

2018 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. 【录音原文】

W: Do you want to go home now?

M: Yes, I think I'll take the things we bought home.

W: OK. I'll go to the office. I've got lots to do for my boss. I'll come home later, straight from the office.

M: OK. I'd better hurry. My brother's waiting at the house.

W: Good. I hope he'll still be there when I get home—I haven't seen him for ages.

Question: Who's waiting for the man?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中女士表示自己还有工作要做，会晚点回家，男士则回答自己会加快速度，因为他的弟弟还在家等他。故在等男士的是他的弟弟。

2. 【录音原文】

W: Good evening, sir. May I help you?

M: Yes, I think I left my camera on the train from London earlier today.

W: Did you, sir? Oh, well, in that case we'd better fill in a Lost Property form. Now, you said it was the London train. What time did it arrive in Edinburgh?

M: At 4: 55 this afternoon, exactly on time.

W: Right you are sir. We'll do our best.

Question: Where did the train come from?

【答案】C

【解析】对话中男士表示自己的相机丢在了今早从伦敦出发的那班火车上，随后女士也重复了火车是发自伦敦，到达爱丁堡。故可知火车的发车点是伦敦。

3. 【录音原文】

M: How do you like my tie?

W: Your tie? Well, uh...I think it's nice.

M: You don't really like it, do you?

W: Well, uh...

M: Come on! Be honest with me!

W: Well...To be honest, I think it's a little bright.

M: Hmm. You may be right.

Question: What does the woman think of the tie?

【答案】 A

【解析】 男士问女士对他的领带评价如何，女士首先谎称觉得不错，后男士要求她实话实说，女士才又表示颜色有点太亮了。故正确答案为 A，她觉得有点太艳丽了。

4. **【录音原文】**

M: Hi, Kathy. We're going to have a party this evening. Will you come?

W: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

M: 6:30.

W: I'm afraid I'll be a little late. My piano lesson finishes at 7:00.

M: That's OK.

Question: When will Kathy go to the party?

【答案】 C

【解析】 在对话中，Kathy 表示自己的钢琴课在 7 点结束，会晚点到，故可推测 Kathy 到排队的时间会晚于 7 点。

5. **【录音原文】**

M: Ah, Tina. Is the design for the conference centre ready?

W: Er, no. I was...

M: But you know I need it for tomorrow and I asked you to stop working on everything else until you finished it.

W: I know, I've been working on it all day, but I haven't finished it yet. I'm sorry.

Question: Why is the man angry?

【答案】 D

【解析】 对话开头，男士问 Tina 会议中心的设计准备好了没有，他明天就需要，但是 Tina 回答还没有，故可知男士生气的原因是 Tina 没有按时完成任务。

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【录音原文】

W: Hi, Simon, how are you? How is your new car going?

M: Oh, don't ask me, Anna. It's a nightmare! I never should have bought it!

W: Why? What's wrong? I thought you'd got one of those fancy new models?

M: I did, but that's part of the problem. If I'd bought a second-hand car, I wouldn't have taken out this big bank loan I've got now.

W: Oh, so I suppose you've got big repayments to make?

M: Yes, and I can't sell the car until I've paid for it. But it's not only that. I had no idea running a car was going

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to be so expensive ! I wish I'd thought about the other costs before I bought it.

W: It probably wouldn't be so bad if the price of petrol hadn't almost doubled last month.

M: Don't remind me—the petrol alone is costing me a fortune !

W: Lucky you've got that part-time job then !

M: That's just the thing. Nearly all of my wages are going on the car. If I'd waited a bit before buying the car, I'd have managed to save quite a bit by now. I might even have gone on that college trip last week; it sounded great.

W: Oh, dear. Can't you ask your dad to help you out ?

M: No way ! When my granddad left me some money, my dad didn't want me to spend it on a car. If only I'd listened to him, none of this would have happened ! I wish he wasn't always right !

W: Well, maybe you should value his opinions more. You do seem to argue with him a lot. If you got on better with him, you might have listened to his suggestions.

M: The worst thing is, Dad wanted me to buy some shares with the money and now they've gone up by thirty per cent. I should have listened to him. If I'd taken his advice, I'd own a small fortune now instead of a big debt !

W: Oh, Simon, you poor thing. I wish I could help you but I have even less money than you. At least you have a car !

M: Oh, don't say that ! I wish I'd never bought the car ! If it weren't for the car, I'd have no money worries now.

【答案与解析】

6.F Simon 在对话中提到, 如果自己买的是二手车, 现在就不会背负一大笔债务。所以 Simon 买的不是二手车, 故该判断错误。

7.T Simon 在对话中说道, 开车太贵了, 买之前没有考虑其他开销, Anna 接着说如果上个月汽油的价格没有翻番, Simon 或许不会这么难熬。故该判断正确。

8.T 谈话中 Simon 说自己的薪水几乎全都花在了车上, 没能攒下钱去旅行。故该判断正确。

9.F Simon 的父亲建议 Simon 买一辆二手车, 但由于他们关系不好, Simon 没有听从父亲的意见, 并且为此感到后悔。故该判断错误。

10.F 根据全部对话可知, Simon 在新车上花费了很多钱, 还背负了债务, 父亲叫他买股票也没有买, 所以他现在没有攒下任何钱。故该判断错误。

Conversation Two

【录音原文】

W: It's an absolute scandal. My friend Mrs Stanley says that at least twenty people have already written to the council to complain.

M: To complain about what ?

W: Haven't you heard? The gas company is thinking of pulling down all those old houses in Salt Lane and selling the land to a property company to build office blocks. And the council is doing absolutely nothing about it.

M: Well, those old houses are in pretty bad condition.

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- W:** That's not the point. The point is it's not fair. There's a housing shortage. There're people who have been living and working in this district for over twenty years, and still haven't got a decent place to live. It's a shame.
- M:** Well, I suppose the gas company is in business like everyone else. The land those houses are built on is worth a good price.
- W:** Worth a good price? What we want are new homes in Salt Lane, not office blocks. One of the cashiers who works in the supermarket lives in Salt Lane. And she says she and her husband have been on the housing list since ten years ago. And every time they write, the only reply they get is a printed postcard saying "the matter is receiving attention".
- M:** I don't see what it has to do with the gas company demolishing those old houses in Salt Lane. Particularly if they're in the condition you say they are.
- W:** Why don't you listen? I've just told you. The gas company has no right to sell that land for office blocks. It's all wrong. The proper thing is for them to put up some high-rise flats and move those families in Salt Lane into them as quickly as possible.
- M:** Aren't you getting a bit too worked up about it? I mean I'm sure the gas company knows what they're doing.
- W:** Know what they're doing! They don't know their right hand from their left. I must say something will have to be done about it. I'm setting up a petition for a start and everyone I've spoken to so far has promised to sign. And there's another thing...
- M:** Oh, what's that, dear?
- W:** I want to write to the local paper and make a formal complaint on behalf of the residents of Salt Lane.
- M:** But we don't live in Salt Lane.
- W:** I know but that cashier in the supermarket does. She says it's terrible. She never knows whether she has lit her cooker properly or not, because of the smell from the gas works.
- M:** Uh, before you write, I've got something to tell you.
- W:** Oh, um, nothing bad, I hope.
- M:** No, I don't think so. It's just that my firm is moving offices next year.
- W:** Moving? Where to?
- M:** To one of the new office blocks in Salt Lane.

【答案与解析】

- 11.C 对话全篇都是围绕燃气公司将要拆掉老建筑建办公楼，而部分居民却无处可住讨论的，故正确答案为 C。
- 12.D 对话中女士提到，由于住房短缺，很多在此工作了 20 年的人都没有一个像样的住所，后又举出了超市收银员一家申请住房的例子。所以女士认为不公的原因是住房短缺。
- 13.B 选项 B 的内容，居委会对抱怨不做理会是由女士提到的，而非男士，答案为 B。
- 14.D 女士在对话中举了例子，收银员在申请住房时，每次写信寻问，就会受到一张回复“事情正在处理”的明信片。故正确答案为 D。
- 15.A 在对话的结尾，男士提到自己的公司就要搬迁了，正是搬到 Salt Lane。故正确答案为 A。

Section C (5 marks)

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16. 【录音原文】 The European Union has drafted a list of US products to be hit with import taxes in retaliation for tariff the United States has imposed on European steel. EU member governments will review the list before the EU submits it to the World Trade Organization, which arbitrates international trade disputes. EU officials won't say which American products will be hit by the EU sanctions. But diplomats monitoring the most recent transatlantic trade dispute say they include textiles and steel products.

【答案】 A

【解析】 录音中提到，欧盟起草了一份美国产品清单，以打击美国对欧洲钢铁的征收关税。在上交世贸组织前，欧盟成员国将会审核这份清单。故正确答案为 A。

17. 【录音原文】 Scientists in Brazil claim they've come up with a new way of treating burns. That is, with frog skin. Researchers say it's cheap and effective. The frog skin has components that diminish the growth of bacteria, making the wound heal faster and reducing the amount of time that the patient has to stay in hospital. Researchers say the method has already been successfully used in some hospitals in Brazil.

【答案】 D

【解析】 对话开头便提到了，巴西的科学家提出了新的治疗烧伤的方法，就是使用青蛙皮。后文都是对使用青蛙皮治疗的优点的描述。故正确答案为 D。

18. 【录音原文】 A United Nations' report said humans are very likely the cause of most of the temperature increases in the last fifty years. The scientists say there's a greater than a 90% chance that greenhouse gases are the main cause of rising temperatures and sea levels. The report also links global warming to other changes including increased dryness in some areas and violent storm patterns. The report makes no policy proposals, but the aim is to press governments and industries to cut the release of carbon dioxide and other gases for trapping heat.

【答案】 B.

【解析】 录音中提到，科学家表示，有 90%的可能性是温室气体导致温度和海平面上升的。故正确答案为 B。

19. 【录音原文】 Last week, we discussed a new study of injuries in physical education classes in American schools. The number of students taken to hospital increased 1.5 times from 2005 to 2017. As few injuries were serious, why do people treat them at emergency rooms? One possible reason: a shortage of school nurses. Amy Garcia agrees with this. She's the executive director of the National Association of School Nurses. She says federal guidelines call for one nurse for every 750 healthy students. In reality, she says, the number is more like one for every 1,100. Each state is different. The association says Vermont has one nurse for every 275 students. In Utah, which has a bigger population, each nurse is responsible for almost 5,000 students.

【答案】 D

【解析】 录音中提到，受伤的学生中很少有伤情严重的，但是还是在急诊室接受了治疗，其中一个可能的原因就是缺少校医。故正确答案为 D。

20. 【录音原文】 In less than one year, the global community has made tremendous progress in addressing the numerous issues that negatively affect our climate. Last December, nearly 200 countries concluded negotiations of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The agreement entered into force in November 2016. Around the same time, the International Civil Aviation Organization adopted an unprecedented global market-based measure that puts the international aviation industry on a path toward sustainable, carbon-neutral growth.

【答案】 C

【解析】 录音中提到，去年十二月，近 200 个国家签署巴黎协议，目标便是将温度上升控制在 1.5 摄氏度内。故正确答案为 C。

Section D (10 marks)

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Dictation

【录音原文】

Good morning, everyone. Today, I'm going to talk to you about the history of building and architecture.

No story is more interesting or impressive than the story of man's progress through the ages, and in particular the activities of human beings in the art of building. Let's have a look at this in detail.

In very early times, around 50,000 years ago, primitive humans lived in trees and caves, where they found protection from wild beasts and shelter from bad weather. However, these natural shelters were pretty uncomfortable and so humans began to think of ways to construct more permanent dwellings, such as tents and huts.

From these humble beginnings a great variety of architectural style gradually developed, and we see how humans began to master constructional techniques and at the same time to achieve aesthetic desires. In other words, we see how they began to create buildings that were not only functional but beautiful as well.

Generally, architecture is concerned with the enclosing of space. Another way of saying this is that architecture is about creating a safe, healthy and pleasant space for occupants—that is, a healthy place in which to live and to work.

There're three basic principles of architecture and I'd like to run through these now. The first is the principle of function: that is, the purpose of the building in question. The second is the principle of construction: how the building is built or constructed. And the third, after construction, is artistic expression.

【答案】

21.in detail

22.tents and huts

23.functional

24.occupants

25.artistic

Summary

【录音原文】

In this part of the lecture, I'd like to talk about how to choose a topic. Choosing a topic for a research paper is in some way like choosing a topic for an ordinary essay, but there're some differences. As you think about your topic, ask yourself these questions:

Question number one: Do you really want to know more about the topic? This is the initial question you have to ask yourself, because research on any subject will keep you busy for weeks. You certainly don't wish to waste your time on something you have little interest in or are unfamiliar with. You do it well only if you expect to learn something interesting or important in the process.

Question number two: Are you likely to find many sources of information on the topic? You can't write a research paper without consulting a variety of sources. If only one source or none at all is readily available, you should rethink your topic or choose another.

Question number three: Can you cut the topic down to a manageable size? Be reasonable and realistic about what you can do in a short period, say, two to four weeks. If your topic is "The American Revolution", you'll scarcely have time to make a list of books on your subject, let alone read and analyze them. So try to find something specific, such as "The role of Thomas Jefferson in the American Revolution" or "The Franco-American Alliance".

Question number four: What questions can you ask about the topic itself? Questions help you get the topic down to a manageable size, discover its possibilities, and find the goal of your research, that is, the specific problem you want to investigate. Suppose you want to write about the issue of financing a college education—A topic not only current, but also directly linked to the lives of most college students and their families. You could ask at least two or three pointed questions: How much does educational opportunity depend on financial status? Is financial aid going to the students who need it most? How much should universities and colleges charge their students? You can ask yourself these questions or more as you start work on your research paper.

【答案与解析】

26. these/the (following) questions

(由于录音内容将主题分为了以下的四个问题，分别介绍选择研究题目时要注意的要点，故填 these/the (following) questions。)

27. familiarity

(录音介绍的第一个问题，就是问自己“你是否想深入了解这个课题？”，并且最后强调，自己肯定不希望做一个不感兴趣且不熟悉的课题。故填 familiarity，意为“熟悉度”。)

28. information

(录音提到第二个问题：“你能找到很多跟这个课题相关的信息资源吗？”，并说明做课题时缺乏信息就要考虑换课题。故此处填 information。)

29. a manageable size

(录音介绍的第三个问题：“你能把课题研究控制在一个合适的范围吗？”，即研究范围不能太宽泛。故填 a manageable size。)

30. the topic itself

(录音提到的第四个问题：“你能围绕课题本身提出什么问题？”后给出了相关建议并举了例子。故此处填 the topic itself。)

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：如果一个人谈论了自己的弱点，他期盼听众能说一些鼓励的话。assurance 保证；断言。confirmation 确认；批准。encouragement 鼓励；激励。persuasion 说服；信念。由于 encouragement 符合句意，故正确答案为 C。

32. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：科幻小说中，我们读到飞碟在宇宙中穿梭。space 意为“宇宙”，由于只存在一个宇宙，所以 space 前不使用冠词或不定冠词。故正确答案为 A。

33. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：由于使用了防护过滤器，烟囱不再向大气排放废气。give away 赠送；丧失。give in 屈服。give off 散发出（气体、热量或气味）。give up 放弃。根据句意，giving off 最符合，故正确答案为 C。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：应该鼓励每个大学生发掘自己的潜力，然后权衡发展潜力的机会。第一个空填 their，接 own 指代主语大学生自身；第二个空指代前文提到的 potentialities，由于是复数形式，故填 them。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：警方指控他故意纵火，但是他否认当晚出现在了失火建筑附近区域。Deny doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“否认做过某事”。由于事情发生在过去的过去，故使用完成式。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：即使计算是正确的，科学家也不能确定他们是否包括了所有的变量，以及建模是否精确。由于后半句为否定句表转折，故填 even if，意为“即便；即使”。

37. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：“你真的太自私了。现在是时候认识到你并不是这个世界上最重要的人了。”杰夫生气地对他的上司说。It's high time...that...属于固定搭配，意为“正是……的时候了”，从句谓语要使用过去式或者 should+动词原型，且 should 不能省略。故正确答案为 A。

38. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：最全能的是胚胎干细胞，胚胎干细胞在胚胎发育的早期就能被发现，并长成身体的任何部分。主语 embryonic stem cells 是复数，形容词 versatile 和定语从句均修饰主语，故两个空都填复数形式 are。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：第一批来北美定居的是荷兰移民，后来主要在新英格兰繁荣发展。此处为了起到强调作用，使用了倒装句，将谓语动词提前，且是陈述过去的事实，使用一般过去时。故选 C。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：其他学生的考试成绩更差——他不可 能是班上最差的。根据前句，其他还有成绩更差的，所以推测他不是“最差的”，故选择 D。

41. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：随着对鱼类和海产品需求的增加，人们不再需要依靠陆地动物作为食物。As 表伴随着某种状态的发展，符合句意。故正确答案为 A。

42. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：上海这栋新大楼独特之处在于，每一层都自成一派。in that 是一种固定搭配，其意为“因为”，可用于引导原因状语从句。此处表示大楼独特的“原因”。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：希拉里：我们现在去镇游泳馆怎么样，乔安？或者我们也可以去湖里游泳。乔安：对我来说没区别。你希望去哪个？希拉里：我更愿意去游泳馆。由于乔安问希拉里他的选择，故可知他觉得两种都可以，没有区别。C 选项符合句意。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：约瑟夫：你看起来很开心。有什么消息吗？罗伯特：实际上，我确实有好消息。约瑟夫：真的？是什么？罗伯特：我刚刚涨了一大笔工资。约瑟夫：真的？祝贺你！根据对话内容可知，B 选项最符合逻辑。故正确答案为 B。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：罗西：抱歉，我睡过了。我的闹钟今早上坏了。弗朗西斯：又这样？罗西：是的，虽然我昨晚确实设定了闹钟。弗朗西斯：你的闹钟就没起效过。可能你需要买个新的了。根据对话可知，D 选

项最符合逻辑。故正确答案为 D。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.wealthy

(句意: 在愤怒的呐喊和侮辱中, 一对富有的芝加哥夫妇被指控虐待儿童。此处应填 **wealth** 的形容词形式, 表示“富有的”。)

47.running

(此处填 **run** 的-ing 形式, 做句子中的定语成分, 相当于 **which runs**。)

48.which

(填空处后为定语从句, 缺少引导定语从句的词, 故填 **which**。)

49.flight

(根据句意和上下文可知, 此处指这对夫妇从墨西哥的旅游中乘坐飞机回到芝加哥, 在机场被逮捕。故填 **flight**, 和 **return** 组合意为“返航航班”。)

50.holiday

(根据句意和上下文可知, 这对夫妇抛下了孩子, 共同去墨西哥度过了 10 天假期。故此处填 **holiday**。)

51.reminder

(句意: 还包括严格提醒戴安和尼古拉睡觉时间的警示。根据句意, 此处填 **reminder**, 意为“提醒; 提示”。)

52.in

(**get in touch with...**属固定搭配, 意为“与……取得联系”。该词组在此符合句意, 故填 **in**。)

53.contact

(句意: 尽管他们已经留下了满满一冰箱的食物, 但他们并没有给孩子们留下在阿卡普尔科的紧急联系电话。根据句意, 此处填 **contact**, 与 **telephone** 搭配, 表示“电话联系人”。)

54.through

(**run through** 为固定搭配, 意为“跑着穿过”, 在此处符合句意。)

55.officers

(句意: 其中一位负责逮捕的警官说, 他们甚至都没问孩子们怎么样。根据句意可知, 此处填 **officers**, 与 **arresting** 组合表示“负责逮捕的警员”。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.a cure for baldness

(根据题意定位至文章第三段倒数第二句话。罗马人大量咀嚼豆瓣菜, 相信这个办法可以治疗秃顶。故可知此处填 **a cure for baldness**, 意为“一种治秃顶的疗法”。)

57.lose weight

（根据题目定位至文章第三段最后一句话。现代名人推荐喝豆瓣菜汤，以帮助健康地节食减肥。故可知，名人喝豆瓣菜汤的原因是为了减肥。）

58.C, K and A

（根据题意定位至文章第五段第二句话。豆瓣菜富含维生素 C、K 和 A，以及铁、钾、铜和钙等珍贵矿物质。故可知，此处填 C, K and A。）

59.crisp, undamaged

（根据题意定位至文章第六段第一句话。最好的豆瓣菜有光滑的绿色叶子，和没有任何痕迹且干净利落的茎。故可知，此处填 crisp 和 undamaged。）

60.28 days

（根据题意定位至文章第六段第四句。另一方面，嫩豆瓣菜在经历 28 天的生长后，口味更温和。故此处填 28 days。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.B 空白处前一段介绍了壶口名字来源和瀑布的壮观景象。B 选项对瀑布在冬天的美丽景象描写能够承接上文，故正确答案为 B。

62.F 空白处前一段介绍了临汾市塔西遗址，下一段提到“他们”认为塔西是当时居住在黄河中游的圣人尧的都会。F 选项中考古学家自 1978 年宣布研究遗址并公开了他们的发现符合上下文，故正确答案为 F。

63.D 空白处前文介绍了大量陶寺遗址相关内容和考古发现，D 选项地方政府申请建立国家公园保护遗址，能够承接上文。故正确答案为 D。

64.G 空白处前两段介绍了李隆基打造的八头铁牛八位铁人，G 选项介绍这些铁像的现状，承接上文，故正确答案为 G。

65.C 空白处后面介绍寺庙以及铁人狮子象，C 选项的内容即为对寺庙的描述，表示寺庙被翻修和重建了，能够承接下文。故正确答案为 C。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.Because they're now guaranteed a fair price for their honey.

（根据题意定位至本文第一段最后一句，赞比亚养蜂人能够获得收益主要是有组织能保证他们的产出拿到一个公正的价格。）

67.His small house and a couple of bicycles.

（根据题意定位至本文第二段第四句话，Chimwang 是本地最大的蜂蜜生产商，他有一所小房子和几辆自行车。故可知他作为成功养蜂人的标志便是房子和自行车。）

68.It's made of cylindrical sections of tree bark.

（根据题意定位至本文第三段第二句话，由此可知，赞比亚养蜂人的蜂箱是由树皮的圆柱部分组成的，被挂在树上来吸引蜜蜂。故答案为树皮的圆柱部分。）

69.The wild flowers, including orchids, the bees feast on.

（根据题意定位至本文第四段最后一句话，赞比亚蜂蜜味道独特的原因来自蜜蜂采取的森林里的数百种兰花和野花。）

70. Within a month.

（根据题意定位至本文最后一段最后一句。赞比亚人在收集蜂蜜的一个月之内，蜂蜜就可以运往世界各地。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71. broader

（根据本文第四段第一句话可知，墨尔本的交通模式是一种更新更广泛地解决公共交通问题的办法。故填 broader，意为“更广泛”。）

72. environmental

（根据本文第四段第二句话，即说明了在过去公共交通的出发点是环境和社会正义，并没有考虑经济；而现在与之相反，不再考虑环境问题。）

73. climate/weather

（根据本文第六段第二句可知，一些人提出反对意见的原因是当地气候，不是太热就是太冷，不适合使用交通工具。故正确答案为 climate/weather。）

74. less/little time

（根据本文第七段第二句话，即地铁和汽车被设计出来的目的是允许人们住在更远的地方，但可以不花很长的时间到达工作地，即“花时间少”。故填 less/little time。）

75. car use level

（第八段开头提到，一般财富水平提升鼓励人们使用汽车，但实际上欧洲给出了相反例子。再根据本文第八段第三句话，虽然欧洲同比美国人更富有，但是他们使用汽车的水平却不如美国人。故此处填 car use level 符合题意。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 【答案】从来就没有完美的幸福。人类不存在尽善尽美的状况。无论幸福可能是别的什么东西，它既不在于财富也不在于成就，而是在于追求的过程。我们要时刻牢记，我们生来并不是为了享受幸福而是追求幸福。幸福在于追求的本身，在于追求我们终生为之努力并从中获得启迪的有意义的事情，也就是说在于追求的过程。对于一个民族的评价不是在于看它拥有什么或是想要拥有什么，而是看它想要并正在追求什么。

【解析】翻译要点：① whatever ④ ⑦ 无论…… ② neither...nor... 既不是……也不是…… ③ possession ⑥ 财富；领地。此处为“财产”的意思。 keep in mind 牢记；记在脑海中。 strive for 为……而奋斗。 not to...but to... 翻译为“不是……而是……” from which 引导的定语从句可以将从句部分整合到前句，再将后一句 happiness lies in the process of pursuing 补充进来，作为前句的解释。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77. Taken as a whole, human culture is the product of cultural merging and exchange between all peoples and nations.

(taken as a whole 意为“从整体上看”。文化融合，即 cultural merging。)

78.We'll make use of beneficial things from other countries to build our spiritual and material civilizations.

(make use of 意为“借鉴”。物质文明和精神文明，可翻译为 spiritual and material，文明即“civilization”。)

79.This exchange will help increase understanding and friendship and promote joint development in science and culture.

(“增进理解”翻译为“increase understanding”。共同的可译为“joint”。)

80.When flying from China to the United States, the other side of the earth, you can arrive on the same day of the calendar.

(“日历上的同一天”，即“the same day of the calendar”。)

81.The historical experiences of both China and other countries have proved again and again that culture needs exchanges.

(“历史经验”为“historical experiences”。“一再”可翻译为“again and again”。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.were→was

(题意为“我童年经历中最有用的一段”，即主语为第三人称单数，故将 were 改为 was。)

83.that\entire→the

(entire family 前加定冠词 the 表示特指作者自己全家，而不是其他的家庭。)

84.gather→together

(get together 为固定搭配，意为“凑齐；在一起”。)

85.√

86.happy→unhappy

(根据下文可知，很多孩子起先都对这个主意很抗拒，后来才慢慢改善。故此处改为 unhappy 更符合逻辑。)

87.continue→continued

(由于此处是在描述孩子们之前抗拒家庭聚会，后面不再抗拒，是发生在过去的事情，故改为过去时。)

88.take→taking

(spend time doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“花时间做某事”。taking 和 playing 为并列部分，均用-ing 形式。)

89.去掉 had

(此处表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态，对现在不产生影响。故使用一般过去时。)

90.before→after

(根据逻辑，应该是在几个月的相聚之后，家人的关系更亲近了，而不是相聚之前。故将 before 改为 after。)

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91. strong→stronger

(much+比较级表示“更加……”，属固定搭配。)

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】 Because they have just had a long March (of 31 days) . (March here has two meanings.)

【解析】 April Fool's Day 即四月一号愚人节，人们在四月一号总是感觉很累，是因为在三月他们“步行”了很长的时间（度过了漫长的三月）。March 既有“三月”的意思，也有“步行；前进”的意思，此处为双关。

93. 【答案】 I made a killing on the stock exchange.I shot my broker.

【解析】 make a killing 意为“赚大钱”，同时 killing 也可以理解为“制造了一场凶杀”，结合 shot my broker，意为“枪杀了我的股票经纪人”，此处为双关。

94. 【答案】 Go to nine.

【解析】 根据第一张图，字母 G 上面没有点，且所处的边框为“L”形，符合下图第一个图案；字母 O 上面有两点，所处的边框为四边形，符合下图第二个图案；字母 T 上面为一点，所处的边框为“L”形转 180 度，符合下图第三个图案。以此类推，字母是根据上面的点和所处的边框形状判断的，故第二张图代表的由字母组合为“Go to nine”。

95. 【答案】 2 or 4.

【解析】 由于问号四周的数字都能被 2 或 4 整除，故填 2 或者 4。

96. 【答案】 1B

【解析】 根据题意，每个数字加字母框里的图案必须是数字框的图案和字母框的图案叠加起来，例如 2B 的图案就是 2 号图案与 B 项图案重叠。据此将剩余的图案一一叠加，可以得出 1B 的图案不是由 1 号图案和 B 项图案重叠而成的，图案中点的位置不正确。故答案为 1B。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97. 【参考范文】

This graph provides a brief summary of the average working hours including paid work and unpaid work at home of men and married women at different age. We can learn that the total number of hours worked by married women is far more than the total number of hours worked by married men. Husband aged 24 to 44 spend only a small amount of unpaid work hour at home than husband aged 45 to 64, but this figure is significantly lower than the number of unpaid working hours at home that wives of the same age do. Married women aged 24 to 44 work almost as many hours inside home as outside. Besides, the difference between 45 and 64 age group is rather small. However, men work longer hours outside than at home.

【解析】

题目要求作文根据图表列出主要信息，再进行总结和比较。根据图片可知，内容主要按夫妻年龄对有偿工作和无偿工作的时长进行了比较。故可以在作文开头介绍这个表的概况，再据表总结，已婚女性的总工作时长要大于已婚男性。然后再比较两个年龄段里，24 至 44 岁的男性家务工作时间略大于 45 至 64 岁男性，但是远差于同龄女性。其次再点出 24 至 44 岁的女性在外工作和在家做家务的时长相近，而 45 至 64 的女性略有差别。最后再总结，男性在外工作的时长远长于在家做家务的时间。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

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Personality is the way we behave towards other people, or we can say, a quality of a person. Some people are convinced that it's a decisive factor in one's destiny. For example, some good personality that valued by the whole society such as honesty, loyalty, and upward mobility can always be found on great men or successful business men, while other bad characters like jealousy, greed, or hatred can be found on criminals or anti-social people.

On the other hand, some people are not convinced the valid statement that personality can decide one's destiny. Indeed, personality isn't unchangeable or settled. Moreover, we do find some shortcomings on great men since no one is perfect. A determined people won't let his idleness stand in his way to success. On contrary, he overcomes it with the belief of he's the only master of his destiny.

Finally, in my opinion, although I can't deny the fact that personality does have influence on destiny, it's not the essential factor to decide what lies in front of us. After all, we are the one who can realize the flaws in us and make the change.

【解析】

题目问道：“什么是性格？性格能决定命运吗？”故在作文第一段首先可以给出性格的定义，讨论性格对命运有影响的方面。其次第二段可以谈不同意性格影响命运的理由，例如人可以反抗自己性格中的缺陷，将缺点改正过来。最后一段再给出自己的观点，即相信命运掌握在自己手里，与性格无关。

2018 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. 【录音原文】

M: Hi, Jane. Long time no see!

W: H, John. How are you doing?

M: Not so well. I've been working overtime a lot. Besides, I go to night classes, and I'm on my way to school now.

W: That's terrible! Why don't you take it easy for a while?

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Question: What does John need most of all?

【答案】 C

【解析】 对话中男士提到他一直在加班加点，又在上晚课。说明男士很累，随后女士说道，你怎么不休息一下。表明男士最需要的是休息。

2. 【录音原文】

W: Hello?

M: Hello. May I speak to Mr.Baker, please?

W: I'm sorry, but he's out to lunch. May I take a message?

M: Yes. I got his application but his photo is missing.

W: Really?

M: Yes.So, would you please ask him to send one to me by express mail?

W: OK. I'll make sure he gets the message.

Question: Why did the man call?

【答案】 A

【解析】 对话中男士说收到 Baker 先生的申请了，但是照片不见了，并让女士告知 Baker 先生寄过来一张照片。表明男士打电话是为了 Baker 先生的照片。

3. 【录音原文】

W: Hello. May I help you?

M: Hello.Is this the right place for me to register to learn foreign languages?

W: Yes, it is.Which language would you like to learn? We offer French, Italian, Japanese, Spanish and Portuguese.

M: Ah, I'd like to learn Spanish, please.

W: OK.Our classes are conducted in lots of different places.We have classrooms in the city and here in this building, Building A

M: I work here, so it'd best to study here.

Question: Where is the man's classroom?

【答案】 A

【解析】 对话中男士在表示想学西班牙语后，女士说道 We have classrooms in the city and here in this building, Building A, 表明教室在该城市的 A 建筑。

4. 【录音原文】

W: Next year's budget doesn't include money for your position.

M: I'm afraid I'm not following you.

W: What I'm saying is that we're going to have to fire you.

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M: Oh, now I understand.

Question: What does the woman actually mean?

【答案】 D

【解析】 对话中男士表示不理解后，女士说道 What I'm saying is that we're going to have to fire you，表明女士真正意思是解雇男士。

5. 【录音原文】

M: Have you found a place to live yet?

W: Yes, Dad. I think I have at last.

M: Wonderful !

W: I'm relaxed, because I'm tired of looking.

M: It hasn't been easy for you I suppose it's the beginning of the new term and you have all the new students looking for places as well.

W: Yes, that's one reason. But this place is also full of new technology companies and there're lots of young people looking for somewhere to live. And you know what that means?

Question: Why are there not enough flats to rent?

【答案】 B

【解析】 对话中男士说刚开学一定有许多学生找房子，一定很难。随后女士说道，有个原因，就是这地方科技公司太多了，很多年轻人都在找房子。表明租房子难的原因是科技公司太多了。录音没有提到大学生数量是否增多。故 A 选项错误。

Section B (10 marks)

【录音原文】

W: Hi, Joe.

M: Hello, Deborah. Listen, have you had much experience dealing with amnesia?

W: Actually, yes, I have. It was a patient I had last year when I was working in hospital in Canada.

M: Can you remember much about it?

W: Well, a man was brought to us with some facial and head injuries and he couldn't remember who he was, where he lived or how he came to be in Canada.

M: Were there any clues at all?

W: Well, he spoke with a strong British accent so the police realized he couldn't be Canadian. They took him to a language expert who said that he could have come from Yorkshire, England. The police also managed to find out that he could speak French and Italian. But he couldn't remember his name, address, age, or anything. Can you imagine what it must be like to have your whole life lost like that?

M: Yes, it must be awful. But do you think he was genuine? He might have been trying to run away from his past or something. People can do funny things when they've experienced something terrible.

W: I think he really had genuinely lost his memory and couldn't remember anything.

M: He could have had a wife and children waiting for him somewhere wondering what had happened. Do you know if he was married?

W: Well, he couldn't have been, because if he'd been married, his wife would have reported him missing.

M: Do you know what happened to him afterwards?

W: Well, apparently he's been able to find his parents and now he's back in England living with them.

M: It can't be easy for his parents, living with someone who doesn't remember their past. They must be having a difficult time adjusting to it all.

W: Well, in my experience of these cases pieces of memory do gradually come back. He may remember some things already, and over a few years he'll probably be able to remember quite a lot. He could make a total recovery one day.

【答案与解析】

6.F 对话中 Joe 问是否有什么线索时, Deborah 回答道, 警察把他带到语言专家那, 语言专家认为他可能来自 Yorkshire, England, 随后又说警察发现他还会说法语和意大利语。可知警察没有确定他来自哪。故该说法错误。

7.T 对话中 Joe 提到, “He might have been trying to run away from his past or something”表明 Joe 认为病人有可能在逃避一些东西。故该说法正确。

8.F 对话中 Joe 问 Deborah 知道病人是不是已婚的吗? Deborah 回答说应该不是。故 Joe 对病人的婚姻状况不知情。故该说法错误。

9.F 对话中 Joe 问病人后来怎么样了之后, Deborah 回答“Well, apparently he's been able to find his parents”。故该说法错误。

10.T 对话最后 Deborah 说道, “He could make a total recovery one day.”表明她认为病人的记忆有可能完全恢复, 故该说法正确。

Conversation Two

【录音原文】

M: Actually, I'm very excited about the whole thing of taking up studying again, but, you know, I'm a little nervous about whether I'll manage to get everything done. I suppose it's the same for all mature students.

W: Of course it is. Two of the key components of the Study for Success course are time management and overcoming procrastination. People discover that, if only they learn to plan their days, all the work can be accomplished and there'll still be time for leisure.

M: How much do I have to pay for the course?

W: Well, the cost is 300 pounds, which includes all course materials and morning tea. And I need to tell you that this is a very popular course and it's essential that you book well ahead of time. In fact, there're only five seats left.

M: What other courses might be good for me?

W: There's one other that you could benefit from. It's simply called "Learning Skills for University Study" and is on three consecutive mornings starting on a Monday, from nine to twelve, and costs 250 pounds. This is aimed at upgrading the study skills most school-leavers have and helping them cope with the increased demands of university study. It focuses mainly on making students more responsible for their own success.

M: What sort of things are covered in this course?

W: Basically it's more advanced thinking, note-taking, reading and writing strategies, but also some input about stress management.

M: I think I'd be better off starting from the basics and looking at all the strategies.

W: Yes, from what you told me, I think that's more in line with your situation.

M: Alright then, can I book a place on the "Study for Success" seminar course now?

W: Yes. Let me just get out a registration form and take down your details.

【答案与解析】

11.D 对话中女士说道 "Two of the key components of the Study for Success course are time management and overcoming procrastination." 表明课程的两个关键组成部分就是时间管理和克服拖延症。故选 D。

12.D 对话中女士提到, 这一课程十分抢手, 必须要提前预定。表明想参加课程一定要先预定。故选 D。

13.A 对话中女士说道 "It's simply called 'Learning Skills for University Study' and is on three consecutive mornings starting on a Monday"。也就是从周一开始连续上三个早上 (周一、周二、周三) 的课。故选 A。

14.B 对话中女士说这一课程旨在提高离校生的学习技巧和帮助他们处理负担逐渐加重的大学学业。说明其会提供处理压力的建议。故选 B。

15.C 对话的最后男士说 "I think I'd be better off starting from the basics and looking at all the strategies", 随后选择了 Study for Success 这一课程。故选 C。

Section C (5 marks)

16. **【录音原文】**

A data shows that the global AIDS pandemic will cause a sharp drop in life expectancy in dozens of countries, in some cases, declines of three decades. Several nations are losing a century's progress in extending the length of life. Nations in many parts of the world, 51 in all, are suffering declining life expectancies because of an increasing prevalence of HIV infection. The increase is occurring in Asia Latin America, and the Caribbean, but is greatest in sub-Saharan Africa, a region with only 10% of the world's population but 70% of the world's HIV infections. Seven African countries have life expectancies of less than 40 years.

【答案】C

【解析】 该部分提到因艾滋病感染率上升而使平均寿命下降的区域主要有亚洲、拉丁美洲、加勒比海区域, 最严重的地方是撒哈拉以南的非洲, 可知 C 选项正确。

17. **【录音原文】**

Charles Schulz brought happiness to millions of people. He was born in 1922 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. His father was a barber who cut men's hair. When Charles was five, his teacher told him; "Some day, Charles, you're going to be an artist," But he sometimes had trouble with his school work. In high school, he was poor at sports. He was afraid to ask a girl to go out with him. His high school publication rejected some of his drawings he hoped it would publish. At age seventeen, Charles began studying art. He took a class by mail from a Minnesota art school. This was the only art education he ever had.

【答案】D

【解析】 该部分最后一句提到查尔斯·舒尔茨通过邮件的形式在明尼苏达艺术学校上课。可知 D 选项正确。

18. **【录音原文】**

A credit card that only works when it hears its owner's voice has been developed by US scientists. Researchers hope that the device, which comes with the built-in voice-recognition chip, and microphone, will be a weapon in the battle against credit card fraud. Even if thieves know a card's password and personal identification number, they'll still have to copy the owner's voice accurately. The trial card was created by scientists at "B-card", in California. The first version is three times as thick as a normal credit card, but researchers believe smaller chips will allow the card to slim down to a more conventional size. The card is apparently the first to put voice-recognition chip, microphone, speaker, and battery into a credit card.

【答案】B

【解析】该部分主要说明了美国科学家研制出了一种能识别持有者声音的信用卡。可知 B 选项正确。

19. 【录音原文】

Afghan Interior Ministry spokesman Zarmyri Bashary tells VOA that a rocket hit the road between a hospital and the Serena Hotel, a popular residence in Kabul for visiting foreigners. "The police have been dispatched to the area to investigate and verify from which side the rocket had been launched," he said. Militants have targeted the heavily guarded Serena Hotel in the past. The hotel is located in the centre of Kabul, near the presidential palace, government ministries and embassies.

【答案】B

【解析】该部分最后一句提到 Serena Hotel 位于喀布尔的中心，在一些政府机关的附近。可知 B 选项正确。

20. 【录音原文】

"One in ten young people claim to have had no career advice during their education. Around two-thirds haven't decided on the career by the time they leave school," says the YouGov Poll for recruitment consultancy Harvin Nash. "Most rely on friends, but many are turning to the Internet for advice instead, and a career service needs to embrace this," say experts. The knock-on effect of confusing and unhelpful career advice is that young people aren't making the best use of their skills, and industry is losing out on the most talented candidates. Harvin Nash's chief Albert Alley said, "Without direction and advice, not only are young people missing out on potential career opportunities themselves, but businesses, too, could be missing out on the next generation of skills they need to compete."

【答案】A

【解析】该部分主要讲述了当年轻一代极度缺乏职业建议，导致了一些行业人才的流失。表现了职业服务亟需改善。可知 A 选项正确。

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

【录音原文】

Experts now realize that sleep loss is dangerous and that night shift always results in sleep loss. Most people need 8 hours of sleep a day to feel rested. Parts of the night are spent in light sleep stages and the other parts of the night are spent in deep sleep stages.

If you work the night shift and sleep during the day, there're many things that can disturb your deep sleep and awaken you during your light sleep phase. Noise is the biggest problem. Daytime sleepers have to contend with noisy neighbours, children, traffic, lawn mowers and such. Noise is the most common complaint of people who sleep during the day; so, noise prevention should be given top priority. When looking for a home to rent or buy, always look for one in a quiet neighbourhood.

Another sleep deprivator is too much light. Our body's entire cycle is based upon light and dark. If you're doing the opposite of this set body programme, you're fighting against generations of programming. Since sunlight will

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disturb your day you should choose a house where the bedroom is on the north side of the house. Wear a black eyemask to further block out the light. You don't want any light coming in through your eyelids while you're sleeping.

For most night shift workers it's wise to stay on the same sleep schedule, even during the weekends. If you work 5 days a week for 8-hour shifts it should be very difficult to switch to sleeping at night on the weekends and back to days during your work week.

【答案】

21.rested

22.contended

23.top priority

24.disturb

25.schedule

Summary

【录音原文】

Good evening. And welcome to our advertising course. Tonight, I'll be specifically talking about word-of-mouth advertising. Well, do you prefer to buy products recommended by an advertiser or your friends? Personally, I prefer the latter, because I trust my friends. So, it's obvious that word-of-mouth advertising has many advantages like high credibility, low costs, great reach and high efficiency. Do you agree with me? And the main reasons for the wide popularity of word-of-mouth advertising are also apparent. Socialising and networking have made people closer. So relatives and friends are simply accessible over the net. Besides, the time and resources are easily available. In this type of marketing, one person contacts their friends or relatives. They contact more and more people and a chain of information is created.

OK, what then should you do to get your customers talking?

In the first place, do a good job. Satisfaction starts with being pleased, and the only way your customers will be pleased is that you do your job right. Providing a solid, reliable product or service is the cornerstone to developing a satisfied customer base.

Also, you need to be reliable. It's not enough to be good at what you do—customers need to know that you'll be good at it when they need you to. If what you're selling is good, but you're never around to sell it, well, you'll never make a sale.

In addition, make customer service a priority. It's far too easy to write off customers. If you make it a habit to ignore your customers, then they'll make it a habit to ignore you—and they'll tell their friends to ignore you too. If you get the reputation for providing superior customer service, the rest will come.

Moreover, do something different. Being unique is an excellent way to be memorable, and being memorable is key to word of mouth. Pick something to be your signature, and put an effort into building an association in your customers' minds.

And the last thing is ask. If you want something, ask for it. Many customers simply never think of telling others about your startup on their own. Asking them for word-of-mouth advertising is as easy as ending your sale with “Don't forget to tell your friends!”

Taking the time to build a satisfied base of customers is vital for the survival of any startup. It may take extra effort, but the benefits they get can be just what it needs to take it to the next level.

All right, our time is up. So if you have any questions, we'll discuss them next time. Good night, everyone.

【答案与解析】

26.networking

（根据录音中的“Socializing and networking have made people closer.”可知，社交和网络使人们更亲密，因此填 networking。）

27.information

（根据录音中的“‘They contact more and more people and a chain of information is created.’”可知，人们联络到更多的人，形成了一个信息链。因此填 information。）

28.a good job

（根据录音中的“OK, what then should you do to get your customers talking? n the first place, do a good job.”可知，要想顾客为你宣传产品，首先就要把产品做好。因此填 a good job。）

29.customer service

（根据录音中的“‘In addition, make customer service a priority’”可知，还应为顾客提供优质的服务。因此填 customer service。）

30.different/unique

（根据录音中的“‘Moreover, do something different. Being unique is an excellent way to be memorable’”可知，还要做一些与众不同的事情，与众不同是让顾客记住的极好方法。因此填 different 或 unique。）

Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

31.【答案】C

【解析】句意：考虑到这些条件，人的脑子里就不会有理性思考的空间了。本题考查冠词的用法。根据句意，此处 room 为“空间（不可数）；地方”。thought 为“思考；思维”，相当于 thinking，属于抽象名词，不可数。故正确答案为 C。

32.【答案】C

【解析】句意：他对颜色、灯光、外形的使用很快与他的前辈的传统形式相背离，他已逐步培养出自己的风格。descendants 后代；晚辈。successors 继承人；接班人。predecessors 前辈；前人。ancestors 祖先；祖宗。由于 predecessors 最符合句意，故正确答案为 C。

33.【答案】D

【解析】句意：既然你有了工作，你就必须在工作中竭尽全力。no matter what 只能引导状语从句，不能引导名词性从句（例如主语从句，宾语从句）；而 whatever 既可以引导状语从句，又可以引导名词性从句。本题为 whatever 引导宾语从句，故正确答案为 D。

34.【答案】A

【解析】句意：在工作场所，微信已经成为雇主监督员工工作和思考的另一种方式。monitor 属于及物动词，后面不需要介词，可以直接接宾语，所以排除 C、D。由于雇主不能监督员工的所有事情，所以 B 选项 everything 不符合逻辑。故正确答案为 A。

35.【答案】B

【解析】句意：当这个陌生人向她走去时，她逃跑了，身后的门猛然关上。根据 the door 和动词 slam 的关系可判断，这里应用被动语态。故正确答案为 B。

36.【答案】C

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【解析】句意：玩游戏可以帮助孩子们学会遵守规则，轮流参与以及和其他孩子相处。come down with 付钱；染上病。put up with 忍受；容忍。fit in with 同……一致；同……合得来。go ahead with 继续进行；和……一同在前面。根据句意可知，fit in with 最为符合。故正确答案为 C。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：兼职和灵活的工作形式，培训和在培训的方案的增长，使得更多妇女能够充分利用就业机会。前面从 the growth of...到逗号之前是主语，谓语用 allow 的第三人称单数。故正确答案为 D。

38. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：如果不是大众及时的投资，我们的公司不会像现在这么兴盛。本句考查虚拟语气。表示与过去事实相反的假设用过去完成时，将助动词倒装放在句首时，可以省略 if。故正确答案为 A。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：我们的上司对我们有些苛刻，但我们还是止不住喜欢他。根据句意可知逗号前后表示转折，and yet 意为“可是；然而”，符合句意。故正确答案为 A。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：政府报告、应试作文、法定文件和大多数商务信函是正式用语被使用的主要场合。定语从句中 in which 和 where 都可以做地点状语，指代地点和抽象事物（即这一题中的 situation），故正确答案为 B。

41. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：我们的老师昨晚应该参加晚会的；他一定有太多的工作要做了。结合语境可知，此处表示对过去的事情的肯定推测，应该用 must have done 结构。故正确答案为 A。

42. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：这篇论文的后期版本出现在下午 2 点:下午四点有一个更晚的；最终版在下午 6 点出版。late 作形容词意为“最近的；迟的”，later 作形容词意为“更迟的；更后的”，latter 表示提到的两者之间的后者，一般前面加定冠词 the。last 意为“最后的；最近的”。根据句意可知，正确答案为 B。

43. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：店员：早上好，这里是大型音乐商店。我能帮你什么吗？顾客：你好，我想知道我能否订一份新发现的 CD。店员：当然可以。老一些的数字是 CD39-2BK，价格是 13.99 英镑。根据对话可知，只有 D 选项的内容最为符合逻辑，故正确答案为 D。

44. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：A：减价在星期天结束。B：对不起，克雷格先生，不是那样的。A：是吗？B：是的，先生。实际上，减价在星期六结束。A：哦，谢谢你提醒我。根据 B 所说的实际上减价在周六结束可知 A 说错了。而 B 已经说了是在周六，就不可能是周二或周一了，故 A、D 错误。C 选项符合语境，故正确答案为 C。

45. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：杰瑞：你能借我点钱吗？我这周的薪水已经花光了。凯茜：我很抱歉。杰瑞：你这么快就把钱花光了？我还以为你很有钱呢。凯茜：别怪我！你知道我的钱总是烧口袋。根据对话可知，B 选项的内容最符合逻辑。故正确答案为 B。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

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46.graduated

（根据填空处后面的提示词“哈佛大学”，推测主角应当是刚刚从大学毕业。由于时态为过去完成时，故填 graduated.）

47.where

（根据上下文可知，主角的朋友们都应征入伍，参加打仗，所以主角在担心朋友们现在在何处过冬，故填 where。）

48.tired

（be tired of sth.属于固定搭配，意为“对……感到厌烦”，这里指主角永远不会对看灯光闪烁的街景感到厌烦。）

49.uniforms

（根据后面出现的“英国空军”，推测这两个男人应当穿的是制服，故填 uniforms 符合逻辑。由于是两个人，所以是复数形式。）

50.shining

（句子此处缺少的是修饰 streets 的形容词，依据提示词 shine 可知此处填 shining，表示“灯火熠熠的街”。）

51.accepted

（由于主角向两个空军提出了邀请，去哈佛大学共进晚餐，并根据下文，可知他们接受了邀请。全文时态为过去时，故填 accepted。）

52.up

（pick up 属于固定搭配，意为“学会”，这里指空军养成了看手表的习惯。故填介词 up。）

53.memorable

（句子此处缺少修饰 evening 的形容词，由提示词 memory 可知，此处填 memorable，表示“难忘的；值得纪念的”。）

54.stiffened

（stiffen 意为“（身体）变僵直；绷紧”。这里指主角被空军的话吓得身体僵硬。由于全文为过去时，故填 stiffened。）

55.astonished

（句子此处缺少修饰 man 的形容词，由于两位空军说出了另主角震惊的话语，所以主角很吃惊，故填形容词 astonished。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.increase

（根据文章第六段的第二句话，秃鹰消失导致了野狗数量增多，使得狂犬病的患病率也增加了。故填 increase 符合文意。）

57.identify the disease

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（根据文章第七段的第一句话，解决这一问题的主要方法就是找到导致鸟类生病的病因，并研究出对应治疗。故此处填 identify the disease。）

58.lack of energy/lacking in energy

（根据文章第九段的第一句话，得了病的鸟儿的主要病状就是缺少能量，脖子下垂，几周后病死。故填 lacking in energy 或 lack of energy。）

59.dropping neck

（根据文章第九段的第一句话，得了病的鸟儿的主要病状就是缺少能量，脖子下垂，几周后病死。故填 dropping neck。）

60.92

（根据文章第九段的倒数第二句话，白背秃鹰数量下降了 96%，而其他物种下降了 92%。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.E 填空处前面的内容介绍到，中国古代的天文学家认为紫星（北极星）是在天堂的中心，天帝住在紫宫，下面又继续介绍“紫禁城”这一名字的来源，只有 E 选项的内容与之相关。故正确答案为 E。

62.F 填空处前面介绍了故宫博物院发现的文物数量，后面又提到 2010 年，故宫里有多达 180 万件文物。F 选项同样介绍了故宫现存文物的数量，与上下文衔接。故正确答案为 F。

63.B 填空处前面介绍到乾隆写的诗有多少卷和多少页被发现，B 选项介绍著名官员和画家的作品也将被展出，符合上下文说的馆长对仓库的搜索的内容。故正确答案为 B。

64.A 下文提到，故宫博物馆相比大英博物馆网站上的文物照片少了许多，而现在设立了专人对文物进行拍照，推测是要增加文物信息对公众的开放。故 A 选项符合文意。

65.D 根据上下文，文章一直提到馆长进行的文物研究，包括对碎瓷器的研究，D 选项继续说明研究还在继续，是一些不那么重要的物品，符合上文的描述。故正确答案为 D。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.After the release of the movie AI.

（根据文章第一段的内容，AI 这个词在 1980 年壮大，但是在 1990 年就消失了，但随着电影《人工智能》的出现，使得 AI 又重新回到了人们的视野。）

67.At a conference in 1956.

（根据文章第二段的第一句，AI 这个词是在 1956 年的一次会议上，由包括马文·明斯基、约翰·麦卡锡、赫伯特·西蒙和艾伦·纽威尔在内的一组研究人员创造了出来的。）

68.They failed to materialise.

（根据文章第三段的第五句至第七句，医学诊断程序和语音识别软件的原型似乎正在取得进展，但这不过是虚假的表象，会思考的电脑和家用机器人并没能成为现实，社会上的反对声也随着壮大了。）

69.Looking for firms using clever technology rather than just a clever business model.

（根据文章倒数第二段第一句“investors are now looking for firms using clever technology, rather than just a clever business model, to differentiate themselves.”可知投资者们在寻找智能的科技而不仅仅是巧妙的商业模式来使自己与众不同。）

70.The 1969 film, 2001: A Space Odyssey.

(根据文章最后一段的第一句话, 可知 HAL 9000 是 1969 年的电影《2001: 太 空漫游》中的智能电脑。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.food

(根据文章第二段的第二句话, 人在最早期, 就学会了交换和交易食物、简单的工具等生活必需品。故填 food.)

72.fish hooks

(根据文章第三段的内容, 人们除了交换打磨的斧子外, 还会交换鱼钩这一类东西。故填 fish hooks。)

73.76,000 years ago

(根据文章第四段末尾说最近在南非的考古发现进一步将人类的贸易起源追溯到“史前时代”, 而第五段第二句话, “Beads 76,000 years old were also found at the same site.”表明发现了 76,000 年的珠子。可知奢侈品交易的历史可至少追溯到 76,000 年前。)

74.information

(文章第九段介绍到, 人们接受的信息有限, 当内容过多时, 人们就会感到困惑, 从而可能去选择别的产品。故此处填 information。)

75.simple

(文章最后一段的最后一句话说明了, 研究已经区分出那些需要思考的人——他们经常 进行分析思考——以及那些需要认知的人, 他们更喜欢用简单的思维方式。故此空填 simple。)

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 【答案】

科学研究的方法只是人类思维活动的必要方式的表达, 也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的方式。用普通天平称货物的面包师和与用精密天平的化学家在操作与方法上的区别, 并不是两者的天平在构造和工作原理上的不同, 而是后者使用的仪器比前者要精密得多, 当然得出的结果也比前者准确得多。

【解析】

本题考查的翻译要点有: ①第一个并列句的主语是 The method of ^②scientific investigation^③, 可以直接翻译为“科学研究的方法”, 谓语部分中的 nothing but 是“只不过”的意思。 working of the human mind 可以直接翻译为“人类大脑的工作”, 这个译文按照汉语习惯可以调整为“人类的思维活动”。 isn't that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working, 可以直接翻译为“并不是他们两者的天平在构造和工作原理上的不同”, 合并为一个长句。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77.Most interviewees are in the passive version and try their best to answer all the questions in the interviews.

(题目中的提示 passive position 意为“被动地位”, 前面接 be 动词作句子谓语和介词 in.竭尽全力译为“try
淘宝店铺: <https://shop499712503.taobao.com/> 店主旺旺: 慧园文化

one's best to do sth.”。)

78.Confidence not only shows in your answers, but also from your appearance and your enthusiasm, energy, personal quality and ambition.

(show in your answers 即“在你的回答中展现出来”，可以用“信心”confidence 做主语。热情 enthusiasm；精力 energy；个人品质 personal quality；雄心壮志 ambition。)

79.They failed not because they can't do the job well, but because they didn't show their confidence during the interview.

(not because...but because...即“不是因为……而是因为……”中间要用逗号隔开，分别连接两个独立句子。)

80.If they fail to get the job after each interview, many people will feel that they are losers and become more anxious.

(fail to get sth.意为“没有成功得到……”。这里指没有得到工作。失败者即“loser”。焦虑 anxious，属于形容词。)

81.You only need to concentrate on interview and try your best, you naturally can get the job.

(concentrate on 意为“集中精力做某事”，后面也可以接名词，这里后面接 interview。“一定会”可以用副词 naturally，意为“自然而然地”。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.mysteriously→mysterious

(此处用于修饰 old cottage，应当用形容词 mysterious，意为“神秘的”，而不是副词 mysteriously。)

83.by\sea→the

(by sea 中间没有定冠词 the 时，意为“乘船；走海路”，加 the 时才表示“在海边”。根据上下文可知，这里指房子坐落在海边。)

84.√

85.heavy→heavily

(此处应当用副词 heavily 修饰动词 snow，表示“雪下的很大”。)

86.listen→listening

(and 后面的 listen 与前面 sitting 属于并列成分，均接在 were 后面，表示过去进行时。故将 listen 改为进行时 ing 形式。)

87.去掉 above

(upstairs 本身就表示“在楼上”的意思，包含了“上面”，故将 above 去掉。)

88.with→about

(tell sb.about sth.属于固定用法，表示“告诉某人某事”，后面搭配介词 about，而非 with。)

89.rush→rushed

(本文是在讲述过去的事情，使用过去时，故将 rush 改为过去式 rushed。)

90.broke→broken

（本句使用了 had，表示是过去完成时，应当将 break 的过去式 broke 改为过去分词形式 broken。）

91.grandma→grandma's

（这里表示“奶奶的脸上的表情”，应当用所有格表示“某人的”，故添加's。）

Part VII IQ Test (5marks)

92.【答案】barber

【解析】人人在理发师前都要摘下帽子，才能理发。

93.【答案】horrible, pleasant

【解析】从每个圆圈里挑出合适的字母可顺时针分别构成 horrible 和 pleasant，且为反义词，分别意为“可怕的”和“令人愉快的”。

94.【答案】A road map always tells you everything, except how to fold it.

【解析】将框里的单词按照句子结构和逻辑进行组合，可以得出：“地图能告诉你任何事，除了怎么把它叠起来”。

95.【答案】84

【解析】经观察可知 $7 \times 4 \times 9 \div 3 = 84$ ， $6 \times 8 \times 10 \div 5 = 96$ ，所以第三个为 $3 \times 7 \times 8 \div 2 = 84$ 。

96.【答案】3A

【解析】根据题目可知，1A 中的图形即 1 号图和 A 图中的图形相结合，1B 中的图形即 1 号图和 B 图中的图形结合，后面的图以此类推。故可知，不符合的是 3A 图。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97.【参考范文】

The chart provides a summary of the number and types of books bought by men and women and four different age groups in the UK. The percentage of women buying fiction is 30 percent higher than men's. And it can also be noticed that the older an individual is, the better he or she likes fiction. The percentage of men buying non-fiction is only slightly higher than women's. But the figure of people age older than 45 who buy non-fiction is significantly higher than the number of 25 to 34 age group. However, there's no obvious difference of buying non-fiction between 25 to 34 age group and 35 to 44 age group.

【解析】

范文首先阐明了这张表的内容，是关于英国男性和女性以及四个年龄购买小说和非小说类书籍的比例比较。其次，范文指出，购买小说的女性比例比男性高出百分之三十。并且，年纪越大，购买小说的比例越高。然后，接着介绍非虚构类的购买状况。男性之比女性高出些许。但是，45 岁以上购买纪实类书籍的比例要明显高于 25 至 34 岁的年龄组。然而 25 岁至 34 岁组和 35 至 44 岁组之间没有太大区别。

Section B (20 marks)

98.【参考范文】

Generally speaking, our relationship with nature can be classified into three phases. At the first stage, we can do nothing but adapt the changes of nature, like the day and night and four seasons. On the early stage of

human history, our ancestors chose to live in cave in order to find protection from the severe weather. Depending on the change of weather, they have to change their daily routine. For example, they had to go out for hunting in a sunny day and hid under the shelter in a rainy or snowy day. But nowadays, with the rapid advancement of science and technology, we step into the second phase. We can do anything free from the influence of weather. We are now able to create artificial rain which is important for farmers in the dry season, and air conditioners sweep away the heat in hot summer. However, we can't neglect that all of these improvements also cause damage to nature. Hence we try to step into the third phase—saving the earth. We should never forget to live as part of nature, which means protecting the environment is also good for ourselves.

【解析】

本篇文章要求以人与自然相处的三个阶段为中心开展写作。首先，范文在开头指出，人与自然相处可分为三个阶段。然后开始介绍第一个阶段，即人对自然的变化无能为力的阶段，如我们的祖先，只能随着天气改变自己的活动。随着科技的发展，人们也进入了第二个阶段，不再受天气左右的阶段。人们可以人工降雨，也可以用空调，免受高温。但是人类的进步不可避免地对自然环境产生了破坏，所以我们尝试迈入第三个阶段，拯救地球和自然环境。保护环境，对人类自身也有好处。