

2019 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】D

【解析】对话中女士告诉男士 Mary 没有在说好的时间点到达，她可能错过了火车，男士回答说希望 Mary 不要错过下一班火车，不然她会来不及在会议上开幕致辞。由此可推断女士在担心 Mary 来不及在会议上开幕致辞。

【录音原文】

W: How do you feel about the environmental campaign conference?

M: Mary and the local people have formed conservation organisations...

W: Where's Mary? She said she would be here at nine. And now it's nine thirty. She must have missed the train.

M: I think so, but I hope she won't miss the next one. Otherwise, she should be late for the opening address of the conference.

Question: What's the woman worried about?

2. 【答案】C

【解析】对话中女士告诉男士自己在包中找不到笔记本，男士回答他看到笔记本在女士坐过的位置附近的地板上。由此可知男士是在地板上找到女士的笔记本的。

【录音原文】

W: John, it's Linda. Listen, I haven't left my notebook on the restaurant table, have I? The things is, I've just got back to the office and it's not in my bag.

M: Well, the waiter's just cleared the table. Hold on, I'll have a quick look around. Okay, got it! It was on the floor near where you were sitting.

W: Oh, I remember now, I put it on a chair while I got my coat on. It probably fell off.

M: I'll bring it back with me in about twenty minutes. Bye.

Question: Where did the man find the woman's notebook?

3. 【答案】A

【解析】对话中女士说她打电话是为了咨询今早报纸上刊登的工作。由此可知女士是通过阅读报纸上的广告得知职位空缺的信息的。

【录音原文】

W: Good morning. I'm calling about the job that was in this morning's paper.

M: Well, could you tell me your name?

W: Yvonne Thompson.

M: Oh yes. What exactly is it that interests you about the job?

W: Well, I thought it was just right for me.

Question: How did the woman get to know about the job vacancy?

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】对话中女士问男士他退休后如何利用时间，男士说他花更多的时间陪伴家人，并且偶尔旅游，在非旺季的时候哪儿都不会很拥挤，酒店也更便宜。由此可推断男士认为退休生活很愉悦是因为他可以更灵活地安排时间。

【录音原文】

W: Simon, how does it feel to be retired?

M: Well, not so bad.

W: How have you been spending your time?

M: I've been spending more time with my family. I've also travelled a bit, you know, off season when everywhere is less crowded and hotels cost less.

Question: Why does Simon find his retired life enjoyable?

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】对话中女士问男士他能接收到多少个电视频道，男士回答目前能接收到一百五十个，并且明年会增加至三百个，接着两人讨论能接收到这么多频道是好是坏。由此可知两人在讨论他们能接收到的电视频道的数量。

【录音原文】

W: Did you see the film on Channel 99 last night?

M: No. But how many channels can you get?

W: One hundred and fifty at the moment, but it's going up to three hundred next year.

M: I don't think I could cope with all that choice. It's bad enough at the moment, having so many channels to choose from.

W: You'll get used to it.

M: I'm not sure I'd want to get used to it—especially if greater choice meant poorer quality programmes.

Question: What are the speakers mainly talking about?

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.T 对话中 Holly 告诉 Chris 她不在咖啡馆工作了，Chris 表示这让人意想不到。因此本题的说法正确。

7.F 对话中 Holly 提到上个学期她能跟得上课程，并且分数很好。因此本题的说法错误。

8.T 对话中 Chris 提到他经常觉得大学学习有难度，但是他从不认为 Holly 也会觉得学习上有困难，此外，Chris 还提到 Holly 是组里最优秀的学生，在课堂等方面一直表现得很自信。因此本题说法正确。

9.F 对话中 Holly 提到她试图说服她的老师，但是她的老师让她去找学科主任谈话。因此本题说法错误。

10.T 对话中 Chris 认为每个大学生都会做兼职，如果不做兼职，就没有足够的生活费。因此本题说法正确。

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【录音原文】

M: Hello, Holly. You're not working in the café this afternoon, then?

W: Actually Chris, I've given up the job. Yesterday was my last day.

M: (6) Really? That's a bit unexpected. The staff there always seem quite happy and relaxed. Were they bad employers then?

W: That wasn't the problem. It was me. I was just getting too far behind with my studies and I realized I would have to concentrate more on my college work.

M: Have you been worried about this for a long time then?

W: (7) Well no, last term I was able to keep up, and my scores were fine, but there's so much more to do now, what with writing longer essays and having to start revising soon as well.

M: (8) Sure, but I never thought of you finding it difficult, like I often do! All the way along, you've been at the top of our group and you always appear so confident in lectures and things.

W: Well, even though you may think that way, Dr Garrett certainly doesn't. (9) Although I tried to persuade him everything would be Okay, he made me go and see the head of department on Monday. And the first thing she asked me was whether I had a job...

M: (10) But everyone at college has one, don't they? We wouldn't have enough money to live on if we didn't do some work.

W: That's true, but I'd got the balance completely wrong! I kept trying to work extra hours at the café, which meant six afternoons some weeks and four nights a week till ten thirty, too.

M: Oh, I see what you mean, that does seem a bit too much. But won't you still need to earn some money to support yourself?

W: I'll be alright until the summer, as I've saved quite a lot. The important thing now is college.

M: Well, let me know if I can help at all!

W: Thanks, Chris.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

11.B 对话一开始 Joe 提到他听说有个叫"Boardwalk"的组织专门帮助有困难的青少年, 并且自己很擅长滑板, 对欧洲也很了解, 所以 Joe 想通过从法国到西班牙首都的滑板之旅为这个组织筹集资金。因此 B 选项正确。

12.D 对话中 Joe 提到, 镇上的旅行社为他提供了去往法国北部海岸出发点的船票。因此 D 选项正确。

13.A 对话中 Joe 提到他的两个朋友虽然没有跟着他一起滑行, 但他们在过夜的站点之间运送帐篷和行李。因此 A 选项正确。

14.A Joe 提到在翻山越岭进入西班牙的时候, 下山的路况很糟糕, 于是他只能用脚当刹车减速, 一天结束的时候, 新运动鞋就坏了。因此 A 选项正确。

15.C Joe 提到他在巴塞罗那拍照的时候跳起来落在了一块金属上, 割伤了脚。因此 C 选项正确。

【录音原文】

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W: Welcome, Joe Durrant. You made an amazing journey, travelling 3,000 kilometres across Europe on a skateboard. What made you decide to do it?

M: Two years ago I was feeling pored with my job and was looking for a challenge. (11) I heard about an organisation called Boardwalk that helps teenagers with difficulties. I'm good at skateboarding and I know Europe well, so I thought, why not raise money for Boardwalk by skateboarding through France to the Spanish capital Madrid—about 3,000 kilometres.

W: Did you get help from local businesses?

M: Definitely. I already had all the camping equipment I needed, so several firms gave money to Boardwalk instead. And I'd organised several trips across Europe as a student so deciding which route to take wasn't a problem. (12) The travel agent in my town provided boat tickets to our starting point on the north coast of France, which was great.

W: Yes! Did you travel on your own?

M: Two friends in their camper van acted as a back-up vehicle. (13) They didn't actually follow me but they carried the tents and luggage between the overnight stops, and we met up at the end of each day. Funnily enough, their van broke down a couple of times, while I had no problems at all with my skateboard, although I took several spare sets of wheels.

W: But how many pairs of shoes did you need?

M: Five pairs! There was one pair of trainers that only lasted a day. That was crossing the mountains into Spain. The roads were really steep and stony and I could see snow up on the mountain tops. (14) Coming down was terrible because I had to use my foot as a brake. By the end of the day, the new pair of trainers I'd put on that morning were ruined and I had to throw them away.

W: Oh no! Did you have any accidents?

M: (15) Just one, in Barcelona. And I wasn't even on my skateboard! I was having my photo taken for my website. I jumped up and landed on a piece of metal and cut my foot. I couldn't walk for ten days afterwards but I was more worried about my camera, which I'd dropped as I fell. Luckily it wasn't damaged.

W: And how do you feel now it's all over?

M: Fantastic because it has been so successful for Boardwalk. I'd love to work for them one day. I expected to feel depressed but I've been busy writing a book about my trip. It isn't always easy but it's good fun !

W: That's great. Thanks for talking to us, Joe.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】C

【解析】录音中提到"The violence has erupted sporadically throughout a summer of sectarian tension in northern Belfast", 由于宗教矛盾, 暴力在贝尔法斯特北部爆发并持续整个夏天。因此 C 选项正确。

【录音原文】A police spokesman said explosive devices were made safe by experts in Armagh District, where a woman was shot in the leg and 13 police officers were injured during a second successive night of violence. Northern Ireland's police chief had earlier called on community leaders to work together to end the violence. The violence has erupted sporadically throughout a summer of sectarian tension in northern Belfast.

17. 【答案】B

【解析】录音中提到"the outer fringes of the Category 4 storm are expected to reach the barrier islands of North Carolina by Friday", 风力达到四级的飓风“厄尔”的外缘预计将于周五到达北卡罗莱纳州的屏障群岛。因此 B 选项正确。

【录音原文】Weather officials say Hurricane Earl is moving northward off the US coast, after skirting parts of
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the eastern Caribbean this week. Forecasters at the National Hurricane Center in Miami say they are closely watching the storm for signs that it will remain in open waters, or turn west and reach the US coastline. They say the outer fringes of the Category 4 storm are expected to reach the barrier islands of North Carolina by Friday. National Hurricane Center Director Bill Reed, says the storm will continue to produce very dangerous conditions in Atlantic waters as it moves north.

18. 【答案】 D

【解析】 录音中提到"Tour de France"以及"The test was carried out on a rest day during the tour", 违禁物质检验是在环法自行车赛期间的休息日举行的。因此 D 选项正确。

【录音原文】 Spain's Alberto Contador, who won the Tour de France this year for a third time, has failed a test for a banned substance. The test was carried out on a rest day during the tour. Contador, a three-time Tour de France winner, tested positive for the banned substance Clenbuterol on the final rest day of this year's race. Contador himself has made this positive result public, and he alleges that food contamination is the only possible explanation. The UCI, cycling's world governing body, have said the B test confirms the first result, and they have suspended the cyclist while they carry out further scientific investigations. In a statement, they described the traces of Clenbuterol as being "a very small concentration", 400 times less than the amount WADA -accredited labs must be able to detect, but they are still looking into what they describe as an "adverse analytical finding". If the results are upheld, Contador could lose his Tour title and face a two-year ban from cycling.

19. 【答案】 B

【解析】 录音中提到"European food manufacturers and retailers have been given one year to stop advertising junk food to children and improve labeling", 欧洲食品制造商和零售商被要求用一年的时间停止向儿童投放垃圾食品广告, 改善食品分类。因此 B 选项正确。

【录音原文】 The food industry is targeting more and more fatty, sugary foods at children. Children are not being given proper guidelines by their parents. The marketing industry does brilliant, very witty, very sophisticated advertisements. And the net effect is a rapid change in food culture. But it's this kind of culture European lawmakers are eager to reform. European food manufacturers and retailers have been given one year to stop advertising junk food to children and improve labeling. If they don't, then new legislation could force them to comply.

20. 【答案】 A

【解析】 录音提到"No one had been killed", 没有人在此次事件中丧生。因此 A 选项正确。

【录音原文】 An underground train derailed at a station in central Paris, injuring 23 people and just missing another underground train standing on the opposite track. French Emergency Services said the train was travelling at 35 kilometres per hour when it derailed as it entered the station. No one had been killed and no one was trapped in the train during the accident. Ambulances rushed to the scene and doctors began treating casualties in the station and at a nearby café. Some people have broken limbs, and others have suffered bruising. No one was in critical condition. It was not known why the train came off the tracks.

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

【答案】

21. register a brand

22. amounts of money

23. fundamental

24. trusted source

25. deeper levels

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【录音原文】

Consumers are creatures of habit: they buy the same products time and time again, and such is their familiarity with big brands and the colours and logos that represent them, that they can (21) register a brand they like with barely any conscious thought process. The packaging of consumer products is, therefore, a crucial vehicle for delivering the brand and the product into our shopping baskets.

Having said this, understanding how consumers make decisions, and the crucial role of packaging in this process has been a neglected area of research so far. This is surprising given that organisations invest huge (22) amounts of money in developing packaging that they believe is effective—especially at the retail level.

The research has focused on two (23) fundamental types of thinking. On the one hand, there's "heuristic processing", which involves very shallow thought and is based on very simple rules: 1) buy what you recognize, 2)

choose what you did last time, or 3) choose what a (24) trusted source suggests. This requires comparatively little effort, and involves looking at—and thinking about—only a small amount of the product information and packaging. One can do this with little or no conscious thought.

On the other hand, "systematic processing" involves much (25) deeper levels of thought. When people choose goods in this way, they engage in quite detailed analytical thinking—taking account of the product information, including its price, its perceived quality and so on. This form of thinking, which is both analytical and conscious, involves much more mental effort.

Summary

【答案与解析】

26.science fiction film

(在第一句话中, "The future is coming, but, according to the experts, it probably won't look like the set of a science fiction film", 未来就在眼前, 但据专家所言, 未来可能并不会像科幻电影中的场景那样。)

27.change

(录音中提到"One place where we are likely to see big changes is the home", 我们将会在家中看到巨大的变化。)

28.computer screen

(在"In the living room"部分中提到"New touch-screen technology built into the furniture means that the dining room table could become a computer screen", 家具内置的新型触摸屏技术意味着餐桌可以变成电脑屏幕。)

29.Internet

(在"In the kitchen"部分中提到"the refrigerator could be connected to the Internet", 冰箱可以连接上互联网。)

30.clothes

(录音最后提到"An interactive mirror in the bedroom may allow you to see how you look in different clothes without the need to try them on", 卧室里的互动镜子可以让你不用试穿, 就能看到自己穿不同衣服的样子。)

【录音原文】

(26) The future is coming, but, according to the experts, it probably won't look like the set of a science fiction film. Everyday items will look pretty much like those we see around us today. But under the surface, things are changing, and in twenty years' time the products we use will definitely be able to do a lot more than they can today.

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(27) One place where we are likely to see big changes is the home. Developments in hardware and software will make everyday living simple and easy. When you walk into a room, the lights and heating will come on automatically and your favourite music will start to play without you having to do or say anything. It may even be possible to program the system to display artwork that suits individual family members' personal tastes as they go around the house.

In the living room, pressing a single button on the remote control will lower the lights, close the curtains, and switch off the music as the system realises that a movie is about to start. (28) New touch-screen technology built into the furniture means that the dining room table could become a computer screen. You might be able to place a mobile phone on a table and see digital pictures in its glass surface that were taken with the phone at school or work.

In the kitchen, (29) the refrigerator could be connected to the Internet. It would "talk" to the supplier, and order replacement parts without you ever knowing something was wrong. This fridge will be able to tell you what's inside it, making the job of creating a shopping list much easier. And, as you remove the food from the fridge, and place it on the counter top, another computer there will recognise what it is and begin to suggest recipes.

This is all possible because tiny, inexpensive computer chips will be attached to every product in the house, including your clothes. So, the washing machine will know how to wash your favourite linen shirt and your wardrobe will be able to tell you which clothes are at the dry-cleaner's and when they are due back. (30) An interactive mirror in the bedroom may allow you to see how you look in different clothes without the need to try them on.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：探险队已经出发前往安第斯山脉，不知道什么时候会回来。knowing 认知；知道。reflecting 反思。timing 时间安排。accounting 会计，会计学；账单。advising 建议；劝告。There is + no + doing something 是英语中的固定搭配，表示“说不上，很难说”。其中的动词（do）多为“转述”或“认知”等意义的动词，如 tell、say、know 等，其后一般跟疑问副词引导的从句，如 when, what 等。正确答案为 C。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：能请你通读一下我的文章，看看我有没有犯错吗？look through 逐一查看；阅读。look after 照顾；照管。look up 查阅；（久别后）拜访。look at 看；考虑；着眼于。look on 观看，旁观；看待。根据句意可知，正确答案为 B。

33. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：一旦某张画被证明是赝品，它就一文不值了。worthless 无价值的；一无是处的。inexpensive 便宜的。invaluable 非常宝贵的。priceless 无价的；宝贵的。unworthy 不值得的；配不上的。结合句意，正确答案为 E。

34. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：由于新技术的潜力和随之而来的科学进步，我们有可能预见到一个世界，在那里人口相对稳定，人们拥有高度的物质财富。as a result of 因此，由于；作为……的结果。in accordance with 依照；与……一致。with regard to 考虑到；就……而言。in case of 万一；如果发生；假设。for the sake of 为了；为了……的利益。故正确答案为 D。

35. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：我认为你在女主席面前炫耀你的知识是不明智的，因为这很可能冒犯到她。show off 卖弄；炫耀。show around 带领……参观。show up 使显露；显露。show out 送出（客人）；领……出来。show away 泄露，露出马脚。故正确答案为 C。

36. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：只有你保证你会努力学习，我才会支持你出国留学。if only 但愿，希望。only if 只要……就；只有。only if 条件句位于句首，主句谓语用部分倒装，if 引导的从句的谓语无需倒装，故排除 A。正确答案为 D。

37. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：一个新想法诞生之初往往是这样，许多初步活动及乐观讨论不会产生什么具体的建议。as is often the case 固定搭配，意为“这是常有的事”。故选 E。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：（会议）要求所有参会的国际代表都要带来本国的纪念品。这里的 delegates 和 ask 是被动关系，应该用被动语态，又因为 delegates 是复数形式，所以 C 选项正确。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：商业界雇用艺术家从事这类工作的人说，单纯的艺术能力是不够的。此处先行词指代的是前文的"people in business"，是指人，并且在定语从句中做主语。故正确答案为 C。

40. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：孩子们如此热衷于玩手机，以至于夏令营的领导们经常不得不强迫他们停下来，参加一些体育运动和游戏。本题着重考查倒装句的用法。由于 so involved 放在了句首，句子用倒装形式。因为句子的时态是一般现在时，所以要借助于助动词 do 来构成倒装。把这句话变成正常语序是：The children become so involved with their cell phones that leaders at summer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games。故正确答案为 D。

41. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：我儿子比他母亲有一个优势，因为他会说英语。in that 为固定搭配，意为“既然；因为”。与句意相符。since 也有“既然，由于”的意思，但一般放于句首，而且也不与 that 连用。没有 at that 和 with that 的搭配。so that 表示“以便于，因此”，结合句意，故正确答案为 B。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：若是与整个地球相比，最高的山也不算高了。考查状语从句的省略式，英语中如果主从句的主语一致，可以省略从句的主语和 be 动词。完整的句子应是 When it is compared with the size of..., 故 A 选项符合句意。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：——我听说你去墨西哥旅行了。——是的，我去了。——你的旅行怎么样？——我身体有些不舒服，也厌倦了酒店和酒店的食物。——我明白的。不管东奔西跑，还是家最好。"East or west, home is the best" 是一句英语俗语，可以理解为中国的“金窝银窝不如自己的狗窝”或“在家千日好，出门一日难。”故正确答案为 C。

44. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：——嗨，丹尼。今晚你愿意和我一起去看电影吗？——我希望我可以，但我今晚真的必须呆在家里完成我的论文。——哦，那就改天吧。结合句意，选择 D。

45. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：——我可以借你的车去杂货店买东西吗？城外的超市便宜得多。我也很乐意帮你带点需要的东西。——嗯，我不想让别人开我的车。我们为什么不一起去呢？结合句意，B 为正确答案。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.explanation

(句意: 唯一的解释是考试必须变得更容易。根据横线前的 "the only" 和横线后的 "offered" 可知此处应该填名词。故将动词 explain 改为 explanation。)

47.eminent

(这里是指 Robert Sternberg 教授是耶鲁大学著名心理学家。故填 eminent (杰出的; 有名的)。)

48.words

(in other words 是固定搭配, 意为“换句话说”。故此处填 words。)

49.frequently

(句意: 企业家和那些白手起家建立大型企业的人经常是高中或大学便辍学。结合句意此处应填副词 frequently。)

50.achieve

(句意: 但是, 当一些高分者在现实生活中未能达到测试预测的成绩时, 智商测试就不那么可靠了。结合句意此处填 achieve。)

51.yourself

(句意: 情商包括激励自己, 在挫折面前坚持的能力。此处是指你自己, 故填反身代词 yourself。)

52.further

(go further 是固定搭配, 表示“进一步”。故填 further。)

53.performance

(job performance 是指“工作表现”, 故此处填 performance。)

54.those

(句意: 斯特恩伯格教授想了解的是, 是什么将正在致富的人和那些没有在致富的人区分开来。此处 those 代替前面出现的复数名词 people, 作先行词, 空格后为 that 引导的定语从句, that 作关系代词, 修饰 those。)

55.solutions

(solutions to problems 是固定搭配, 意为“问题的解决方法”。再根据前文的 are 和 several different 可知, 此处应该用复数形式 solutions。)

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.soya bean

(根据题意定位至第六段, 本段倒数第一、二句指出 "Soya bean fibre is also gaining ground. Harvested in China and spun in Europe, the fabric is a better absorber and ventilator than silk, and retains heat better than wool.", 可知大豆纤维也开始占据优势。该织物在中国采伐并在欧洲纺制, 是比丝绸更好的吸收剂和通风材料, 是比羊毛更好的保温材料。故填 soya bean。)

57.electronic components

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第三段。该段第二句指出"Clunky earlier attempts involved attaching electronic components to the fabrics after the normal weaving process."说明，第一次努力尝试电子元件时，公司先用标准编织方法制作材料，然后将电子元件固定在材料上。故此处填 electronic components。）

58.battery

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第二段。该段第三句“Made of woven optical fibres and powered by a small battery, Luminex fabric emits thousands of pinpricks of light, the colour of which can be varied.”即说明，Luminex 织物需要一个小型电池为它供能。故此处填 battery。）

59.fragile

（根据题意定位至文章最后一段。该段第一句指出，这些目标在日常生活中难以实现，因为这些电子纺织品太过脆弱，无法日常穿着。故填 fragile。）

60.chameleon-like capacity

（空格所在问句的意思为“第一种会变色的产品可能是具有_____的饰品。”根据题意定位至文章最后一段。该段倒数第一句指出，Accessories with this chameleon-like capacity...are more likely to appear first.具有这种变色能力的饰品更有可能最先出现。故填 chameleon-like capacity。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.F 第一段提到剪纸代表着中国文化，因为常用来装饰门窗，所以又被称为“窗花”。第二段则主要是讲剪纸的历史，横线后提到“根据目前的考古记录，剪纸起源于 6 世纪，但人们认为它的历史可以追溯到战国时期（大约公元前 3 世纪）”。F 选项“剪纸起源于古代祭祀祖先和神灵的活动，是中国的传统文化。”符合

逻辑，承上启下。

62.D 上一段提到退休军人 Jiao 热衷于剪纸艺术，其作品精巧复杂，涉及当代主题，其风格和主题皆植根于对祖国的依恋。本段则提到他退休后，自愿给感兴趣的人教授剪纸，吸引了各行各业的人。D 选项“他把剪纸作为爱好，在 20 世纪 50 年代获得了他在军队的第一个剪纸奖。”，符合时间顺序，故选 D。

63.E 横线后提到“他的讲习班因其出色的表现而获得了服务奖。”而 E 选项“在过去的 10 年里，大约 2 万人在他那里学了剪纸。”，解释了其获奖的原因，符合逻辑。故选 E。

64.G 上一段提到 20 位传统文化爱好者参加了非物质文化遗产体验计划，亲身体验了中国剪纸。本段则讲到“虽然上手很难，但最终，即使是那些和父母一起来的最年轻的参与者也能自己动手制作硬币剪纸。”G 选项他们在 Jiao 的指导下学会了如何制作古钱币的剪纸。”符合逻辑和下文内容。故选 G。

65.B 本段前部分提到"Great Seed"是一个全球性的社区平台，旨在帮助非物质文化遗产爱好者在全球范围内交流、分享、体验和传承非物质文化遗产。下一段又提到，到 2019 年 6 月 9 日，它将在全世界招募 1000 名非物质文化遗产爱好者与 1000 名遗产继承人接触，深入体验不同形式的非物质文化遗产。B 选项“它

现在正在招募能够学习和体验这种传统的人。”符合逻辑和前后顺序。故正确答案为 B。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.She is in her sixties.

（根据题意定位至文章第一段，第二句指出 "Echo is a wise elephant matriarch in her sixties."，由此可知，Echo 已经 60 多岁了。）

67.Famine

（根据题意定位至文章第一段。由本段第四句话指出 "Echo must guide four generations of her relatives through the cruel famine that follows the failure of the latest rains" 可知 Echo 必须带领她的族群挺过干旱带来的严酷饥荒故填 Famine。）

68.Her admirable leadership qualities.

（根据题意定位至文章第二段。由本段最后一句话 "Her leadership qualities are admirable as she guides her family through danger." 可知，Echo 的领导才能令人钦佩，她引导她的家庭度过了一次又一次危险。故填 Her admirable leadership qualities.）

69.They have a high level of intelligence and social behaviour.

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第三段。本段第二句指出 "His work has changed public perception of elephants by demonstrating the high level of intelligence and social behaviour of these complex creatures."，可见 Martyn Colbeck 的影片通过展示大象的高智商和社会行为改变了公众对大象的认知。）

70.Intensive hunting and destruction of habitat.

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第二段。本段第二、三句话指出 "The reason for this disastrous decline was mainly because elephants were hunted intensively for their ivory tusks. Destruction of habitat made the problem worse."，由此可知造成这一灾难性下降的原因主要是大象被大规模捕猎。栖息地的破坏则使问题更加严重。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.modern

（根据题意定位至第一段最后二、三句，可知最初肥皂只用于洗衣服而非身体。事实上，虽然肥皂已经存在了这么多年，但使用肥皂来保持个人卫生直到最近才被人们所知，这是一个相对现代（modern）的概念。故填 modern。）

72.wealthy

（本文第三段第一句交代，由于肥皂的发明和普及需要一定的时间和专业能力，一般只有富人才能用上肥皂。故填 wealthy。）

73.written texts

（文章倒数第二段的第二句话指出，由于肥皂是一种有机物，在考古遗址中没有留下任何痕迹，所以我们的发现几乎完全依赖于文字记载。所以此处填 written texts。）

74.vegetables

（根据本文倒数第二段的最后一句话可知，古埃及人用碱性盐和他们对蔬菜中提取的油来制作肥皂。故填 vegetables（蔬菜）。）

75. (soap) factory

（本文最后一段的最后一句话指出，庞贝古城在公元 79 年维苏威火山爆发时被埋在地下，在发掘庞贝古城的过程中，人们发现了一整座肥皂工厂。故此处填 (soap) factory（工厂）。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76. 【参考译文】

不可否认的是，我们生活在一个日益商业化的社会。在这个社会里，商品以或高或低的特定价格出售。然而，幸福不是商品。幸福大多与你拥有的物质条件有关。这种联系是消极还是积极，都由我们来决定。幸福是一种超越物质占有的精神状态。无论一个人拥有多少财产，感受幸福的能力才是真正的无价之宝。

【解析】(1) 句式结构：② "No one would deny that" 中的 no one 并不是实意主语，可以直接翻译成副词，更符合中文的表达方式。第一句中 where 引导的定语从句可以后置翻译，避免句子冗长。(2) 翻译要点：① increasingly 日益。 a true valuable asset that no money can buy 意为“金钱买不到的珍贵资产”，可以用中文四字词语“无价之宝”替代。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77. It is not wise for a young man to expect only to be rich and nor is to indulge in pursuing power and fame.

(句子主于是“……或……是不明智的”，可采用 "It is not wise to do sth...nor..." 句型。nor 与否定词连用，表示“也不”，power and fame 权力与名望。indulge in 是固定搭配，意为“沉湎于，沉溺于”。)

78. However, he was confident that he could overcome the obstacle and then committed himself to his goal in a persevering spirit.

(overcome the obstacle 克服障碍。commit oneself to (doing) sth. 是固定搭配，意为“致力于”。)

79. He became one of the ripest scholar and most eloquent orators that Great Britain has ever produced.

(orator 演说者；演讲者。形容学者知识丰富一般用 "ripe" 修饰。knowledgeable 知识丰富的。eloquent 雄辩的。需要注意的是，此处“学者”和“演说家”是他同时具备的两种职业，变复数形式时第一种职业不需要变。)

80. This story is not cited to show that only by being a scholar or an orator, or both can people be viewed as successful.

(当 "only+ 状语" 位于句首时，其后习惯上要用部分倒装。其中，only 后的状语可以是副词、介词短语、从句等。)

81. Besides being a scholar or an orator, there are still many jobs equally noble and respectable.

(equally 作副词，修饰 noble and respectable, noble and respectable 作 jobs 的后置定语。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82. are → were

(根据前文的 last week 可知此处是过去时态，故将 are 改成 were。)

83. do → done

(句意：我们的父母通常让当地的一家公司来粉刷房间。have sth. done 是固定搭配，意为“请别人做某事；让……被做”。故此处将 do 改成 done。)

84. did ∧ ourselves → it

(句意：但是我们认为，如果我们自己来粉刷就可以省些钱。if we did ourselves 中 did 缺少宾语，需增加 it 指代前文提到的粉刷工作。故 did 后增加 it。)

85.but→so

（此处是说“我们”之前看过油漆工刷房子，所以觉得自己也能做到。并非转折关系，故将 but 改为 so。）

86.surface→surfaces

（surface 是可数名词，根据前面的 all 可知此处应用复数形式。故改为 surfaces。）

87.√

88.去掉 the

（get into trouble 是固定搭配，意为“陷入困境之中”，故删去定冠词 the。）

89.Before→After

（句意：做完之后，我们在花园的棚子里找了些油漆。结合句意，此处应该将 before 改成 after。）

90.we→he

（“我”想用红油漆，而哥哥想用绿油漆，两人意见不同。此处将第一个 we 改成 he。）

91.must→should

（must have done sth.是对过去发生的动作最有把握的猜测，意思是“过去一定做了某事”。should have done sth.本应该做。此处句意为母亲回到家看到“我们”准备粉刷房间，说道“你们本应该先问问我们的意见。”结合句意，此处将 must 改为 should。）

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】DUSK

TUSK

TASK

【解析】dusk 黄昏。tusk 象牙。task 任务。

93.【答案】No

【解析】Suzy 讨厌 Graham，Anna 和 Sandra，却喜欢 Fred，Ross 和 Mandy。可见她不喜欢名字里有两个 a 的人由此可见她也不会喜欢 Sarah。

94.【答案】BF

【解析】首先可以根据盾牌分类，AD 盾牌是一样的，BCEF 盾牌一致。而 AB 两骑士右手铠甲不一致，故排除。C 骑士左手铠甲和 BEF 不同，故排除。E 骑士的右肩甲与 BF 不同，故排除。只有 BF 是完全相同的，故选 BF。

95.【答案】The first two letters start the name of a country and the last two letters finish the name: Poland, Tonga, Senegal, Finland, Jordan, Spain.

【解析】所有单词前两个字母是国家名称的起始字母，最后两个字母是这个国家名称的最后两个字母。

96.【答案】4

【解析】通过观察可知两个椭圆重合部分的数值为两个椭圆里的数字分别做减法，然后相乘得出，即 $12 = (8-6) \times (13-7)$ ， $16 = (7-3) \times (9-5)$ ，故？数字为 $(7-3) \times (9-8) = 4$ 。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

I (10 marks)

97. 【参考范文】

Firstly, remove the banana peel and wash banana pulp in clean water. Secondly, slice the banana into thin slices and make sure they're all fairly much the same slice width. Thirdly, arrange the slices across the baking sheet in a single layer and drizzle some water over the top of all the banana slices. Fourthly, place the sheet in the oven and bake these slices. Fifthly, place baked slices into iced water and then filter out the water. Sixthly, arrange the banana slices on a sheet and let them dry to remove moisture. Seventhly, sprinkle seasoning on dried banana slices. Finally, pack them all and sell them all over the world.

【解析】本作文主要描述香蕉干的制作过程，循序渐进，抓住每个步骤的重点进行描述即可。首先给香蕉去皮，接着在清水中洗净，将香蕉切成片。把香蕉片摆放在烤盘上，单片均匀放置。然后撒上些许清水，放入烤箱进行烘烤。烘烤结束放入冰水，冷却后捞出置于风扇下晾干。晾干后撒上调味料，进行装包，最后售往全世界。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

Over the past century, or so, major advancements in technology have fundamentally changed the way people live. In traditional wisdom, these changes have made life easier and more rewarding, but there are many people who mourn the passing of simpler times and acclaim that people do not work as hard today as they did in the past.

As far as I am concerned, the situation is exactly the opposite. There is little doubt that technology has made our lives busier. With mobile phones and email, it is harder than ever to truly escape the workplace, and many now have to deal with work whilst on holiday. While new technology undoubtedly makes many tasks easier and saves time, it also facilitates a more intensive lifestyle where people expect to achieve much more. It is now possible to chat with dozens of friends on social networks while keeping an eye on stock prices, sending work emails, and flying from one side of the world to the other. Many feel obliged to live in this way, and thus it isn't surprising they work harder than ever before.

In conclusion, technology has made life more intense and people work even harder than they did before. It has made life more stimulating and rewarding.

【解析】本作文主要谈论科技发展的影响，现代人是否工作不如过去那么努力。首先第一段可以点出科技发展引文争议，再提出自己的观点，科技发展反而使人们更忙，工作更努力了。接着论证自己的观点。指出手机和电子邮件让人难以逃离工作，哪怕度假也要处理工作事项。但同时新科技也让工作变得容易、省时，让人们能真正做到日理万机。最后一段重申自己的观点，进行总结。