接受的采访, 布朗先生自己却突然不走常规, 引用维特根斯坦、马修·阿诺德和佛教的理念来解释他的政治哲学。第一个空应用过去分词形式, 表示被动。第二个空应用现在分词形式, 表示伴随。第三个空前面的 as 作连词, 表示“当……时”, 后面加完整句子, 所以该处填一般过去时, 作 he 的谓语。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意: 与伊利莎白颜色暗淡的衣服相反, 安德鲁更喜欢艳丽的服装。flamboyant 艳丽的; 火焰似的。elegant (人或其举止) 优美的; 漂亮的。outlandish 古怪的; 奇异的。extravagant 过度的, 过分的

38. 【答案】A

【解析】句意: 中国古代官窑聚集了最有技术的工匠, 其严格的制造工艺, 代表了当时制瓷的最高水平。craftsman 工匠; 手艺人。bricklayer 砖匠。第二个空定语从句的先行词为“制造工艺”, 所以关系代词应用 which。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】横线下一句回答“又下雨了”(Rain again), 对话最后两人表示都不喜欢雨(—I'm sick of rain.—So am I.), 证明该空应该填对天气的抱怨, 因此选择 C 项“是啊, 天气真糟糕!”

40. 【答案】B

【解析】销售员向 Lucy 索要收据, 她提供收据并告知她的具体购物地点“我上周在你家牛津分店买的”, 因此选择 B 项。下句销售员回答说“好的”, 所以没必要给服务台打电话, 所以不选 A 项。因为下句销售员才问她处理方法“是想更换还是……”, 所以不选 C、D。

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. 【答案】A

【解析】克里斯托弗·马洛(Christopher Marlowe), 英国诗人, 剧作家。马洛革新了中世纪的戏剧, 在舞台上创造了反映时代精神的巨人性格和“雄伟的诗行”(mighty lines), 他也是首位英国作家充分发挥了无韵诗(blank verse)的潜能。

42. 【答案】D

【解析】1774 年 9 月 5 日, 北美殖民地在费城(Philadelphia)召开了殖民地联合会议, 史称“第一届大陆会议”(The First Continental Congress)。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】从 1607 年到 1733 年, 英国殖民者先后在北美洲东岸(大西洋沿岸)建立了十三个殖民地。后来, 这些殖民地便成为美国独立最初的十三个州。

44. 【答案】C

【解析】赵州桥又称安济桥, 建于隋朝年间公元 595 年~605 年, 由著名匠师李春设计建造, 距今已有约 1500 年的历史, 是当今世界上现存最早、保存最完整的古代敞肩石拱桥

45. 【答案】B

【解析】《格列佛游记》(Gulliver's Travels) 是乔纳森·斯威夫特(Jonathan Swift)的一部杰出的游记

淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

体讽刺小说，以格列佛船长的口气叙述周游四国的经历。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.dazzling

(横线前有 be 动词，所以此处应填形容词作表语。dazzle 形容词形式为 dazzling，表示“耀眼的，光彩夺目的”。)

47.businessmen

(下半句他们参加的会议包括“电影市场”(the Film Market)，证明与会的人与商业、贸易有关，再根据首字母的提示，应填写 businessmen 表示“商人”。横线后的定语从句表示“他们当中的很多人”，所以此处要用复数形式。)

48.universally

(47 空所在段最后一句说到“国产全球热映电影”(a home-made global hit) 是他们的挑战，此处要表达相同的意思“创造吸引全球观众的电影是我们的重点”(To create movies that are universally appealing, that is an issue for us)，因此该空应填写表示“全球地、到处地”意思的词，并且此处用来修饰 appealing，所以应用副词形式，再根据首字母提示，应填写 universally。)

49.movies (films)

(该句主语是“中国电影业高管”(Chinese film executives)，那么其工作就是制作电影。因此该空填写 movies 或 films。)

50.referred

(该空是主语 Mr.Yu 的谓语动词，两者插入了定语从句作修饰。根据定语从句的时态 (spoke) 可知，此空谓语动词应用一般过去时，注意 refer 的一般过去时形式要双写 r。)

51.consultant

(该空是前面 Rob Cain 的同位语，解释其身份。所以空格处应填写 consult 表示人的名词形式。consultant 顾问。)

52.power

(横线后面是对引号部分的解释说明，即利用非军事方式施加影响，所以此处填 power，soft power 表示“软实力”，它是一种“影响别人选择的能力，如有吸引力的文化、意识形态和制度”等。)

53.louder

(横线后面是表示比较级的 than，那么空格处应填写比较级形式。句意：什么都不如全球范围的热映更有说服力。再根据单词首字母提示，此处应填写 louder。)

54.release

(release 作名词时，表示“公映的新影片”。句意：……其上映后票房收入在北美达到 1 亿 2800 万美元。)

55.emerging

(emerging 作形容词，用作定语，表示“新兴的”，句意：中国新兴的电影企业计划推翻这种等式。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.F 原文首段写到该工作“可能是世界上最激动人心的工作之一”(what might literally be described as one of the most breathtaking jobs in the world)，而题干描述的太过绝对，因此错误。

57.T 文章第三段是对该项目的描述，与题干描述一致。注意题干列举国家时打乱了顺序，但没有错误。

58.F 文章第二大部分第一段谈珊瑚的损坏情况。近 30 年，消失的珊瑚占总量的 40%，而题干描述的是大部分珊瑚均已消失，与 40%的数据不符，因此错误。

59.T 文章第二大部分倒数两段，均谈到相关知识对人类保护珊瑚及保护地球起到的巨大作用。与题干描述一致，因此正确。

60.T 文章倒数两段介绍了 Seaview SVII 水下摄像新技术的优势，分别谈到其在缩短调查时间 (from months to days) 和图片链接 (to create a whole picture of the reef system) 方面起到的效果，与题干描述一致，因此题干正确。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.D 横线后面叙述的都是 Idema 阅读了大量图书，对图书十分热爱，比如他阅读了 Pearl S.Buck 的书，中国古典文学以及其几天都泡在中国国家图书馆里面。证明书是他生命中最重要的指向标，所以此处应选择 D 项。

62.E 横线前谈及的是他的身份，均是在汉语言文学研究方面担任很重要的职位。由此可推测其必定做过大量研究，也出过相关图书。所以选择 E 项。

63.A 横线后面叙述的是他学习汉语要面对的困难“在学校里练习汉语是个巨大挑战”(to practice the language at the school was a huge challenge) 以及“我们大学里没有会说汉语的老师”(There were actually no Chinese-speaking teachers in our university)，由此证明他当时在大学里学习汉语，所以选择 A 项。

64.G 横线后面一句谈到一位日本教授让他接触了元朝的元曲，证明他去日本深造了，因此选择 G 项。

65.C 横线后面一句说到很多学者已经研究法律、宗教等，而 Idema 的兴趣所在仍是文学，由此证明其他学者对中国的研究已经将注意力转移到国家发展上，但是 Idema 仍专心于文学研究，因此选择 C 项。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.Biology (Neurological differences) .

(文章首段最后一句即指出除了家教和环境之外，众多科学家认为生物学 (biology) 与形成犯罪有关。第二段中间部分也谈到神经差异 (neurological differences) 也有可能是导致犯罪的原因，所以回答 Biology 或 Neurological differences 都对。)

67.Throughout history, crime has occurred in all cultures. Also, in all societies, about 90% of violent criminals are men—many of them young.

(文章第四段和第五段首句分别列出两点关于研究者认为生物学与犯罪有关的原因，一是各国文化均有犯罪发生 (throughout history, crime has occurred in all cultures)，二是多数罪犯均为男性和少年 (in all societies, about 90% of violent criminals are men-many of them young)，将两点结合起来回答即可。)

68.Criminals are, on the whole, angry people (They have the capacity for aggression) .

(在陈述完第一点生物学可能导致犯罪的原因后，文章谈到犯罪共性的原因，即“人类侵犯的能力”(the
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human capacity for aggression)。该段最后哈佛心理学家也谈到罪犯的共有特点，他们都是"angry people"。)

69.Each child/person is born with a particular temperament, or characteristic pattern of psychological response.

(这段诗的前一句解释了这段诗的含义，即“每个人生来都有其个人特有的脾气或者心理反映规则”。该句可直接作为答案。)

70.The focus is mostly on three areas: biochemical imbalances, genetic factors and physical damage such as head injury around the time of birth.

(文章倒数第一段首句即介绍了本次研究主要涉及的三个领域“生物化学失调，基因和体质损伤”(biochemical imbalances, genetic factors and physical damage).)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.revival

(文章第二段谈到一些观察员对证券的态度，他们认为尽管有风险，但是仍要欢迎其回归(its revival should be welcomed)，所以该空填 revival，表示“回归；复苏”。)

72.economic recovery

(第二段最后一句交待了这些观察员欢迎证券回归的原因，即其对经济复苏有帮助，所以填 economic recovery.)

73.reduction

(文章倒数第三段首句指出新的、后危机法规出台，降低了证券超额的风险(...to reduce the danger of excesses)，注意该空应填 reduce 的名词形式 reduction.)

74.banished

最后一段首句作者表明了他对证券的看法，他认为不应禁止证券使用，即"it is far too useful to be banished for good"，因此填写 banished.)

75.Society

(文章最后一句说到"Society benefited from their eventual rehabilitation..."社会最终还是会从中受益，因此增写 Society，注意该空位于句首，所以首字母要大写。)

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【参考译文】

旅游帮助人们开发多种多样的技能。作为服务业，旅游的影响贯穿农业、建筑业或手工业各领域，创造了数百万工作和商业机会。旅游业能够帮助人们摆脱贫穷，促进两性平等，并有助于环境保护，从而成为世界各地实现积极变革的重要工具。利用旅游业的优势对于实现可持续发展目标和执行 2015 年后的发展规划至关重要。

【解析】

①句式结构

本段文字短语和并列成分较多，翻译时注意适当添加连接词并做到并列成分的工整。第三句主语较长，可先将句子进行拆分，译成两个独立句。

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②重点词汇

a variety of 多种的；种科

service sector 服务业

lift...from (使)从...升起；(把...)从...提起

harness 利用；给(马等)套轭具；控制

be critical to...是至关重要的

implement 实施，执行

Section B (10 marks)

77. 【答案】 Little grass has an invisible life-force. So long as there is life, the force will show itself.

【解析】 so long as 只要。so long as=as long as，意思是“只要”，引导条件状语从句。

78. 【答案】 They judge a nation using factors ranging from job satisfaction to economic progress, to people's health, wealth and education standards, along with climate, war and political stability

【解析】 range from 从……到……。along with 除...以外(还)；以及。range from 这里修饰 factors 作其后置定语，用其动词现在分词形式。

79. 【答案】 A growing body of research reveals that physical activity has a powerful impact on our mental health.

【解析】 reveal 显露；揭露。A growing body of 越来越多的。have an impact on 对...有影响。注意保持主谓一致。

80. 【答案】 Focusing on details has advantages, but it can also make you miss more important things.

【解析】 focus on 致力于；对(某事或做某事)予以注意。此句为动词作主语，所以要用其动名词形式。

81. 【答案】 At one point he had seemed a likely candidate to become Prime Minister.

【解析】 likely 适合的；有希望的。at one point 一度；在某一时刻。Prime Minister 首相。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82. legal→illegal

(下一句谈及法语中表示计算机的词是 un ordinateur 与 computer 完全不同，由此可推断，上句使用 computer 叫计算机在法国不应该是合法的，所以应把 legal 改为 illegal。)

83. ✓

84. make→making

(此句中 make 作 French government 的伴随状语，应用其动词现在分词形式。)

85. effected→affected

(句意：杜朋法案影响了法国人民生活的很多方面。affect 影响。effect 使发生；引起。)

86. menu→menus

(menu 是可数名词, 并且饭店的菜单不可能只有一张, 所以这里应用其复数形式。)

87.including→include

(此句中 include 和 be presented 作并列谓语, 因为前有情态动词 must, 所以 include 用动词原形。)

88.oppositions→opposition

(opposition 表示“反对”, 是不可数名词, 所以不能用复数形式。)

89.for→to

(句意: 虽然这项法律不适用于非商业交流……apply to 适用于; 运用。apply for 申请。)

90.has→is

(there 后面加 be 动词构成 there be 句型。)

91.being ∧ predominately→a

(medium 表示“媒介”, 是可数名词单数, 所以形容词要加不定冠词 a。)

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】Put on ice.

【解析】o→p, f→n, r→c。put on ice 延迟。

93.【答案】26;60

【解析】第一个空, 相邻两个数之间的差为递进奇数 (1, 3, 5, 7, 9……), 所以 $17+9=26$, 第二个空相邻两个数之间的差从 10 开始依次递减 (10, 9, 8, 7, 6……), 所以 $66-6=60$ 。

94.【答案】Colin, Ironing, Wednesday; Andrew, dusting, Tuesday; Brian, gardening, Monday

【解析】因为在 Brian 收拾完花园 (gardening) 后, 才有人做清扫 (dusting), 所以 Brian 不可能在周三做家务。因为 Andrew 在周二做家务, 所以 Brian 是在周一做, 那么 Colin 就是在周三做。Brian 收拾花园, Andrew 不熨烫衣服 (ironing), 证明 Andrew 的工作是清扫, 那么 Colin 的工作就是熨烫。

95.【答案】caught/court; heard/herd; which/witch; knows/nos

【解析】catch-caught-caught 抓捕。court 法院。hear-heard-heard 听见。herd 牧群。which 哪个。witch 女巫。know 知道, 知晓。nose 鼻子。第一个空前有 be 动词, 所以要填动词过去分词形式。第三个空因为要与后面同音, 所以填过去式。第七个空主语第三人称单数, 动词要加 s。

96.【答案】Insomuch

【解析】逆时针阅读, 可以组成单词 insomuch, 表示“由于, 就此程度而言”。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

The average price of food in 50 Chinese cities during November 21st to 30th is shown in the chart above, which mainly lists six aspects related to the issue.

The six aspects are items, specification level, units, current price (yuan), price change over previous period (yuan) and rate. As it revealed, almost half the price increases while the other half decreases, but

generally speaking, most of the items didn't change a lot in terms of price, some even kept the same. However, few of them cost quite differently comparing to the past. For example, cucumber used to sell 6.63 yuan while now it increases 0.59 yuan with price rate as 9.8%, which is the highest rate among all those items.

To sum up, the price of food in 50 cities in China has commonly remained stable.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

PC (personal computer), at one point, played an essential role in people's lives. The whole world proved to be different thanks to PC. Nowadays, however, some people in the IT industry claim that the times of PC is over and people are about to usher in the era of new mobile-computing devices.

The most important reason behind all those changes is probably because people's living style has changed. They need to surf the internet anytime anywhere, and they hope to get all kinds of functions in just one device, such as videos, cameras, chat rooms and phones. Therefore, small and portable electronic devices have been urged from the world and a huge item like PC is no longer welcomed. Due to people's need for convenience, tablet computers and smart phones totally find their way to the market and to people's daily life.

In brief, with the development of the society and with people's high expectation, PC's replacement seems inevitable these days. It is the new types of mobile-smart phones that will dominate the future.

2015 年全国大学生英语竞赛 A 类决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【解析】当女士被问到最近怎么样时，她说到 "I've got this new boss. She's a nightmare, works twenty five hours a day, and expects everybody else to do the same."，可以看出老板要求这位女士超时工作。因此正确答案为 B 选项。

【录音原文】

W: Hello, John. Sorry I'm late.

M: That's OK. We haven't ordered yet. So, what's new?

W: Nothing much. Work's been really busy this week. That's why I had to rush to get here. How're things with you?

M: Same as usual. Overworked, underpaid.

W: I've got this new boss. She's a nightmare, works twenty five hours a day, and expects everybody else to do the same. I've been working till at least ten o'clock every night this week...

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】 这位女士在电话中说到"And I'm pretty sure I left my handbag on the bus.", 可知女士把手包落在了公交车上。故 B 为正确答案。

【录音原文】

M: Midland Express. How can I help you?

W: Hello. I travelled up to Birmingham on one of your services this morning. And I'm pretty sure I left my handbag on the bus.

M: I see, madam. Um, which service were you travelling on?

W: Oh, I don't know the number, but it was London to Birmingham express, and it got in at about 10 o'clock.

M: And could you describe the item for me, please?

W: Yes, it's a small, shiny, black, plastic handbag (Uh-huh), with a short handstrap (right) and a large silver-colored buckle (Mm). I was sitting near the...

3. 【答案】 D

【解析】 句中问到什么是"Fatticide", 女士回答说"Fatticide Body Cream. Just rub it on every night before bedtime, and while you're asleep the fat just melts away.", 可以知道这是一种使人保持苗条的身体霜。因此正确答案为 D 选项。

【录音原文】

M: Jane! You look fantastic! And that dress! Why, it can't be more than a size 10.

W: Size 8 actually. I lost ten kilos in the last two weeks. And I feel great too.

M: Ten kilos! That's amazing! But it must have been really hard work.

W: Not at all. It was really easy. Thanks to Fatticide.

M: Fatticide?

W: Yes, Fatticide Body Cream. Just rub it on every night before bedtime, and while you're asleep the fat just melts away. No need for painful exercise or boring diets. Eat what you like and still lose weight.

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】 句中关于销量情况, 女士说到"Sales in Europe are up 2 percent on last year, and in the US they're up 1 percent.", 可以看出在美国的销量增长了 1 percent, B 项与对话意思相符, 题中的 A、C、D 选项均与题意不符。故 B 为正确答案。

【录音原文】

M: What about sales volume?

W: Well, considering the economy's not doing well, I think the figures have been pretty good. Sales in Europe are up 2 percent on last year, and in the U.S. they're up 1 percent.

M: What about Asia?

W: Not so good I'm afraid. Sales volume is down 7 percent compared to last year. The only good news is that our Slingshot disposable camera is selling very strongly in all Asian markets. In the three years since it was launched we've had total sales of 8 million units.

M: That's good. Really good. I wish we had a few more products like that.

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 关于"Basil Panini"男士说到"Basil Panini has become the world's most expensive soccer player in an eighty-million-dollar move from Roma to Manchester United."可见"Basil Panini"曾经在"Roma"效力，现在到了曼联。因此 A 为正确答案。

【录音原文】

M: Did you see this on the sports page?

W: See what?

M: Manchester United have just paid 80 million US dollars for a new striker.

W: Wow!

M: Listen."Italian striker Basil Panini has become the world's most expensive soccer player in an eighty-million-dollar move from Roma to Manchester United."

W: 80 million ?

M: Yeah. "The 22-year-old international has signed a five-year contract worth an estimated 7 million US dollars a year."

W: Wow!

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.C 校正这首诗时女士说到"I made the corrections in red. I altered a couple of the phrases in some of the more impressionistic letters."可见 C 选项符合录音内容。

7.A 女士问 Roger 在信中的内容，男士回答"I just say that he was in Prague on a business trip. He missed Rachel."，Roger 在布拉格进行商务旅行，他很想念 Rachel。故 A 选项为正确答案。

8.C 男士被问到是如何知道 Rachel 的牙齿不整齐时，他回答道"I knew about her crooked little tooth because I saw a photo of them."，可知他曾经看到过 Rachel 的照片。故 C 为正确选项。

【录音原文】

W: Good morning, Theodore.

M: Morning. Umm...Do you know how to proofread?

W: Yeah, of course.

M: Er...Can you check these for spelling and grammar?

W: Uh-huh. Just send me over. I love this personal writing to his girlfriend. That is so sweet.

M: Yeah

W: "Rachel, I miss you so much. It hurts my whole body..."

M: You do not need to read it aloud.

W: OK.

M: I mean, you can if you want.

W: OK. "Rachel, I miss you so much. It hurts my whole body. The world is being unfair to us. The world is on my shitlist. As this couple is making out across from me in the restaurant, I think I'm going to have to go on a mission of revenge, and I must beat up the world's face with my bare knuckles making it into a bloody pulpy mess. And I'll stop on this couple's teeth for reminding me of your sweet little cute crooked tooth that I love." I think that might be my favorite one. I made the corrections in red. I altered a couple of the phrases in some of the more impressionistic letters. But I'm not much of a poet, so I think I might've messed them up.

M: No, these are great.

W: Really?

M: Thank you.

W: So the real letter, what Roger was saying?

M: I just say that he was in Prague on a business trip. He missed Rachel.

W: So how could you know about her crooked tooth?

M: I've been writing her letters since they married years ago. The first letter I ever wrote was for her birthday. And I knew about her crooked little tooth because I saw a photo of them.

W: That's very sweet. Oh, you have a meeting in 5 minutes.

M: Oh. I forgot. thank you. You're good.

W: Yes. I am.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

9.B 主持人提到"You are so prolific. I mean 19 novels at your 45.", 可以看出这是一位多产的作家, 45 岁时已经写了 19 本书。因此 B 选项为正确答案。

10.B 对话中主持人问作家什么时候开始写新书的时候, 作家回答到"The day after its finished.", 可以知道是写完一本之后开始新书的写作。故 B 为正确答案。

11.C 根据对话可以知道作家在脑海中有一些新的角色的时候会停下手头的一切事情是因为"you listen to them but you also know that you need to stop and learn as much about these characters as you possibly can because you've the authority." 来了解更多关于角色的内容。因此 C 选项为正确答案。

12.A 关于该作家书中包含的话题, 主持人说到"I mean organ donation, gay rights, abortion death, row bowling, murder in an Amish country, teenage suicide, the right to die...", 可以看出包括"organ donation" (器官捐赠)、"abortion death" (堕胎死亡) 等话题。只有 A 选项符合文意。

13.D 作家被问到是如何对这些话题感兴趣的时候, 他回答到"Sometimes it can be a story that I read.", "I was on a book tour. I picked up a copy of the New York Times and I read a magazine article there about a woman who had sued her OBGYN for wrongful birth.", 可以看出作家阅读广泛。故 D 为正确答案。

14.B 作家说自己很迷信时说到"I'm very superstitious. I think if I write about it, it will never happen to me.", 作家认为如果自己把这些事情写出来的话, 这些事情就不会发生在自己身上。因此 B 项为正确答案。

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15.A "Lone Wolf"中的主角，作家提到"the book is about a guy named Luke Warren, who is a very unique kind of wolf biologist."，可以知道主角是一位研究狼族的生物学家。因此 A 项为正确答案。

【录音原文】

Host: And I want...I'm going to start Jodi by saying that "Damn girl". You are so prolific. I mean 19 novels at your 45. I'd like to live in your brain for a few weeks because I think it could be a very exciting place to be, because it must be working overtime. And I hate to be pedestrian by asking you a frequently asked question but you are not interviewed as a number of authors through the course of my career, and I remember, just name drop, Philip Boroff told me that he right standing up in John Grisham writes longhand on legal pads. I'm not sure if he still does but that's what he used to do. And can you just tell us a little bit about your writing regime? I think I also read that you start a new book. The day after your previous one is...the day after it's finished or the day after it's published?

Jodi Picoult: The day after it's finished.

Host: Oh, my god. What is wrong with you?

Jodi Picoult: I don't know.

Host: I mean you don't take a break at all?

Jodi Picoult: Well, that..., not that way because I'm usually over lapping books, you know. I tend to write one book at time, to be physically writing one book at a time and that's a bit like I was writing two books at one time for this year. But um... it starts for me with a what-if question. And it's something that's keeping me up at night, something that's bothering me, something that.. you know it just makes me wonder what would I do in that situation. And if I continue to think about it, I know it's really a good idea for a novel. And if I keep thinking about it, characters pop up like mushrooms. And they begin to take the story away from me. And at that point, I stop everything.

Host: To call security?

Jodi Picoult: No. Here's the thing. It's funny. I said this many, many times but writing is successful, schizophrenic. I'm paid to hear voices in my head, right? And so you know...

Host: Already then.

Jodi Picoult: Right, but really you know it's great because you listen to them but you also know that you need to stop and learn as much about these characters as you possibly can because you've the authority. So I don't let myself read a word until I've done a boatload of research. And I bet you're gonna get to that later.

Host: Definitely. Because I mean among many things, that is such a fascinating topic, the way that you research books. But before we get to that I mean, you really do grapple with big issues as you said things that keep you up at night I mean organ donation, gay rights, abortion death, row bowling, murder in an Amish country, teenage suicide, the right to die... I mean, to name just some of them all kinds of ethical dilemmas and I'm just curious how you get interested in these topics? Do you read things in the paper? Do you see things on television? What picture(s) interest and a particular issue at any given time?

Jodi Picoult: It really depends on the topic. Sometimes it can be a story that I read. When I was coming up for the idea which handles with care which's about wrongful birth lawsuits, it actually has its genesis here in New York City. I was on a book tour. I had Sunday morning to do nothing and I picked up a copy of the New York Times and I read a magazine article there about a woman who had sued her OBGYN for wrongful birth. And I was fascinated by it. And I couldn't get it out of my mind so that really started that particular book rolling. Sometimes it could be my mother telling me nobody knows about the omission, if anyone could find out about them, it will be you. And that'll be the reason that I...

Host: Your mum is here tonight, too.

Jodi Picoult: Yes, she is. Hi, mum. And you know and then sometimes it's... I think, a much more organic process, something that I've come to worry about because I'm a mum mostly. Something like what are the worst things that you can imagine happening to a kid, you know, a child being kidnapped, a child getting sick, a

child dying. All of those things which are very natural fears for parents manifest themselves somewhere in my fiction and I think to some extent and this is completely wrong. I'm very superstitious. I think if I write about it, it will never happen to me. Is that weird?

Host: No, I can see that... I can see that...I can see how you feel that way. Meanwhile you know I should mention the research you do really is extraordinary and so fascinating. I know your newest novel is called *Lone Wolf* and sort of whose life is that, anyway, meets dancing with wolves. Not really but...

Jodi Picoult: It is to Hollywood...

Host: And not really, but can you tell us a little bit about what this book is about and the kind of research you did for because it's sort of... two very different ideas in one novel?

Jodi Picoult: Right, the book is about a guy named Luke Warren, who is a very unique kind of wolf biologist. Instead of studying wolves from afar, he actually goes and lives with the wild wolf pack of Canada.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】新闻开头提到国际货币基金组织的监管者批评该机构在金融危机之后很快就取消了紧缩机制，"The International Monetary Fund's own watchdog has criticized the agency saying it called off austerity too soon after the financial crisis."，因此 C 为正确选项。

【录音原文】 The International Monetary Fund's own watchdog has criticized the agency saying it called off austerity too soon after the financial crisis. A new report from the IMF's independent valuation office says the advice was less effective in promoting recovery and was detrimental to emerging markets. The report says that much of the research including the IMF's own suggested that government tax and spending policies are particularly effective following a financial crisis. Instead the IMF advised using interest rates and the policy on its quantitative easing which, the report argues, were less likely to work.

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】关于这幅画，新闻中提到 "In 2006 then the owner of the painting Bill S. asked Sotheby's for their opinion. They said it was a replica."，可以得知拍卖所认为这幅画是一幅复制品。A、C、D 选项均不符合新闻事实。故 B 选项为正确答案。

【录音原文】 A painting sold by the auction house Sotheby's in London for 83,000 dollars is at the center of a legal battle amid claims that it could be the work of the Baroque-Italian master Caravaggio and worth over 20 million dollars. In 2006 the then owner of the painting Bill S. asked Sotheby's for their opinion. They said it was a replica. The owner then sold it but the buyer claimed it was an original. It's called the Card Players, and it depicts a wealthy young man at a card table falling victim to two cheats.

18. 【答案】 A

【解析】新闻开头提到 "Jurf al-Sakhar", "Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi said the recapture of Jurf al-Sakhar, about 50 kilometers south of Baghdad, was a 'fatal blow' against the Islamic State group."，对小镇的重新占领是对伊斯兰教的沉重一击。故 A 为正确选项。

【录音原文】 A day earlier, Iraqi Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi said the recapture of Jurf al-Sakhar, about 50 kilometers south of Baghdad, was a "fatal blow" against the Islamic State group. The Sunni extremists had occupied the town since July. In Monday's other attack, a car bomb exploded in a central Baghdad neighborhood filled with shops and restaurants, killing at least 10 people. In another development, the US military said Monday it launched 11 airstrikes against Islamic State targets in Iraq and Syria in the past day.

19. 【答案】 D

【解析】新闻中提到 "Ukraine's Central Election Commission says Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk's Popular Front is in first place, with nearly 22 percent of the votes."，即首相所在的 "Popular Front" 排名第一。因此 D 为正确选项。

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【录音原文】 Two Ukrainian pro-European parties are in the lead after a parliamentary election on Sunday. With more than 65 percent of the votes counted, Ukraine's Central Election Commission says Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk's Popular Front is in first place, with nearly 22 percent of the votes. A political bloc headed by the prime minister's ally, President Petro Poroshenko, was a close second, with 21 percent. A third pro-Western party called Self Help was in third place with about 11 percent, while the Opposition Bloc party of Ukraine's ousted pro-Russia president Viktor Yanukovich was fourth with almost 10 percent.

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 新闻的最后提到 "Many of the hikers were on Nepal's popular Annapurna trail where the storm produce avalanches.", 徒步旅行者在安纳布尔纳峰的路上行走时遭遇了雪崩。因此 A 选项为正确答案。

【录音原文】 At least 40 people remain missing, and presumed dead, after an unexpected blizzard struck a popular Himalayan trekking route last week. Nepalese search teams, travelling by helicopter, continue to scan high-altitude areas in what is gradually turning from a rescue to a recovery operation. At least 39 hikers are confirmed dead, among them Canadians, Indians, Israelis, Slovaks and Poles, but mostly Nepalese porters. Many of the hikers were on Nepal's popular Annapurna trail where the storm produced avalanches.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21. 2500

(录音中提到了 "The oldest coins are over 2,500 years old, ", 因此该空填 2500。)

22. precious metals

(录音中提到了 "At first, people used precious metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins.", 起初人们利用金银之类的贵金属制作硬币。因此该空应填 precious metals。)

23. shape

(录音中提到 "They stamped the shape of a person or animal on each coin to indicate its value.", 人们将人或动物的形状印在硬币上来说明它的价值。因此该空应填 shape。)

24. paper receipts

(录音中提到 "Because it was inconvenient to carry so many coins, the government started making paper receipts.", 因为携带很多硬币不方便, 所以政府开始制造纸币。因此该空应填 paper receipts。)

25. the 13th century

(录音中提到 "In the 13th century, people in China used iron coins for their currency.", 13 世纪时使用铁制的硬币, 然而非常不方便, 于是开始制造纸币。可知是在 13 世纪时开始制造纸币。因此该空应填 the 13th century。)

26. mixture

(录音中提到 "Today, most countries use a mixture of coins and paper bills for their currency", 现在大多数国家的货币是纸币和硬币的混合使用。因此该空应填 mixture。)

27. value

(录音中提到 "In many other countries, the bills have different sizes and colors. The smaller bills are worth less money. This makes it easier for people to tell the value of their money.", 即纸币不同的大小和形状代表了不同的价值。因此该空应填 value。)

28. Feathers

（录音中提到"Feathers were the lightest money ever used."，羽毛是使用过的最轻的货币。因此该空应填 Feathers。）

29.Stone

（录音中提到"Stones were the heaviest money ever used."，石头是使用过的最重的货币。因此该空应填 Stones。）

30.an apple seed

（录音中提到"The smallest money ever used was in Greece.The coins were made of metal, but they were smaller than an apple seed."，可以知道硬币是由金属制成的，但是它们比苹果籽还要小。因此该空应填 an apple seed.）

【录音原文】

Today, currency is a mixture of coins and paper money. But it wasn't always that way. Before people had metal coins and paper bills, they used a lot of unusual things for money. In one part of the world, for example, people used sharks' teeth for money. In some places, brightly colored feathers and rare seashells were money. People in one area even used the hair from elephants' tails for money.

No one knows for sure when people started using metal coins for money. The oldest coins are over 2,500 years old, so we know that people used coins a very long time ago. At first, people used precious metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins. They stamped the shape of a person or animal on each coin to indicate its value.

In the 13th century, people in China used iron coins for their currency. These coins weren't worth very much, and people had to use many of them to buy things. Because it was inconvenient to carry so many coins, the government started making paper receipts. People took these receipts to banks and traded them for coins. This was the first example of paper money.

Today, most countries use a mixture of coins and paper bills for their currency. In the United States, the paper bills are all the same size and color. For example, the \$1 bill is the same size and color as the \$100 bill. In many other countries, the bills have different sizes and colors. The smaller bills are worth less money. This makes it easier for people to tell the value of their money.

In 2002, twelve European countries started using a completely new currency. It's called "the euro". Many Europeans miss their old currencies, but now it's easier to move money from one country to another.

Here are a few more fascinating facts about the history of money.

Feathers were the lightest money ever used. People on the Pacific island of Santa Cruz used them. Stones were the heaviest money ever used. People on the Pacific island of Yap used them. Some weighed over 500 pounds.

The smallest money ever used was in Greece. The coins were made of metal, but they were smaller than an apple seed.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar and Culture (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary&Grammar (10 marks)

31. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：他们的探险故事都不可避免地跟洞穴的特征相关。A 项的 bound to 与 B 项的 bound by 都表示“束缚于...”，C 项的 bound up for 表示“绑好用于”，D 项的 bound up with 表示“与...密切相关”，探险故事应该是跟洞穴特征相关，D 项符合句意。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：高年级学生应该能够同时从多层次的抽象概念上获取和应用知识，而且要通过综合和创

新来创造新概念。mixture 表示“混合；混合物”。connection 表示“连接；联系”。synthesis 表示“综合；合成”。merge 表示“合并；使合并”，用作动词。空格处填入的词应该与 invention 并列，invention 表示“发明；创造”，用作名词。根据句意可推断，此处表示“词语的合成和发明”，应用 synthesis 来表示。

33. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：Suthep 先生三个月前发起了改革。当时，愚蠢的政府正试图强行通过一项法案，准许 Thaksin 特赦因贪污和滥用权力而定罪的人。grant 同意，准予。protect 保护。devote 致力于。abandon 放弃；屈服。

34. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：Conard 说他心智上跟普通人一样，但是把他的早期记忆与他人相比，他发现他能够回忆出很多其他人不记得的事情。第一个空和第二空后是由 that 引导的宾语从句，其中 that 通常可以省略。第三空后是定语从句，先行词为 things，关系代词可用 that 或 which，其中，关系代词作宾语，可省略。需要注意，句末 can't 后其实省略了 recall。

35. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：中国自夸有很多有着丰富遗产的迷人小型社区，但是没有一个像安仁县一样，人口很少，却计划筹建很多博物馆。but none 意为“没有任何一个”，该处应为单数，结合题干现在时，排除选项 C、D。第二空后是定语从句，通过分析句子结构可知这里应用关系代词 that 或 which 作主语，故选 A。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：这个月他的任期一结束，奥巴马的司法部就起诉他犯了贪污罪。句型 no sooner+倒装+than+句子，意为“一……就”，且主句应用完成时态，因此 A 项正确。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：这份超然同时唤起了他的自由感，他对流浪的热爱，以及他的自豪和淡然。vagabondage 流浪；流浪者；流浪生活。betrayal 背叛；辜负。mutiny 兵变；暴动。arrogance 自大；傲慢。B 项符合句意。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：在很多民事财产没收的案件里，管理该财产的代理方保留了大部分收益并可以使用这些收益支付他们的预算以及购置速度更快的巡逻车。keep most of the proceeds 保留大部分收益。hold the greatest power 拥有最大的权力。check their takings 检查他们的收入。make investment proposals 做出投资建议。C 项符合句意。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】对话发生在医生和受检查者之间。由题干内容得知，该空上文医生要检查血压，并告知检查者血压很正常。该空后，医生继续检查。A 项为对医生服务表示感谢，应发生在全部检查结束后。C 项，意为“它让我恶心”。D 项，意为“听起来很可怕”，A、C、D 均不符合题意，B 项符合。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】对话发生在火宅报警者、接线员及消防署之间。该空之前的内容为接线员询问报警者需要哪种紧急情况的服务。该空之后，对话转向了消防署。可得知，该空是接线员转接了电话。put through 接通；完成：把……接通。B 项符合情境。

Section B Culture (5 marks)

41. 【答案】A

【解析】海明威作品中的硬汉形象最突出的特点是其不可被磨灭的强大精神力量。海明威定义其为 "a
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man who lives correctly, following the ideals of honor, courage and endurance in a world that is sometimes chaotic, often stressful, and always painful."。故 A 项最为贴切。

42. 【答案】D

【解析】*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*《汤姆·索亚历险记》是马克·吐温 1876 年的作品。*The House of the Seven Gables*《七个尖角阁的房子》是纳撒尼尔·霍桑（Nathaniel Hawthorne）的作品。*Oliver Twist*《雾都孤儿》是查尔斯·狄更斯（Charles Dickens）的作品。*Pride and Prejudice*《傲慢与偏见》是简·奥斯汀（Jane Austen）的作品。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】The Victorian Age 维多利亚时代（1832~1901）是英国发展史上迅猛上升的时期。该时期小说迅猛发展。题干中的狄更斯和萨克雷皆为该时期著名小说家，其代表作分别为《雾都孤儿》和《名利场》。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】*Jay Treaty* 杰伊条约，是 1794 年美英签署的友好、通商与航海条约，因美方代表，美国首席大法官约翰·杰伊得名。

45. 【答案】C

【解析】印度于 1757 年沦为英国殖民地。1947 年印巴分治，印度独立。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.advertising

（该处指“超市里提供各种用保鲜膜包裹着印上日期的，以及我们吃的、广告里宣传的各种牌子的食品”，由给出的字母及文章内容，得出此处应填入 advertising。）

47.closure

（该处意思是“开车去城镇边的超市使得家庭商店纷纷倒闭，商业区的大街贬值，购买者、种植者和销售者之间互动降低”，以句意，该空应填入名词，close 的名词形式是 closure。）

48.role

（该处意思是“超市的角色曾经是由室内集市所承担的”，play the role of 起……作用，扮演……角色。）

49.incomparable

（该处意思是“享受着室内集市所呈现的无可比拟的喧闹以及其给所有感官带来的盛宴”，注意上文中 still，指去超市购物的人还是想感受曾在室内集市里独特的闹哄哄的气氛，此处应该使用给出词的否定及形容词形式。）

50.as

（该处意思是“室内集市给城市提供食物的这个角色做得非常好，它们像市政厅以及宗教场所一样重要”。as important as 与……等重要；像……一样重要。）

51.relentless

（该处意思是“即使工厂食品和超市明显地无情崛起，室内集市仍然茁壮成长”。relent 温和的；减弱的。文章内容里提到，超市迅猛发展，此处应使用其否定形式。relentless 持续强烈的；无情的；残酷的。）

52.think

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（该处意思是“大多数游客想起洛杉矶便想到一个大型高速路，在那里几乎没有人想过步行”。think of 固定词组，意为“想起；考虑；认为”。）

53.architect

（该处意思是“由英国籍建筑师 John B Parkinson 设计的”。由文章内容和给出字母，可得出此处应填入 architect。）

54.finest

（该处意思是“对于纯粹的建筑美，欧洲和中东有最有建筑美的室内集市。”该空后提示到 of all，意指，所有室内集市里最好的，应使用 fine 的最高级。）

55.crowning

（该处意思是“抬头看看环绕着支撑屋顶的柱子的柱头，它们故意显示成鱼头的形状，而不是古典的螺旋纹和叶片纹。”capital 建筑的柱头。column 柱子。柱头是环绕在柱子的顶部，因此用 crowning。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.T 文章第一段开头便指出 "the wasting disorder is associated with a previously unknown virus", 即引发海星大规模萎缩病的元凶与一种先前就已经发现但现在仍然未研究清楚的病毒有联系。故题干描述正确。

57.F 文章第三段指出 "The sea stars first developed lesions, then began to lose their arms, and finally decayed into piles of skeletal ossicles", 即“海星先出现皮肤损伤，然后四肢烂掉，最后腐烂成一堆小硬骨”。题干中的顺序错误。

58.T 文章第五段指出 "he discovered that a densovirus was more common in the sick stars than in ones that looked healthy. (Densoviruses are known to infect insects, crustaceans, and some sea urchins.)", 即“他发现了一种浓核病毒，相对于健康海星，其在病态海星中更普遍。浓核病毒是感染昆虫、甲壳纲动物及某些海胆的病毒。题干描述符合内容。

59.T 文章第八段内容即指出，科学家们疑惑当前的传染为何如此严重。有一个解释是海星的数量过剩，增加了病毒的传播，尤其是在争夺食物的压力下，它们更容易被感染。题干内容正确。

60.F 文章第十段的内容指出，Menge 思索海洋酸化是否是一个可能因素，或许海洋酸化是削弱海星的压力源。该段内容还指出，海洋酸化的作用的证据还很混杂。题干内容与文章不符。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.A 本文主要讲述数学的美。空缺句均为段首第一句。第一段讲述了很少有人意识到数学这门学科的宽度和广度。第二段主要讲述了数学这门学科覆盖范围很广，并举了十进位数字的例子。由本段第二句的 "ideas that" 的提示，并结合该段内容，A 项是本段的概括句。

62.F 本段主要讲述了并不需要很高深的知识也能领会数学的美，并列举了例子，如不会画画也能欣赏画作，不懂乐谱也能欣赏音乐。F 项内容符合该段主要内容。

63.E 本段主要列举了哪些数学概念可以不通过演算和公式即能被欣赏。比如，数字的起源。由本段第二句的问句及上下文内容得知，此处是过渡句。E 项表示，遗憾的是，社会上很少有明示出可以怎么领会数学

的美。E 项过渡自然。

64.D 本段继续上文列举了多边形的边数不断增加将会成为圆的例子。D 项是概括本段内容的概括句。

65.C 本段同样举例，主要内容是对分形图的美的理解随着已有知识的加深而加深。选项 C 指出对数学概念及现象研究越深入，体验越有趣。联系紧密，故选 C。

Section C(10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.It planned to intensively monitor Mukpo and give him intravenous replacement of fluids and electrolytes, antibiotics to combat secondary infections, and drugs to slow diarrhea and vomiting. (根据题干中关键词"contemplate"定位至文章第三段第一句，可知答案。)

67.It can inhibit viral RNA and work beautifully in monkeys. But it could trigger overproduction of cytokines, a dangerous inflammatory response also caused by the Ebola virus.

(由关键词 TKM-Ebola 定位至第三段第二句。"has worked beautifully in monkeys"为该疗法的优点。该疗法的缺点在本段第七句明确给出。)

68.No, he was given several treatments at the same time, making it hard to unravel the impact of any one of them.

(答案在文中明确给出，参见第四段第四句。)

69.To find out whether the treatment works.

(答案在文中明确给出，参见第五段第二句"To find a solid answer to the key question: Do the treatments work?")

70.It is"Is it right to do randomized controlled trials (RCTs), in which some people don't get the novel intervention? "

(答案在文中明确给出，参见第五段第五句。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.legislation covering activities

(文章第一段内容即明确给出答案，中国将会加速太空活动相关立法，以促进国家资产的利用及太空相关产业的发展。speed up 加速；使加速。)

72.enforcement

(由题干中的 "international space law"以及 "space assets safety" 定位至文章第四段。第四段指出"The safety of our assets in space depends largely on the enforcement of international space law and our domestic law...rapid growth in China", 由文章内容得出此处应填入 enforcement。)

73.comprehensive legal framework

(由题干中"30countries"定位至文章第五段。第五段指出"...30 countries...have long had a comprehensive legal framework to guide space exploration", 即 30 多个国家很早就出台了全面的法律来规范太空探索。)

74.mitigate and reduce

(由题干中"regulations to govern"定位至文章第六段。第六段指出"regulations to govern its space activities...measures to mitigate and reduce space debris", 得知这些太空管理条例里也包含了缓和减轻太空残骸的措施。)

75.guarantee

(由题干中"the proposed space law"和"use of resources"定位至文章第七段。第七段指出"The proposed space law...to guarantee the sustainable development of China's space exploration..."，得知此处应填入 guarantee。)

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【参考译文】

说来容易，书既然有小说、传记、诗歌各种文体之分，就应把它们分类，从各类书中汲取每本书理应给予我们的东西。然而，很少有人思考书本能够给我们带来哪些知识这个问题。最普遍的现象是，我们拿到书时，心思模糊不一。我们要求小说是真实的，诗歌是虚假的，传记要奉承谄媚，史书要加深我们自己的偏见。读书时如果能抛开这些先入之见，便是极好的开端。不要对作者指手画脚，而要尽力替他设想，与其共同创作，共同策划。如果你不参与，不投入，而且一开始就批评，那你就无缘从书中获得最大的益处。

【解析】

①句式结构

材料节选自弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫散文中的第一段话。"Most commonly...our own prejudices."句子较长，但结构较简单，前面为简单句，后面 asking 引导的都作句子的状语，但翻译时应注意句子成分的转换。因为本句的 asking 状语句子占绝大部分，如果以状语出现，势必使句子结构失衡，故将状语转译为主句中的并列谓语，平衡句子，并使句子有一种排列的气势。同时，这里将定语从句转化为谓语，也是别具匠心的。"Be his fellow-worker and accomplice"中 accomplice 本意指“同谋”或“帮凶”，具有贬义，但基于文段感情，翻译时应译为褒义或中性意义，如“共同创作”。

②重点词汇

blurred *adj.* 模糊不清的；被弄污的

flattering *adj.* 奉承的；谄媚的

enforce *v.* 实施，执行；强迫

preconception *n.* 偏见；先入之见；预想

dictate *v.* 命令；口述

accomplice *n.* 同谋者；共犯

Section B (10 marks)

77.【答案】Thanks to the advanced custom-manufacturing technology, stickers have also begun to become popular in the south of America.

【解析】thanks to 为习语介词短语，意为“由于……；多亏……”，to 表示针对的对象。由原文中的“如今”得知，译文适合使用现在完成时。定制加工技术可译为"custom-manufacturing technology".

78.【答案】We've spent our entire allocation for the year.

【解析】由原句中“已经”得知，译文应使用现在完成时。allocation 意为“分配；划拨的款项；拨给的场地”可以表述原句中的“拨给我们的经费”。

79.【答案】Days without hope would be unimaginable. There must be something to look forward to each day to enrich our life.

【解析】短语"look forward to"意为“期待；盼望”，该处 to 为介词。“生活才会充实”可以使用表目的的 to do 短语译为 to enrich our life，也可以使用 in order to。

80. 【答案】 We need to enhance our mutual understanding by information sharing, and to deepen regional cooperation through mutual help.

【解析】原句中两个并列结构“以……增进/帮助”，译文可以使用"to do sth.by/through (doing) sth."的结构，并用 and 连接这两个并列成分。增进 enhance, “共享”和“互相”均可使用 mutual 表示。

81. 【答案】 Those clothes do nothing to enhance her appearance.

【解析】enhance 增强；加强。原句主语是“她”，由括号里所给词，得知译文可将“那些衣服”作为主语。enhance sb.'s beauty 使某人更漂亮。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.slight→slightly

(原句中，形容词 sour 修饰名词 taste, slight 修饰 sour, slight 和 sour 均为形容词。应使用副词 slightly 来修饰形容词 sour, 表示“轻微地酸的”。)

83.rarely→rare

(原句中，rarely 和 neurological 同时修饰 phenomenon, phenomenon 为名词，应使用形容词修饰。rare neurological phenomenon 意为“十分罕见的神经学现象”。)

84.hear→hearing

(imagine (doing) sth.想象做……。原句中 imagine 和 hear 均为动词，应将 hear 改为名词形式 hearing, 意为“听力；听见……声音”。)

85.that→where

(原句 that 后的从句句意完整不缺少主宾语成分，应使用可以作状语的疑问副词 where。原句意思为“他们能听见声音即使那里并没有声音源”。)

86.shape→shapes

(原句中 shape 后所使用的是"or certain colors"是复数形式，原句意思应为“看见某些图形和特定的颜色”应使用 shape 的复数形式，表示“图形；形状”。)

87.with→for

(原句意思为“该现象现实中的神经学处理过程仍然是个谜”。短语 account for 意为“解释；说明……的原因”。依据原句意思可得出该处不应使用 with。)

88.去掉 but

(although 引导的从句可以与 yet 和 still 连用，但是不能与 but 或 however 连用。)

89, observation→observations

(原句中 observation 前使用的是 several interesting, 同时 observation 为可数名词，应使用其复数形式。)

90.√

91.√

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】 R and C (Crook, Cheat)

【解析】 分别添加 R 和 C，将原单词变为 crook 和 cheat。crook 骗子；坏蛋；钩状物。cheat 欺骗；作弊；骗子。

93. 【答案】 d

【解析】 依据图片找规律，每次变化时，有重叠部分的两个图形被两个新图形取代，依次变化，得知 d 为正确答案。

94. 【答案】 Peacekeeping has always been conducted with the consent of the disputants, who at the very least agree to attempt to settle their differences and not endanger the safety of the peacekeeping forces.

【解析】 四个单词分别为 differences, agree, safety 和 attempt，调换后句子的意思为“维和行动总是在经争论者们同意之后才得以进行，而这些争论者们能同意的最起码的条件便是该行动并不危及他们的维和部队的安全。”

95. 【答案】 eloquent; hesitant

【解析】 左边填入字母 O 和 N，右边填入字母 S 和 N，分别构成单词 eloquent，意为“雄辩的；有口才的”，和 hesitant，意为“迟疑的；踌躇的”。

96. 【答案】 underwear; evergreen; community

【解析】 依次组合所给字母，分别得出单词 underwear, evergreen 和 community。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

【参考范文】

Over the period between 2000 and 2012, water abstractions by industry group in England and Wales show different tendencies. The public water supply reaches the peak at 6,340.1 million cubic metres in 2005 and decreases gradually after that. The electricity supply decreases after 2002, and hits the minimum in 2005, before rising again. Water used for spray irrigation and agriculture reaches the maximum at 1,690.4 million cubic metres in 2003 and began to decline afterwards. Fish farming water abstraction and private water supply show a decline trend in general. In general, the water abstraction in industry groups, except the electricity supply, on the whole shows a decline trend over the span of 12 years.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

Traditional Chinese Suit for National Leaders on Formal Occasionsa

The spotlight was stolen when President Xi Jinping and First Lady Peng Liyuan attended a state banquet dressed in formal traditional Chinese suit, which stirred up streams of praise for their pride and confidence in Chinese culture. Methinks it a great idea for national leaders to wear traditional national suit on formal occasions.

In the first place, traditional Chinese suit, as a symbol of Chinese history and culture, boosts national confidence and integrity. The time-honoured attire will remind all who see it of Chinese traditional history and culture, instilling in them a sense of national unity. On the other hand it would be a great opportunity to introduce Chinese history and culture to the world if leaders wear it on formal occasions. Moreover, it is a convention for leaders wear garments that can display their own culture on important formal occasions. When President Obama wears the typical western-tradition suits and African leaders are dressed in unique clothes showcasing their nations, there is no reason for Chinese leaders not to wear our own suit.

To put all in a nutshell, the idea that Chinese leaders wear traditional Chinese suit on formal occasions not only enhances national confidence but shows our respect for tradition and culture.