

2021 年决赛答案及解析

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W World Travel, how may I help you?

M Hi, I wanted to get information on flights to Paris.

W When would you like to depart?

Question Who's the man talking with?

C 【解析】题目问男士在和谁交谈。对话中女士接到男士电话,问男士有什么需要帮助,男士说他想飞往巴黎的航班信息,女士进一步询问相关问题。因此,女士为旅行社工作人员。故选 C。

2. M I have a bad fever. I need to see the doctor.

W The doctor can't see you until Tuesday.

M Tuesday? I can't wait until then.

Question What's wrong with the man?

A 【解析】题目问男士的情况。对话开头男士表示自己发烧,需要看医生。因此,男士生病了,感到不适。故选 A。

3. M These tomatoes are huge. You must have watered them a lot.

W Yes, I did. We ought to pick them by next Friday when we have our picnic.

Question Where does this conversation probably take place?

D 【解析】题目问对话可能发生在什么地方。对话中男士表示西红柿长得很大,推测女士一定经常浇水。女士表示肯定,并说下周五就可以摘取。因此,说话人可能在园子里。故选 D。

4. M I've been receiving annoyance calls for two weeks. When I answer the phone, the other party hangs up without saying anything. I've tried everything including blowing a whistle into the receiver.

W Beginning today, we want you to keep a record of the time each call occurs. This will help us trace the calls. If necessary, the telephone company will contact the police.

Question What does the woman suggest the man do?

D 【解析】题目问女士建议男士做什么。对话中女士要求男士对每次骚扰来电做记录。故选 D。

5. M I've been meaning to ask you...Are you happy that you moved to the Sales Department?

W To tell you the truth, I regret moving to the Sales Department. I wish I hadn't done it.

M Really? Why?

W Because the work is boring and the people in that department aren't very friendly.

M That's too bad! I'm sorry to hear that. What do you plan to do?

W Well, I hope the Shipping Department will be willing to take me back.

Question Which department is the woman working for now?

B 【解析】题目问女士目前所在的部门。对话中男士问女士转到销售部工作是否满意。女士随后表达自己的感受,希望能把她调回去。因此,女士目前在销售部门工作。故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

- M Hey, Janet, have you finished the report yet? Sarah was asking about it.
- W I'm afraid not, Phil. I'm about to go to Rome for a conference and I won't be able to finish the report before I go.
- M Oh. When do you think it will be ready?
- W The conference only lasts three days, so I'm not in Rome for long—just the weekend. (6) Then I'll be working on the report all next week.
- M Can you do it before we have the departmental meeting at the end of the month?
- W Oh, I'll easily have finished it by next Friday.
- M That's great. Are you giving a talk at the conference?
- W Yes, the same one I gave last month on plant diversity and environmental changes. (7) By the end of the year I will have given the same talk at six conferences! Luckily it's a different audience each time, but I'll soon be getting polite requests to do something different! The funny thing is I still get nervous every time before I give it.
- M Oh come on, I don't believe that.
- W No, it's true. (8) I'll be feeling really nervous when I get to Rome. I won't be able to relax until I finish my talk. Don't you get nervous when you give talks at conferences?
- M Not really, although I always make sure I prepare well. I always practise in front of a mirror. (9) Before I give the talk I'll have rehearsed it at least ten times. Practising like that makes me feel confident—you should try it.
- W That's a good idea. But even practice doesn't seem to help me.
- M Well, good luck, I'll be thinking of you in Rome. When are you leaving?
- W Well, I was going to leave this morning but they cancelled my flight, so I'm on the evening flight. (10) Actually, I'd better get a move on, as the train to the airport leaves in 20 minutes.

6. T 【解析】对话中女士提到,整个下周,她都会在做这份报告。表述正确。
7. F 【解析】对话中女士提到,到年底,她将会在六场会议中发表同样的会议。而表述中说是十场讲话,这与原文信息不符。表述错误。
8. T 【解析】对话中女士表示,自己到达罗马的时候非常紧张。表述正确。
9. T 【解析】对话中男士提到,他每次发表讲话前会演练至少十次。表述正确。
10. F 【解析】对话中女士提到,她的航班改为晚上的航班,到机场的车在 20 分钟后开动。而表述说女士赶时间是因为 20 分钟后就要安检。信息同原文表述不符。表述错误。

Conversation Two

- M Hi, there!
- W Morning, or should I say afternoon?
- M I'm not late, am I?
- W Only a few minutes today, but you're never exactly early, are you?
- M (11)(12) It's the traffic. There were queues of buses stopping anything from moving up London Road.
- W (11)(12) But that's where you're wrong. It's the cars that make traffic jams because there are so many of them, and most of the time they have just one person in them—like you! At least the buses have more than one person in them. Anyway, I don't know why you don't come to work on your bike. You'd pass all the jams, and you'd be fitter.
- M I just don't accept that. What about the air I'd breathe while I was cycling? I'd get wet in the rain, and I'd arrive at work all hot and sticky.
- W But you wouldn't if you allowed enough time to come across the park. It's really quite pleasant riding that way, and it's not much further. And it's cheaper.
- M (13) Yeah, anything would be cheaper than the buses in this town. If they weren't so expensive, more people would take them. They should make them cheaper or employers should pay part of people's bus fares. That would cut the traffic and we'd all get to work in much less time.
- W And it'd be healthier for everyone, whether they were on a bike or not.
- M If the buses weren't so old and smelly. Some of them are terrible.
- W But so are cars and lorries, of course. So, are you getting the bus tomorrow, then?

- M Well, I might consider it but unfortunately the bus stop's a long way from my flat so I'd have to get up earlier, and tomorrow's my day off anyway.
- W (14) Honestly, I sometimes wonder how you manage to get out of bed in the morning!
- M Well, I don't have to tomorrow.
- W (15) So we'd better get on with some work now.
- M OK. OK.

11. C 【解析】男士认为他迟到是由于公交车拥堵引起的,而女士认为引起交通堵塞的是汽车而不是公交车。因此,男士和女士在交通堵塞的原因上有争议。故选 C。
12. D 【解析】男士说他上班迟到是因为公交车堵塞了交通,而女士以为引起交通堵塞的是汽车,汽车里面大多数时只坐了一个人,比如说男士。由此可知男士是开车上班的。他坐公交车来上班。故选 D。
13. C 【解析】男士提到在镇上什么都比坐公交车便宜,也就是说公交车最贵。故选 C。
14. A 【解析】女士说有时候她想知道男士早上是怎么起床的。女士认为男士很懒。故选 A。
15. A 【解析】女士说他们是时候开始工作了。根据对话信息可知,男士和女士为同事关系,在一间办公室工作。故选 A。

Section C

16. Boris Lutz of Greenfield recently won the Good Citizen Prize for his service to the local community. The prize is given annually at the Greenfield Bank to a bank employee who has demonstrated good citizenship by contributing to community projects in some way. The purpose is to promote community goodwill and acknowledge bank employees' contributions to the greater Greenfield community. Lutz, a teller at the Simsbury Village Bank, branch of the bank, received the honour from his bank coworkers.

B 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,鲍里斯·鲁兹最近获得“好市民奖”,这一奖项每年在格林菲尔德银行颁发给一名通过以某种方式为社区项目做出贡献而表现出良好公民行为的银行员工。因此,鲍里斯·鲁兹是一名银行员工。故选 B。

17. Welcome to the midday weather update. It's time to put away those shorts and sandals. Winter has arrived. Snow is falling over much of our region and will continue to fall throughout the afternoon and evening. The weather has caused dangerous road conditions, and several accidents have been reported. Commuter trains are also experiencing numerous delays. If you don't have urgent business away from home, then don't go out. Snowfall will continue overnight and will end by early tomorrow morning. Tomorrow promises to be clear, but cold and windy.

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,整夜持续降雪,第二天早上放晴。因此明天早上天气改变。故选 D。

18. This is the schedule of the third annual conference of the Business Owners Association. All conference workshops will take place in the conference rooms on the first floor of the hotel. At noon, lunch will be served in the Garden Restaurant on the ground floor. Following lunch, we will enjoy hearing our guest speaker, Dr. Lucile Snow of the Ambient Company. Afternoon workshops begin at 1:30. At 2:00 there will be a computer software demonstration in the auditorium for anyone interested. Because the weather is so nice, we will enjoy our afternoon refreshments outside on the lawn between 5:00 and 6:00.

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,下午 5 点到 6 点会在草坪上享受下午茶点。故选 D。

19. Because of construction work, Park Street Station is closed. All passengers for Park Street Station will have to exit the train at Centre Station. Bus service is available at Centre Station to carry passengers to Park Street. After exiting the station, please line up at the curb for a bus. Please avoid crowding. Buses will leave frequently, but there may be some delays because of street traffic. We are very sorry for the inconvenience. The station is scheduled to reopen in three weeks. Thank you for your cooperation.

A 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,由于施工,公园路站关闭了。故选 A。

20. The fifth annual Centre City Job Fair will take place on Saturday at the Royal Hotel from 11:30 until 4:00. Representatives from more than 100 companies will be on hand to talk with you about career opportunities in their fields. Preliminary job application forms will be available. Throughout the day special seminars will be offered on topics such as *The Successful Job Interview*, *Write a Winning Resume*, and *Dressing for Business Success*. The *City Daily* newspaper has called the event “the best job fair in the country”.

C 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,第五届中心城市招聘会将于周六 11:30 至 4:00 在皇家酒店举行。因此,求职者对此广告宣传最感兴趣。故选 C。

Section D

Dictation

The Forbidden City draws countless photographers, who seek to not only capture images of its structures but also to convey the stories behind them.

The Forbidden City has been a silent witness to history as the centre of the Chinese empire and (21) administration for the country's last two feudal dynasties, during which it was home to 24 emperors.

In 1925, the once-restricted complex, which is celebrating the 600th anniversary of its completion this year, opened its doors to visitors and became home to the Palace Museum.

Since then, it has been a (22) magnet for photographers, who have tried to capture the faded glory behind its formidable walls and interpret the palace in their own ways.

"It's a marvel of traditional Chinese architecture and an enduring testament to the culture of human history, which is a (23) lifetime exploration for a photographer," says Li Shaobai, who has remained dedicated to snapping shots of the ancient complex for four decades.

The 78-year-old has entered the Forbidden City hundreds of times. He tries to prove, "a good picture is worth a thousand words".

His lens guides viewers on an emotional journey through the scarlet pavilions and halls, and beyond the (24) ancient clay bricks.

"Besides the gigantic ancient structures, I hope that my photos can reflect the human stories of the times, such as the emperors, courtiers, concubines and servants who lived inside—their ambitions and fears, their laughter and tears," Li says.

He says that, viewed through his lens, the palace complex is (25) mysterious and magnificent, and is the symbol of imperial power. He hopes his images can tell the stories of the voiceless.

Summary

The scalpel is one of the oldest inventions in medicine. It is a small, light and very sharp knife. (26) People used it for the first time around 3000 BC in the area of modern Iraq. The scalpel did not change very much for 4,000 years.

(27) The Chinese invented acupuncture needles around 2000 BC. At first, they did not make needles from metal, but from stone. Today, people in China and other countries use acupuncture for many illnesses.

(28) People in southern Italy invented the first false teeth in about 700 BC. They used pieces of bone, or sometimes second-hand human teeth! After that, false teeth did not change for the next 2,500 years until, in 1770, a Frenchman called Alexis Duchateau first used porcelain—a hard, white material that we still sometimes use today.

(29) Zacharias Jansen from Holland made the first microscope in about 1590. Through it, objects appeared nine times bigger than their real size, but it did not give a very clear picture. (30) Jansen did not use his invention very much because people at that time did not want to look at small things!

26. Iraq

解析 根据原文可知,大约在公元前 3000 年的现代伊拉克地区,人们第一次使用手术刀。因此,填入 Iraq。

27. 2000

解析 根据原文可知,中国人大约在公元前 2000 年发明了针灸针。因此,填入 2000。

28. false teeth

解析 根据原文可知,大约在公元前 700 年,意大利南部的人们发明了第一颗假牙。因此,填入 false teeth。

29. microscope

解析 根据原文可知,荷兰的扎哈里亚斯·詹森在 1590 年制造了第一台显微镜。因此,填入 microscope。

30. small things

解析 根据原文可知,詹森没有频繁使用他的发明是因为当时的人们不想看小的东西。因此,填入 small things。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. C **译文** 萨曼莎工作很努力,经常加班,因为她想加薪。

解析 选项 A 为“改进”;选项 B 为“扩张”;选项 C 为“提升”;选项 D 为“增长”。根据句意,“涨薪”使用 salary raise。故选 C。

32. A **译文** 政府明年将对该行业实行新的价格管制。
解析 选项 A 为“实施; 强加”; 选项 B 为“组成”; 选项 C 为“休息; 将(信赖等)寄托于”; 选项 D 为“处理; 安排”。impose sth. on sb. 意为“把……强加于……”, 故选 A。
33. D **译文** 翻译的困难之一在于获得概念匹配, 这意味着一种语言中的概念在翻译中失去或改变了意义。
解析 by this 表示“这么说……”, 是针对前面所说的句子, 后面还有其他补充的内容。故选 D。
34. A **译文** 受过良好教育的人通常能得到一份好工作。
解析 第一空后面 person 为可数名词, 空白处使用 a 表示泛指; 第二空后面为 education, 此处表示“所受到的教育”, 为可数名词, 空白处填写 a; 第三空后面的 job 表示“工作”, 为可数名词, a job 为“一份工作”。故选 A。
35. D **译文** 尽管我们很注意花销, 我们今年的开支仍然超过了预算。
解析 选项 A 为“如果, 假如”; 选项 B 为“自从; 由于”; 选项 C 为“因为”; 选项 D 为“即使; 尽管”。even though 引导让步状语从句。根据句意, 故选 D。
36. B **译文** 在当今的商业世界竞争是困难的, 许多新企业失败了。
解析 句子为 and 连接的并列句。and 前面为一个独立的句子, 空白处非谓语结构作主语。选项 C 为动词不定式, 动词不定式也可作主语, 但通常表示后面的事情还没有发生。而“许多新企业失败”这件事情是发生过的, 或者正在发生的事情。选项 D 现在完成时态, 但是与“is difficult”不存在先后关系, 故选 B。
37. A **译文** 在计算机编程方面, 这个模型显然比我们研究所的任何其他模型都要好。
解析 选项 A 为“优于, 高于”; 选项 B 为“熟悉”; 选项 C 为“必要”; 选项 D 为“相关”。句子存在对比, 根据题意, 故选 A。
38. B **译文** 由于恶劣的天气条件, 去年该地区有十几个城镇被宣布为灾区。
解析 选项 A 为“异国的, 外来的”; 选项 B 为“严厉的, 严酷的”; 选项 C 为“潮湿的, 湿润的”; 选项 D 为“花哨的; 复杂的”。harsh weather 为“恶劣的天气”。根据句意, 故选 B。
39. D **译文** 送我卡片的那个女孩是我在度假时遇到的人。
解析 第一个空白处作 from 的宾语, 使用 who 的宾格, 即 whom; 第二空引导定语从句, 使用 that, that 在从句中做宾语, 可省略。故选 D。
40. C **译文** 海伦不可能从办公室偷了钱包。被偷那天她没有来办公室。
解析 选项 A 为“可能拿了”; 选项 B 为“一定拿了”; 选项 C 为“不可能偷”; 选项 D 为“没必要偷”。根据句意可知, 由于事发当天没来办公室, 可推测海伦一定没有偷过钱包。can't have stolen 是对过去发生的事情的否定推测, 为正确选项。故选 C。
41. B **译文** 动物不会用语言“说话”。它们利用气味、声音和动作与其他动物交流。
解析 选项 A 为“任何”; 选项 B 为“其他”; 选项 C 为“每个”; 选项 D 为“另一方”, 表示两者中的另一个。根据句意, 此处表达与自己以外的其他动物, 故选 B。
42. D **译文** 她总是把药放在架子的最上面, 以免孩子们错拿了药。
解析 句子中有 lest, 表示需使用虚拟语气, 空白处用 should 加上动词原形的形式构成虚拟。故选 D。
43. A **译文** ——明天上午 10 点我要召开紧急会议。你能到吗?
——我可以到, 但不能准时到。我可能会迟到 15 分钟。你为什么要开这个会?
——财务部有些困难, 工资要推迟到下周发放。
解析 选项 A 为“我能到, 但不能准时”; 选项 B 为“我想向大家解释下情况”; 选项 C 为“你知道发生过这样的事”; 选项 D 为“现在变成更严重的问题了”。空白处是对于是否能在指定时间参会的回答。故选 A。
44. C **译文** ——你能帮我把这张桌子搬到房间的另一边吗? 我想把它放在窗户附近, 这样我就能在阳光下工作了。
——我很抱歉。我背部有伤, 无法举起重物。你为什么不让艾玛帮你呢?
——她不在这里。她整个下午都在市中心开会。
解析 选项 A 为“我想我要等到明天了”; 选项 B 为“她能帮助你”; 选项 C 为“我无法举起重物”; 选项 D 为“她回来就可以帮助你了”。根据上下文可知, 空白处进一步表示自己为什么帮不上忙。故选 C。
45. C **译文** ——我想买一些冬天暖和的手套。我妻子说你们在做促销活动。
——是的, 这些手套正在打折。它们配有配套的帽子。我们还有这些围巾, 看起来和手套、帽子非常搭。
——是的, 都很好, 但我只想要手套。
解析 选项 A 为“这就是我来的原因”; 选项 B 为“加税 15.50 美元”; 选项 C 为“他们有配套的帽子”; 选项 D 为“我要买这双黑色的”。根据上下文可知, 销售员还推荐了其他的物品, 故选 C。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. turns

解析 该句的意思是“每组有 3 到 4 名学生被要求轮流阅读一本畅销书的一部分...”。take turns in doing sth. 为固定搭配, 表示“轮流做……”。根据句意, 填入 turns。



47. foundation

解析 该句的意思是“……她创造了一种独特的教学方法,让学生在打下坚实基础的同时学得更快一些”。空白处前为不定冠词 a + 形容词,所以此处填入名词,根据所给单词线索和意思,故填入 foundation。

48. competent

解析 该句的意思是“我很幸运能有一位像她这样有能力又平易近人的老师”。空白处位于 be 动词 is 后且与 easying 并列,所以填入形容词。根据所给单词线索,故填入 competent。

49. like

解析 该句的意思是“有机会来到这里成为一名教师,就像我的梦想成真一样”。空白处前为主系结构,其后为完整句子,此处缺少连词,根据句意,填入 like。

50. care

解析 该句的意思是“她说她一点也不恐慌,因为学校把她照顾得很好”。take care of 表示“照顾”。根据句意,故填入 care。

51. as

解析 该句的意思是“每件事都是为了让人民最轻松”。根据句意,空白处表示目的。故填入 as。

52. released

解析 该句的意思是“……根据 10 月底中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第五次全体会议发布的公告……”。“公告”和空白处所给的词为被动关系,根据所给词线索,故填入 released。

53. generation

解析 该句的意思是“每一代都在变得越来越好”。空白处填入名词,根据句意和所给字母线索,故填入 generation。

54. achievement

解析 该句的意思是“贝特罗的教师经历不断给她带来强烈的成就感”。空白处应填入名词。根据句意和所给字母提示,故填入 achievement。

55. reunite

解析 该句的意思是“这个学期结束后,贝特罗将回到美国佛罗里达州与家人团聚”。空白处填入动词,和 and 之前的 go back 为并列关系,再根据句意和所给字母提示,故填入 reunite。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

56. D

解析 空白处后面表明,在报道的案例中,只有一小部分照片真正具有冒犯性。说明空白处陈述了人们报告照片这件事。关键词为 report, photos。D 项表述和此对应。故选 D。

57. F

解析 空白处前面一段介绍 Facebook 团队增加的新功能,表明只有 20% 的人使用该功能。空白处后面的句子提到用户不仅想告诉他们的朋友把照片撤下来,他们还想告诉他们的朋友这张照片带给他们的感受。这是需要进一步的研究或调查才能得出来的。另外后面又提到“这很尴尬”这样的礼貌用语。因此,空白处是进一步的研究或调查。F 项中 worked on the cases further, rules of polite language 符合条件。故选 F。

58. A

解析 空白处前面提到这不仅是遵循数字这么简单,说明还有其他重要的因素。A 项当中 other factors 表述与此对应。故选 A。

59. G

解析 空白处后面提到评分本是从 5 星到 1 星,之后改为赞或不赞。改变的原因是鼓励更多人来进行评分。G 项中 encourage more people to rate videos 同所要表达的意思对应。从下一段开头可知,这是 YouTube 的评分。故选 G。

60. C

解析 空白处所在段主要讲述 YouTube 早些时候采取了准备措施,更容易让用户接受改变。关键词为 change。而 C 项中的 announce 和 change 正是表达出提前采取措施。故选 C。

Section B

61. It is located on the island of Heimaey.

解析 文章第二段第二句提到,韦斯特曼纳群岛村位于海梅岛。由此可知本题答案。

62. Seven thousand years.

解析 文章第二段最后一句提到,岛上沉寂了七千年的黑尔加费尔火山正在猛烈地喷发。因此,这座火山沉寂了七千年。由此可知本题答案。

63. They were ferried to the mainland. / They went to mainland by ferry.

解析 文章第三段第一句提到,所幸岛上的渔船队在港口,几乎所有人在 24 小时内都被摆渡到了大陆。由此可知本题答案。

64. To observe the awesome natural event.



解析 文章第五段第二句提到,来自世界各地的科学家和记者前来观察这一可怕的自然现象。由此可知本题答案。

65. They started to rebuild their hometown.

解析 文章第五段第四句提到,7月,火山喷发停止后,海梅岛的居民返回以评估重建家园和生活的可能性。之后描述岛上人民如何重建家园。因此,火山喷发停止后,人们开始重建家园。由此可知本题答案。

Section C

66. extinct

解析 文章第四段最后一句提到,其中一些物种很容易在野外传播,并开始引发问题,通常导致当地物种灭绝或损害动物和人类的健康。因此,我们所生存的时代,是一个许多动植物都处在面临灭绝危险的时代。因此,填入 extinct。

67. aware of

解析 文章第四段第一句后半句提到,外来物种正在世界各地造成一个巨大的问题,而很少有人意识到这一点。这里的巨大问题就是引起当地物种灭绝,这是许多人还没有意识到的。因此,填入 aware of。

68. eradicate/wipe out

解析 文章最后一段倒数第二句提到,现在有很多志愿者团体试图根除日本的入侵物种。也就是说,为了保护这些处在危险中的动植物,我们有时需要消除其他的动植物。因此,填入 eradicate/wipe out。

69. native to

解析 文章第四段第二句提到,外来物种仅仅是一种植物、动物或昆虫,从它的原产地被带到另一个地方。句中提到 native 这个词,它表示的是“本属于”的意思。我们之所以要消灭一些动植物,是因为这些动植物破坏了本就属于我们国家的动植物。因此,填入 native to。

70. invasive

解析 文章最后一段第一句提到,入侵物种一旦被引入,就很难摆脱。整篇文章也是在说入侵物种带来的问题,以及世界上一些国家应对的方法。最后文章呼吁人们帮助解决入侵物种问题。因此,填入 invasive。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

71. 科技的发展似乎势不可挡,但所有数字化的东西在取代传统的睡前读物——纸质书之前,可能都还有很长的路要走。一项新的研究表明,纸质书比电子书更适合睡前阅读。这项研究表明,好的老印刷版书,需要你用手翻动的真正的书页,让父母和孩子的互动比他们阅读电子书时要多。密歇根大学的研究人员研究了37对父母和幼儿如何通过电子书和纸质书互动。研究人员发现,在使用电子书籍时,父母向孩子们提出的问题较少,并且对故事的评论很少。

句式分析

1. 该段第一句为翻译难点。句子为 but 连接的并列句。march 此处指的是“发展”,the march of technology 指的是“科技的发展”。digital things 指的是“数字化的东西,数字化的事物”。before 引导时间状语从句。
2. 该段第三句为翻译难点。主句为 the study suggests...。that 引导宾语从句,从句中的谓语为 make, interact 为宾语补足语。when 引导时间状语。interact 译为“互动”;an electronic book 译为“电子书”。

高频词汇

unstoppable *adj.* 不可阻止的
replace *v.* 代替,取代

toddler *n.* 学步的小孩
comment *n.* 评论

Section B

72. In 1980, the glacier covered an area of 16 square kilometres, but by 2012, it measured just 0.7 square kilometres.

解析 题干要求使用 by 表示“到”,“到2012年”译为 by 2012。“覆盖面积”译为 cover an area of...。“仅剩0.7平方千米”,从理解来看,是有一定的测试预计,可译为 it measured just 0.7 square kilometres。

73. This monument was set up to acknowledge that we know what is happening and what needs to be done. Only you know if we did it.

解析 题干要求使用 to acknowledge 表示“承认”,后面使用 that 引导宾语从句,将正在“发生什么”和“需要做什么”使用 and 进行并列。“纪念碑”译为 monument;“建立”译为 set up,注意使用过去时态和被动语态。

74. It is intended to raise people's awareness about the disappearance of glaciers and the effects of climate change.

解析 题干要求使用 awareness 表示“意识”,“提高人们的意识”可译为 raise people's awareness。“旨在”译为 it is intended to...。“气候变化”译为 climate change。

75. In 2014, we made the decision that this was no longer a living glacier, it was already dead, it was not moving.

解析 题干要求使用 make the decision 表示“确定”,后面使用 that 引导同位语从句。“这个冰川不复存

在”可译为 this was no longer a living glacier 这样一个完整的句子放在 that 之后。

76. The symbolic death of a glacier is a warning to us, and we need to take action.

解析 题干要求使用 symbolic death 表示“象征性死亡”。翻译句子时使用 and 表示承接。and 之前的句子主语为 the symbolic death of a glacier, and 之后句子主语为 we。“采取行动”译为 take action。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. started→starting

解析 该句的意思是“我想考虑在 10 月份开始攻读你的动物学学位课程”。逗号后为伴随状语, course 与 start 是主动关系,故使用 start 的现在分词形式 starting。而 started 为过去分词形式,不符合语法。因此需将 started 改为 starting。

78. nature→natural

解析 该句的意思是“我觉得我是这门课程一个很好的候选人,因为我一直对自然历史感兴趣...”。natural 表示“大自然的”,修饰后面的名词 history。因此需将 nature 改为 natural。

79. ✓

80. for

解析 该句的意思是“正如您在这个申请的 A 部分已经看到的,我的学习成绩良好...”。as 表示“正如”,后接句子,而 as for,是介词词组,表示“至于...”。根据语法结构,for 是多余的单词。因此需将 for 去掉。

81. accepted→received

解析 该句的意思是“……我刚刚收到了我最近的考试成绩,都很优秀”。根据句意,作者“收到”自己的考试成绩,使用 received。accept 指的是主观上的接受。因此需将 accepted 改为 received。

82. but→and

解析 该句的意思是“另外,贵校吸引我的原因是我喜欢运动,我在贵校的招生简章中看到了大量的运动项目”。句子意思不存在转折,而是并列关系。因此需将 but 改为 and。

83. of→on

解析 句意见上题。“在招生简章上”看到,使用 on offer。因此需将 of 改为 on。

84. compete→competes

解析 该句的意思是“我最近加入了一个国家级别的篮球队”。which 引导定语从句,先行词为 a basket team,为单数概念,谓动词使用第三人称单数形式。因此需将 compete 改为 competes。

85. though→yet

解析 该句的意思是“我很少出国旅行,尽管小时候我和家人去过新加坡”。根据句意,though 表示“尽管”,此处为不当使用,yet 表示否定,与 not 连用。因此需将 though 改为 yet。

86. away ∧ →from

解析 该句的意思是“我意识到,到目前为止,我没有离开家太长时间,但我渴望变得更加独立”。“离家”的表达是 away from home, from 不可省略。因此后面需加上 from。

Part VII

IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. Card.

解析 题干要求找到规律,从 B 列中找出一个词放在 A 列的问号处。根据观察,A 列所有单词前面都能加上 red,构成有意义的所指;B 列所有单词前面都能加上 blue,构成有意义的所指,除了 card,而在 card 之前加上 red,表示“红牌警告”。因此,把 card 放在 A 列问号处。red tape 表示“官僚作风,繁文缛节”;red wood 表示“红木,水杉”;red wine 表示“红葡萄酒”;red deer 表示“马鹿”;red flag 表示“红旗”;blue chip 表示“绩优股”;bluebell 表示“风铃草”;Blue Bottle 是一种咖啡品牌;blue note 表示“蓝调”。

88. Be all and end all.

解析 题干要求改变每个单词的一个字母,使得更改后形成一个有名的短语。第一个词中 w 改为 b;第二个词中 i 改为 l;第三个词中 y 改为 d;第四个词中 a 改为 e,第五个词中 i 改为 a。最后得到 Be all and end all,意思是“顶尖的,最好的”。

89. The letter “n”.

解析 题干问什么在 second 里面出现 1 次,在 month 里出现 1 次,在 century 里面出现 1 次,但是在 year 和 week 里面 1 次都没有出现?根据观察,字母 n 符合这一现象,所以答案为字母 n。

90. Cattle horns.

解析 题干意思是蜂蜜酒桶上的每个数字都是下面两个数字的和,要求填写所有的空缺数字,然后根据数字填写对应的字母,将得到一个信息,就是维京人用什么来做杯子。通过观察,已知 $9 = T$, $13 = N$, $2 = S$, 这三个字母可先填入数字对应的方格内。根据 $8 = K$, 得到最后一行里面 $T = N - K = 5$, 对应填入下方空格处;根据 $Q = 30$, 得到 $J = Q - N = 17$, 进一步得出 $R = J - T = 12$, 对应填入下方空格处; $O = T - S = 7$, 对应填入下方空格处; $Y = S + K = 10$, 得到 $A = T + Y = 19$; 对应填入下方空格处; 进而得到 $C = G + A = 39$, 对应填入下方空格处; $L = Y + N = 23$, 得到 $H = L + Q = 53$, 对应填入下方空格处; $F = A + L = 42$, 得到 $L = F + H = 95$, 对应填入下方空格处; $P = C + F = 81$, 得到 $E = P + L = 176$, 对应填入下方空格处。最后得到 Cattle horns。

91. 6A and 8C.

解析 题干要求观察图片,图中有三对相同的正方形。前两个是 2D 和 7E, 1A 和 2B。要求找到最后一

对,正方形可能不是相同的方向上。通过观察,6A 和 8C 是相同的正方形。这两个正方形里面都有一个大的直角三角形,一个小的类似直角三角形的形状。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

审题时,要把重点放在“描述”一词上。描述的对象是柱形图 A 和柱形图 B。两幅图的内容是 2010 年和 2020 年男性和女性在不同专业上所获学士学位的人数的比较。写作时,要突出男性和女性在不同专业领域的不同选择性,以及十年后所出现的一些变化。可以合理分析数字背后一些可能的原因。

参考范文

Number of Bachelor's Degrees by Selected Fields of Study

The bar charts visually show similarities and differences between men and women earning bachelor's degrees in different majors in 2010 and 2020. In 2010, there were more than five times as many men as women going into engineering. Ten years later, the numbers doubled, reached 78,000 and 10,000 respectively. This phenomenon was also reflected in computer and information science. While in psychology and education, women significantly outnumbered men. The number of women who chose education reached nearly 80,000 in 2020, and there was only 21,000 men chose education. Over the past decade, the number of people choosing to study psychology, biology and biomedical sciences increased dramatically. More and more men than women chose to study physical sciences, but the difference in numbers was small.

There are certain group differences between men and woman. Different ways of thinking and cognitive styles, lead men and women to choose different majors. In general, men are better at science while women are better at arts.

高频词汇

- earn v. 获得
- outnumber v. 数目超过
- dramatically adv. 显著地
- cognitive adv. 认知的

Section B

写作点金

审题时,要把重点放在如何学会某种技能,学习的过程中是怎样的感受上。首先表明自己学习的这门技能因为是什么。然后描述学习过程中自己是怎样的过程和感受,重点描述过程当中出现的一些变化。最后讲述从学习这门技能的过程中,个人收获了什么。

参考范文

I Learned to Drive Finally

Driving a car has become one of the skills that almost everyone have to acquire in modern society. You can even find “a driving license is preferred” in the recruitment paper! A few years ago, I decided to get a driving license. The process consisted of traffic theory test and driving practice. Only by passing all the tests can you get a driving license.

In fact, the car was “big” for me. It was not easy to control this “big” thing with a small steering wheel, especially when I was practicing on the road. Driving straightly was easy. But when it came to overtaking and turning, I sweated my palms, thinking whether I turned on the indicator light. I was even afraid of stepping on the pedal to accelerate. Although the coach sit on the co-pilot to assist me, there were still many times I felt nervous. Once I braked so hard that the coach was bounced! I almost crashed the car in front of me. How dangerous! Fortunately, through constant study and practice, I have mastered the skill of driving. Now, I can enjoy the convenience brought by driving!

Whether a new skill is difficult or easy to acquire depends on the person. What is important is that in the process of learning, one learns to persist and surpass oneself!

高频词汇

- acquire v. 获得
- consist of 由……组成
- driving license 驾照
- overtaking n. 超车
- accelerate v. 加速
- brake v. 刹车
- bounce v. 弹起
- persist v. 坚持
- surpass v. 超越