

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2016 年初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音可知，女士做瑜伽多年，懂得东方哲学。知道在西方瑜伽只是被视作一种锻炼的方式，而实际上它还是冥想的方法。由此可知，女士不仅把瑜伽作为一种运动，还以此来冥想。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

W:I've done yoga for ages, but I didn't know you were interested in Eastern philosophy.

M:Philosophy? No, I just do it because it helps me relax.

W:Right.It's a shame, really. People in the West just see yoga as a form of exercise, whereas in fact the postures are a preparation for meditation.

M:Well, I've just started, and I'm happy to be feeling less stressed and a little more flexible.

2. 【答案】B

【解析】根据录音可知，女士的房东不等女士为他开门就直接把门踹开了。因此选 B 项。

【录音原文】

W:Did I ever tell you about my landlord?

M:No, what happened?

W:Well, one month I forgot to pay the rent on time. So anyway, I crashed out on the sofa, and suddenly there was this really loud banging on the door. And before I could open it I heard this crash.He'd kicked the door open.

M:You're joking. So what happened next?

W:He kept asking me where the money was and wouldn't listen to me.

3. 【答案】D

【解析】根据录音可知，女士早上要打高尔夫球，想要“have my wits about me（保持清醒）”。因此选 D 项。

【录音原文】

M:Can I get you another drink?

W:No, thanks. I'm OK. I'm playing golf first thing in the morning, so I want to have my wits about me.

M:Kate and I play golf now and again.We should get together for a game sometime.

4. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音中女士回答不上电脑课的原因可知，她觉得自己年纪大了，学不了新的知识。即电脑课对她来说太难了。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

M:Why don't you do a computer course?

W:I'm getting a bit old to learn new things. I don't really know anything about computer technology.

M:Come off it. Tons of adults study as adults these years. Everyone in the class will be in the same boat. Go on!

W:Ok, you've talked me into it. I'll enquire about the course this week.

5. 【答案】A

【解析】根据录音中男士的回答“I want to get away from the populated areas and the constantly busy city life”可知，他不会去繁华喧闹的城市；由“I'll have to rough it”可知，这次旅行他会放弃平常的舒适。他还会去露营。因此选 A 项。

【录音原文】

W:I hear you're talking a year off work to travel. Where're you planning to go?

M:Well, I want to see as much of the world as possible but I want to get away from the populated areas and the constantly busy city life.

W:Well, it sounds like you'll be busy.

M:I sure will and I'll have to rough it, but I love camping so I'll be in my element!

Section B(10 marks)

【答案与解析】

6.C 根据录音中被访者的回答“we're seeing spending online skyrocket, just up double digits, just the same as last year, really going above years past.”可知，今年的销售额与去年一样，比往年增长两位数，但并未明确是 10%，A 项和 D 项错误；在谈论实体店与网店的争论时，由被访者的回答“you're definitely still seeing people show up and go to the stores”可知，人们还是经常逛实体店，B 项错误。因此选 C 项。

7.C 在回答 Thursday openings（星期四开业）对 Black Friday（黑色星期五）营销的影响时，被访者说到“I think it just shifts it”可知，星期四的开业改变了黑色星期五的营销方式。因此选 C 项。

8.A 在回答记者问，节假日的销售群是否只是反应人们的销售行为，还是说是一种营销手段时，被访者回答两者都有。因此节假日促销影响并反映人们的销售行为。因此选 A 项。

9.D 根据录音最后记者与被访者的对话可知，这五天的促销结束后，会稍有停息，一直到圣诞节来临之前，“it's going to be a struggle for retailers to keep shoppers coming in（要保持消费者源源不断对零售商们来说非常艰难）”。因此选 D 项。

【录音原文】

Reporter:Experts expect tomorrow's so-called Cyber Monday sales to see an uptick over last year, but will it be enough for businesses to consider the extended shopping weekend a success? For some insight, we're joined now by Shelley Banjo of *The Wall Street Journal*. And, Shelly, let's just talk about the numbers. The sheer numbers. What kind of spending went on? And when did it happen, given so many stores opened on Thursday?

Interviewee:Sure.So, we're seeing spending online skyrocket, just up double digits, just the same as last year, really going above years past in both Thanksgiving and on Friday and throughout the weekend. Different numbers have come out vs.how the brick-and-mortar retailers have fared, but pretty much on par with last year.

Reporter:Let's talk about that brick-and-mortar vs. online debate. For a while, it seemed that brick-and-mortars were a thing of the past; everyone was shopping online. Is that the case for this year?

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Interviewee: I think that online people definitely were shopping more, but people still went out to the store. So, I went out a Wal-Mart on Thursday night at-after Thanksgiving, and the lines were out the door so much that I couldn't even get in. So, obviously, that's anecdotal evidence, but you're definitely still seeing people show up and go to the stores.

Reporter: Did the Thursday openings, did that have an impact on the Black Friday sales and Saturday?

Interviewee: I think it just shifts it. So, I think what is starting to happen is that you can't really look at just the Black Friday numbers, because when you're having sales all week, especially on, you know, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, you can't just look at the Black Friday numbers in isolation.

Reporter: So, this has become more of a marathon, rather than that—that sprint on Friday.

Interviewee: Right. Right.

Reporter: So interesting. I wanted to get you take on the idea of the sort of packaging of this weekend, that you have Black Friday, and then Small Business Saturday, and then today is Good Shopping Sunday, where some stores are offering a percentage to charities. And then tomorrow is Cyber Monday. Is this actually reflecting people's behaviours and their wants, or is just a marketing ploy to have retailers just continue to have people focused on shopping?

Interviewee: Right. I think it's probably a little bit of both.

Reporter: Traditionally, there's a lull after this five-day period. What is the forecast?

Interviewee: I think it's going to be a struggle for retailers to keep shoppers coming in. They have got three—three or four weeks now until Christmas. And there's generally a huge kind of run-up in Black Friday weekend and then the Saturday before Christmas. And, in between, that's when the real fight, I think, is going to be fought.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

10.A 根据录音可知，一个月内增加了二十万个工作岗位，但还是有两千万的人没有正式工作。由被访者的话“*But think of the population and think of the number of people in the population who are working. That tells you how healthy the economy is*”可知，他们看到的是相对比例，整个人口中有正式工作的人数所占比例相对较高，所以他们认为经济发展稳定。因此选 A 项。

11.C 根据录音中谈到 *employment-to-population ratio*（就业与人口比例）的地方可知，该比例已经连续五年在 60% 以下，由“*down almost one-seventh from the ratio pre-recession, to a low last seen in the Reagan recession of the early 80's*”可知，如此低的比例只在上一轮的里根经济衰退时期出现过。由此可知，这是八十年代初期至今最低的比例。因此选 C 项。

12.C 根据录音中的“*...who has researched the quality of the new jobs, says they represent no progress in wages for the economy as a whole*”可知，新的工作岗位的薪水并无任何改善。因此答案为 C 项。

13.A 根据录音中对 *health care*（医疗保健）部分的对话可知，虽然这是个赚钱的行业，但是也有些工作岗位薪水很低。随后被访者对该行业的工作薪酬排序。医生和护士最高，其次是家庭护理，最后是 *certified nursing assistants*（注册护士助理）。因此选 A 项。

14.D 根据录音最后的“*That's barely ahead, barely ahead of inflation, so people are not going ahead in terms of their earnings in this recovery*”可知，经济状况并不被看好。因此选 D 项。

15.C 根据本篇录音，经济状况发展并不乐观。虽然新增很多就业机会，使得就业人口比例稍微上升，但这些岗位均为低收入的岗位，并不能让整体经济复苏。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

Interviewee: Good news and bad news.

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Reporter: You know, it seems like every month, I interview someone like you on the first Friday of the month, and they say, good news, bad news.

Interviewee: That's right. There's a reason for that, the good news, 200,000 jobs in a month added. That's great. The bad news, the level of pain out there has not changed. There's still about 20 million people who are either unemployed, working part time, but would like full-time jobs, or not in the labor force, but would like to be in the labor force. That number is just stable, and it's a lot of pain.

Reporter: The unemployment rate stayed constant, but that's because we added 200,000 jobs, added 200,000 people to the labor force.

Interviewee: That's right. But think of the population and think of the number of people in the population who are working. That tells you how healthy the economy is, how good the job market is. That number plummeted in the recession, and has barely climbed back up. We're not at pre-recession levels.

Reporter: Indeed the so-called employment-to-population ratio has been below 60 percent for five years now, down almost one-seventh from the ratio pre-recession, to a low last seen in the Reagan recession of the early 80's. Now, the economy is adding jobs. In fact, May marked a milestone. Five years after the end of the great recession, we have finally regained the nearly nine million jobs that were lost. But Osterman, who has researched the quality of the new jobs, says they represent no progress in wages for the economy as a whole.

Interviewee: Twenty to 25 percent of all adults who are working are in poverty level jobs, jobs that if they worked full-time, full year, wouldn't raise them above 125 percent of the poverty rate for a family of three.

Reporter: In May, for example, some of the biggest job gains were in health care. Seems promising. Yet many of those jobs are low-paying.

Interviewee: Health care is very bifurcated, polarized industry. You have got the doctors and nurses at the top. You have got the home health care aides. You have got CNAs, the certified nursing assistants, at the bottom. These bottom jobs are going to grow immensely because of the retirement of the baby boom, because of the demand for home health care. And so a growth in health services, while expected, doesn't necessarily lead to better jobs at all.

Reporter: "Consider the entire economy", say Osterman, "and what the average job has been paying."

Interviewee: If you look at wage growth in the economy, over the last 12 months, it's been about 2.1 percent. That's barely ahead, barely ahead of inflation, so people are not going ahead in terms of their earnings in this recovery.

Section C(5 marks)

16. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音中的“the damage...even to the psyche of the children involved could be even more severe”可知，对留守儿童心理造成的伤害会更加严重。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

China has 61 million so-called “left-behind children”. Economists say this is the price of China's modernization, and it could jeopardise the next generation of Chinese growth. Children educated in poor rural schools, without literate parents to help them, may be unable to fuel the new innovation-led growth that Beijing is aiming for. And the damage to Chinese society, to the family system and even to the psyche of the children involved could be even more severe, according to economists, government researchers and others who have studied the left-behind child phenomenon.

17. 【答案】B

【解析】根据录音中的“Japan will pay \$8.3 million into a fund for surviving victims”可知，日本为在世的慰安妇提供补偿基金，并不是所有慰安妇，因此 A 项错误；由“had provided an effective diplomatic tool to

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China”可知，对中国慰安妇的问题并没有解决，只是提供了一个有效的外交方式，因此 C 项不对；部分韩国慰安妇拒绝日本的补偿是因为“Japan acknowledged no legal liability（日本不承认其法律责任）”。因此选 B 项。

【录音原文】

Japan and South Korea have agreed to settle the issue of wartime“comfort women”in a landmark deal that could transform ties between the neighbours and reshape the diplomatic map of East Asia under the accord. Japan will pay \$8.3 million into a fund for surviving victims.If the deal sticks, it promises the“final and irrevocable”settlement of the issue and had provided an effective diplomatic tool to China.But some former comfort women in South Korea rejected it because Japan acknowledged no legal liability.

18.【答案】A

【解析】根据录音中的“the incident was..caused by strong winds and heavy rains that resulted from..a very rare weather phenomenon”可知，此次事故的部分原因是罕见的天气。因此选 A 项。

【录音原文】

A six-month investigation into a cruise trip. The Eastern Star, found that heavy storms and management errors were the main causes of the tragedy. A State Council investigation team concluded that the incident was“an extraordinarily serious disaster”caused by strong winds and heavy rains that resulted from a squall line accompanied by a downburst, a very rare weather phenomenon.The investigation team has urged government departments and enterprises to improve preventative measures, including a sailing ban on the Yangtze River during extreme weather, a mechanism to issue storm alerts.

19.【答案】D

【解析】从新闻的最后，一位发言人告知记者的话可知，新闻发布时，警察仍在对建筑物进行彻底搜查，保护现场。因此选 D 项。

【录音原文】

Jakarta was rocked by a series of explosions and gunfire on Thursday. The first bombing was reported outside the popular Sarinah shopping mall in central Jakarta, the capital's main artery lined with the offices of multinational businesses and top-end hotels, a stone's throw from the French embassy.The Istana Negara presidential palace is about 2kms away.Eyewitness said the explosion was followed by gunfire outside a Starbucks coffee shop near the shopping centre. “The police are still trying to secure the area-the police bomb squad are sweeping the building.”Anton Charliyan, national spokesperson told Metro TV.

20.【答案】C

【解析】根据录音内容可知，法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德宣布重新定义法国的经济和社会模式，计划投入二十亿欧元复苏就业市场。但他“would not put into question the 35-hour workweek（不会考虑一周 35 小时的工作时间）”。遭极端主义分子袭击之后，他实施了一系列经济措施帮助恢复经济，减少失业。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

French President Francois Hollande has declared what he called“a state of economic emergency”and says it's time to redefine France's economic and social model, unveiling a 2-billion-euro plan to revive hiring.The measures he proposed, however, are relatively modest, and he said they would not“put into question”the 35-hour workweek.With his country under a state of emergency, since extremist attacks in November, Hollande laid out a series of proposed economic measures on Monday to business leaders to boost long-stagnant French growth and reduce chronic unemployment.The measures included a waiving of some worker-friendly measures to encourage companies to hire.

Section D（10 marks）

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【答案与解析】

21.fairly recent phenomenon

（根据录音开头中的“their paid vacation is a fairly recent phenomenon”可知，带薪休假是近年来出现的现象。因此填 fairly recent phenomenon。）

22.resources available

（根据录音中的“vacation is a reflection of what is happening in society in terms of work and resources available”可知，假期是对社会工作中可获取资源的一种反映。因此填 resources available。）

23.the first half

（根据录音中的“That did not really happen until the first half of the twentieth century”可知，假期的流行是从二十世纪上半叶开始的。因此填 the first half。）

24.changing nature

（由题干可知，填入的内容是假期的前提条件（prerequisites）。根据录音中的“The popular vacation owes its birth to such factors as the changing nature of work and the rise of railroad”可知，假期得以出现要归功于多变的工作性质和铁路的产生。因此填 changing nature。）

25.rise of railroad

（根据上一题的判断，此处需填入假期出现的另一个先决条件。因此填 rise of railroad。）

26.urban-industrial

（根据录音中的“as the industrial revolution took place, North America was transformed from an agricultural into an urban-industrial society”可知，工业革命将北美从一个农业社会转变为城市工业社会。因此填 urban-industrial。）

27.new middle class

（社会类型的转变，使得人们能将工作与生活分离，因此，“there developed a new middle class that had money in its pockets, some free time, and a taste for amusement（出现了一个新的中产阶级，他们有钱在手，有时间支配，还会喜欢娱乐）”。所以此处填 new middle class。）

28.taste for amusement

（根据上一题的录音内容，新一代中产阶级有钱，有时间，喜欢娱乐。因此填 taste for amusement。）

29.the technological revolution

（根据录音中的“The technological revolution that we are living in at present has brought with it cell telephones, e-mail, and the Internet”可知，科技革命给我们带来了网络等技术，让我们在假期也能工作，使得工作与生活的界限模糊化。因此填 the technological revolution。）

30.more frequent

（根据录音中的“although North Americans are getting more paid leave.., they are taking shorter but more frequent vacations”可知，带薪假越来越多，但时间越来越短，次数越来越多。因此填 more frequent。）

【录音原文】

August is now established as top vacation time, but few people realize that their paid vacation is a fairly recent phenomenon. The word "vacation" was not even in the dictionary until the middle of the nineteenth century. According to historians, vacation is a reflection of what is happening in society in terms of work and resources

available. That did not really happen until the first half of the twentieth century.

The popular vacation owes its birth to such factors as the changing nature of work and the rise of railroad. In the nineteenth century, most people in North America were farmers, artisans, or self-employed in some way. Wealthy people went off to play while others went away primarily for their health. But as the industrial revolution took place, North America was transformed from an agricultural into an urban-industrial society. People started separating work from life. Vacation places started to take shape, therefore, as there developed a new middle class that had money in its pockets, some free time, and a taste for amusement.

Interestingly enough, however, this division between work and life is now becoming blurred again. The technological revolution that we are living in at present has brought with it cell telephones, e-mail, and the Internet. Combine this with the American anxiety to work harder in order to do more, and be better, and what happens very often is that people continue to work while on vacation. Indeed, the trend now seems to be that, although North Americans are getting more and more paid leave than they did ten years ago, they are taking shorter but more frequent vacations. And sure enough the computer and the cell go along too.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：因为政府知道无论怎样规定，许多墨西哥人还是会冒险进行这次危险的旅行，导游也讲解如何让旅行更安全。risk 冒...的危险。符合句意，因此选 D 项。evade 逃避。flee 逃走。escape 逃脱。

32. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在奥黛丽·赫本死后，她被迫悼为国际上最受喜爱的电影演员之一，一个集风格、优雅、尊贵和慈善于一身的形象。mourn 哀悼。符合句意，因此选 A 项。bury 埋葬。grieve 使悲伤。sadden 使悲伤。

33. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在海外十多年了，Harriet 陷入思乡之情中。overwhelm 战胜；压倒。be overwhelmed by 被席卷；陷入……中。符合句意，因此选 A 项。defeat 使失败。tame 使顺从。surround 包围。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：在这里，四处都是狮子、狼群以及其他野生动物，但与你可想象的正好相反，他们都和宠物猫宠物狗一样温顺。contrary to 与……相反；docile 温顺的。符合句意，因此选 B 项。similar to 类似于；obedient 顺从的。in accordance with 与……一致；stubborn 顽固的。in contrast to 对比；obstinate 顽固的。

35. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：1993 年，Motivation 慈善机构被要求解决柬埔寨轮椅急缺的问题，每年那里都有上千人因地雷而致残。address 解决；where 强调地点。符合句意，因此选 C 项。assist 帮助；while 当……的时候。settle 解决；when 强调时间。dispose 处理；that 不能引导非限定性从句。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：这片地区真是极美的。虽然如此，Gerard 仍难以想象自己要在这里度过余生。这四个词均有表示转折的意思。whereas 和 though 引导从句，本句为独立的句子，因此排除。however 与 nonetheless 在某些情况下可以互换，但是 however 语气过重，nonetheless 强调之前的事实不会产生实质性影响，另含“惊讶”意味，符合句意，因此选 A 项。

37. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：负面消息就是导致压力的原因之一，也会导致严重的疾病。前面横线处所在部分是一个强调句，句型为 it is/was...that/who...，因此此处填 that；后面横线处所在部分是一个非限定性定语从句，应用 which 引导。因此选 B 项。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：我们刚读完一个令人沮丧的故事，另一个故事就出现了，我们却不能做任何事。hardly...when 一……就。符合句意，因此选 C 项。only then 只有那时。no sooner 与 than 搭配，表示“一……就”，故 B 项错误。

39. 【答案】C

【解析】横线的后文是“Yes, they can sometimes（是的，他们有时候是这样。）”，由此可知，横线处的观点应该是双方都认同的观点，且谓语动词与“can”能够上下对应。因此选 C 项。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】由对话可知，此人是要找修理工修马桶。从横线后一句接待人的话中可知，此人很幸运，修理工刚好有个预约被取消了，可以在下午五点的时候修理。因此横线处应该是说修理工有可能没空。D 项中“中午之前没空”不符合题意。因此选 B 项。

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41. 【答案】D

【解析】爱尔兰小说家兼诗人詹姆斯·乔伊斯（James Joyce）的半自传体（semi-autobiographical）作品为《青年艺术家的画像》（*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*）与他的代表作《尤利西斯》（*Ulysses*）一样，主角都叫 Stephen Dedalus（斯蒂芬·迪达勒斯），可视为作者的化身。劳伦斯（D.H. Lawrence）的代表作为《儿子与情人》、《恋爱中的女人》等；约翰·高尔斯华绥（John Galsworthy）的代表作包括《有产业的人》、《骑虎》、《出租》等；乔治·劳伦斯的代表作为《亚当·比德》、《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》。

42. 【答案】B

【解析】在《时间之箭》（*Time's Arrow*）中，马丁·艾米斯（Martin Amis）试图利用倒错的时间，分裂的主体等后现代小说的叙事手法来逆向书写一个纳粹分子的一生和发生在二十一世纪上半叶一个种族灭绝的故事。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】1836-1848 年在英国发生的争取实现人民权利的工人运动，是世界三大工人运动之一。这次运动名称来自《人民宪章》（*The People's Charter*）。

44. 【答案】A

【解析】牛津市从公元 7 世纪已有人在那里居住，到公元 912 年，它已成为英格兰的一个要地。“津”意为渡口，泰晤士河和柴威尔河在此会合，当时河水不深，用牛拉车即可涉水而过，牛津由此得名。

45. 【答案】D

【解析】美国总统有权选任所有行政部、院、署、局等机关首长，以及其它数百名联邦政府高级官员。可召集各州的国民警卫队为联邦服务。在外交事务方面，总统有权与外国缔结条约。

Part III Cloze(10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.warm

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（根据上文中的“Stone can be smooth, round and cool（石头可以是光滑的、圆的、冰凉的）”，也可以是尖锐的、不规则的和温润的。因此可推测此处填 warm。）

47.breeze

（根据原句意思及单词提示可知，石头也可能是被微风吹到空中飞舞的小颗粒。soft breeze 轻风。因此填 breeze。）

48.glittering

（glitter 闪烁。根据原句意思，石头可以闪烁着金银色光线。此处应填入形容词，glittering 闪闪发光的。因此填 glittering。）

49.in

（根据原句的意思，石头可以永远保守历史的秘密，让美的事物以化石的形式存在。in the form of 以……形式。因此此处填介词 in。）

50.state

（根据原句意思，人类欣赏自然状态下的石头美。结合单词提示，此处填 state。）

51.artistic

（根据原句意思，他们还开发了石头的艺术价值，将石头打造成雕塑、建筑、陶瓷等。结合提示词 art，此处填入形容词 artistic，表示“艺术的”。）

52.fond

（根据原句意思，希腊人和罗马人尤其喜爱雕塑。be fond of 喜欢。因此填 fond。）

53.which

（根据上下文。此句是定语从句，横线处是引导词，且充当主语。因此填 which。）

54.unlike

（根据上文意思，陶器是最柔软的石头艺术之一。下文说，石匠受限于自己手中石头的大小和形状。显然两者情况不一样。因此填 unlike。）

55.associated

（根据原句的意思，沙画通常会联系到本土的美国人民。结合提示词，此处填 associated。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A(5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.F 根据原文第一段，人们在灾难发生的第一瞬间就将状态通过 YouTube 和 Facebook 向所有人报道。由“The camera work was shaky, but the content was compelling”可知，拍摄的画面并不清晰。本题表述与文章意思不符，因此错误。

57.T 原文第二段讲到智能手机在日本地震中起到的作用。根据该段中的“It was citizen journalists armed with smartphones who brought these stories to the world”可知，手持智能电话的市民将消息带到世界，而不是真正的记者们。第三段表明，新闻的内容也变了，人们没有时间去搜集新闻的事实，往往使得公开的信息“seldom include background information or give a broad overview（很少包含了背景信息或者给予总述）”。题干描述与文章意思一致，因此正确。

58.F 原文谈到 Mimiboard 的地方在倒数第三段，根据此段第三句中的“Mimiboard helps people to report
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rigged elections and human rights abuses”可知，Mimiboard 是一个可以让人匿名举报操控选举和侵犯人权的平台，并不包括环境污染。本题表述与文章意思不符，因此错误。

59.T 原文倒数第二段中指出了公民新闻（Citizen journalism）的弊端，但是最后一段中作者指出“despite the challenges, this new way of reporting news has had a largely positive and democratizing effect”，由此可知，作者对全民新闻持积极态度。题干描述与文章意思一致，因此正确。

60.T 原文倒数第二段指出公民新闻的弊端，根据其中的“citizen journalism is largely unregulated, with little or no accountability—there is no one to check the facts or trace sources”可知，作者认为的最大弊端就是缺乏可信度，虚假信息无人管。题干描述与文章意思一致，因此正确。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.B 横线上文是说作者遇到一位小伙子，声称自己要拿第一。横线下文说，作者回想到，这个小伙子似乎比其他人都用功，才收获颇多。因此横线处应该是小伙子获得的成绩。所以选 B 项。

62.C 横线上文作者说自己总是不能集中注意力，一天的时间就会浪费。横线下文指出自己慢慢发现时间管理的重要性。横线处应该也是作者发现时间重要的一个过程，即根据自身问题发现规划时间的重要性。因此选 C 项。

63.G 横线后文讲的是，自己在读大学时，时间是一大块，没有区分的。横线处可填入大学时期的时间安排因此选 G 项。

64.E 横线前文指出可将时间碎片化，将任务细化，能够让自己更好地控制，然后再来有效使用，各个击破。横线后文说合理利用不同的时间段，做不同的任务效果更好。即横线处是过渡句，将已细化的任务安排到合适的碎片时间内去完成。因此选 E 项。

65.A 横线上文提出一些有效地指导方法，要有战略地进行，还要随时调整战略。因此横线处是对战略性学习的总结。因此选 A 项。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.He served in minor government posts managing stables and keeping books for granaries.

（根据文章中间第四段第一句话中的“Confucius served in minor government posts managing stables and keeping books for granaries before he was 19”可知，孔子早前曾在小政府管理马，为谷仓上账。因此答案为 He served in minor government posts managing stables and keeping books for granaries.）

67.Because he wanted to make education available to all men and was instrumental in establishing the art of teaching as a vocation.

（根据文章倒数第三段第一句中的“Confucius is known as the first teacher in China who wanted to make education available to all men and who was instrumental in establishing the art of teaching as a vocation, indeed as a way of life”可知，孔子之所以被誉为中的第一位老师，是因为他让全民都有机会接受教育，并为教育成为职业带来帮助。因此本句即为答案。）

68.Because he wished to put his humanist ideas into practice through governmental channels.

（根据文章倒数第二段中的“For decades he was actively involved in politics, wishing to put his humanist ideas into practice through governmental channels”可知，孔子积极参政，是希望通过政府渠道将自己的人文主义思想付诸实践。因此答案为：Because he wished to put his humanist ideas into practice through governmental channels.）

69.Because he left the country in an attempt to find another feudal state to which he could render his service.

（根据文章最后一段中的“Confucius left the country in an attempt to find another feudal state to which he could render his service”可知，孔子离开本国去寻找另外的封建国家，以为其效劳。因此本句即为答案。）

70.He believed that all human beings could benefit from self-cultivation.He defined learning not merely as the acquisition of knowledge but also as character building.He emphatically noted that learning was“for the sake of the self”.

（根据题意，文章中出现类似“he defined”、“he believed”等的字眼，都是孔子对于教育的看法与观点。因此可从以下中列出三种：“he felt it appropriate to inquire about everything”，“He believed that all human beings could benefit from self-cultivation”，“He defined learning not merely as the acquisition of knowledge but also as character building”，“Although he emphatically noted that learning was“for the sake of the self”, he found public service a natural consequence of true education”等。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.increase in overpopulation

（文章第四段指出，永生会带来不少问题，其中“The most obvious is the increase in overpopulation（最明显的就是人口过剩的增加）”。因此填 increase in overpopulation。）

72.crime rates

（文章第四段中又提到，永生会造成对社会的影响。比如说“Crime rates would rise because a few years in prison would no longer deter criminals（犯罪率上升，因为蹲几年牢不再对罪犯有威慑力。）”。因此填 crime rates。）

73.develops and progresses

（文章中间倒数第四段中指出，永生也会影响社会的发展和进步（how society develops and progresses），因为老一代人不愿意退休，年轻人的新思维得不到开发。因此填 develops and progresses。）

74.resistance to progress/fend off innovation

（参考上一个填空，因为老一代人会拒绝进步（be more resistance to progress），还会继续抵制创新（fend off innovation），社会得不到发展。因此填 resistance to progress 或者 fend off innovation。）

75.novelty of life

（文章倒数第二段指出，赞成永生计划的人认为剥夺人类想要永生的权利是不道德的，而作者认为他们都不相信永生会将生活的新奇消耗殆尽（the novelty of life might one day wear off），因此填 novelty of life。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

76.【译文】

在莎士比亚之前有许多作家会编写喜剧、悲剧或者历史剧，但只有莎士比亚会运用所有这些体裁甚至更多体裁来讲述故事：从离奇的神话故事（如《仲夏夜之梦》）到政治恐怖故事（如《查理三世》）。他的剧作中很少出现原创情节，实际上，他经常借用传统小说、历史或其他作家作品中的情节。然而，这些情节经他妙手都变成了穿越时间和文化的巨作。莎士比亚剧作被翻译为八十多种语言，并在全球范围内上演。

【解析】

①句式结构

本段翻译注意个别词汇的理解，如 **take...from**，这里表示“借用别人的故事情节”。还应注意语序的调整。

②重点词汇

genre 类型，流派

quirky 古怪的，离奇的

thriller 恐怖故事

come up with 提出，想出

transcend 超越

Section B (10 marks)

77. 【答案】A recent study from America reveals that young children watching TV for two hours every day develop faster in intelligence than those not.

【解析】reveal 显示；露出。用动词现在分词形式做定语修饰 young children。develop faster in intelligence 在智力方面发展更快。“than those not”即为“than those not watching TV for two hours every day”。

78. 【答案】Many London people become more open and broad-minded on account of cultural diversity.

【解析】on account of 因为。broad-minded 心胸宽广。diversity 多样性。

79. 【答案】The improvement of science and technology makes it increasingly possible for human beings to live over 100 years.

【解析】increasingly 逐渐地。it 做形式宾语，指代后面的“to live over 100years”。

80. 【答案】I have been back in San Francisco for four weeks, but I'm still resistant to the lifestyle filled with appointments.

【解析】resistant to 抵抗。be filled with 充满。

81. 【答案】Study shows that, contrary to traditional views, people who stay up late to work may be more intelligent.

【解析】contrary to 与……相反。stay up late 熬夜。contrary to traditional views 作为插入语。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82. me → a → on

(句意：如果你能借我八美元，我就能坐车去我父母那儿了。get on a bus 坐上车。因此加上介词 on。)

83. pleads → pleaded/pled

(从整篇文章可以看出，此文是以一般过去时来叙述的。因此将 pleads 改为 pleaded/pled。)

84. neat → neatly

(句意：他是一个穿着整洁，二十几岁的年轻白人男子。neat 为形容词，dressed 为动词，应用副词修饰。因此将 neat 改为 neatly。)

85.distressing→distressed

(distressing 形容物体“令人感到沮丧的”, distressed 形容人“沮丧的”。因此将 distressing 改为 distressed。)

86.rob→robbery

(句意: 他已经去找过警察, 通报了自己被抢。这里的“抢劫”应该为名词。因此将 rob 改为 robbery。)

87.been→being

(语法不正确, 这里是伴随状语, 表示他现在很不开心, 主句是“he wanted only to be with his parents”, 因此将 been 改为 being。)

88.Lately→Later

(lately 表示“近来, 不久前”。later 表示“稍后, 随后”。根据句意, 应将 lately 改为 later。)

89.删除 in

(句意: 如果你的本能告诉你不能相信这个人, 那么我知道你做对了。trust sb.表示“相信某人”, 一般意义的相信。trust in sb.表示“信赖某人”。对待陌生人一般只是相信的程度, 还没有到信赖。因此将 in 删掉。)

90.√

91.at→in

(someone in need 需要帮助的人。因此将 at 改为 in。)

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】STAIN

【解析】spot 变污, 玷污。soil 弄污, 变脏。stain 玷污, 变脏。

93.【答案】y

【解析】your 你的。youth 青春。young 年轻的。yell 呼喊。

94.【答案】E; B

【解析】由“小说在参考书上面”可知, 小说不可能在最底层; 由“小说在 CD 右边”可知, 小说放在 B 或 D; 由“DVD 在小说上面”可知, 小说不可能在最顶层, 因此小说在 D 位置, 则 DVD 在 B 位置, CD 在 C 位置; 由“CD 放的位置比学校课本高”可知, 学校课本在 E 位置。

95.【答案】E

【解析】根据前面的五个图形可知, KA 和 KC 图形一样, 大小不一样, 且 KA 比 KC 大; MA 和 MB 图形一样, 大小不一样, 且 MA 比 MB 大。因此第一个字母表示图形, 第二个字母表示大小。第六个图形与 KA 和 KC 一样, 因此第一个字母是 K, 大小与 LB 和 MB 一样, 因此第二个字母是 B, 即 KB, 选 E 项。

96.【答案】REPORTER; EDITORIAL/reporter; editorial

【解析】根据第二个词的首字母提示以及其他字母提示, 很容易得出 reporter (记者), 然后由 edit 可以派生出 editorial (社论, 评论; 编辑的)。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

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I (10marks)

【参考范文】

The picture on the left shows the gaming situation worldwide with numbers. We can see that about 1.2 billion people across the world play games, 700 million of whom play online games. Every week gamers spend an average of 22 hours on games in the US A and it was reported in 2013 that the money people spent on games was 70 billion dollars. 18% of American gamers are under 18 and 42% are females. Even 45% of parents play games with their children every week. These data all indicate that a great number of people are involved in on-line games.

The chart on the right illustrates the ratio of active gamers to total population in different parts of the world. Obviously, China with such a large population of 1.3 billion has less than 200 million active gamers. Whereas, Western Europe and North America have nearly the same amount of active gamers of about 200 millions, which accounts for about half of the total population. Thus, online games are more popular in these areas.

II (20marks)

【参考范文】

It is a typical phenomenon in China that elder members live with their off springs in order to be taken care of. It is also a virtue passed on and on in China to be filial to one's own parents. However, due to the severe aging situation of China's population and the busy working pattern, people have less time to care for their own parents who are, then, sometimes left uncared and alone.

Actually, one way to relieve the status quo, I think, is to advocate the lifestyle adopted by Western seniors. They seldom live with their children, nearly every one of them still gets a pay through easy work to support himself or herself. With various hobbies and interests, they always have a wonderful later life. Although Chinese old people could accept this kind of life and they may love it with respect to some perspectives, it cannot be realized since realities cannot catch up with the ideal. Some of them cannot adapt themselves to the new lifestyle; there are not enough and suitable jobs for them in society; the pension still cannot reach to every senior citizen.

In a word, it needs the joint efforts of Chinese government and every member of a family to create a better life for the elders.

全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类考试 2016 年决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【解析】根据录音中男士的回答 "...these windy places where they put big white windmills that capture the winds energy"可知，在风力发电厂可以看到捕捉风力的风车。因此选 B 项。

【录音原文】

M: I've visited a couple of wind farms, they are an amazing sight.

W: What on earth is a wind farm?

M: You know these windy places where they put big white windmills that capture the wind's energy. They could be
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seen quite a lot recently.

W: That's interesting. I've only read a lot about alternative energy sources over the past few weeks.

2. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音中的内容，女士询问男士考试是否通过，男士回答未通过，并且已经是第三次了。后面补充说到未通过的原因“Everything was going OK, and then at the end, while I was parking, I bumped into another car”，即在停车时与别的车相撞，由此可知男士是参加驾照考试。因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

W: H, did you pass your test this time?

M: No, I failed again. I'm afraid. It's really hard to swallow. This is the third time I've failed.

W: Third time? What a pity! I really thought you'd made it this time.

M: So did I. Everything was going OK, and then at the end, while I was parking, I bumped into another car. It had bowled over.

W: That's too bad.

3. 【答案】A

【解析】根据男士的问话“Could you give me any idea on something that is free of artificial preservatives”可知，他想要没有人工添加剂的产品，即没有有害化学物质的产品。因此选 A 项。

【录音原文】

W: Good morning, how can I help you?

M: I'm looking for a present for my friend. She likes homeopathic products. Could you give me any idea on something that is free of artificial preservatives?

W: Well, there are lots of things I could recommend to you. For example, aloe vera is very popular. There are no E-numbers in this product.

4. 【答案】D

【解析】根据录音可知，邻居整晚都在吵闹，Jane 整晚没睡，她不知该怎么办。当男士问她为何不告诉邻居时，Jane 回答“I don't want to make waves. They are probably wouldn't take any notice anyway”，即她不想挑起事端，邻居估计也不会在乎。因此选 D 项。

【录音原文】

M: Hi, Jane. How are you?

W: I didn't sleep a wink last night. The people next door were making noise all night. And look at their place—it's such an eyesore. I'm fed up with the situation but don't know what to do.

M: Why don't you give them a piece of your mind?

W: I don't want to make waves. They probably wouldn't take any notice anyway.

5. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音的最后“It was difficult at first because he had to start from scratch”可知，刚开始很困难是因为他必须从零开始。start from scratch 为固定搭配，表示“从头开始”，因此选 C 项。

【录音原文】

M:What's John doing these days?

W:He's followed in his father's footsteps too and works in the family importing business. He's living overseas at the moment.

M:Oh, really? How does he like it?

W:It was difficult at first because he had to start from scratch.He's settled in now, though, and he loves it.

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.A 根据录音第一句中的“The giant retailer Target confirmed today that.....”可知, Target 是一家大型零售商。因此选 A 项。

7.B 根据录音第一句中的“hackers stole encrypted pin numbers during a major data breach that began at Thanksgiving”可知, 黑客在感恩节攻破了主要的数据库, 盗取了加密密码。因此选 B 项。

8.A 在谈到 Target 公司不诚实的问题时, 被访者说到几点原因, 根据他的回答“First of all, it is very difficult to figure out what happened in a breach of this size.....they don't want to alarm customers”可知, 发生这样的事情, 在还没弄清楚之前, Target 不想使顾客惊慌。因此选 A 项。

9.A 在记者询问 Target 顾客现在立马要做的事情是什么时, 被访者回答“If you've gotten notification that your bank account or credit was compromised, I would ask the bank to replace it”, 即如果发现自己的账户被盗用, 应立刻要求银行替换掉。因此选 A 项。

【录音原文】

Reporter:The giant retailer Target confirmed today that hackers stole encrypted pin numbers during a major data breach that began at Thanksgiving. Some 40 million accounts are potentially affected.Target said it believes the encryption will keep the personal identification numbers safe.We get more now from Jim Finkle of the Reuters news service in Boston. Jim Finkle, welcome.First of all, what is the risk with the theft of these pin numbers? How is that different from losing other credit information?

Interviewee:You know, Judy, there may actually be no additional risk, because as you mentioned, the numbers are encrypted.The encryption algorithms that they use are so sophisticated that nobody can break them.The issue here, I think, that this highlights is a couple of things.Target originally gave us the impression that pins were not taken, encrypted or not.So that suggests that either they didn't have a handle as to what happened or they weren't being completely forthright.

Reporter: And why would that be?

Interviewee:I can think that—well, there's a couple of reasons. First of all, it is very difficult to figure out what happened in a breach of this size. But in terms of not being forthright, you know, it was the Christmas holiday season. And I think they wanted to keep their—they didn't want to alarm customers. They worried about the potential litigation. And they were also worried about regulatory and congressional investigations.

Reporter: And there's still other information, though, that was stolen, in addition to these pin numbers that is out there.

Interviewee: Yes, sure. All of the information on the magnetic stripe on the back of your credit card was stolen. And that can be used to create fake credit cards. Now, it's possible that, you know, some people's credit—not credit card—bank accounts have been drained, and we're still trying to figure out how that happened. It may be that they got the pin numbers another way. You know, with a pin number, you can

access somebody's bank account. So, you know, what I was talking about at the beginning about them not having all the information, about them not being forthright, we still have to find out what's going on with that.

Reporter: And, just quickly, what should Target customers be doing right now?

Interviewee: If you've gotten notification that your bank account or credit card was compromised, I would ask the bank to replace it. Some of them are saying that's not necessary, but I've been told by everybody who is knowledgeable that it's what you should do.

Reporter: Jim Finkle with Reuters, we thank you.

Interviewee: Thank you.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

10.B 根据录音中被访者的回答“What surprised us in this study was the extent to which that public impact was focused on the working age adults”可知，这项研究最令人惊讶的地方在于，过量饮酒对成年劳动力的影响。因此选 B 项。

11.C 在谈到对过量饮酒中“过量（excessive）”一词的解释时，被访者列举了不同人群的饮酒量，包括高风险人群。由“then any alcohol consumption by groups that we know to be at particular high risk of harms from alcohol consumption, specially underage youth, that is youth under age 21, and pregnant women”可知，不满 21 岁的未成年人和孕妇为高风险人群。因此选 C 项。

12.D 根据录音中被访者的话“But it's also a very expensive drinking at about \$224 billion a year”可知，饮酒是个奢侈的行为，每年的成本达到两千两百四十亿美元。因此选 D 项。

13.A 在回答实际人们的饮酒量是否有可能比数据要高时，被访者答到“we know that people tend to significantly under-report their alcohol consumption”，即他认为是有可能的，因为人们总是会明显少报自己的饮酒量。因此选 A 项。

14.A 在回答是否有改变人们饮酒行为的政策时，被访者回答“politics that relates to the price and availability of alcohol are among those that we think can be most impactful in reducing excessive alcohol consumption”，即调整酒的价格，限制酒的销售是最有效的方法。因此选 A 项。

15.D 录音中多次出现“binge-drinking”一词。其中第一次出现是在解释过量饮酒（excessive drinking）时，因此，由“excessive alcohol use is a sort of an umbrella term that we used for various patterns of alcohol consumption...we would include binge-drinking”可知，答案为 D 项。

【录音原文】

Reporter: First of all, we have known that excessive drinking has different costs on society. It's often a tragedy for the family or the loved ones of the disease, but what surprised you about these numbers in the study?

Interviewee: Well, Hari, you are right, we have known that excessive alcohol use is a huge public health problem for a long time. What surprised us in this study was the extent to which that public health impact was focused on working-age adults. And as you noted in your opener, we estimate that about one in 10 deaths among working-age adults, ages 20-64 years, are attributable to excessive alcohol use. That's a huge number and certainly indicates to us that we need to redouble our efforts to prevent it.

Reporter: So this study also said that—other statistic that reached out to me was the fourth leading cause of death attributable to excessive drinking. How do we define excessive?

Interviewee: Well, excessive alcohol use is a sort of an umbrella term that we use for various patterns of alcohol consumption and also for drinking among certain high-risk groups. So under the umbrella, we would include binge-drinking, which is, for a woman, consuming four or more drinks on an occasion that is

within a short period of time, for men, five or more drinks within an occasion that is again within a short period of time, basically drinking to the point of acute intoxication. And then any alcohol consumption by groups that we know to be at particularly high risk of harms from alcohol consumption, specifically underage youth, that is youth under age 21, and pregnant women.

Reporter: And what are these factors that influence that? Does it happen more among males, more among young people?

Interviewee: Well, there certainly are some important differences across different population groups. And yes, we know that men tend to binge-drink more than women. The prevalence, as we call it, the proportion of people who report binge-drinking is higher in younger-age groups, 18-24, but also 25-34. But it's important to recognize that this really is an important public health problem across the lifespan. But it's also a very expensive problem for all of us. And, as you noted in your opening, we estimate the economic cost of excessive drinking at about \$224 billion a year. And a large proportion of that cost, about \$2 out of every \$5, is paid for by government. So, essentially, all of us are paying the cost of excessive alcohol use.

Reporter: And the results of this survey are self-reported. So is there a possibility that the numbers you're talking about could even be higher?

Interviewee: Absolutely. The estimates that we reported in our study, which, again, are deaths that are attributable to excessive alcohol use, are calculated in a variety of different ways, but part of that calculation does involve self-reports of alcohol consumption by individuals. And we know that people tend to significantly under-report their alcohol consumption.

Reporter: So what do we know about policies or practices that change consumption behavior? What works?

Interviewee: From a public perspective, policies that relate to the price and availability of alcohol are among those that we think can be most impactful in reducing excessive alcohol consumption.

Section C (5 marks)

16. 【答案】B

【解析】新闻中谈到了从周三到1月9日，福田站和广州站之间每天往返的高铁有11趟，从1月10号开始会增加12趟。所以可以得知，1月10号当天往返于这两站的火车有23趟。因此选择B项。

【录音原文】

The Futian high-speed railway station opened in South China's Shenzhen city on Wednesday, marking the long-expected launch of Asia's largest underground railway station. The station is located in downtown Shenzhen, Guangdong Province. The commute time between Shenzhen and Guangzhou is now shortened to 42 to 50 minutes. According to the train timetable, there will be 11 round-trip high-speed trains between the Futian Station and Guangzhou Station every day from Wednesday to Jan 9. Another 12 round trips will be added to the schedule every day starting Jan 10.

17. 【答案】B

【解析】根据新闻第一句话的总结，与2014年相比，北京去年空气质量的提高更多的是受天气模式的影响。因此选择B项。

【录音原文】

An improvement in Beijing's air quality last year compared with 2014 may have had more to do with weather patterns than with a decline in emission, environment experts say. The Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau said Beijing's "number of days of most serious PM2.5 pollution is falling each year. Its air quality appeared to improve in the first 10 months of 2015 compared with the same period a year earlier". The deterioration in air quality in the final two months of the year "was due to wind and humidity". Beijing's air quality "is affected more by that of nearby regions than before".

18.【答案】C

【解析】新闻中提到：2007 年的一系列的调查发现被公布到了网站上，这些秘密文件为人们所怀疑的世界级网球比赛中存在不公平提供了证据。因此选择 C 项。

【录音原文】

The bunch of documents passed to the BBC and Buzzfeed News include the findings of an investigation set up in 2007 by the ATP. Secret files expose evidence of widespread suspected match fixing at the top level of world tennis. Over the last decade 16 players who have ranked in the top 50 have been repeatedly flagged to the tennis integrity unit over suspicions they have thrown matches. In a confidential report for the tennis authorities in 2008, the enquiry team said 28 players involved in these games should be investigated. About 10 players were the most common perpetrators that were at the root of the problem.

19.【答案】D

【解析】根据新闻可知，许多研究都试图找到薪酬措施与绩效之间的明确联系，但多数都以失败告终。原因在于当今的工作大多都涉及团队合作，单纯的衡量个人努力不再是一件容易的事情。因此选择 D 项。

【录音原文】

Numerous studies have attempted to find a clear link between pay practices and performance, but have largely failed. It's not that people don't respond to financial incentives. They clearly do. The problem, however, is that today's jobs generally involve teamwork. Success is less due to an individual's effort, and measurement of individual effort becomes more complex, if not impossible. In these situations, pay for performance can often seem unfair and arbitrary, and the result can demotivate, rather than motivate employees. Resentment can fester, and significant time and energy can be wasted.

20.【答案】A

【解析】新闻中是关于美国司法部起诉德国大众汽车制造商这一案件。新闻最后提到美国的起诉只是对大众汽车采取法律行动的第一步，之后不排除会有刑事指控。由此退出现阶段该案件还只是处在起诉阶段。因此选择 A 项。

【录音原文】

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department sued the German automaker Volkswagen in federal court Monday, saying that the company installed illegal devices in nearly 600,000 diesel engine systems to impair emission controls. The government is seeking an array of penalties against the company, including fines and further actions to mitigate the emission of harmful pollutants. The complaint does not specify actions the company must take to further reduce emissions, nor does it name a dollar figure for the penalty. The complaint represented the first step in legal action against Volkswagen and did not preclude a criminal charge.

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

21. workforce

（根据录音信息可知，在美国，包括个体经营在内的小企业占据了美国劳动力的 58%，为国家创造了 40% 的国民生产总值。因此该空填 workforce，表示“劳动力”。）

22. gross national product

（参考 21 题，可知该空填 gross national product，意为“国民生产总值”。）

23. Understanding

(录音中说到开小公司的风险是很大的。由“Understanding the difficulties is one of the biggest impediments that entrepreneurs face.”可知，理解困难所在是企业家们所面临的障碍之一。因此该空填 Understanding。)

24.obtain loans

(根据录音，“Another impediments for many people interested in beginning their own business is their ability to obtain loans.”人们在自己的商业起步阶段还会遇到另一个障碍，那就是很多人没有贷款融资的能力。因此该空填 obtain loans)

25.assure repayment

(承接第 24 题，为了保证偿还能力，银行只给那些有钱、有担保和信用记录的人办理贷款。而这个标准让那些没钱的人根本不能实现资金自足，因此开不起自己的小企业。所以该空填 assure repayment，意为“保证偿还能力”。)

26.financial self-sufficiency

(参考 21 题，可得该空填 financial self-sufficiency，意为“资金自足”。)

27.tailoring

(录音中说到，在很多银行都不为小企业提供贷款融资的情况下，有一家孟加拉乡村银行却愿意为一些没钱的个体户提供小额贷款，这些个体经营就包括裁剪、食品加工、篮子编织、牲畜饲养等等。所以该空填 tailoring，表示“裁剪”。)

28.basket weaving

(参考 21 题，可得该空填 basket weaving，表示“篮子编织”。)

29.Malaysia

(录音中给出信息：通过在孟加拉乡村银行融资的借款人遍及孟加拉国、马来西亚、印度、乌干达、墨西哥、美国等等。所以该空填 Malaysia。)

30.bad debt

(根据录音最后一句话“Yunnus states that their experience with bad debt is less than one percent.”可知，孟加拉乡村银行称借款人信用记录良好，坏账的比例只占不到 1%。因此该空填 bad debt，意为“坏账，收不回来的账”。)

【录音原文】

According to a recent Internal Revenue Service report, there are 18.6 million small businesses in the United States. The US Small Business Administration reports that small businesses including the self-employed account for 58 percent of the US workforce and 40 percent of the gross national product. A National Science Foundation analysis shows that small businesses are a greater source of innovation per research and development dollar than are large businesses.

And yet, starting a small business is very risky, and the change of success is small. According to the US Small Business Administration, the majority of small businesses fail in their first year, and 95 percent fail in the first five years. Underestimating the difficulties is one of the biggest impediments that entrepreneurs face.

Another impediment for many people interested in beginning their own business is their ability to obtain loans. The rationale for banks is to supply money to those who already have money, collateral, and a credit history in order to assure repayment. This rationale, however, keeps those who are poor from creating financial self-sufficiency.

Grameen Bank, created by Muhammad Yunnus of Bangladesh in 1976, has a different rationale. Grameen Bank provides small loans, typically under \$100, to poor individuals who are unable to borrow from conventional

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

bank, in order for them to establish "micro businesses." To date, these include tailoring, food processing, basket weaving, livestock raising, and a number of other small enterprises. Grameen Bank currently boasts nearly two and half million borrowers in Bangladesh, Malaysia, India, Uganda, Mexico, the United States, and other countries. Proving that their policy of trusting their clients' works, Yunus states that their experience with bad debt is less than one percent.

Part II Vocabulary, Grammar & Cultures (15 marks)

Section A Vocabulary and Grammar (10 marks)

31. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在日常生活中我们应该有节制地使用高脂肪的食物，包括油类、人造奶油、坚果、果仁奶油、种子黄油、鳄梨、椰子。本题需选择符合题意的副词。sparingly 节俭地；少量地；保守地。符合题意，因此选择 A 项。indiscriminately 不加选择地；任意地。ingeniously 贤明地；有才能地。massively 大量地。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：在孟加拉国，有 56% 的 5 岁以下的孩子都营养不良，因为他们的家庭没有土地、资源和钱来获取他们需要的食物。本题需要选择符合题意的形容词。malnourished 营养不良的。符合题意，答案为 C 项。ill-treated 受虐待的。affluent 富裕的；丰富的。sanitary 卫生的，清洁的。

33. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：法兰克·辛纳屈混乱的爱情生活、奢侈的生活方式以及与犯罪团伙有勾当的绯闻，看起来只会加重他“坏男孩”的形象，吸引数以百万计的忠实粉丝。本题需要选择的是形容词的正确形式。organize 与 crime 有逻辑上的被动关系，意为“有组织的犯罪”，所以应用 organized。devoted 表示“忠实的”。“devoted fans”意为“忠实的粉丝”所以本题的答案为 D 项。

34. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：除了帮助当前在监狱里的人，清白项目的研究人员正在研究不公正监禁的原因，以阻止未来不合法的定罪。由 prison, Innocence Project 和 unjust 可以推测此题与法律和犯罪相关。本题需要选择符合题意的名词。imprisonment 表示“监禁；关押”，conviction 表示“定罪；确信”，符合句意，因此 B 项为正确答案。penalty 罚款；罚金。accusation 控告，指控。surveillance 监测。proclamation 公告；宣布；宣告。reservation 预约，预定；保留。retention 保留；扣留，滞留。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：法律规定，所有人都是平等的，赋有不可剥夺的权利，包括生命权、自由权和追求快乐的权力。unalienable 不可剥夺的。among which 引导非限定性定语从句，what 不可引导非限定性定语从句。所以 D 为正确答案。indefinable 难下定义的。inevitable 必然的；不可避免的。irrespective 无关的；不考虑的。

36. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：构成负责力量组织的肌肉细胞会随着年龄的增加相继死去，但是这个过程很缓慢，以至于到 50 岁或 50 岁之后才会发现不同。本题考查 so 和 such 的搭配。so...as to “那么……以至于”，为固定搭配，as to 后加动词原形。C 项为正确项。so that “如此……以至于”，that 后应为从句。such...as to 也表示“那么……以至于”的意思，但是 such 后应接名词或名词词组。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：鉴于相似的毁灭性的预测，我们询问戴维斯教授，我们的星球是否处于这样的问题中，那些未来科技奇迹的提议是否会有帮助。本题选择合适的词组填空。in light of 根据，鉴于。D 项符合句意。in the face of 面对。with the help of 在……的帮助之下。on behalf of 代表。

38.【答案】A

【解析】句意：这则新闻不仅与获取信息有关，它同时也关乎灵感。not only.....but also..“不仅……而且……”，为固定搭配。此题的正确选项为 A 项。同时也因为后半句中有“also”，表示“也”，所以前半句表达的是肯定的意思，所以 B、C 和 D 项都不符合题意。

39.【答案】B

【解析】本题需要选择符合情景中对话内容的一项。因为前一句的意思是“但是，记得，我们两点半必须要走”，可以推测答案与时间有关，B 项的意思是“买东西的时候不要失去理智，要把握好时间”。B 选项符合语境，为正确答案。

40.【答案】C

【解析】本题需要选择符合情景中对话内容的一项。前面对话讲述了对话者是如何走上音乐道路的，讲述了对话者最开始把音乐当作业余爱好，一次偶然的机会被一位老师看中，走上了音乐之路。最后一句的回答是“是的，我找到了，我真的相当幸运。”C 项的意思是“你找到了你内心渴望的工作”，符合语境，所以答案为 C 选项。

Section B Cultures (5 marks)

41.【答案】B

【解析】节礼日 (Boxing Day) 为每年的 12 月 26 日，也就是圣诞节次日，是在英联邦部分地区庆祝的节日。感恩节 (Thanksgiving Day) 是每年 11 月的第四个星期四。复活节 (Easter) 是在每年春分月圆之后第一个星期日。退伍军人节 (Veteran's Day) 是每年的 11 月 11 日。

42.【答案】B

【解析】托妮·莫里森，1993 年获诺贝尔文学奖，是唯一一位黑人女性诺贝尔文学奖获得者。

43.【答案】D

【解析】《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》是马克·吐温的代表作，被海明威称为“美国全部现代文学的起源”。

44.【答案】C

【解析】托马斯·杰斐逊 (Thomas Jefferson) 是美国开国元勋中最具影响力者之一。美利坚合众国第三任总统 (1801 年-1809 年)。同时也是《美国独立宣言》主要撰稿人。

45.【答案】C

【解析】英国大选 (General elections of the United Kingdom) 每 5 年举行一次。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.especially

(根据横线处所在的句子和上一句可知，《西游记》在东亚是一部很著名的传说和神话小说，尤其在中国。此处应该填写表示递进关系的副词，因此填 especially。)

47.follows

(as follows 是固定搭配，意为“如下”。所以此处应该填写 follows。)

48.Indian

（此处表达的意思是“中国和某个国家的历史文化交流”。由第二段“Xuanzang traveled alone through Central Asia to the land of Tianzhu (present-day India)”可知，此国家为印度，另外此处应填入形容词形式，因此填 Indian。）

49.quest

（quest for 追求；探索。本句句意为：各种各样关于他寻找经文的故事很快在人们之间流传。根据后面的介词 for 和单词提示以及句意可知，此处应填 quest。）

50.time

（of 后面应该填写一个名词作介宾。由空格后“这些故事的逐渐传播”可以推断，故事的流传应该与“时间的流逝”有关，故此题答案为 time。）

51.to

（句意：这部小说中，所有的 87 个章节都致力于讲述唐玄奘的冒险故事。be dedicated to 为固定搭配，表示“致力于”，故空格处应填 to。）

52.enlightenment

（空格处应填名词，作 receive 的宾语，enlighten 的名词形式为 enlightenment，意为“启蒙，启发”。这句话的意思是“弟子们受到点化”。所以此处应该填写 enlightenment）

53.immortality

（此处应该填写名词作 obtain 的宾语。这句话的意思是“大多数怪物和魔鬼都想通过吃唐僧肉获得长生不老。”immortal 的名词形式是 immortality，意为“不朽，不灭”。所以此处应填 immortality。）

54.handsome

（空格处缺少形容词，修饰 he。这句话的意思是“他被描绘的如此英俊，甚至许多妖怪被他的长相所吸引。”根据单词提示这里的形容词应该填写 handsome。）

55.realistic

（横线后的单词为 portrayal，为名词，所以横线处应填写形容词。real 本身虽为形容词，但是表示“真实的，真正的”，不符合句意。本句意思为：这部伟大的作品经常被人低估，但事实上它是一部对唐朝政治和社会情况的现实主义的描述。所以这里的最佳答案为 realistic。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.F 原文第二段提到了当地人反对移民的原因：第一，欧盟的社会福利系统负荷不了这么多的避难者；第二，移民可能会跟他们抢工作；第三，大量外地移民的迁入可能会冲击当地的传统文化。这里提到了 3 条原因，而不是 2 条，因此题干表述错误。

57.F 原文第三段提到“澳大利亚、丹麦和比利时的右翼党派已经成功采取行动反对移民，因为他们害怕失去民族认同感”，由此可以推断，担心失去民族认同感的是澳大利亚、丹麦和比利时的右翼党派，而不是移民。因此题干表述错误。

58.T 倒数第二段第一句和第二句提到“退休计划需要移民。在大多数欧洲国家，人们的寿命更长久，孩子却越来越少。没有大规模的移民，政府将没有能力付钱给退休人员。”从这里可以推测，欧盟国家人口老龄化加重了对移民工人的需求。因此题干表述正确。

59.T 第一段第二句提到“政府试图去平衡公民的担忧”，原文最后一段提到“面对这些事实，欧盟的零移

民政策不恰当的说法就不足为奇了。一位官员称：‘我们的目标是尽可能开展一场关于移民与庇护的大辩论。’”，可以看出欧洲国家正试图寻找一种相对平衡的移民政策。因此题干表述正确。

60.T 原文第一段中间部分提到“当地人担心移民会损害他们的文化和经济。但同时移民正源源不断地来到欧洲。”，可见尽管移民带来很多压力，未来几十年大规模移民到欧盟国家依旧是不可避免的。因此正确。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.F 第一段提到作弊有的时候很难避免。下文列举了 Polly Sanders 的例子，他并不知道自己的行为属于剩窃，然而对于学校来说，这就是到窃。F 项起到了承上启下的作用。承接上文，同时总领本段大意。因此选 F 选项。

62.D 本空前一段提到 Polly 不知道自己的行为属于作弊。这段给出了数据“41%的学生都认为剩窃是十分正常的。更令人担心的是 27%的学生说他们经常篡改实验数据”。可见不仅仅是 Polly 不知道什么属于作弊，很多学生都不知道。D 选项可以衔接上下文。所以 D 为正确选项。

63.A 横线后面介绍的是两种高校解决作弊的方法。所以横线处应该与学校努力反对作弊有关。所以 A 选项正确。

64.G 本段提到“既要给学生们自由，又要对作弊的人严惩”。G 选项中“can be both a carrot and a stick”是一种暗喻，指的是用惩罚和奖励两种手段以诱发人们产生所要求的行为。G 选项在这里正好符合段意。所以选 G 选项。

65.E 空格后就某种现象解释了原因，提到信任可以预防作弊，因为“很明显许多学生不想破坏这种信任”，再结合第四段最后一句可知，这种信任是 honor code（荣誉准则/诚信）带来的，所以本题选 E 项。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.His career as a broadcaster spanned more than 60 years and he's been a key witness to the development of the wildlife documentary.

（文章第一段中间部分“he is one of the most enduring presences on UK television”，紧接着就介绍了他在电视上长盛不衰的原因。所以这句后面部分即为答案。）

67.New-cutting age 3D technology.

（原文第三段倒数第二句直接给出了答案“New cutting-edge 3D technology has been used to capture mesmerizing images”，所以“New-cutting age 3D technology”即为答案。）

68.New theories of continental drift and the discovery of the structure of DNA.

（“Them”代指上文提到的两种我们对自然世界的两种新观点。文中提到“One of the new concepts is continental drift”，“Another is the discovery of the structure of DNA”，所以“them”代指的就是这两种观点。）

69.worldwide protest against wildlife destruction will slowly grow and younger people can do something to protect the planet.

（最后一段中间部分提到“许多自然学家想要提醒人们现在这个世界的现状，借此希望全球都能联合起来与破坏野生物种的行为作斗争，年轻人能够做一些力所能及的事去保护这个星球”，“in the hope that”与

“expectation”语意相同，所以此句即为答案。）

70.The change of attitude towards nature, improvements in technology, scientific revolutions, and more documentaries focusing on the importance of nature conservation rather than purely showing the wonders of the living world.

(第二段讲的是态度的改变。第三段, 第四段讲的是科学技术革命。最后一段提到了人们更加关注自然的保护。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.evolutionary/evolution

文章第一段开始提到人类与其他动物不同。人类是大型哺乳动物的一种。中间又提到“but we still have difficulty grasping how it came to be and what it means.”“how it come to be”意为“我们是怎么来的”, 即我们是怎么进化的, 也就是进化历史。所以这里填 evolutionary/evolution。

72.molecules and genes

第三段第一句提到“On the other hand, we obviously are animals, with the usual animal body parts, molecules and genes.”, 所以这里填 molecules and genes。

73.big mammal

文章第一段第二句就提到了“It is also obvious that we are a species of big mammal.”, 所以这里应该填 big mammal。

74.our existence

文章最后一段中间部分提到“But among our unique qualities are two that now jeopardize our existence.”, 可见这里应该填 our existence

75.technological power

文章最后一段最后一句明确提到“However, these propensities are much more threatening in us than in other animals because of our technological power and exploding numbers.”所以这里应该填 technological power。

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A(5 marks)

76.【译文】

《了不起的盖茨比》描写了美国历史上一段美妙绝伦的时期, 其扣人心弦的动人故事在富有表现力和错综复杂的细节中展开。这部小说情节紧凑, 引人入胜, 但最吸引读者的是主人公多面的性格在情节发展的过程中逐步明晰化的方式。黛西虽然楚楚动人, 魅力四射, 但她却既自私又肤浅。盖茨比虽然有过虚伪和欺骗, 但他正直的秉性却是书中其他富家子弟所远不能及的。因此这是一本必读之作。

【解析】

本段翻译句式比较简单, 重点和难点在单词上。翻译的时候应该注意 but、and 等连接词的翻译, 尽量使行文流畅。在许多句子的翻译上, 应当基于理解通过意译适当转化成符合中文表达习惯的语句。

【重点词汇】

portrayal 描绘; 画像

gripping 扣人心弦的; 引人注目的

intricate 复杂的 riveting 吸引人的

protagonist 主角，主演；主要人物

vulnerability 易碎性；脆弱性

Section B (10 marks)

77. 【答案】It's a sad fact that many young people have no interest whatsoever in social activities.

【解析】用 it 作形式主语，用 that 引导一个主语从句，真正的主语在 that 后面。have no interest in 在某方面不感兴趣。whatsoever 在这里加强语气。

78. 【答案】She made many constructive suggestions as to how to solve my problems.

【解析】constructive suggestion 建设性意见。as to“为了”，引导宾语从句。

79. 【答案】Her speech was so humorous that the audience couldn't help laughing from time to time.

【解析】so...that...如此……以至于……。can't help doing sth.忍不住做某事

80. 【答案】I find it hard to think of an excuse fast enough to turn down someone's invitation, and I will often end up accepting it.

【解析】turn down 拒绝；关小，调低。end up doing 以……而告终。it 作形式主语。

81. 【答案】The 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th of each month were considered unlucky days, and everyone was supposed to refrain from certain activities.

【解析】restrain from 克制；制止；阻止。be supposed to 应该。

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.millions→million

(million 其前面是基数次时，后面不加 s，用法与 hundred、thousand、billion 相同。表示模糊的数量时，后面加 s，如：millions of people。)

83.dead→deadly

(deadly 致命的。dead 无生命的，死的。这里的意思是“致命的寄生虫”，应该用 deadly。)

84.删除 it

(known as sleeping sickness 修饰的是 parasite，是 that 引导的宾语从句。应删掉多余的 t。)

85.of→from

(suffer from“遭受；受……之苦”，固定搭配。)

86.fertile→infertile

(fertile 能生育的。这里的意思应该是“不能生育的”，所以应该改为 infertile)

87.effect→effective

(题目中 effect 的变形应用来修饰后面的名词 solution，所以应该用形容词形式，将 effect 改成 effective。a simple but effective solution 意为“简单有效的措施”。)

88.that→which

（此处主句后面接了一个非限定定语从句，指代前面整个句子，所以应该用关系代词 which 引导而不是 that。）

89.√

90.cost→costs

（此句话的主语 one tsetse fly 是单数形式，根据主谓一致原则，谓语也应该用单数形式。将 cost 改成 costs。）

91.number ∧ traps→of

（a number of“若干，许多，一些”，为固定搭配。所以要添加 of。）

Part VI IQ Test(5 marks)

92.【答案】hit

【解析】hit 作动词时，有“打击，袭击，碰撞”的意思；作名词时，有“成功”的意思。

93.【答案】IM

【解析】按照规律，从组合的首字母 E 开始往后组合的首字母都是按顺序隔一个字母所得，形成 E、G、I、K、M、O 的规律；组合里第二个字母是从 K 开始按字母顺序推出的，形成 K、L、M、N、O、P 的规律。所以对应起来第三组字母应该是 IM。

94.【答案】brown and white; white

【解析】由已知信息可知，耷拉耳朵的兔子在最旁边的笼子里，所以只可能是 1 或者 5；后面又说到肥兔子比耷拉耳朵的兔子还要靠右，所以可以推出耷拉耳朵的兔子在最左边的 1 号笼。由棕白色兔子位于耷拉耳朵的兔子和白兔之间，可以推出棕白色兔子在 2 号笼，白兔在 3 号笼。通过黑兔子和白兔子是紧挨着的这一信息推出黑兔子在 4 号笼。所以最后一个剩下的 5 号笼里是肥兔子，和它不和棕白色兔子挨着，比耷拉耳朵的兔子要靠右这些信息相吻合。

95.【答案】A

【解析】通过观察，如图所示，图片中带叉方形的的位置对应不同的字母，该字母是组合中的首字母，在最右边居中的带叉方形代表 D，位于左下角代表 E，位于左上角代表 F；图片中的圆形比例分为大中小比例，一种比例对应一个字母，该字母是组合中的第二位字母，小圆代表 J，中圆代表 G，大圆代表 H。所以最后一个图形是左上角带叉方形和小圆的组合，所以用字母组合 FJ 代表。

96.【答案】grill; boil; chop; spread

【解析】通过观察可以得出这些词 grill 烤肉。boil 煮沸。chop 切。spread 涂果酱。这些词都和烹饪有关。

Part VII Writing (30 marks)

I(10 marks)

【参考范文】

The figures and the charts show teen's texting habits in America, including their preference, the contents, frequency of sending pictures and texting location.

71%of American teens prefer texting instead of calling.Over half of them control their daily calling time under 30 minutes, while 45%of teens send at least 30 texts a day. Besides, 54%of teens text just for a chat. As

for the frequency of sending pictures, 51% send a few every month and nearly a quarter never do this. What's more, 28% of teens text at home. Teens sending texts while surfing the internet, riding in a car and sitting in class account for 18%, 17% and 14% respectively.

From above, apparently, American teens prefer texting to calling. They often text to kill time. Also, picture sending is a minority choice. And home is their primary texting location.

II (20 marks)

【参考范文】

As the contact among different regions becomes increasingly closer, China has established the promotion of Mandarin Chinese as a basic national policy. But as time goes by, many dialects are disappearing. Recently, there is a heated debate on whether dialects should be allowed on air to protect it. As for me, I am in favor of this proposal.

Although dialects may become less used by people with the development of society, which is seen as a normal inevitable phenomenon, it is necessary to prevent those wonderful culture heritage from disappearing. The coexistence of a variety of provincial dialects is a manifestation of cultural prosperity and diversity. On my part, programs specially themed by dialects shall be supported, which would not conflict with those TV programs spoken in Mandarin Chinese. It will enable people to become aware of inheriting and preserving traditional culture.

The unique features of a local environment always give special characteristics to its inhabitants. Dialects should not be the disappearing culture. Consequently, promoting the programs in local dialects is a necessity.