

2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类初赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】B

【解析】由录音可知，女士对男士询问自己下个月是否可以有一个假期，而男士则要求女士填一个申请，由此可知，男士应该是女士的雇主，女士是男士的雇员。故选 B。

【录音原文】

W: Mr. Johnson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month.

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Question: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. 【答案】C

【解析】由录音可知，男士向女士询问博物馆应该怎么去。故选 C。

【录音原文】

M: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the museum please?

W: Yes. Go back to the street, just across the street, on the steps of St Martin-in-the-Fields church, then the museum is next to it.

Question: Where does the man want to go?

3. 【答案】D

【解析】由录音可知，女士告诉男士自己将在下午三点到达威灵顿。故选 D。

【录音原文】

W: Sorry? Do you know what our expected arrival time in Wellington is?

M: We're due to arrive at 3p.m.

W: At 3 p.m.?

M: Yes. That's right.

W: Thank you.

Question: What time does the woman reach Wellington?

4. 【答案】A

【解析】由录音可知，男士用十美元买两张票找回了一点四美元，所以两张票价值八点六美元，一张票价值四点三美元。故选 A。

【录音原文】

M: Here's a ten-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show, please.

W: Sure. Two tickets and here's a dollar forty cents change.

Question: How does one ticket cost?

5.【答案】D

【解析】由录音可知，男士对女士说自己要为一个演讲比赛做准备，所以很可能为它做练习。故选 D。

【录音原文】

M: Hey, if you can't enjoy the music at a sensible volume, why not use earphones? I'm preparing for the speech contest.

W: Oh, sorry. I didn't realize I've been bothering you all this time.

Question: What is the man probably doing?

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

【答案与解析】

6.T 根据女性说的第二句话可知，报纸上说在找一个学生做语言实验室助理，实验室助理是一份在学校内的工作，所以是正确的。

7.F 录音中虽然提到语言实验室有很多种，但是并没有说都可以申请，所以是错误的。

8.T 男士在介绍自己的语言实验室的时候说，大部分课程都在盒式磁带上，所以是正确的。

9.T 男士在介绍实验室的工作时间的时候说，每周工作五天，每天下午四点到六点，所以是正确的。

10.F 文章中并没有提到更欢迎海外留学生，所以是错误的。

【录音原文】

W: Hello, Professor Smith. My name is Rose. (6) I get the information from the university newspaper that you were looking for a student to work as a language laboratory assistant?

M: Yes, we are. Are you interested in the job?

W: I think so, but before I apply, I'd like you to tell me more about the work.

M: Have you worked with tape recorders before?

W: I used cassette a lot when I was studying French in high school.

M: Good. (7) There are many different kinds of language labs, ours is a small one, and it's fairly easy to operate. This is the main control panel. You can set the controls to a lot of students to listen to the lessons they want to hear. If you decide to take the job, I'll explain how the system operates. (8) Most of the lessons are on cassette tapes, but some of them are also on long reel tapes of records. The cassettes are kept in order on these shelves, and they are clearly numbered with the language and the lesson number. For example, the cassettes in the green boxes are French lessons. Records and tapes are over there.

W: How many hours would I work?

M: (9) We need someone ten hours a week, Monday through Friday from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. This is one of the busiest times for this laboratory.

W: I'll fill out an application for this job right now. It would fit into my schedule nicely.

M: Fine, I'll get back to you in a week or so after we review the applications.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

11.B 女士在一开头对男士说道"Your roommate told me that I could find you in the TV lounge", 由此可知男士在电视休息室里。故选 B。

12.A 女士第二次开口时提到"But we have a math midterm tomorrow, so I thought you'd be studying for it and maybe I can study with you"可知, 第二天他们有一场很重要的数学考试。故选 A。

13.D 女士在第三次说话时提到"I've been working on it for three hours already"可知, 她已经学习了三个小时了。故选 D。

14.D 根据男士和女士的对话可以知道, 之前得了班级里最高分的是伊丽莎白。故选 D。

15.C 根据男士所说的"I don't want to impose her"和上下文可知, 他是觉得现在打电话给伊丽莎白实在是太晚了。故选 C。

【录音原文】

W: Hi, John. (11) Your roommate told me that I could find you in the TV lounge. What are you doing here?

M: What does it look like I am doing?

W: Well, it looks like you are watching television. (12) But we have a math midterm tomorrow, so I thought you'd be studying for it and maybe I can study with you.

M: Oh, well, I was just taking a break. This math stuff gives me a headache if I work on it too long.

W: I know what you mean. (13) I've been working on it for three hours already. I'm beginning to go cross-eyed. I'm having trouble with the sample problems. I just don't get some of them.

M: But I can't believe you are coming to me. I mean, you do know what I got on the last test, don't you?

W: Yeah, I know. You told me. I just thought two heads might be better than one.

M: Yeah, that is a good idea. But you know, (14) I wish I knew that person in our class who got a hundred on the last test. She didn't miss a question. Umm...was it Elizabeth?

W: Oh, yeah, Elizabeth! She is a friend of mine. She'd be a big help right now. Why don't I give her a call.

M: What! At this hour? It's already ten thirty. (15) I don't want to impose her.

W: Yeah, I guess you are right. But you know what? She owes me a big favor. Let's at least give her a call and see what she says. Maybe going over some of the problems with us would help her review the material too.

M: It's worth a try.

Section C

16. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音可知, 每个交易日人民币的升降都在百分之二以内。故选 C。

【录音原文】

The central parity rate of the renminbi, or the yuan, strengthened by 115 basis points to 6.8402 against the US dollar on Tuesday, according to the China Foreign Exchange Trade System. In China's spot foreign exchange market, the yuan is allowed to rise or fall by 2 percent from the central parity rate each trading day.

17. 【答案】D

【解析】根据录音可知，美国今年汽油的零售价格是二点二四美元，比去年低了二十九美分，所以去年是二点五三美元。故选 D。

【录音原文】

The price of regular gasoline dropped across the United States last week, according to a report released by US Energy Information Administration on Monday. For the week ending January 7, the US average regular gasoline retail price dropped nearly 3 cents from last week to \$2.24 per gallon, which was 29 cents per gallon lower than the same period last year.

18. 【答案】B

【解析】根据录音可知，互联网公司忽视了人们对于隐私的要求。故选 B。

【录音原文】

When internet enterprises emerged in China, the laws and regulations on personal information protection were not complete yet, so there were still loopholes for them to make use of. However, the Cyber-security Law came into effect in June 2017, and the personal information regulation in 2018, yet the products of internet companies continue neglecting people's need for privacy and continue acquiring personal information without approval.

19. 【答案】C

【解析】根据录音可知，塞内加尔是他去过的地方。故选 C。

【录音原文】

The profound friendship between China and Africa remains unbreakable despite some countries' attempts to discredit China's cooperation with the continent, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said in reference to his New Year's tour of Africa. Wang wrapped up his trips on Sunday to four nations—Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Gambia and Senegal. The visits further boosted China's economic, security and Belt and Road cooperation with African countries.

20. 【答案】D

【解析】根据录音可知，中国到 2020 年的人均国民收入将会达到一万零六百美元。故选 D。

【录音原文】

The government will likely set a more flexible GDP growth target for 2019, but it would be around 6.3 percent, which can strike a relatively good balance between stabilizing economic growth and forestalling economic and financial risks. And if a GDP growth above 6.3 percent is maintained—which will raise nominal GDP to \$14.93 trillion and per capita GDP to \$10,600—China will have a better chance of doubling its GDP and per capita income by 2020 from the 2010 level, which are vital to building a moderately well-off society by 2020.

Section D (10 marks)

Dictation

【答案】

21. strides

22. a probe

23. lunar program

24. equaling

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25.combined

【录音原文】

China's space industry has taken huge (21) strides in the past 12 months, culminating in last week's successful landing of (22) a probe on the far side on the moon for the first time in history. Last year not only saw the start of Chang'e 4 (23) lunar program, but also marked the first time China had launched more rockets into orbit than any other country in a year. China saw 39 orbital launches in 2018, (24) equaling the nation's total space missions in the 1990s. These launches accounted for one-third of the world's space missions last year—more than the (25) combined missions of Russia, the European Union and India, which ranked third to fifth in the annual launch list. The second-highest number of launches was 34 by the United States.

Summary

【答案与解析】

26.ancient Greece

(根据录音"Both wrestling and boxing were probably started in ancient Greece and Rome"可知, 此处应该填 ancient Greece。)

27.for defense against

(根据录音"Other fighting skills were developed for defense against strong enemies"可知, 此处应该填 for defense against。)

28.the careless movements

(根据录音"They made use of strength and the careless movements of the enemies to defeat them."可知, 此处应该填 the careless movements。)

29.made great improvement

(根据录音"these people in the temple made great improvement on the Indian's skill", 可知, 此处应该填 made great improvement。)

30.techniques

(根据录音"there are now lots of different fighting skills and techniques like the Chinese TaijQuan"可知, 此处应

该填 techniques。)

【录音原文】

There are many forms of fighting bare-fisted. (26) Both wrestling and boxing were probably started in ancient Greece and Rome although modern boxing is believed to have started in England. (27) Other fighting skills were developed for defense against strong enemies. One story goes that long ago some people of South India practiced a form of fighting that required more skill than strength. (28) They made use of strength and the careless movements of the enemies to defeat them. In this way an expert with nothing in hand could easily defeat several enemies with spears in hand. It is said that this kind of fighting skill was first introduced to Shaolin Temple in Henan Province in China. After studying and copying the fighting movements of certain animals (29) these people in the temple made great improvement on the Indian's skill. In each country some changes were made. As a result, (30) there are now lots of different fighting skills and techniques like the Chinese TaijiQuan, the Japanese judo and many others.

Part II Vocabulary&Grammar (15 marks)

31.【答案】A

【解析】句意：詹姆斯·乔伊斯被誉为 20 世纪最伟大的作家。be saluted as...被誉为……。estimate 评估。scale 规模。measure 测量。underpinned 巩固；支持。故选 A。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：警方已计划明天重现这起犯罪，希望这能唤起过路人的记忆。jog the memory of sb.唤醒某人的记忆。keep 保持。ease 放松。enhance 提高。forget 遗忘，忘记。故选 C。

33. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：钻石几乎没有内在价值，其价格几乎完全取决于其稀缺性。intricate 错综复杂的。intact 完整的。intriguing 有趣的。introspective 反省的。intrinsic 内在的。故选 E。

34. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：目前她正在操场上为日本队和中国队的排球比赛作裁判。arbitrate 仲裁，公断。intervene 干预，干涉；介入。decide 决定。referee 给……做裁判。grade 给……分级。故选 D。

35. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：任何一段时间的延迟，任何一段等待都是因为你还没有来，也没有收到消息。error 错误；误差。cut 切割。lack 缺乏。lag 滞后；延迟。slip 滑倒。故选 D。

36. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：作为一名道德学家，弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫的工作方式是间接的，巧妙地破坏了官方接受的道德准则，嘲笑、建议和质疑价值观，而不是断言、主张或作证。other than 除……以外的。rather than 而不是。together with 和……一起。as well as 以及。as soon as 尽快。故选 B。

37. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：这一增长周期在 1986 年达到顶峰，当时的年增长率超过了百分之十二。in case of 以防；如果是。in view of 鉴于；考虑到。in excess of 超过。in face of 面对。in charge of 对……负责。故选 C。

38. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：一个人的成功程度被证明取决于他们是否自信，就像他们是否自信取决于特定的技能和专业知识一样。jump out 跳出。cover up 覆盖，遮盖。turn up 出现。jump up 跳起来。turn out 被证明，结果表明。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在学生出发前，他们花了很多时间限制旅行费用。set a limit to 限制……。故选 A。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：众所周知，知识是扩展思想的必要条件。incompatible 不相容的；矛盾的；不能配合的。indispensable 不可缺少的，必须的；重要的。incredible 不可相信的；不可思议的。indefinite 模糊的；不确定的；无期限的。indented 锯齿状的；缩进的；有定期契约的。故选 B。

41. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：如果对商人征税过多，他们将不再有努力工作的动机，结果税收收入实际上可能会缩水。delay 延迟，耽搁。disperse 使散开；传播。shrink 缩水；缩减。sink 下沉。shuffle 混合；滑来滑去。故选 C。

42. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：为了在他们不在的时候处理邮件，约翰逊夫妇让清洁女工把打印好的小纸条寄出去，让收件人稍后再写。pick up 挑选；捡起；接（某人），pass out 传递；递交。get across 使被理解；使被接受。cope with 处理；应对。coexist with 与……共存。故选 D。

43. 【答案】B

【解析】根据横线前提到史密斯小姐填写了表格，可是根据对话含义他们应该并没有找到表格，所以应该是他们没有对史密斯小姐的表格进行存档。故选 B。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】根据横线前一句询问是否能递一下牛奶可以知道，以及回答是肯定的这里应该是说把牛奶递给说话的人。故选 B。

45. 【答案】E

【解析】从上文可以知道，这是一个人在指导另一个人应该去哪里买购物清单上的东西，其中横线前要买的东西是肉桂百吉饼，应该是在烘焙店或者面包店之类的地方能够买到。故选 E。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46.behind

（横线上一句提到大量的医学研究旨在确定疾病的危险因素，此处提到的原理应该是这些工作背后的原理，所以应该填写 behind。）

47.lower

（根据句意，这项工作的基本原理是，当人们被告知他们的风险时，他们会很高兴地改变他们的行为来降低风险，可知此处连接横线后的名词的应该是一个动词，所以填写 low 的动词形式 lower。）

48.out

（根据句意，虽然这当然是一个合理的假设，但事实证明事情并不是那么简单，同时根据固定搭配，it turns out that，意思是“结果表明”，可知此处应该填写 out。）

49.with

（根据横线前句意可知，此处应该使用固定搭配 interfere with，所以此处应该填写 with。）

50.changes

（根据句意，这种变化带来的好处很少是立竿见影或显而易见的，并且上下文一直强调各种改变。）

51.Meanwhile

（根据句意，我们都被成千上万的健康危害信息狂轰滥炸，而我们大多数人都“忽视”了其中的大部分信息，可以得知和横线前的句子是并列关系，所以应该填写 Meanwhile。所以此处应填 changes。）

52.fact

（根据横线前后的上下文，可以知道此处应该是使用固定搭配，by the fact that，意思是“在……的事实下”，所以此处应该填写 fact。）

53.will take

（根据句意，由于这些和其他原因，仅仅了解风险并不一定能确保人们采取适当的步骤来改变它，可以知

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道，这种改变时发生在将来的情况下，所以使用 take 的一般将来时 will take。）

54.behavior

（根据上下文，可以知道这里的句意应该是人们想到改变他们的行为是很不容易的，并且上一段落中曾经出现改变行为的说法，所以这里应该填写 behavior。）

55.acknowledge

（根据句意，大多数吸烟者在某种程度上承认吸烟对健康的危害，大多数人希望有一种简单而无痛的戒烟方法。因为全文的时态是一般现在，主语是第三人称复数形式，所以用 acknowledge 的原型形式作谓语。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.harmful

（根据第一段第三句话"People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, neither anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial."以及第一段中间部分"People would be as likely to harm on another as to provide help and support."可知，人们无法在没有情感的世界中生存的原因是他们不知道什么是有益的，什么是有害的，所以应该填写 harmful。）

57.possible

（第一段中间部分"They could not learn.They could not benefit from experience because thin emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments."中提到，因为没有感情的淡薄世界缺乏奖励和惩罚，所以他们无法学习，他们不能从经验中受益，所以因为他们喜欢做正确的事情而得到奖励，人们的学习活动是可能的，所以此处应该填写 possible。）

58.to enjoy incentives

（由第一段最后两句话"Society's economic underpinnings would be destroyed:since there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them."可知，社会的经济基础取决于享受奖励的能力，所以此处应该填写 to enjoy incentives。）

59.the social feeling

（根据第二段第一句话"In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation."和中间部分"Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement"可知，情感对人类的生存和适应具有重要意义，因为它是社会和谐的基础，并且社会以此维系，所以此处填写 the social feeling。）

60.physical aspects

（根据第二段中间部分"True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what is has done or can do to us—hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful."可知，一个物体的情感方面比它的物理方面更重要，因为它们帮助我们适应我们周围的世界，所以应该填写 physical aspects。）

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

61.D D选项中的"美国 47 个州和司法部正在调查一起操纵价格的阴谋，这起阴谋正在推高美国仿制药的价格"，承接横线所在段中提到授权在制药公司扭曲市场以推高价格的任何地方公开生产仿制药，因为这

起阴谋就是公开生产仿制药。故选 D。

62.E 横线后句子"But they're not operating in a free market; they're operating in a market that's rigged to line their pockets and limit competition."提到他们并不是在自由市场中运作，他们是在一个被操纵以限制竞争的市场中运作，与 E 选项中“制药公司利用‘自由市场’作为挡箭牌，抵制任何降低家庭药价的努力。”成承接关系。故选 E。

63.C C 选项中“今天，40%的仿制药是由单个公司生产的，大多数都只由一个或两个公司生产”，与横线后句子"With so little competition for generics, drug makers can push up prices and squeeze consumers without consequence."，即由于仿制药的竞争如此之小，制药商可以推高价格，不用顾虑后果地压榨消费者成承接关系，因为制作仿制药的公司数量很少，所以竞争才非常小。故选 C。

64.G G 选项“促进竞争曾是制定经济政策的中心目标”，这是横线后句子"Today, in market after market, competition is dying as a handful of giant companies gain more and more market share."的综述，横线后句子是制定这个目标的原因，两者上下相连接，故选 G。

65.A 横线后句子"HHS would manufacture or contract for the manufacture of generic drugs in cases in which no company is manufacturing a drug"中提到美国卫生与公众服务部，与 A 选项中“《平价药品制造法》将允许美国卫生与公众服务部介入市场失灵的领域”上下连接。故选 A。

Section C (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

66.A picture of ancient people's life.

(根据全文可知，诺拉和庞贝古城能给我们展现的是一副古代人民生活的画卷，所以答案应该是 A picture of ancient people's life。)

67.19 feet.

(根据第二段倒数第二句话"At 19 feet below, relicts of a perfectly preserved Early Bronze Age village began to emerge."可以知道，在诺拉附近的古老村庄埋在十九英尺深的地方，所以答案是 19 feet。)

68.Vesuvius.

(第三段倒数第二句话"What preserved this prehistoric village, what formed a perfect impression of its quotidian contents right down to leaves in the thatch roofs and cereal grains in the kitchen containers, was the fallout and surge and mud from the Avellino eruption of Vesuvius"中提到，保存这个史前村落的，是维苏威火山阿维利诺喷发所产生的沉降物、巨浪和泥浆，所以火山的名字是维苏威，所以答案是 Vesuvius。)

69.A supermarket

(倒数第二段第二句话"As it turns out, the supermarket was never built, and all that remains of a site that miraculously captured one of civilization's earliest..."中提到，被发现的是在建造中的超市的残骸，所以答案是 A supermarket。)

70.Flour and grain.

(第三段第一句话"Researchers found dozens of pots, pottery plates, and crude hourglass-shaped canisters that still contained fossilized traces of almonds, flour, grain, acorns, olive-pits, even mushrooms."中提到，研究人员发现了几十个罐子、陶器盘子和沙漏形状的罐子，里面仍然含有杏仁、面粉、谷物、橡子、橄榄核甚至蘑菇的化石痕迹，其中面粉和谷物证明那个时候人们已经在种植农作物，所以答案是 Flour and grain。)

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.startups

（根据第一段第二句话"The real threat to Wall Street, however, doesn't come from politicians, but from startups that are disrupting financial services at an unprecedented pace."可知，华尔街面临的真正威胁并非来自政客，而是以前所未有的速度扰乱金融服务业的初创企业，所以此处应该填写 startups。）

72.the underlying infrastructure

（由第二段第一二句话"The First Wave was about building the Internet.Companies such as AOL created the underlying infrastructure and brought America and the rest of the world online."可知，在三次浪潮中，基础设施在第一次浪潮中处于建设之中，所以答案应该是 the underlying infrastructure。）

73.apps and service

（由倒数第三段第一句话"Build an app, do what you can to drive viral adoption and then find a way to make money, usually by selling ads, but sometimes by selling the entire company."可知，在第二次浪潮中，主要的目标是互联网的尖端上建立应用和服务，所以此处应该填写 apps and services。）

74.regional entrepreneurship

（倒数第二段中间部分"The Third Wave of the Internet is also converging with trends toward regional entrepreneurship and impact investing."中提到，互联网的第三波浪潮也与区域创业和影响力投资趋势相融合，所以此处应该填写 regional entrepreneurship。）

75.the entrepreneurs

（根据第三段第二句话可知，当总统候选人讨论废除或扩大联邦教育部的好处时，企业家们正在改革教师教学和学生学习的方式，所以此处应该填写 the entrepreneurs。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5marks)

76.【译文】

郭靖是成吉思汗大军众多将士中的一名小兵，其父也是一名勇士，但惨遭暗杀。他可能很快就会像托尔金小说《魔戒》里的弗罗多·巴金斯或《权力的游戏》中的琼恩·雪诺一样，成为人们熟知的探险文学人物。其实，这位中国武侠所创造的轰动效应可与那两部史诗巨著匹敌。而塑造郭靖这个角色的作家金庸的著作销量已经达到3亿多册。作为全球最知名的武侠小说作家，金庸在华语世界享有很高的人气。然而，他的名字在西方几乎不为人知，主要是因为他构建的武侠世界纷繁复杂，给译者带来了难题。

【解析】（1）句式结构：①第一句中逗号之间的内容为插入语，对主语进行补充说明，相当于定语从句，整个句子较长，可将插入语部分作为单独的句子，放在句首介绍主语。②第二句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 phenomenon，翻译时按照中文表达习惯调整语序。③第三句中逗号之间的内容也是插入语，用来解释这本书的作者，翻译时作为定语放到主语的前面。④第四句逗号前的内容省略了"as"，翻译时应译为“作为……”。（2）翻译要点：①warrior 战士，勇士。②Lord of the Rings《指环王》。③Game of Thrones《权力的游戏》，④epic 史诗；叙事诗。⑤kungfu fantasy writer 武侠小说作家。⑥due to 由于；应归于。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77.Asian countries believe that starting off children with a strong education will lead to better outcomes when they grow older

（翻译本句时按照原文语序顺译即可，逗号后的内容转化为宾语从句。从句的主语较长，为“让儿童从早期开始就接受优质教育”，注意动词要使用现在分词形式。）

78.China, Japan, and Korea implemented a common framework for early childhood education that equips children with the knowledge and skills they need for further learning.

(本句可将“学前教育体系”作为先行词,将原句逗号后的内容转化为定语从句。采用这种教育体系是已经发生过的事情,所以应该用一般过去时;但这种教育体系的作用是不变的,所以从句应该用一般现在时。“学前教育体系”可译为“early childhood education”。)

79.Early childhood education is generally split up in two different stages, nursery and then kindergarten.

(“分为”可译为“split up”,注意使用被动语态。“托儿所”可译为“nursery”。)

80.A nursery is for children under the age of three and is comprised of small groups with many caregivers.

(本句可采用并列结构,用连词 and 连接,主语均为“托儿所”。“看护人员”可译为“caregiver”。)

81.Kindergarten is a full day program with bigger classes for kids aged three to six that acts as childcare as well as educational preparation.

(在翻译此句时,可恰当调整语序。句子主句为“托儿所是一种全日制机构”,with 表伴随解释这种机构“班

级规模大”,for sb.表示这个班级的“儿童年龄 4-6 岁”,最后将这种机构提供的服务转化为定语从句,用来解释说明。“儿童照管服务”可译为“childcare”,“教育预备”可译为“educational preparation”。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.and→or

(本题考查固定搭配。for the past decade or so,意思是“在过去的十年中”,所以将 and 改为 or。)

83.showing→show

(show 在句子中做谓语成分,因为主语是第三人称复数且文章应该使用一般现在时,所以将 showing 改为

show。)

84.√

85.from→to

(本题考查固定搭配中的介词用法。response to 为固定搭配,表示“对……的回答;对……的反应”。)

86.删除 an

(在所有格和名词之间不能再存在冠词,所以去掉 an。)

87.a good news→删除 a

(news 为不可数名词,前面不能用 a。)

88.pair→paired

(本题考查状语从句的省略用法,most people 应该和 pair 是被动的关系,所以将 pair 改为 paired。)

89.within→to

(pin sth.to sth.为固定搭配,所以应该将 within 改为 to。)

90.actual→actually

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(actually 作为副词才能够修饰动词 raise，所以将 actual 改为副词 actually。)

91.删除 the

(此处并没有进行特指，所以去掉 the。)

Part VII IO Test (5 marks)

92.【答案】CONTINENTS

【解析】根据所给的句子中非洲和亚洲是两个大洲、以及所给字母，可以拼出单词 CONTINENTS。

93.【答案】TEACH

【解析】根据 instruct 和 train 都有“指导；教导”的含义，以及所给的字母，可以拼出单词 TEACH。

94.【答案】seal

【解析】根据其他组合可以知道每组两个单词是由相同的字母按照不同的顺序排列组成的，将 sale 重新排列可以得到单词 seal。

95.【答案】TREE

【解析】通过题目可知，每三个为一组单词，中间单词来自其他两个单词。通过观察可知，示例里两组单词，中间单词的组成规律相同，都是上一个单词的后半部分加上下一个单词的前半部分。第二行单词里，由前三个单词可知，中间单词是上一个单词的尾字母加上下一个单词的前三个字母，由此可知空缺处单词应为“T+REE”，故答案为 TREE。

B	R	A	I	N
E		N		O
A		G		T
R		E		E
D	A	R	E	S

96.【答案】

【解析】根据所给字母可以发现每五个字母为一组可以构成一个单词，分别为 dares, anger, brain, beard, notes，根据字母 R 所在表格中的位置可以将五个单词全部填入表格得到答案。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

97.【参考范文】

Online Shopping

Online shopping has greatly increased in recent years. Today, almost everything is available online: books and music, clothes and shoes, computers and other electronic devices, all kinds of electrical appliances, commodities, even fresh vegetables and other food which can be delivered directly to your door. There are several reasons for this trend. First, it's convenient. You can shop whenever you like. Simplicity is another factor—it's very easy to research products, read customer reviews and compare prices to find the best deal. There are no crowds, just the fun of shopping. With the rapid growth of online shopping, it is of great urgency that relative laws should be formulated to ensure the security of online shopping.

【解析】文章开头先总述网上购物正在逐年增加。然后举例列举可以在网上购买到的东西的种类和名称。接着叙述人们越来越喜欢在网上海购物的原因，其中有两点原因：它很方便，你想买什么就买什么；简单性

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是另一个因素。最后一句提出所存在的问题，即随着网络购物的快速发展，制定相应的法律以保证网络购物的安全性已成为当务之急。

Section B (20 marks)

98. 【参考范文】

Friends' conflicts among college students have been often surfaced on campus over recent years. Study shows that these conflicts make the excitement of campus life grow grey. It is doomed to explore some of the causes and ways in which we can do to cope with this problem. It is often the case that many of these conflicts spring from such trivial things as when to turn off the light and where to store their luggage or personal belongings. When personalities don't mix, the specifics can tear roommates apart and cause serious conflicts. Besides, different attitudes towards certain issues may also lead to these conflicts. This arises from different cultural backgrounds, different lifestyles and different regions. Friends' conflicts are in such a serious stage that they need to be settled and taken actions. Though many people think that school discipline can soften the conflicts, I believe learning to be tolerant with each other can play a more constructive role on account that it endows students with flexibility and the art of compromise. Meanwhile, communication contributes to the solution to this problem since many of these conflicts stem from misunderstanding.

【解析】首先，开头总述近年来大学生之间的朋友冲突经常出现在校园里。然后列举导致大学生朋友之间冲突的原因，比如什么时候关灯，什么时候在哪里存放行李或个人物品等等琐碎事情，以及对某些问题的不同态度也可指导致这些冲突。接着提出解决问题的方法，即学会宽容彼此可以起到积极的作用。最后用沟通的好处结束全文。

2019 年全国大学生英语竞赛 B 类决赛试题详解

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

1. 【答案】C

【解析】男士开头便问道 Tom 的情况如何。女士回答 Tom 感觉好多了，但医生说直到周一为止，他都得躺在床上休养。可知 Tom 现在正躺在床上。故答案为 C。

【录音原文】

M: Hello, Mary. This is John at the office. Is Tom feeling any better today?

W: Oh, yes, John. He's feeling much better now. But the doctor says he will have to stay in bed until Monday.

Question: Where is Tom now?

2. 【答案】D

【解析】男士在开头询问是否还有带浴室的单间。女士回答没有单间了，但可以为男士提供价格相同的双人间。根据对话可以推测，女士是宾馆接待员。故正确答案为 D。

【录音原文】

M: Do you have a single room with bath for tonight and tomorrow night?

W: Just a moment, sir. Well, we haven't any singles left, I'm afraid. But we could let you have a twin-bedded room for the same price.

Question: What's the woman's job?

3. 【答案】A

【解析】女士提到自己的暖气坏了，询问男士是否能前来维修。男士回答可以，马上就到，可以推测其职业是电工。故正确答案为 A。

【录音原文】

W: This is Mrs. Anderson. My heater is not getting any power and the temperature is going to get down below zero. Could you come over and fix it?

M: Don't worry, Madam. I'll be there in a minute.

Question: What's the man's occupation?

4. 【答案】D

【解析】女士提到自己公司女性员工很多，一共有 80 名，占总员工人数的 80%，可见男性员工为 20 人，占总员工人数的 20%。故正确答案为 D。

【录音原文】

M: Could you tell me how many women employees do you have in your company?

W: Certainly. We have a very high percentage of female employees. We employ 80 women, which is eighty percent of all our staff.

Question: How many of the employees in this company are men?

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5. 【答案】B

【解析】录音中女士首先问道，自己该如何在午夜以前解决这些问题，然后男士建议她可以留一些早上再处理。由此可知，男士的建议是没有必要今晚解决所有问题。故正确答案为 B。

【录音原文】

M: How can I finish all these problems before midnight?

W: Why not leave some for the morning?

Question: What is the woman's suggestion to the man?

Section B (10 marks)

Conversation One

Listen to the conversation, and mark each statement as either True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear.

【答案与解析】

6.F Denise 说自己找到了一份很好的工作，要在商场管理一家服装店。又提到教授推荐了一份暑期实习。自己不知道该如何抉择，想听听 Ken 的意见，而不是要 Ken 为自己介绍工作。故该判断错误。

7.T Ken 说毕业后这份实习可能会有所帮助，再加上这又是该地区最大的连锁酒店之一。这对未来的就业来说是个好机会。故该判断正确。

8.F Denise 一直在纠结选择哪个工作，管理服装店收入比较高，而酒店暑假实习薪资虽然少但对未来的就业大有帮助。可见她并非是在服装店工作，还想再赚些外快。故该判断错误。

9.T Denise 说自己纠结的原因是暑期实习赚的钱不如在服装店工作赚的多。并且服装店还能提供购衣折扣。故该判断正确。

10.T 最后 Ken 建议 Denise 接受暑期实习，然后在下一学年找到一份工作来挣点外快。故该判断正确。

【录音原文】

W: Oh, Ken, I've been meaning to talk to you.

M: Denise! What's up?

W: (6) I have this great job lined up to manage a clothing store at the mall.

M: So what's the problem?

W: (6) Well, one of the professors in my department just told me about a summer internship that is available. She thinks I might be able to practice in the office at the Wayfarer Hotel here in town.

M: That sounds like a great opportunity, too. Why not take advantage of it?

W: I'd love to, especially since I'm studying hotel management. It would be a great way to get some practical experience in my field.

M: (7) And you never know it might lead to something with them after graduation. They're one of the biggest hotel chains in the area.

W: You're right. (8)(9) But the problem is that I wouldn't be making nearly as much money as I would be working in the clothing store. Not to mention the discount I'd get on clothes there.

M: How much money can you get from your practice work?

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W: Very little money. But I can get a free room and board for the summer.

M: Well, if I were you, I'd take it anyway. (10) You can always get a job in the next school year to make a few extra bucks.

Conversation Two

【答案与解析】

11.A 录音中男士和女士在讨论英式英语和美式英语是否不同,并得出结论:两者之间存在细小的差异,包括拼写,发音和一些词汇。可见他们讨论的是英式英语和美式英语的差别,故正确答案为 A。

12.B 录音中女士提到,像“剧院”和“中心”这样的词在英国以 r-e 结尾,而不是像她自己那样以 e-r 结尾”。

可见这位女士是美国人。故正确答案为 B。

13.D 女士最后指出两人都认为英式英语和美式英语有点不同,只是在不同的程度方面未能达成一致。故正确答案为 D。

14.A 男士说道他之前看电影看到一半才知道人物究竟在说什么。故正确答案为 A。

15.D 女士指出像“剧院”和“中心”这样的词在英国以 r-e 结尾,而在美国以 er 结尾。故正确答案为 D。

【录音原文】

M: British English and American English are really about the same, aren't they?

W: I don't think so. It seems to me that some of the spellings are different. (12) (15) Words like 'theater' and 'center' end in r-e in England instead of in e-r like we spell them. There are more examples, like the word 'color'. In fact, many words that end in o-r in American English are spelled o-u-r in British English.

M: I'm still not convinced. I mean, if someone comes here from England, we can all understand what he's saying. The spelling doesn't really matter that much.

W: Okay. Are we just talking about spelling? Are there any differences in pronunciation and meaning too?

M: Well, in fact I remember seeing an English movie where the actors kept calling their apartment a flat. (14) Half of the movie was over before I realized what they were talking about. So there are slight differences in spelling and some vocabulary.

W: And pronunciation, too. You aren't going to tell me that you sound like Richard Burton.

M: Richard Burton's English.

W: Okay. Anyway, the pronunciation is different. (13) I think what we're really disagreeing about is the extent of the difference. (11) We all agree that British English and American English are a little different, right?

M: Sure.

Section C

16. 【答案】B

【解析】原文提到,挪威在 1905 年成为一个独立的王国,而 1814 年丹麦把它转交给了瑞典。故正确答案为 B。

【录音原文】

Both Ireland and Norway are small countries on the fringes of Europe. Oppressed by the British since the 12th century, the Irish movement toward independence had never ceased until the founding of the Republic of
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Ireland in 1949. As for Norway, it became an independent kingdom in 1905, following its own history of being given to Sweden by Denmark in 1814.

17. 【答案】C

【解析】原文提到，国际实时统计网站的数据表明，每秒钟有超过 200 万封邮件被发送。故正确答案为 C。

【录音原文】

The Internet is a busy place. Every second, approximately 6,000 tweets are tweeted; more than 40,000 Google queries are searched; and more than 2 million emails are sent, according to Internet Live Stats, a website of the international Real Time Statistics Project. But these statistics only hint at the size of the Web. As of September 2014, there were 1 billion websites on the Internet, a number that fluctuates by the minute as sites go defunct and others are born.

18. 【答案】C

【解析】录音提到西藏计划将自己标榜为世界“第三极”，并希望通过提供更便捷友好的服务和显著提高的交通设施来吸引游客。故正确答案为 C。

【录音原文】

Overseas tourists will find it easier and faster to apply for a travel permit to Tibet this year as the regional government makes efforts to boost tourism. Tibet plans to brand itself as the world's "Third Pole" and hopes to attract 40 million visits from tourists this year by providing more convenient and friendly services as well as significantly improving accessibility for visitors, Qi Zhala said in a government work report to the annual session of the regional people's congress, which started on Thursday in Lhasa.

19. 【答案】D

【解析】录音一开始便提到，居住在内地的来自香港、澳门和台湾的人可以申请中小学的教师资格证书，让他们更容易获得就业机会。故正确答案为 D。

【录音原文】

People from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who live on the Chinese mainland can apply for teaching credentials for primary and secondary schools, giving them easier access to jobs. They can apply to take the teaching credentials test and work at kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools, high schools and secondary vocational schools, according to a guideline issued on Thursday by the Ministry of Education and the State Council's Taiwan Affairs Office and Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

20. 【答案】A

【解析】录音最后提到数十人死于温度破新高的热浪，住院人数超过 20000 人。故正确答案为 A。

【录音原文】

When Japan selected a defining symbol to summarize the country's 2018, it wasn't surprising that they chose the Chinese character for "disaster"—the second time since 1995. Last year, the island nation was defined by unprecedented heat waves, storms and floods that resulted in hundreds of deaths and millions forced to evacuate their homes. More than 200 people perished in July in deadly floods that ravaged large areas of the country. Not long after, dozens died in a record-breaking heat wave that hospitalized more than 20,000 people.

Section D

Dictation

【答案】

21. commercial hub

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22.embracing

23.intercontinental

24.provided

25.on the compass

【录音原文】

Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province, served as a major (21) commercial hub thousands of years ago because of its silk, tea and lacquer. Today, it is (22) embracing a greater opportunity offered by the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative to connect to a wider world. To gain more from the initiative, Chengdu has improved its transportation network by building international air routes and (23) intercontinental railways to transform itself from a hinterland about 1,700 kilometers away from the nearest port, to a frontier of the nation's opening-up policy. Over the past five years, Chengdu has (24) provided the highest frequency of train service to Europe and sent the most China-EU freight trains, including 1,591 trains in 2018. The express railway now looks at all four points (25) on the compass for expansion, and forms an "across-the-board" opening-up strategy.

Summary

【答案与解析】

26.acclaimed

(录音中提及"Stephen Hawking was one of the world's most acclaimed cosmologists", 斯蒂芬·霍金是世界上最受欢迎的宇宙学家之一。故答案为 acclaimed。)

27.being diagnosed

(录音中提到"After being diagnosed with a rare form of motor neuron disease in 1963 at the age of 22, he was given just a few years to live."。霍金 22 岁时被诊断出患有一种罕见的运动神经元疾病,只剩下几年的寿命。故填 being diagnosed。)

28.celebrating

(录音中提到"Hawking proved the doctors wrong by celebrating his 70th birthday nearly half a century later as one of the most brilliant and famous scientists of the modern age."。近半个世纪后,霍金通过庆祝他的 70 岁生日证明了医生是错的。故填 celebrating。)

29.comparisons

(录音中提到,"he wrote a plethora of scientific papers that earned him comparisons with such totemic figures as Albert Einstein and Sir Isaac Newton."。霍金写了大量的科学论文,这使得他能与阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦和艾萨克·牛顿爵士等杰出科学家相比较。故填 comparisons。)

30.space or time

(录音中提到"Professor Hawking and Professor Jim Hartle, from the University of California at Santa Barbara, proposed a model of the universe which had no boundaries in space or time."。来自加州大学圣巴巴拉分校的霍金教授和吉姆·哈特尔教授提出了一个没有时空边界的宇宙模型。故填 space or time。)

【录音原文】

(26) Stephen Hawking was one of the world's most acclaimed cosmologists, a medical miracle, and probably the galaxy's most unlikely superstar celebrity. (27) After being diagnosed with a rare form of motor neuron disease in 1963 at the age of 22, he was given just a few years to live. Yet in the face of such adversity Professor (28) Hawking proved the doctors wrong by celebrating his 70th birthday nearly half a century later as one of the most brilliant and famous scientists of the modern age. Despite being wheelchair-bound, almost completely paralysed and unable to speak except through his trademark voice synthesizer, (29) he wrote a

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plethora of scientific papers that earned him comparisons with such totemic figures as Albert Einstein and Sir Isaac Newton. In the 1980s, (30) Professor Hawking and Professor Jim Hartle, from the University of California at Santa Barbara, proposed a model of the universe which had no boundaries in space or time. The concept was described in his popular science book *A Brief History of Time*, Published in 1988, which sold millions of copies worldwide.

Part II Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

31. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：泰勒先生听到有人说他偷了汽车，感到非常气愤。indignant 愤怒不平的。impatient 不耐烦的。indigenous 本土的；当地的。intolerant 不宽容的。indiscernible 分辨不清的。结合句意，正确答案为 D。

32. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：为了提高工作效率和生产力，企业和政府管理者经常推行“办公桌清洁”政策，以避免出现杂乱的办公室和凌乱的办公桌。for the purpose of 为了。for the good of 对……有益。for goodness' sake 天哪；看在老天爷的份上。for fun 为了好玩。根据句意可知，正确答案为 C。

33. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：承租人必须准备好按照合同条款装修房子。in accordance with 依照；与……一致。in the vicinity of 在……附近；在……上下，in quest of 探寻，寻求；为了追求……。in collaboration with 与……句结；与……合作。in command of 指挥，掌控。结合句意，正确答案为 A。

34. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：学生们应该知道不要在宿舍里喂狗、猫、老鼠等宠物。know better (than) to do sth. 是固定搭配，意为“很懂得，有头脑，明事理（而不至于）”。故正确答案为 E。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：有关三聚氰胺污染奶制品事件的调查正在进行中。proceed（活动、过程、事件等）继续。precede（某事件）先于（另一事件）而发生。prescribe 开（药、处方）；规定。process 加工。proclaim 宣布；强调。故正确答案为 B。

36. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：查尔斯王子是英国历史上等待时间最长的王位继承人，他谈到他对此有些“急不可耐”。heir 继承人。heirship 继承权，继承人的地位。heritage 遗产；传统。heiress（尤指大笔财产的）女继承人。heirloom 传家宝；祖传物。故正确答案为 A。

37. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：据最新数据显示，由于工作女性人数的增加，家庭主妇的数量在去年创下了历史新高。increase 增加。raise 作为名词，意为“加薪”，rise 增长；上涨。根据不定冠词 an 排除。arise 是动词，意为“出现；产生”。incursion 侵入。结合句意，故正确答案为 D。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：据透露，自学费增加两倍至每年 9000 英镑以来，五分之一的学位课程已被取消。scrap 取消；放弃。scratch 挠，划破。scrape 刮掉；擦伤。scrabble 扒寻；苦求。scroll（在计算机屏幕上的文本中）滚动。结合句意，正确答案为 C。

39. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：微软创始人比尔·盖茨日前就为人父母的问题发表了自己的看法。他表示，13 岁是孩子

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拥有第一部手机的合适年龄。open up 自由自在地谈，畅谈。take up 开始从事；着手处理。put up 建造；张贴。hold up 举起；支撑；耽搁。set up 安排；创建；设置。结合句意，正确答案为 B。

40. 【答案】E

【解析】句意：乘客们在挤得像沙丁鱼一样、热得让人出汗的、幽闭恐怖的地铁车厢里，几乎无法呼吸，更不用说自由走动了。let alone 更不必说。but for 要不是；如果没有。as well as 也；和……一样。disregard for 忽视，漠视。not mentioning 没有提到，不提。结合句意，正确答案为 E。

41. 【答案】D

【解析】句意：南方的密西西比州也因其温暖好客的人民，一年四季温和的天气和美味的菜肴而享有名不虚传的美誉。delectable 令人愉快的；美味可口的。destructive 破坏性的。horrible 令人讨厌的；令人恐惧的。amiable 和蔼可亲的。deleterious 有害的。此处是指美味的菜肴，故正确答案为 D。

42. 【答案】A

【解析】句意：在最近的恐怖袭击之后，街上发生了示威游行。in the wake of 紧紧跟随……；在……后。in the course of 在……过程中；在……期间。in the context of 在……情况下；在……背景下。in the light of 由于，鉴于；当作。in order of 按……的次序。根据句意可知，因为发生了恐怖袭击，所以群众发动示威游行。故 A 选项符合句意。

43. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：许多语言学家都提出，人类语言能力，即我们使用语言的生物程序能力，还没有得到很好的定义和理解。faculty 机能，官能；能力，才能。potentiality 潜力；潜能。perception 理解；看法；洞察力。acquisition 收购；获得；习得。posture (站或坐的) 姿势；态度。根据句意可知，C 选项符合句意。故正确答案为 C。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】句意：——你好，王教授。你的美国之行怎么样？——非常棒。这一年的访问让我受益匪浅。我听说你也要以访问学者的身份去美国。——是的。我刚收到乔治敦大学一位教授的私人邀请函。事实上，我是想问您，我这种情况该如何获得美国签证。我该办 J1 签证，对吗？——是的，那是交换访问签证。它允许你在美国短时间停留。根据对话可以看出第一位讲话人要以访问学者的身份到访美国，故正确答案为 B。

45. 【答案】C

【解析】句意：——这里是英国航空公司。请问有什么能帮您的？——你好。我想询问一下你们的行李政策。经济舱托运行李限额是多少？——好的，如果您的机票是全价经济舱，也就是我们的世界旅行者 Y 级或以上，您可以免费托运两个包，每个包的重量不超过 51 磅或 23 公斤。如果是标准经济舱，您可以免费托运一件行李，重量不超过 51 磅或 23 公斤。——哦，我明白了。根据对话可知，这位旅客是想要了解行李托运情况，而航空公司也给出了明确的回复，结合句意，C 为正确答案。

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

46. extinct

(本段一开始就指出“巧克力可能很快就会成为历史”，可见这里是说巧克力的原材料可可可能会在 32 年内灭绝。故填 extinct。)

47. conditions

(这里是指西非的温度、雨水和湿度为可可的生长提供了完美的条件。故填复数 conditions，因为之前提到的条件不止一种。)

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48.upset

（句意：但是，由于气候变化，未来 30 年气温上升预计将导致地面水分流失，科学家们表示，这可能会打破这种微妙的平衡。upset 可做动词，意为“打乱，搅乱”。故此处填 upset。）

49.centigrade

（degree centigrade 是固定搭配，表示摄氏度，故此处填 centigrade。）

50.preserved

（句意：该地区的农民已经在考虑将可可生产区搬到数千英尺高的山区，其中大部分地区目前为野生动物保护区。此处 mountainous terrain 和 preserve 是被动关系，故填 preserved。）

51.deforestation

（句意：但是，这种大规模的行动可能会破坏已经受到非法农业和森林砍伐威胁的生态系统。deforestation 毁林，采伐森林。）

52.deficit

（句意：所有的指标都表明，未来几年，我们可能会看到每年 10 万吨的巧克力赤字。根据前面的不定冠词 a，可知此处填单数形式。故填 deficit。）

53.controversial

（句意：利用有争议的基因编辑技术 CRISPR，他们正试图开发一种能够在干燥、温暖气候下生存和繁衍的可可植物。结合句意，故此处填形容词 controversial。）

54.most

（这里是指 CRISPR 的发明者认为这种技术最有用的作用是应用于植物而非人类。结合句意，此处填 most。）

55.relocate

（句意：如果这个团队在可可种植上的工作取得成功，就可以消除西非农民迁移到高地的需要，甚至可以让可可种植到世界其他地方。relocate 迁移；重新安置。结合句意，此处填 relocate。）

Part IV Reading Comprehension (35 marks)

Section A (5 marks)

【答案与解析】

56.the biological metaphor

（第一段讲到，自从 20 世纪 40 年代，现代计算的早期开始，生物学隐喻就不可避免。第一批计算机是房间大小的庞然大物，常常被称为“巨型大脑”或“电子大脑”。计算机不断进步，开始能够完成一些人类熟悉的任务，比如下棋，这时候人们称其为“人工智能”，可知，本段主要解释了什么是“biological metaphor”。metaphor 是可数名词，其后连接的又是 be 动词单数 is，故填 the biological metaphor。）

57.biology

（根据题意定位至文章第二段。该段第二、三句“Engineering, not biology, guided the pursuit of artificial intelligence. As Frederick Jelinek, a pioneer in speech recognition, put it”说明，Frederick Jelinek 认为生物学无法解释现代计算。故此处填 biology。）

58.energy efficient

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第三段。该段第一句“To meet the challenge, without gobbling the world's energy

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supply, a different approach will be needed”即说明了，为了满足日益增长的需求，计算机需要变得更节能。故此处填 energy efficient。）

59.computing problems

（根据题意定位至文章第五倒数第三段。该段讲，为了应对这一挑战，在节约能源的情况下，我们需要采取不同的方法。科学家们说，生物学有望做出比隐喻更多的贡献。“我们每次研究这个问题时，生物学都提供了一个线索，告诉我们应该如何探索计算的前沿”，这是说生物学研究能提供解决这一计算问题的方法，故“frontier（前沿）”指的是 computing problems（计算问题）。）

60.power consumption

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第二段。该段第二句“IBM's clever machine consumes 85,000 watts of electricity, while the human brain runs on just 20 watts.”即说明，Watson 耗电 8.5 千瓦，而人脑仅耗电 20 瓦。可见人脑比 Watson 节能。故填 power consumption。）

Section B（10 marks）

【答案与解析】

61.E 本文首句提到，“与其他大多数工业化国家相比，伤亡数字很低。”E 选项“英国长期以来一直以其道路安全标准为荣。”符合段意，启发下文。

62.B 根据第一段内容，长期以来，英国一直为自己的道路安全标准感到自豪。与其他大多数工业化国家相比，英国道路伤亡数字很低。但是，这一积极的记录，加上国际趋势继续下降的事实，也是近十年来道路死亡人数首次增加应该引起关注的原因。故 B 选项“2010-2011 年数据的细分显示了这种担忧最有效的方向”，符合上下文内容。

63.A 第二段最后提到，与城市地区相比，农村道路事故率增长幅度更大，24 岁以下司机的死亡事故也高得不成比例。A 选项“农村道路上相对较高的事故率使得人们呼吁，将农村地区的车速限制在每小时 40 英里”，符合逻辑。

64.C 倒数第二段提到，并不是所有的原因都与司机的不良行为有关。一部分应归因于移动设备和耳机的干扰，其使得行人难以察觉到周围的危险。C 选项“统计数据最令人吃惊的方面是行人的死亡人数增加了 12%，符合逻辑和下文内容。

65.G 最后一段提到，议员和其他人呼吁政府搁置高速公路限速调整计划。集中改善二级公路，提高行人交通安全意识。这么做可以更好地利用有限的资金。这是从最新的交通事故数据中得出的信息，尽管这可能不是某些竞选团体希望听到的。G 选项“还有一个很容易得出的结论，但这一结论不应该从死亡人数的普遍上升中得出。”两者符合逻辑前后顺序。故正确答案为 G。

Section C（10 marks）

【答案与解析】

56.At the age of 18.

（根据题意定位至文章第二段，第一、二句指出“Muhammad Ali Cassius Marcellus Clay..learning to fight at age 12...Six years later, he was an Olympic boxing champion”由此可知，阿里 12 岁学习拳击，六年后，也就是 18 岁成为奥林匹克拳击冠军。）

67.Prolific.

（根据题意定位至文章第四段。由本段第一句话“W. E. B.Du Bois...was one of the most prominent, prolific intellectuals of his time.”可知用以形容他“创作许多书籍和学术文章的能力”的词是“prolific（多产的）”。）

68.The American civil rights movement.

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第三段。由本段第一句话“Martin Luther King Jr.is considered one of the most”
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powerful and popular leaders of the American civil rights movement"可知，马丁·路德·金是美国民权运动的重要领导人。）

69.Malcolm X.

（根据题意定位至文章倒数第二段。本段第一句指出"Black leader Malcolm X spoke out about the concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s."，可见 Malcolm X 公开反对种族自豪感。）

70.The Brooklyn Dodgers.

（根据题意定位至文章最后一段。本段第一句话指出"In 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in the U.S. major leagues."，Jackie Robinson 加入布鲁克林道奇队，成为美国职业棒球大联盟的第一位黑人棒球运动员。可见布鲁克林道奇队是美国职业棒球大联盟成员队伍。故填 The Brooklyn Dodgers。）

Section D (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

71.calming properties

（根据题意定位至第一段最后一句，即茶因其有益健康和镇静作用（calming properties）而广受赞誉。故填 calming properties。）

72.tea houses

（本文第二段中间部分交代，随着明朝茶馆的出现，宗教的影响和中国的统一使茶在全国范围内流行起来，先是上流社会，然后是普通民众。故填 tea houses（茶馆）。）

73.in simplicity

（文章第三段的中间部分指出，日本人认为喝茶是一种高雅的艺术，强调简单（simplicity）的美和对瞬间的欣赏。所以此处填 in simplicity。）

74.black tea

（根据本文倒数第二段的最后一句话可知，英国如今是中国以外最大的茶叶消费国之一，他们主要喝伯爵茶和英式早餐等红茶（black tea），故填 black tea。）

75.tea rituals

（本文最后一段的倒数第二句话点出，印度从未像中国或日本那样发展出高度复杂的茶道（tea rituals）文化。故正确答案为 tea rituals。）

Part V Translation (15 marks)

Section A (5marks)

76.【译文】

在大家庭里，老一辈人的意见受到尊重，年龄最小的人得到全家人的爱护。中国宪法规定，赡养父母是成年子女义不容辞的责任。在城市里，不和上了年纪的父母一起住的夫妇给老人生活费并帮助他们干家务活。在农村，尽管不少大家庭解体了，许多结了婚的儿子和他们的家人还和父母住在同一个院子里。对他们来说，分家不过是各自做饭而已。结了婚的儿子往往把房子盖在父母家附近，这样父母和子女互相帮助、探望都和以往一样方便。

【解析】（1）句式结构：①第一句是两个并列的被动句，翻译时可将“被”字隐去，翻成“得到”，“受到”等隐性被动结构，更符合中文的表达方式。第二句"grown-up children are duty-bound to support their parents."可将主谓结构翻译为偏正结构，再运用四字词语，增添译文文采。（2）翻译要点：①extended

family 大家庭。②duty-bound 可翻译为“义不容辞的”。③living allowances, 可翻译为“生活费”。

Section B (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

77.As a developing country, China is confronted with the dual task of developing the economy and protecting the environment.

(be confronted with 固定搭配, 意为“面临, 面对”。“面临着发展经济和保护环境的双重任务”是本句重点所在, 故翻译为主句, “作为一个发展中国家”处理为状语, 进行补充。)

78.The serious environmental problem caused by severe pollution, deteriorating ecological conditions, and huge consumption of resources has become a bottleneck for the sustainable development of Chinese economy.

(deteriorate 恶化。bottleneck 瓶颈。)

79.China has launched nationwide campaigns for pollution prevention and treatment as well as ecological environmental protection, and deterioration of the environment has basically been brought under control.

(pollution prevention and treatment 污染防治。under control 得到控制。)

80.China's endeavor in striking a balance between economic development and environmental protection has been effective.

(striking a balance between sth.and sth.是固定搭配, 表示“在……之间达成平衡”。)

81.As a member of the international community, China has been active in promoting international cooperation in environmental protection, and earnest in fulfilling its international obligations.

(international community 国际社会。be active in doing sth.积极参加某事。be earnest in doing sth.认真地做某事。)

Part VI Error Correction (10 marks)

【答案与解析】

82.and→or

(whether...or...固定搭配, 意为“无论是……还是……”。故将 and 改为 or。)

83.for→to

(本处是指找路, 即在陌生的城市找到一座著名的纪念碑。当 way 作为“路线; 路; 道路”时, 到……的路线用“the way to sth.”表示, 故此处将 for 改成 to。)

84 direction→directions

(复数形式 directions 意为“(指示路线的)说明”。此处指查地图或是询问当地人获得路线说明。故将 direction 改为 directions。)

85.along ^ way→the

(along the way 是固定搭配, 意为“一路上”。)

86.right→wrong

(此处是指你可能要停下脚步询问他人自己是否走错路了, 如果走错了就需要完全改变自己的方向。此处 right 与句意不符, 需要改成 wrong。)

87.are→is

(be 动词 are 的主语是前文的"each of these interactions", 是单数, 故应该改为 is。)

88 删除 then

(until then 意为“直到那时”。本句句意为“你需要的反馈会越来越少, 直到你可以在没有任何指导的情况下走到那里。”故此出删除 then。)

89. need→needed

(feedback 和 need 为被动关系, 故此处 need 改为被动形式 needed。)

90.√

91. 删除 to

(let sb.do sth.是固定搭配, 意为“让某人做某事”。故此处删除 to。)

Part VII IQ Test (5 marks)

92. 【答案】ELECTRIC

【解析】electric cable 电缆。句意: 暴风雨刮倒了一根电缆。符合句意。

93. 【答案】EG.

【解析】B 与 D 之间差了一个字母 C, C 与 E 之间差了一个字母 D。而 B 后就是 C。同理可得, DF 对应 EG。

94. 【答案】DONE.

【解析】因为 BEND, BIND 和 KIND 都有 ND, 故这三个单词第三四位数都是一样的, 且前两个第一个数字相同, 后两个第二个数字相同, 可得 BEND 对应 6538, BIND 对应 6138, KIND 对应 0138, 故 BOOK 对应 6440。因此字母 D 对应 8, O 对应 4, N 对应 3, E 对应 5。8435 对应的单词为 DONE。

95. 【答案】BINI

【解析】将 BIRD 的 R 改成 N, 获得单词 BIND, 再将 BIND 的 B 改成 W, 即获得 WIND。

P	A	R	C	H
O		O		O
K	I	T	E	S
E		O		T
R		R		S

96. 【答案】

【解析】根据提示字母 O, 左边竖排单词有 POKER、ROTOR、HOSTS 三种选择, 可代入一一验证。如果是 ROTOR、HOSTS, 题干中没有以 T、S 开头的单词, 不满足横排第三行单词的条件, 故排除。左边竖排单词可确定为 POKER, 由此可得出横排第三行单词为 KITES, 从而可填写出其他单词。

Part VIII Writing (30 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

【参考范文】

To equal globalization to Americanism is inevitable at certain historical period under the complex dynamic factors interaction including politics, economy, technology and culture. The US ranks the top in various aspects. Some people are worried that globalization is not good because it actually means Americanism, which has

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some reasons in it. But with the development of technology and economy of China, the phenomenon has an essential turn over. To take Olympics as an example, the powers of sports decentralize from the previous hegemony Americanism, which suggests that more and more countries have a say in the world affairs directly or indirectly. So it is outdated to say globalization equals Americanism. On the contrary, we should learn much in the process of globalization.

【解析】本文探讨的主题是“全球化是否等同于美国化”。作者认为美国作为当今世界唯一的超级大国，其影响力可见一斑，全球化有时不免带了点美国化的影子。但随着中国的发展，这种情况会慢慢发生改变。然后举北京奥运会作为例子，证明自己的观点。最后总结，全球化不等同于美国化，我们应该把握全球化这个机遇。

Section B (20 marks)

【参考范文】

Space should not be weaponized. Some countries have raced each other in space research largely to acquaint humans with the final frontier and better serve the development needs of the people in the fourth dimension. Yet China has been viewed with undue suspicion by certain countries because of the advances it has made in space exploration. Their attitude smacks of Sino-phobia. Unlike a country's blatant moves to militarize outer space, not least by establishing a Space Command, China has always opposed the militarization of space and called for peaceful use of outer space. Although China is a latecomer to the space race, it is on its way to becoming a space power. Breaking new grounds in space exploration, China launched the world's first quantum communications satellite. Also, China is one of a few countries to place a space station in orbit. However, the existing outer space rules need to be improved, as they are not comprehensive. More importantly, the rules should bar the weaponization of space, especially because some countries are not willing to make any promises on that front.

【解析】本作文主要讲中国航空航天技术的发展是否会给其他国家造成威胁。首先应该陈述自己的观点，指出太空不应当武器化。各国竞相研究空间技术，是为了了解前沿科技，更好地服务人类发展的需要。然后指出，一些国家对中国的怀疑是不恰当的。接着可以描述近几年中国航空航天技术的突破，提出中国一向是和平利用太空的倡导者。最后重申自己的观点，指出太空应当去武器化，中国已对此做出承诺，反而是其他一些国家迟迟不给出回应。