

2019 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】录音中女士问男士这是不是他的第一份工作，男士回答说是的，毕业后他给六个旅馆投了简历，其中一个录用了他。由此可知男士的第一份工作是在旅馆里。

【录音原文】

W: What sort of hours do you work, Steve?

M: Well, I have to work very long hours, about eleven hours a day.

W: Is this your first job? Was it easy to get this job?

M: Yes. After graduation I wrote to about six hotels and one of them gave me this job, so I didn't have to wait too long.

Question: Where did the man get his first job after graduation?

2. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中女士问男士会最先读什么，男士回答道他会先浏览首页的标题。因此正确答案是 A。

【录音原文】

W: Can I ask you a few questions about your newspaper reading habits?

M: Certainly, what would you like to know?

W: Well, first of all, do you read a newspaper every day, or only occasionally?

M: Every day. Actually, I read two papers—The News Daily on the way to work and the Financial Times when I get to work.

W: When you're reading The News Daily, what do you read first?

M: Well, I glance at the headlines on the front page, then turn to the back and read the main sports stories.

Question: On the way to work, which part of the newspaper does the man look at first?

3. 【答案】C

【解析】对话的最后女士提到，她从来没有换过车轮。由此可推断出两人在讨论汽车故障。

【录音原文】

W: It was awful—I just didn't know what to do.

M: Didn't you have your mobile with you?

W: Yes, I did, but the battery was flat.

M: So what did you do?

W: I just waited and hoped someone would stop and help me. The thing is I've never changed a wheel before. Eventually, thank goodness, a police car stopped and helped me.

Question: What situation are the speakers talking about?

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4. 【答案】 D

【解析】 对话中男士提到工作时间长，但是他很喜欢和他一起工作的人。因此 D 选项正确。

【录音原文】

W: How is your new job?

M: The hours are long, but I really enjoy the people I work with.

W: I'm sure things will get easier. You must start there.

Question: How does the man feel about his job?

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】 对话中男士提到，院子太小，不足以种玉米。因此选择 B 选项。

【录音原文】

【录音原文】

M: There's about half an acre in our backyard. That's plenty of space.

W: Then we can grow our own fresh vegetables. What are you thinking about growing if we do take the place?

M: We can probably grow a lot of our own food. It really isn't big enough for corn. I thought we might try to raise a crop of potatoes.

W: Potatoes? That's a lot of work.

Question: Why does the man want to grow potatoes instead of corn?

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.T 对话中 Shona 提到，她听说那边的天气很糟糕，而且她晕船。由此可知 Shona 认为如果他们进行航海旅行可能会出问题。

7.F Shona 认为，如果一整周都躺在沙滩上，他们会感到无聊。接着 Jim 对 Shona 的说法表示了肯定。因此本题的说法错误。

8.T 对话中 Jim 提议可以游泳或者坐船，Shona 表示赞同并认为可以尝试去冲浪。因此本题说法正确。

9.F Shona 提到学习潜水的时候，Jim 说 he 不想整个假期都花在上课和考试上。因此本题说法错误。

10.F 对话最后 Jim 提议去找旅行社，Shona 说不用，他们可以在网上查找。因此本题说法错误。

【录音原文】

W: Jim, we've really got to sort out our holiday before everything gets booked up. Why don't we go to that hotel in the mountains we went to last year? That was great, wasn't it?

M: Yeah, Shona, but would we enjoy it as much if we went there again? I think we should do something else this year.

W: OK, I suppose you're right. Have you got any idea then?

M: Yes, I have actually, Remember that TV programme we saw about the Arctic Circle? I'd love to go there. We could do a cruise and see all that amazing scenery on the coast.

W: Yes. (6) But I remember they said the weather could be terrible. If it rained all the time we wouldn't see the scenery. And you know I always get seasick on boats.

M: Oh yeah, I forgot. That wouldn't be much fun. Well, what about a beach holiday for a change?

W: Come on! (7) You know we'd be bored if we spent a week lying on the beach.

M: Well, yes of course we would. But we're both good swimmers. Why don't we use the opportunity to try something new like windsurfing or sailing?

W: (8) Yes, or diving! If we learned to dive we could explore underwater and see some fantastic fish.

M: The problem is, we'd have to do a course and a written test. (9) I don't want to spend my holiday studying.

W: OK, well why don't you do windsurfing or sailing and I'll learn to dive. That way we will both be happy.

M: Brilliant. Now we just need to decide where to go. Let's get some brochures. If we go now the travel agents will still be open.

W: No need. (10) We can just look on the internet. There's more choice, and we can book it straight away.

M: OK. Let's have a look.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

11.A 对话一开始 Sally 就提到, 在她最近的旅行中, 他们去了亚洲的热带雨林寻找一种稀有鳄鱼, 却发现了一种目前不知品种的蛇。因此 A 选项正确。

12.D 对话中 Sally 提到, 小时候她并不保护动物, 而是把它们抓到自己的小动物园里。因此 D 选项正确。

13.C 录音中 Sally 说道, 在非洲时她的主要工作是每天数特定区域里狮子和大象的数量。因此 C 选项正确。

14.B Sally 提到, 因为有一位队员受伤了, Sally 顶替了她。因此 B 选项正确。

15.B 对话最后 Sally 认为热带雨林令人非常放松。因此 B 选项正确。

【录音原文】

M: Good evening and welcome to Our World. Tonight's guest is the explorer Sally Brendle. Sally, you've been on expeditions to some of the most unspoilt forests on the planet. What is it like?

W: Fantastic. There's nothing better than being the first scientist to see a particular river, for example, or to find a new plant or animal. (11) On my most recent trip, we were looking for a rare crocodile in a rainforest in Asia but we discovered a previously unknown snake. Although it was tiny and completely harmless, it was still very exciting.

M: It sounds it! So, tell us about your early life. How did you become an explorer?

W: Well, I've been interested in nature ever since I was a young child. While my friends were playing games, I used to go fishing or looking for animals in the fields near my home. I wasn't interested in protecting creatures in those days. In fact, (12) I used to catch them to put them in my own little zoo!

M: And what was your first expedition?

W: As soon as I was eighteen, I went to Africa with an organization called Africa Exchange. They run different projects. Things like helping to build schools or studying how monkeys behave. (13) My job was to count how many lions and elephants there were in a certain area every day. That was a fantastic introduction, and really important for the protection programme.

M: And what did you do after that?

W: While I was at university I met a famous Brazilian explorer. He was planning an expedition to the Amazon rainforest in order to study the plants that people use for medicine. (14) A team member broke her leg so he asked me to go in her place.

M: Can you describe what it's like to be in a rainforest?

W: Well, the thing I always notice is the atmosphere. (15) Although it's not silent, the noises are all nature, which I find very relaxing. Despite the heat and the wildlife, it's quite safe if you're careful. Modern technology means you can't really get lost nowadays.

M: Well, it sounds really interesting.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】A

【解析】录音中第一次提到 Temple 1 时直接提到 "this comet, called Tempel 1", 说明它是一个彗星。因此 A 选项正确。

【录音原文】At mission control, celebrations of a direct hit followed by first images of a huge dust cloud, evidence of success of the unmanned Deep Impact space probe after it slammed into the massive comet. While scientists at NASA's Jet Propulsion Lab look for the crater carved at impact, members of the observation team tell CNN, this comet, called Tempel 1, roughly half the size of Manhattan is not a threat to Earth. Its orbit is beyond Mars, about 83 million mile away. But we asked the head of NASA's Near Earth Object Program how many comets or asteroids are out there that could potentially threaten Earth.

17. 【答案】B

【解析】录音一开头提到 "the July 7th terror bombing in London", 这场爆炸发生在伦敦。因此 B 选项正确。

【录音原文】Solidarity across Europe. A Continent joined Britain in mourning the July 7th terror bombing in London, two minutes of silence at midday. But the nervousness across the European capital since the attack is anything but silent. Across the Continent, security has been dramatically beefed up. The French government announced Monday that it will temporarily suspend the EU's open border system. The attacks also prompted Italian officials to make a nationwide sweep against suspected extremists.

18. 【答案】D

【解析】录音中提到 "some are refusing to leave despite the deprivation and growing risk of disease", 一些人拒绝离开, 忽视的是贫穷和患病的风险, 而不是混乱。因此 D 选项不正确。

【录音原文】An update on the afternoon of Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. In the words of one New Orleans deputy police chief on Monday: we've moved from chaos to organized chaos. Now there are signs of progress: repairs to broken levees have greatly reduced the flow of water into the city. Engineers also have punched holes in other levees to let water run out. Several pumping stations are up and running. Boats are still plying the flooded streets looking for stranded people. Police say getting people out of New Orleans is still their main concern, but some are refusing to leave despite the deprivation and growing risk of disease.

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】录音一开始提到 Snuppy 是世界上第一只克隆狗，紧接着提到它是由 Dr.Hwang Woo-suk 创造的。因此 Dr.Hwang Woo-suk 是第一个克隆狗的人。

【录音原文】Meet Snuppy, the world's first cloned dog. Snuppy is a 100-day-old Afghan hound created and owned by South Korean scientist Dr.Hwang Woo-suk. Last year Hwang and his team created the world's first cloned human embryos. This year he cloned embryonic stem cells that genetically matched their patients, so why clone a canine? Stem cell researchers believe this is another step towards finding cell therapies for humans.

20. 【答案】 C

【解析】录音中提到，最常用的诈骗手段是通过邮件进行网络欺诈，犯罪团伙会声称自己是你值得信赖的提供者，是你永远信赖的银行或信用合作社。因此 C 选项正确。

【录音原文】A police spokesman said most people see robberies as the theft of a physical object. But in the online age, something of far greater values can be stolen, your identity. One top scam used to reel in victims is phishing. Phishing, which spells with ph, is where somebody sends you an email. And somebody is the criminal who claims to be your trusted provider, that bank or credit union you've gone to forever. Maybe it's the Internet site that hosts auctions or payments services and they say that if you log in then you'll avoid some security problems because there's been a problem with your account.

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

【答案】

21. everyday activities

22. identify

23. relate examples

24. improving

25. traditional apprentice training

【录音原文】

The Yale group found that most of the really useful knowledge which successful people have acquired is gained during (21) everyday activities—but typically without conscious awareness. Although successful people's behaviour reflects the fact that they have this knowledge, high achievers are often unable to articulate or define what they know. This partly explains why practical intelligence has been so difficult to (22) identify.

Professors found that the best way to reach practical intelligence is to ask successful people to (23) relate examples of crucial incidents at work where they solve problems demonstrating skills they had learnt while doing their jobs. It would appear that one of the best ways of (24) improving your practical intelligence is to observe master practitioners at work and, in particular, to focus on the skills they have acquired while doing the job. Oddly enough, this is the basis of (25) traditional apprentice training. Historically, the junior doctor learnt by observing the consultant surgeon at work and the junior lawyer by assisting the senior barrister.

Summary

【答案与解析】

26. a wide array

(在提到"party supply store"的第一句话中, "A party supply store is probably the best place to visit if you want to look at a wide array of Thanksgiving decorations", 如果你想看看各式各样的感恩节装饰品, 派对用品商店可能是最好的去处。)

27.dollar or two

（录音中提到"Discount stores offer a large number of affordable party products that cost around a dollar or two", 折扣店提供大量价格在一两美元左右的平价派对产品。）

28.expensive

（录音中在"Department Stores"部分中提到"These products are not as expensive as the ones found at party supply stores", 这些产品不像派对用品商店里的那么贵。）

29.bulk

（在"Online Party Supply Shops"部分提到"Ordering in bulk also saves your time, energy, and shipping costs", 批量订购还可以节省时间、精力和运输成本。）

30.comparison shopping

（录音最后提到"When shopping for Thanksgiving party decorations, comparison shopping is the key", 在选购感恩节派对装饰品时，比较购物是关键。）

【录音原文】

Are you hosting a Thanksgiving party this year? If so, you may have already started your preparations. Apart from planning the menu and the guest list, you may want to begin shopping for Thanksgiving party decorations. Before heading to a party supply store, remember to make a list of items that you need to buy. Doing this will help you save time and money.

There are literally thousands of party supply stores that cater to Thanksgiving. Here's where you can find Thanksgiving party decorations:

1.Party Supply Stores

(26) A party supply store is probably the best place to visit if you want to look at a wide array of Thanksgiving decorations. Party supply stores carry many different brands and unique designs that are not found in discount or department stores. They also have everything you need to make your own party decoration—from tools to trinkets. While the cost of shopping at a party supply store may be a little bit higher than that in most other retail stores, you are guaranteed to find exactly the kind of items you are looking for.

2.Discount Stores or Dollar Stores

If you are planning a Thanksgiving party on a budget, you may want to consider shopping at a discount store or a dollar store. (27) Discount stores offer a large number of affordable party products that cost around a dollar or two. In dollar stores, all items are priced at one dollar or less. Discount stores and dollar stores are a good option if you don't want to spend much on party decorations.

3.Department Stores

Local department stores retail items that are mid-priced. (28) These products are not as expensive as the ones found at party supply stores, but cost a bit more than those found in dollar and discount stores. Shopping at a department store is convenient because you can buy nearly everything else you need for your party there, such as food, drinks, and snacks.

4.Online Party Supply Shops

If you are planning to buy your Thanksgiving party decorations in bulk, you may want to shop at online party supply stores. Online shops provide a wide variety of party decorations, from the most common items to very unusual ones. (29) Ordering in bulk also saves your time, energy, and shipping costs. (30) When shopping for Thanksgiving party decorations, comparison shopping is the key. Choose the store that best suits your needs and your budget.

Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

31. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：将来受过大学教育的人会获得许多新的机会。opportunity 时机；机会。adaptability 适应性；可变性。necessity 需要；必然性。probability 可能性；机率。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：一个国家的财富应该依据人民的健康和幸福以及这个国家所能生产的物质产品来衡量。in terms of 依据；按照。in line with 符合；与……一致。in contact with 接触；与……有联系。in place of 代替。

33. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在他叛逆的那些年，也就是十六岁或十八岁的时候，西蒙·汤普森喜欢和一群奇怪的人来往，且很晚才回家。take to 喜欢；沉溺于。take over 接管；接收。take up 拿起；开始从事。take in 吸收；领会；欺骗。

34. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：对于任何消极的声明和指责都应立即直率地予以答复。promptly 迅速地；立即地；敏捷地。deliberately 故意地；谨慎地。punctually 准时地，如期地。constantly 不断地；时常地。

35. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：如果这里有人不同意我的观点，他们应该提出自己的计划来改善这些人的生活条件。put forward 和 put in 都有“提出”的意思，put forward 指“提出（事实、建议、办法等）”，而 put in 指“提出（申请、要求、辩护等）”，题中要求提出的是关于改善生活条件的计划或建议，因此选 put forward，put back 放回原处；推迟。put on 穿上；上演。put down 镇压；记下。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：弗朗西斯虽然出生在肯塔基州，但在密苏里州生活和从事法律工作。根据句意可知，横线处引导让步状语，表示“尽管、虽然”之意，因此排除 A 选项。although 引导的让步状语从句中，当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时，可省略从句的主语和谓语。因此 B 选项正确。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：所有的山都十分美丽，这里有树木繁茂的山谷和散发着泥炭气味的小屋。根据句意可知，横线处的单词应为修饰 valley 的形容词，而 wood（木材），woods（树林；森林），wooding（林业）均为名词，因此排除 A，B，E 选项。wooden 指某样东西是由木头制成的。wooded 指某处被树木覆盖，树木繁茂的。因此 D 选项正确。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：使得这篇文章难以理解的与其说是语言，不如说是文化背景。“not so much...as...”为固定搭配，表示“与其说是……不如说是……”。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：如果没有你的帮助，我们不可能按时完成这个项目。此句为虚拟语气，横线处的条件从句与过去事实相反，应该用过去完成时。A 选项时态错误。当虚拟条件句中含有 were, had, should, could 等动词时，可省略 if，将动词提前至句首，其他不变。C 选项从句主语错误，应为 it。D 选项成分缺失。E 选项从句主语错误且成分缺失。因此正确答案为 B。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：一旦环境遭到破坏，生态系统将需要多年时间才能恢复。此句中 once 引导条件状语从句，主句是将来时，从句应当用一般现在时。因此 C 选项正确。

41. 【答案】 A

【解析】句意：去年去乡下看望祖父母时，我玩得很开心。从横线前后两部分之间的关系来看，后面部分提到了时间"last year"，因此填入 **when**，作时间状语从句，符合语句逻辑关系。

42.E.those of us

【答案】 B

【解析】句意：语言属于我们每一个人，既属于卖花人，也属于教授。**each one of us**，表示“我们每一个人”。A 选项搭配错误。C、D 选项中 **anybody**，**everybody** 后不能接介词 **of**。E 选项 **those of us** 表示“我们这些人”，与句意不符。

43. 【答案】 D

【解析】横线前提到这个节目报道了一些关于癌症研究的重大突破。横线处应该为积极态度，因此 A、B 选项错误。节目只是报道了癌症研究中的突破，并没有提及特地为某一人群设计，因此 C 选项错误。D 项“40 岁以上的人会发现这个节目很值得观看。”符合语境。E 项“所有年龄段的人应该去观看这个节目。”太过于绝对。

44. 【答案】 A

【解析】横线前这位顾客问道“你的意思是一间房五英镑？”这位顾客对酒店房间的价格感到惊讶，说明他从来没有遇到过这样的优惠，A 选项符合语境，因此正确答案为 A。

45. 【答案】 E

【解析】横线前 Mary 说她打包了护照，横线后与 Mary 对话的人又提议说最好去机场了再找，说明护照就在包里，只是 Mary 没有找到。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.principally

（此处 **principal** 放在句首，表强调，应填入 **principal** 的副词形式 **principally**。）

47.which

（横线前后的部分构成完整的句子，因此横线处引导非限制性定语从句，对句子进行补充说明。此处应填入 **which**，指代前面的"the isthmus of the corpus callosum"。）

48.reported

（根据语境可知，这里的研究是指已经在纽约科学院上发表了研究，因此应填入 **report** 的过去分词 **reported**。）

49.average

（根据句意可知，研究人员认为这解释了为什么通常情况下女人在词汇和诵读方面要比男人优秀。**on average** 表示“平均；普通，通常”。）

50.involving

（横线前提到男人比女人优秀，横线后提到空间关系，并举例工程和地图。由此可知横线处是指男人在涉及空间关系的工作上比女人优秀。**involve**，包含；牵涉。此处应填入 **involve** 的现在分词形式。）

51.novelists

（横线前提到诗人，此处应该也是一种职业，因此填入 novelists，表示“小说家”。）

52.maintain

（which 引导的从句作 differences 的定语，表示这些科学家们主张的男女差异，因此填入 maintain，表示“主张”。横线处的句子意思是，女性主义们反对科学家这类的研究，因为他们担心这可能会被用来为男女之间的差异辩护，他们认为这是不公平的社会态度和条件作用的结果。）

53.than

（根据横线前文中的"less"可知，此处是将男女之间的生理差异与教育和经历作对比，因此填入 than，表示两者之间的比较。）

54.iceberg

（根据横线后文可知，男女大脑的结构可能和我们现在所认为的大为不同。因此目前科学家们还只了解了冰山一角。the tip of the iceberg 冰山一角。）

55.doubtful

（根据横线前的谓语动词"were"可知，此处应填入 doubt 的形容词形式 doubtful，表示“可疑的；令人生疑的；疑心的”。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.Medical

（文章第二段第一句提到“thanks to the arrival of Dr.Jones earlier this year, we no longer have to drive so far if anyone gets sick”，多亏琼斯医生的到来，我们不用开车去看病了。由此可知除了消防署之外，还设置有医疗服务。）

57.a report card

（文章第四段中提到"After that you have to complete a report card"，由此可知拨打电话之后是填写工作报告。）

58.large/big/huge trees

（文章倒数第二段中提到"They also need to know about damage caused by high wind, especially if it uproots large trees"，由此可知还要报告被大风破坏的大树。）

59.training

（根据文章最后一段第二句"we'll be conducting a training session next month"可知，下个月会有训练。）

60.October

（文章最后一段倒数第二句提到"you'll need to put your name down by the end of October at the very latest"，截止日期是十月底，即 10 月 31 日。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.C 文章第一段提到了诗人王维在重阳节思念家人，以古人如何过重阳节引入主题。根据文章写作逻辑，接着应该介绍现代人如何过重阳节，因此填入 C 选项。

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62.F 横线前介绍到重阳节在九月初九，意味着“双九”或者“双阳”，横线处应该接着围绕“双九”或者“双重”这个话题讨论，只有 F 选项符合语境。

63.A 横线后提到，迷信的人通过登高来摆脱厄运。由此可知，横线处应该提到登高这个习俗的由来。G 选项虽然也提到了习俗由来，但是此句中提到 "among all these customs"，说明前面应该还提到了其他的习俗，与此处语境不符，因此选择 A 选项。

64.G 横线前一段提到了各种重阳节的习俗，横线后接着提到登高的益处。因此，横线处承接上文，应该提到在这些习俗中重点讲述的是登高这个习俗。

65.D 横线后文提到了重阳节的各种积极意义，横线处的内容应该与重阳节的意义相关。排除已经选择了的选项，只有 D 选项符合上下文语境。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.Leather

（文章第二段中提到 "a leather tanner named John Loud devised and patented the first 'rolling-pointed marker pen' for marking leather"，一位名叫约翰·朗的制革工人发明了第一支卷笔尖标记皮革的笔，并申请了专利，说明第一只圆珠笔是为了在皮革上写字。）

67.They were affected by weather conditions./They depended on the climate or air temperature.

（第二段最后一句提到 "Depending on the climate or air temperature, sometimes the pens would do both"，笔的墨水情况视天气而定。由此可知这时圆珠笔的主要问题是会受到天气的影响。）

68. (In) Argentina

（根据文章倒数第三段最后一句 "the Biro brothers fled to Argentina, where they applied for a patent for their pen and established their first factory" 可知，Biro 兄弟最初的工厂建在阿根廷。）

69. (In) 1945.

（文章最后一段提到，1945 年雷诺兹偶然发现了圆珠笔，并看到了它的潜在商业价值，于是回到美国后立即成立了自己的公司，并基于 Biro 兄弟的设计，于 1945 年 10 月 6 日开始生产这种圆珠笔。因此第一个美国圆珠笔公司是在 1945 年开始生产的。）

70.Because the Biro brothers gave him permission./The Biro brothers failed to secure a U.S.patent on their invention.

（文章最后一句提到，圆珠笔在纽约首次亮相后，永锋公司在法庭上向雷诺兹提出了挑战，但最终败诉，因为比罗兄弟未能获得他们发明的美国专利。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.minds

（根据第二段第一句 "Rita and Jake stumble across an interesting set of differences between older and younger minds" 可知，第一段的示例告诉了我们老人和年轻人思维方式的差异。因此，不同年龄阶段的人，思维方式也不同。）

72.memories

（第三段最后一句话提到 "The ability to retrieve memories also quickly slides"，老年人检索记忆的能力也会迅速下降，因此填入 memories。横线处这句话的意思是，随着年龄的增长，我们的感官需要更长的时间来处理信息，我们检索记忆的能力也下降了。）

73.knowledge and experience

（文章第四段第一句提到"the ageing brain can create significant benefits by tapping into its extensive hoard of accumulated knowledge and experience"老化的大脑可以有效利用其积累的大量知识和经验，因此填入 knowledge and experience。）

74.speed

（根据文章第四段最后一句可知，尽管老人大脑的每个半球处理信息速度较慢，但是他们的大脑两个半球能同时处理信息。因此填入 speed。）

75.save time

（最后一段以年轻人和老人作比较，一个 16 岁的孩子能以每分钟 60 个单词的速度打字，但需要返回去纠正错误；一个 70 岁的老人虽然每分钟只能打 40 个单词，但是花在纠正错误上的时间更少。所以，工作速度快并不意味着节省更多的时间。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【参考译文】

步行是一件引人注目的事。如果你的老板对你说“到我办公室来”，你会觉得他要说正事或有什么指示。相反，如果老板过来对你说“跟我一起走走”，你也许会察觉到，接下来的时刻会有一种亲切感。他会向你吐露心声，甚至会表现出他脆弱的一面。行走本身是空洞的，我们是在行走的过程中将其充实。松鼠从我们的路上穿过，抓住一颗橡子，飞快窜到旁边的树上，这样的事情是不可能预先计划的。你只是偶遇，或许想给这场偶遇赋予某种含义。

【解析】本篇翻译生词较少，且句式简单。翻译时首先应该注意语境，部分单词应根据语境进行意译，其次应该注意不同词性之间的转化与活用，使译文更加符合中文的表达习惯。第二个句子中 formal 和 instructive 应转化为名词，表示“正事”和“指示”。第三句中，revelation 本意是指“启示；揭露”，这里应该表示老板向你“吐露心声”。第五句中，that 引导主语从句，包含的信息较多，在译为中文时可拆分成两个独立的句子并应注意衔接。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77.However, I think research funds should be available not only to science but to other fields as well.

（be available to 表示“可被……利用或得到的”。本句原文有“不仅……而且……”之意，可运用句式"not only....but..."。）

78.It is true that scientific invention will make our life easier, but the creative works in arts will also make our life richer and fuller.

（本句翻译“确实”时，将句子转化为 it 引导的形式主语从句，避免主语过长。）

79.Providing financial support for both arts and science, just like fueling the twin engines of our life, will make it more convenient and interesting.

（本题中将“对文科和理科的投入资助”与“对生活双引擎投入动力”作比较，为并列成分，括号中提示的 fuel the twin engines 为动词短语，所以前面表达对文理科的投资时也应该用动词短语。作比较的部分为整个句子的主语，翻译时注意应使用动词的现在分词形式。）

80.Science can change the world, but arts can enable us to understand ourselves and the relationship between man and the world.

(原文中逗号前后为两个独立的句子, 翻译时应注意添加衔接词 "but".)

81.In conclusion, because of their respective merits, both science and arts deserve our financial support.

(括号中的提示的"their respective merits"意为“各自的优点”, 即原文中的各有所长。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.is ^ most→is the most

(most 作最高级, 表示“最……”, 前面应加定冠词 the。)

83.other→other

(other 表示“其他的”, 指与前文所提的事物不同。前文并未提到任何国家, 此句中是第一次提及。)

84.from→to

(say goodbye to 是固定搭配, 表示“告辞; 告别”。)

85.up→on

(put on 表示“穿上”, put up 表示“提供; 举起”。本句意思应该是“人们穿上黄色的内衣”。)

86.√

87.represents→represent

(本句主语 the grapes 是复数, 动词 present 应为原形。)

88.it→them

(这里的代词指代前面的 grapes, 是复数形式, 代词也应该使用复数形式。)

89.packing→packed

(packing 是名词, 表示“包装; 填充物”。应改为 pack 的过去分词形式 packed, 表示“充满……的, 塞满了……的”。)

90.Other→Another

(other 作形容词表示“其他的; 另一个”时, 后面一般接名词的复数形式。应改为 another, 修饰可数的单数名词。)

91.calendar→calendars

(句末 windows 是复数形式, 说明不止有一本日历被从窗子里扔了出来。应将 calendar 改为复数 calendars。)

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】SESAME.

【解析】左边方框里都是食物, 右边方框里只有 sesame (芝麻) 是食物。

93. 【答案】 Yes.

【解析】 London, Bonn, Barcelona 中都含有字母 O, 由此可知她不喜欢带有字母 O 的城市。St Petersburg 中不含有字母 O, 因此她喜欢这座城市。

94. 【答案】 The identical butterflies are B and F.

【解析】 题目要求找出图片中完全相同的两只蝴蝶。观察六只蝴蝶可知, 蝴蝶的不同主要是翅膀的上半部分和下半部分上的斑点是黑色还是白色。只有蝴蝶 B 和蝴蝶 F 都是翅膀的上半部分均为白色斑点, 下半部分都有黑色斑点, 且位置相同。

95. 【答案】 yoga

【解析】 通过观察该组单词可知, 上一个单词的最后一个字母是下一个单词的首字母。由此可推断空缺处单词首字母为 y, 尾字母为 a, 满足这个条件的四个字母的单词只有 yoga (瑜伽)。

96. 【答案】 E

【解析】 本题规律为: 在三个构成三角形的圆圈中, 将三角形上面圆圈里的图形与左下角圆圈里的图形结合, 去掉重复的部分, 构成右下角圆圈里的图形。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

97. 【参考范文】

The above chart reveals the percentage of UK adults to have used the smart phones from 2004 to present. As is shown in the chart, smart phones were not popular in 2004, with no more than 20% of adults using smart phones. Then in 2009, there was a sharp rise in the percentage of smart phone users. The ten years from 2009 to present witnessed a steady growth of the percentage of smart phone users. However, it can be seen from the chart that the percentage of male users was higher than that of female users. We can conclude from the chart that smart phones become more and more popular these years, and are more widely used among men.

【解析】 首先, 观察图表我们可以发现, 英国使用手机的成年人的比例在逐年上升, 其中 2004 年到 2009 年迅速增长, 之后的十年稳定增长。从 2004 年到 2009 年, 男性使用手机的比例一直略高于女性。写作时应注意总体的变化趋势以及男女用户之间的对比。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

With students spending more time on cell phones, many teachers complain that students now lack more knowledge than before. However, I think students are more knowledgeable today.

Firstly, cell phones offer us a more convenient way to get the information we need. Imaging that everything is still recorded on papers, so we have to spend much time going to the library and searching for all the relevant books to get the exact information we need. Nowadays, when we feel confused, we can turn to our cell phones and search on the Internet.

Secondly, with the rapid development of e-books, we can study at any time. When we are taking a bus or waiting for a train, we can read the e-books stored in our cell phones. Various kinds of information have been provided on the Internet, including books, news, exams and research papers. We can find whatever we want.

In conclusion, the wide use of cell phones cannot decide whether you lack knowledge or not. It depends on how much time you have spent on improving yourself.

【解析】 学生花费大量的时间在手机上看电影、玩游戏或者学习, 许多老师抱怨学生读的书越来越少, 缺乏足够的知识。本题要求就这一现象进行讨论, 提出自己的观点并说明理由。范文首先描述了这一现象, 并认为现在的学生更加博学。首先, 学生能更容易地获取需要的知识, 而不必花费大量的时间在图书馆搜集资料。其次, 学生能更方便地在任何时间学习, 而且学习的内容多样。最后得出结论, 认为学生是否获得足够的知识, 不应该由学生花在手机上的时间决定, 而应该由学生花在学习上的时间决定。