

2021 年初赛答案及解析



Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. W Oh, I'm so tired! Shall we just stay at home this weekend? Maybe watch some TV and read the newspapers?
M Mmm...how about going to the beach tomorrow with a picnic as it's so hot...although we really ought to clean the flat. Oh, I nearly forgot! Isn't your sister coming to see us on Sunday?
W Yes, you're right...she is! She'll enjoy a good day at the seaside, won't she? We'll relax at home another time...and then do the housework, too!
M Sounds great!

Question What will the speakers do on Sunday?

D 【解析】题目问说话人周日的安排。对话中女士问男士周末是否能待在家看电视和报纸,男士建议去海边野餐,并且提到女士的姐姐周日要来。之后女士也表示姐姐将会很享受待在海边。故选 D。

2. W Good morning, I lost a pair of black leather gloves at the theatre last night, but I'm not sure where. I know I kept them with me when I left my coat in the cloakroom.
M We've found a pair this morning, under one of the seats.
W Oh, now I remember! I put them on my seat when I went to the coffee bar during the interval. They probably fell on the floor when I came back.
M Well, you can collect them from the ticket office any time.

Question Where in the theatre did the woman leave her gloves?

D 【解析】题目问女士遗失手套的地点。对话中女士说昨晚将一副黑色皮革手套遗忘在了剧院,但是不确定具体位置,男士表示在座位底下找到了一双手套,女士想起中场休息时,她去咖啡馆的时候把它们放在座位上了。故选 D。

3. M I'd like to send a parcel to Hong Kong, please. How much will it cost?
W I'll need to weigh it before I can tell you...Okay...If you send this by air, which is more expensive than by sea, it'll be 18 euros and 50 cents. By sea, it'll be about half that...erm...7 euros 50 cents.
M I need to send it by air, so I'll pay the extra. But last time, I think I only paid 15 euros 50 cents for the same weight! Have prices increased?
W Yes. Sorry!

Question How much does the man pay for the postage?

C 【解析】题目问男士寄件需要支付多少邮费。女士提到空运价格是 18 欧元 50 美分,男士选择空运。故选 C。

4. W Professor Renton, what initially attracted you to science?
M Well, in fact it was my fascination with the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes; the way he uses first-hand evidence and analytical reasoning to solve his mysteries. My father and grandfather were both engineers. Engineers tend to take things apart. Although they're not always able to reassemble them, they're always curious about how things work. That's doubtless in my genes, too.

Question What does Professor Renton suggest he has inherited from his early generations?

A 【解析】题目问伦敦教授从先辈那里继承的品质是什么。根据对话可知,伦敦教授的父辈都是工程师,喜欢拆卸物品再进行重装,他们总是好奇事物的工作原理,而他本人也传承了这样的基因。故选 A。

5. **W** Hello, Robert, could you share with us your views of the recent technological developments?

M Of course, the Internet's great—I can do an Internet search and find the exact location of a restaurant on the edge of Liverpool, or whatever. But the people whose working patterns have been significantly changed by the Internet are in a tiny minority. When you look at its impact on the economy, it's mainly in the area of leisure. For most people, its effect is more about keeping in touch with friends and looking up things here and there, although there's now so much information out there that you don't actually have time to digest it.

Question What does Robert think of the Internet?

B 【解析】题目问罗伯特对互联网的看法。罗伯特认为,工作模式被互联网明显改变的人只占极少数,互联网对经济的影响,主要在休闲娱乐上。因此它对商业的影响并没有非常大,故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

W Hi, Ben! Only one more week at college, and the summer holidays will begin. Great, isn't it!

M I don't know. It might get a bit boring. I don't think I've got enough money to go anywhere nice for a holiday this year.

W (6) It would be nice to have lots of money to spend but a good holiday doesn't have to be expensive.

M Oh yes it does! The best holiday I ever had was a few years ago when I went to Greece. (7) I want to fly off somewhere hot, and lie on the beach and go swimming.

W Yes, well, I can't afford to do that, either.

M So what are you doing this summer?

W I'm going on a walking holiday in Scotland with some friends. We went last year, and we really enjoyed it. We walked all day and spent the nights in Youth Hostels. Why don't you come with us? We're going for two weeks. It won't cost much, and you'll come home feeling really relaxed and fit.

M I'm not sure. Walking all day sounds like hard work to me. (9) And surely you're not hoping for lots of sunshine in Scotland?

W (9) It did rain a bit last year, but most of the time it was sunny. Anyway, (8) it's not good walking in the heat. You have to stop all the time to rest and have drinks.

M Well, I like the sun, and I like to stay in comfortable hotels, not Youth Hostels!

W But they're comfortable. They may not serve the best food, but they're very clean and cheap. (10) In fact I prefer them to hotels because the people there are always so friendly.

M Maybe. Look Lisa, thanks a lot for asking me, but I think I'll just stay home and get bored!

6. **T 【解析】**对话中丽莎认为花很多钱去度假固然很好,但是一个愉快的假期并不是非得用钱来衡量。表述正确,故为 T。

7. **F 【解析】**对话中本提到想去海边,但这只是他自己的愿望,因为没有足够的钱,所以去不了,表述错误。故为 F。

8. **F 【解析】**对话中丽莎认为高温不适合散步,因为时刻都要停下来休息和补充水分,表述错误。故为 F。

9. **F 【解析】**对话中从丽莎回答说苏格兰有时下点雨,但大多数时候天气都不错可知,本的这句话是个反义疑问句,实际上他认为苏格兰的天气可能会不好,表述错误。故为 F。

10. **F 【解析】**对话中丽莎提到青年旅舍的人都很友好,所以比起酒店,她更喜欢待在青年旅舍,表述错误。故为 F。

Conversation Two

M And today I'm talking to Angela Morgan. Angela, what made you decide to fly round the world in a helicopter?

- W People often ask me why I decided to do it but I'm surprised they don't ask 'Why did you wait so long?' because I'm 57 now! I'm sorry I didn't do it years ago, because it was such a wonderful experience. (11) But the main purpose for going was to collect £500,000 for sick children by getting different companies to pay us money for each kilometre that we flew.
- M And now everyone calls you the flying grandmother!
- W Yes, (12) the thing about growing older is that you don't feel any different inside, so you have to do as much as you can while you can. I'm healthy, and my own children are grown up, so I was free to go.
- M And what about preparing for the trip?
- W Well, it took five months to plan. I was going to go with my husband, but he couldn't take time off work. Instead I made the trip with my flying teacher who became a great friend while she was teaching me to fly three years ago. I passed my flying test after two weeks, found it quite easy.
- M And what was the trip like?
- W It was really exciting flying over so many different countries. (13) The only thing was that we weren't able to spend much time sightseeing because we only stopped to get water and to camp. We took very little with us, but we did have tents and cooking things to use at night. We had to spend two days in Thailand because of an engine problem, but that was the longest we spent anywhere. Fortunately nothing else went wrong, so we just kept on going after that.
- M What did you enjoy most about the trip?
- W (14) The most wonderful thing about flying was seeing the differences in the countryside as we flew across 26 countries in 97 days. We flew over oceans and close to mountains; sometimes it was quite frightening, but we didn't travel when it was dark. We spent several nights camping in the desert and the sky was just full of stars. I made a video of the trip; you'll see it in a minute.
- M Was there anything that you missed while you were away?
- W Well, to my surprise I didn't miss going to work or going out to restaurants or films. (15) The most difficult thing was sitting still all the time; I normally play tennis and swim several times a week, so I started to feel very unfit. I missed hot water and proper showers sometimes too, but not as much as I thought I would!

11. B 【解析】根据对话内容可知,不同的公司会为他们的飞行支付费用,该费用用于帮助生病的孩子。故选 B。
12. D 【解析】根据对话内容可知,安吉拉认为随着年龄的增大,要尽自己所能做尽可能多的事情。故选 D。
13. A 【解析】根据对话内容可知,他们没有花太多时间观光,因为路途中她们只停下来取水和宿营。故选 A。
14. C 【解析】根据对话内容可知,飞行中最美妙的事情是他们 97 天内飞越了 26 个国家,看到了不同的乡村。故选 C。
15. B 【解析】根据对话内容可知,对于安吉拉来说旅程中最难受的是她要一直坐在直升机里不动,所以她渴望户外活动。故选 B。

Section C

16. There is a good way to get some extra cash for people with a sweet tooth. A candy company wants people to test its original sweets. It will pay \$30 an hour. The Candy Funhouse requires "candyologists" to give feedback on its candies and chocolates. It has a huge range of 3,000 products but is always making new sweets. The candyologists will decide on new candies for the company's branded sweets. It hopes to improve its global reputation. The successful applicants must have some basic qualifications. They must be enthusiastic, they must give honest opinions on the products they test, and they will also have to write a short description for each product they test.

A 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,该公司的名字是 Candy Funhouse。故选 A。

17. The year 2020 has been a tumultuous one for educators. Hundreds of thousands of teachers across the globe had to get to grips with online platforms to deliver their lessons. Millions of students were stuck at home doing

their lessons via websites like Zoom. The Education Ministry in Malaysia has rolled out a new initiative to help underprivileged children. Around 150,000 eligible pupils from 500 schools will receive a device to enable them to participate in online lessons. The Education Minister hopes to build on the success of this initial roll-out to expand the programme. He said: “Apart from assisting pupils and schools in need, this pilot project is to find the best implementation method before it is proposed for expansion.” The plans include enhancing educational television programming for students with no Internet access, and employing sign language interpreters to help the hard of hearing.

C 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,马来西亚教育部推出了一项帮助贫困儿童的新举措,使他们能够学习在线课程。故选 C。

18. Astronomers predict 2021 will be great for space exploration. More organisations are investing in technology to explore space. Entrepreneurs are setting their sights on space tourism and on going to Mars. Science fiction is now becoming space fact. Many advances in technology no longer surprise us. These include things like mining for asteroids, colonising Mars, or taking weekend breaks to the Moon. This year will start with a NASA project to help us understand the universe. A probe will study the collision of small particles in space to find out how planets formed. A NASA rover will also land on Mars to test for signs of microbial life.

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,将来人们也许会到月球去度过周末。故选 D。

19. A huge iceberg heading towards South Georgia in the southern Atlantic has split into three chunks. NASA scientists are tracking the main berg, called A68a. It split from an ice shelf in 2017 and has been floating north ever since. A fast-moving stream of water in the Southern Antarctic has put the chunks on a course that could see them run aground off the South Georgia coast. Scientists say the three fragments are about 2,600 square kilometres in size. The size of the chunks is a big threat to the South Georgia wildlife. It could be an environmental catastrophe. If they hit the seabed, they could block penguins and seals from looking for fish.

C 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,冰山的尺寸对南佐治亚的野生动物来说是一大威胁。故选 C。

20. Singapore approved the consumption of meat made in a lab. This could revolutionise the way we eat. Cultured meat is grown in a laboratory, but it is real meat—real chicken to be precise. It looks and tastes like real chicken. The meat is from the company Eat Just. The “just” in the company’s name means “fair”. No animals are killed to make the meat. This could change the meat industry. It could badly affect chicken and livestock farming. Singapore’s green light is just the start of a revolution. Many companies worldwide will get approval to grow meat. This could reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming and change the world for the better. We could see disease-free meat, an end to the use of drugs in meat, and an end to animal cruelty.

B 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,新加坡该公司生产的肉将彻底改变我们食肉的方式,是肉类工业变革的开始。故选 B。

Section D

Dictation

Like it or not, English is the lingua franca of Europe. According to the (21) European Commission, some 84 percent of young people in the EC are currently learning English as a second language. No language—neither French in the Middle Ages, nor Latin before it—has ever been taught so widely in Europe.

It is the world language, the most popular second language in China and Japan and spoken by (22) 760–800 million people around the world. Some 1.2 billion people live in countries where English is the official language. This often has an (23) adverse effect on native speakers. It makes them more reluctant to learn other languages, and the only way really to understand a culture is to speak its language.

This international language can’t accurately be called “English” at all. It ought, rather, to be called the world English, international English or Anglo-American. The language is no longer (24) the intellectual property of Britain.

One of its great advantages as a world language is that there is no academy to decide what is and what is not “good English”. English, like the Common Law, is what it has become a less formal and a more flexible

instrument than either French or German. And it is seen in rich and poor countries alike as the language of modern consumerism. It holds out the probably illusory promise of (25) prosperity and material progress.

Summary

Man: If you want to study an interesting subject this summer, and improve your English at the same time, Highbury College is offering three very good courses. As is always the case, each course lasts four weeks. There is an English Literature course, which will deal with 20th-century writers and poets. (26) There is also a course about 18th-century artists, which includes guided tours of the best galleries, and finally a course in Modern Architecture, with visits to some of the city's most famous buildings.

(27) All the courses begin on the 14th of June and the last day of classes is the 12th of July. Classes are from 9 to 3:30, leaving you plenty of time for other activities in the long summer evenings. Fridays are also free for you to have a break because there are lessons on Saturdays and Sundays, too.

Now about price. (28) The full price of each course is 425, but the college is offering special discounts for groups. The secretary has further details on that if you are interested. (29) The price includes your accommodation at the college hall—in shared rooms—all meals, full use of the library, and social activities, such as parties, outings, etc... Oh, I almost forgot, all books are included too, so you won't have to spend anything on that. But if you need extra lessons, then you have to pay a fee. And you have to make your own travel arrangements to the college.

All the courses are for beginners, so you don't need any previous knowledge of these subjects. Your English should be at a good level, of course, good enough to follow the lectures. (30) If you are interested, see the college secretary, he'll be able to give you copies of registration forms and the timetable for the course you want. So, does anyone have any questions?

26. Modern Architecture

【解析】根据原文可知,三种课程中的最后一科是现代建筑课程,可以去参观该市的一些最著名的建筑。故填入 Modern Architecture。

27. 12th of July

【解析】根据原文可知,课程于6月14日开始,7月12日结束。故填入 12th of July。

28. reduced prices/ special discounts

【解析】根据原文可知,学院为团体提供折扣价格。故填入 reduced prices/ special discounts。

29. accommodation and food

【解析】根据原文可知,这个价格包括了你在学院的住宿、膳食、图书馆的使用、以及社交活动等。故填入 accommodation and food。

30. registration forms

【解析】根据原文可知,感兴趣的话可以去找学院秘书,他会给你报名表的复印件和你想上的课程的时间表。故填入 registration forms。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. D **译文** 在超市,苹果按重量卖,鲜花按打卖。

解析 weight 表重量,前面不用冠词,by weight 翻译为“按重量”;dozen 是具体的数量单位,所以前面要用定冠词,by the dozen 翻译为“按打计算”。故选 D。

32. B **译文** 如果你想得到孩子们的尊重,你应该坚持你最初说的话。

解析 A 项翻译为“代表,象征”;B 项翻译为“坚持”;C 项翻译为“对抗”;D 项翻译为“坚持要求”,根据句意,故选 B。

33. A **译文** 我和我哥哥之间有很多仇怨。

解析 A 项翻译为“血液;仇恨”;B 项翻译为“想法”;C 项翻译为“心情”;D 项翻译为“感觉”,根据句意,故选 A。

34. C **译文** 孩子越小,母亲就越容易接受他的要求,以免让他失望。

解析 本题考查形容词比较级的用法,“越……就越……”,A 项中的 give up 翻译为“放弃”;B 项中的 give away 翻译为“泄露;赠送”;C 项中的 give in 翻译为“屈服,让步”;D 项中的 give back 翻译为“归还”,根据句意,故选 C。

35. C **译文** 当你去面试时,不要只给出“是”或“否”这样的单音节回答。

解析 A 项翻译为“多语言的”;B 项翻译为“回避的”;C 项翻译为“单音节的”;D 项翻译为“模棱两可的”,从后文回答 yes or no 得知,该答案是单音节词,故选 C。

36. C **译文** 指称是指词典中对该词的实际定义,没有附加情感反应。
解析 从 actual dictionary definition of the word“词典中对该词的实际定义”可知,该词的定义是不带个人情感的,故选 C。
37. A **译文** 中国的气候不同于澳大利亚的气候。
解析 该题考查指示代词 that 的用法,that 指前文提到的 the weather,故选 A。
38. C **译文** 这个研究员想检验她的关于语言学习的新理论。她不确定理论是否有可行性,但她想弄明白。
解析 A 项翻译为“论文”;B 项翻译为“刻板观念”;C 项翻译为“理论”;D 项翻译为“调查”,主语是 researcher,根据常识,她想测试的应该是某种理论的可行性,故选 C。
39. B **译文** 为了抵消增加的原材料成本,价格上涨了。
解析 A 项翻译为“限制”;B 项翻译为“抵消”;C 项翻译为“控制”;D 项翻译为“抵制”。原材料成本提高了,价格也相应地上涨,其目的就是为了抵消一部分上涨的成本,故选 B。
40. D **译文** 这台机器好像出毛病了,是吗?
解析 该题考查 there seem to be 句型的反义疑问句,后半部仍用 there be 反问。前半句表肯定,那么后半句用否定,seems 是连系动词,要用 does 来替换,故选 D。
41. C **译文** 我一点也不担心,我能从容应对。
解析 该题考查固定搭配,stride 翻译为“步伐”,take it all in one's stride 译为“从容面对”,故选 C。
42. A **译文** 如果是他干的,他会后悔的。
解析 该题考查 if 引导的条件状语从句的虚拟、省略和倒装相结合的语法点。该句完整的表达是 If he had done it, he would have felt sorry. 句中省略了 if,然后将助动词 had 提到主语 he 的前面,其他部分不变,故选 A。
43. B **译文** 下列哪个句子用了隐喻的修辞手法?
解析 A 选项的意思是“我能比较一下 10 年前后的你吗?”;B 选项的意思是“大学是人生句子中的逗号。”;C 选项的意思是“夜幕降临时,我独自一人徘徊。”;D 选项的意思是“红宝石应该比红玫瑰还红。”B 选项中将大学比喻为人生的逗号,暗指一个节点,故选 B。
44. D **译文** ——我喜欢表演艺术。事实上,大卫·布莱恩是我的英雄。
 ——大卫·布莱恩? 魔术师? 说实话,我觉得他疯了。
解析 A 项翻译为“正如我说的”;B 项翻译为“如果必要的话”;C 项翻译为“另一方面”;D 项翻译为“说实话”,根据句意,故选 D。
45. D **译文** ——对不起,我能打断一下吗?
 ——有什么问题吗?
 ——你介意重复最后一个数字吗? 我没听到。
 ——当然可以。是 15788000 美元。
解析 根据对话内容可知,前者请求对方再说一遍刚说的话,因此横线处应该问需求,故选 D。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. about

解析 考查介词。上文提到,去逛超市的时候很多商品都会吸引你的眼球,下文给出了答案,原来是包装起的作用,因此此处的衔接为“那这是怎么产生的呢?”,bring about 译为“引起,发生,导致”,故填入 about。

47. psychology

解析 考查名词。从下文可知,他通过把同样的商品装在不同形状的包装里供顾客选择,从中得出顾客的购买心理,这是营销心理学的内容,再根据提示的字母 psy,故填入 psychology。

48. other

解析 考查固定句型 one...the other...“一个……另一个……”。故填入 other。

49. higher

解析 考查形容词比较级。根据上文可知,顾客在两种不同形状的包装里挑选,他们选择的那个肯定他们觉得更好的那个,故填入 higher。

50. majority

解析 考查名词。固定用法 the majority of +n. 译为“大量的”,故填入 majority。

51. how

解析 考查宾语从句。on 为介词,后面是一个宾语从句,该题考查宾语从句的引导词,根据句意,该处的意思是“包装的外观对饼干的味道有很大影响”,故填入 how。



52. career

解析 考查名词。consultant to companies“公司顾问”是一种职业,再根据字母 car 的提示,故填入 career。

53. involved

解析 考查谓语动词。根据句意可知,该测试涉及除臭剂产品本身和不同颜色包装之间的关系,再根据字母提示,故填入 involved。

54. under

解析 考查介词。be under consideration 译为“正在考虑中”,且符合句意,故填入 under。

55. same

解析 考查形容词。根据上文可知,这三种除臭剂只是包装不同,产品本身是完全一样的,故填入 same。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)



Section A

56. D

解析 下文提到为了搞清楚健康给人带来的好处,我们必须更好地了解脂肪,因此可以反推出很多人对于肥胖的理解不正确,特别是容易把脂肪和不健康的状态直接联系起来,故选 D。

57. E

解析 下文主要介绍了饱和脂肪和不饱和脂肪,因此该句是中心句,概括整段文意,故选 E。

58. A

解析 下文阐述了人体摄入不同比例的饱和脂肪和不饱和脂肪对健康的影响,因此该句是中心句,故选 A。

59. F

解析 上文提到要保持健康,摄入的脂肪量就要低,下文提到脂肪中的脂肪酸对身体也有诸多益处,由此可知该句起到了转折的作用,即脂肪摄入过低也不行,故选 F。

60. B

解析 下文提到,喝母乳的孩子的智商比喝配方奶粉的孩子的智商更高,因为母乳中含有 DHA,而大多数婴儿配方奶粉都不含 DHA,因此该段讨论 DHA 在智力方面的重要作用。故选 B。



Section B

61. Only a good education could have been adequate for writing such brilliant Shakespeare plays.

解析 根据文章第一段最后一句可知,莎士比亚的全部作品包括 37 部戏剧、154 首十四行诗、另外两首诗和一首挽歌。只有接受了良好教育的人才能写出如此丰富且优秀的作品。由此可知本题答案。

62. Nearly 25 percent of them.

解析 根据文章第四段第四句可知,德维尔的圣经中有 25% 的内容与莎士比亚的作品相吻合。由此可知本题答案。

63. He was a prosperous merchant and also the town's high bailiff/held the town's highest office.

解析 根据文章第五段第三句和第五句可知,他的父亲是一位富有的商人且担任了镇上的高级法警,所以有能力将他送到这所学校学习。由此可知本题答案。

64. It means a person who pretends to be someone else (in the eyes of the public).

解析 根据第六段第二句和第三句可知,当时的贵族阶层不能为平民写剧本,所以德维尔如果是莎士比亚,那么他需要替身来掩盖自己是剧作家的身份。由此可知本题答案。

65. It is a debate centered on speculation alone/Neither side seems likely to accumulate the evidence necessary to be able to settle the matter/Neither side seems to have enough evidence to convince the other.

解析 根据文章最后一段第二句可知,在这场辩论中,双方都不能拿出足够的能解决问题的证据,因此这将是场漫长的辩论。由此可知本题答案。



Section C

66. the mystery/the centuries-old mystery

解析 文章第一段最后一句提到,纳格瓦里相信他解开了斯特拉迪瓦利乌斯小提琴声音背后的百年谜团,故填入 the mystery/the centuries-old mystery。

67. knowledge of chemistry

解析 文章第五段最后一句提到,纳格瓦里利用他的化学知识找到了斯特拉迪瓦里乌斯难题的答案,故填入 knowledge of chemistry。

68. his artistic talent

解析 文章第六段第二句提到,纳格瓦里博士认为斯特拉迪瓦里乐器的高质量并不是源于他的艺术天赋。故填入 his artistic talent。

69. chemical qualities/properties

解析 文章第六段第三句提到,纳格瓦里博士认为这非凡的声音是出自所选用的材料,特别是木材和清漆中的化学物质的作用。故填入 chemical qualities/properties。

70. the best proof

解析 文章第九段后半部分提到,希夫把用这两种小提琴演奏的 CD 拿给她的指挥家朋友听,对方分辨不出区别,由此可知,这是能够证明纳格瓦里博士理论的最好的证据。故填入 the best proof。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

71. 译者是为我们读书的人。托尔斯泰用俄语写作,所以必须有人替我们先阅读他的作品,再用我们的语言写下来。因为读者将更多的经验置于阅读的书本中,书本就会更充实、更丰富,所以,我们希望译者在研读原著时,尽可能多地注意涉及其中的文化背景、用词模式、地理环境以及重要的历史时刻。同时,我们也希望他们能了解我们自己的语言及其丰富的资源。因为我们所积累的经验各不相同,所以这些差异绝非“主观”,而是这些读者给书本带入不同经验的结果。当然,即使这样,两位译家也很可能会给出两种颇为不同的版本。

句式分析

1. 第三句为翻译难点。该句含有 since 引导的原因状语从句,中间穿插了一个 as 引导的时间状语从句,翻译为“当……的时候”。the more experience...与 fuller and richer...构成了一组比较级的用法,翻译为“读者把越多的经验置于阅读中,书本就会越充实越丰富”。后面接着的是 be aware of 的一个排比句,翻译的时候为了避免重复啰唆,只需要翻译成一个“注意到”,把 cultural references, lexical patterns, geographical setting and historical moment 翻译为并列的宾语。

2. 第五句为翻译难点。该句中的考查了 be far from 放在句首作结果状语的用法,省略了主语 these differences。其次,these readers bring to the book 是一个省略了引导词 that/which 的定语从句,用来修饰先行词 experiences,最后接了一个 since 引导的原因状语从句,翻译为“因为”。翻译的时候,根据汉语的表达习惯,把 since 引导的原因状语从句的部分提到前面,把前半句话的内容翻译为结果。

高频词汇

geographical adj. 地理的

subjective adj. 主观的

accumulate v. 积累

cultural reference 文化背景

lexical pattern 用词模式

Section B

72. The pandemic caused an 8.8% drop in working hours, more than four times that caused by the 2008 financial crisis.

解析 题干要求使用 financial crisis,表示“金融危机”。“新冠疫情”译为“The pandemic”,动词“减少”可用名词形式的“drop”来表达,“四倍多”考查倍数的表达,译为“more than four times”,该题中还考查了 that 的用法,指代“工作时间”,句子的时态用一般过去时。

73. The UN International Labor Organization said, looking at job cuts alone “drastically” underestimated the damage.

解析 题干要求使用 International Labor Organization,表示联合国国际劳工组织。“大幅”表示程度,用副词“drastically”或“dramatically”来表达,“考虑裁员”意思是减少工作岗位,故翻译为“looking at job cuts”,时态用一般过去时。

74. Working hours in 2021 are likely to remain more than 3% lower than they were in 2019—roughly the equivalent of 90 million full-time jobs.

解析 题干要求使用 be likely to,表示“可能”,后面接 to do。“减少3%以上”是一个比较级的表达,用 more than 来翻译,进行比较的两者是“2021年的工作时间”和“2019年的工作时间”,因此翻译的时候要把隐藏的“2019年的工作时间”表达出来。“大约相当于”翻译为 roughly the equivalent of,句子时态用一般现在时。

75. This has been the most severe crisis for global labor market since the Great Depression of the

1930s.

解析 题干要求使用 labor market, 表示“劳动力市场”。“大萧条”翻译为 the Great Depression, “最严重的危机”翻译为 the most severe crisis, 从“这是 20 世纪 30 年代大萧条以来”可知, 该句要用 since 引导的时间状语从句, 时态用现在完成时。

76. While the rest became “inactive”—either quitting or looking for a job.

解析 题干要求使用 inactive, 表示“不活跃”。“要么……要么……”翻译为 either...or..., 时态用一般过去时。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. offer ∧ interesting→an

解析 该句的意思是“我们无法保证 21 世纪中期的生活会是什么样子, 但有一些科学方案为我们提供了未来有趣的一瞥”。本题考查固定搭配, offer a glimpse, 译为“瞥一眼”。形容词 interesting 之前的冠词要用 an, 因此需在 offer 和 interesting 之间添加 an。

78. typically→typical

解析 该句的意思是“许多人将在家工作, 电动汽车将是典型的交通工具, 商品和服务将由手机支付”。此处应该用形容词来修饰名词 form, 因此需将 typically 改为 typical。

79. ✓

80. equipping→equipped

解析 该句的意思是“最先进的智能家居将是环保型的, 并配备自己的回收装置, 使不能喝的废水变得完全安全和可口”。该题考查非谓语动词作后置定语用法。equipping with their own recycling units 是用来修饰 homes 的, 与 home 构成被动关系, 因此需将 equipping 改为 equipped。

81. drinkable→undrinkable

解析 该句的意思是“最先进的智能家居将是环保型的, 并配备自己的回收装置, 使不能喝的废水变得完全安全和可口”。根据常识, waste water 是不可以喝的, 因此需将 drinkable 改为 undrinkable。

82. expectant→expectancy

解析 该句的意思是“现如今出生的人可以有 100 年的预期寿命”。该题考查固定搭配 have a life expectancy of, 译为“预期寿命”, 从语法结构可知, expectant 是形容词“预期的”, 因此需将 expectant 改为 expectancy。

83. what→that

解析 该句的意思是“被称为智能医学研究的发展表明, 人们将进行自己的数字健康检查, 使在线分析人员能够对任何需要治疗的疾病做出即时诊断”。本题考查宾语从句。主语是 medicine research, 谓语动词是 suggest, 其后是宾语从句。从句的主谓宾结构完整, 因此需将 what 改为 that。

84. diagnose→diagnosis

解析 该句的意思是“所谓医学研究的发展表明, 人们将进行自己的数字健康检查, 使在线分析人员能够对任何需要治疗的疾病做出即时诊断”。该题考查词性的用法。reach an immediate...后面接名词, 而 diagnose 是动词, 且根据语法规律, 该处要用名词的单数形式, 因此需将 diagnose 改为 diagnosis。

85. any→some

解析 该句的意思是“科学家们合理并肯定地预测, 这些技术进步中的任何一项都将在世界范围内被许多人所接受, 而其他变化的性质目前仍然是推测性的”。该题考查 any 和 some 的辨析。any 常用于否定句和疑问句, some 用于肯定句。且根据句意, 从 predict...certainty 可知, 此处应该用 some, 因此需将 any 改为 some。

86. 第一个 the

解析 该句的意思是“科学家们合理并肯定地预测, 这些技术进步中的任何一项都将在世界范围内被许多人所接受, 而其他变化的性质目前仍然是推测性的”。be in place 译为“准备就绪; 在准确的位置; 适当的”, 没有 be in the place 的用法, 故删除 the。

Part VII

IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. pulling my leg

解析 题目要求用所给单词完成句子, 使之与第一句话意思相同。根据例句可知, 要写出 stop teasing me 的同义表达且包含 leg 一词。pull one's leg 是美国的习语, 意思是“开玩笑”, 符合题意, 故填入 pulling my leg。

88. 入迷; 老是想着某事。

解析 题目问的是画下划线的短语的汉语意思。例子的意思为“A: 她总是说节食的事情。B: 是的, 在这

件事上就好像有只蜜蜂在她帽子上。”形容她无法摆脱这件事。所以一直念念不忘。也可以根据自己的知识积累,判断出 get/have a bee in one's bonnet 是习语,意思是“一直想着;念念不忘”,形容一个人没完没了地想一件事。故填入入迷;老是想某事。

89. D

解析 题目问的是能用于问号处的图形。每行第一个图形顺时针旋转 90 度后与第二个图形叠加,去同存异得到第三个图形。根据此规律,故答案选 D。

90. B

解析 题目问的是哪个选项可以匹配图中的问号。根据没有出现问号的两列数字之和均为 26 ($9+6+8+3=26, 7+5+10+4=26$), 可以推断同一条连线上的四个数字之和应为 26, 所以, 上方问号处应该填入 11 ($26-2-6-7=11$), 下方问号处应该填入 12 ($26-3-10-1=12$), 故答案选 B。

91. green

解析 题目要求想出能适用于下面三句话的一个单词。第一句中根据 committee, new building 可联想到建筑区域内的绿化带, 先预设答案是 green belt area; 第二句中 new car 可联想到弗兰克的嫉妒或者羡慕, 而 be green with envy 意思就是“嫉妒得面红耳赤”; 第三句中的后半部分表达了自己什么都种不出来, 所以在园艺方面应该很生疏, 可以联系到, green fingers 意思是“园艺技能”, 故最终答案是 green。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

审题时注意, 这是要求写一篇报告。考生需要解释清楚图表中的重点内容并总结出其暗示的信息。题目中给出了两幅图表, 展示了记忆与间歇重复以及休息之间的关系。第一幅呈现了学习与重复间隔之间的关系; 第二幅呈现了复习记忆与定期休息之间的关系。写作时, 第一段阐明不同的复习方式和休息方式对学习记忆的影响。第二段根据表中的信息总结如何养成良好的阅读习惯。

参考范文

Regular Repetition and Breaks Promote Memory

The figures in the graphs below demonstrate the relationship between memory and space repetition as well as learning breaks. As is shown in the first graph, after their initial learning, people with different review behavior perform completely distinctly in their memory consolidation. Comparing with people who don't review, those who do it after 40 minutes can better their memory. But only continuing regular review will fully bear the knowledge in their mind, even they can effectively recall what they learned till six months, which shows the importance of regular space repetition for learning. The second one illustrates the effect of breaks on memory in terms of revision interval. The longer the learning span is, the harder it is for learners to remain on task, so revision without breaks will undoubtedly lead to a great drop in memory. On the contrary, regular breaks restore knowledge pretty well.

In conclusion, in order to keep a good reading habit, we should conduct a regular repetition mode and proper breaks in learning and revision, and finally improve attentiveness, boost learning productivity, help memory and restore pleasure in reading again.

高频词汇

demonstrate v. 显示

initial adj. 最初的

distinctly adv. 不同地

recall v. 回忆

remain v. 剩余

bear...in mind 记住

in terms of 就……而言

Section B

写作点金

审题时注意把握主题, 该题考查的是议论文。其主题是围绕不同职业的报酬问题展开的, 要求考生就医生、护士和教师与演员、商人之间的收入差异发表自己的意见。第一段要表明自己的立场, 简单表明自己对不同职业群体收入差异的看法。第二段举例说明不公平待遇的表现和导致的问题。第三段总结自己的观点, 并就如何给定工资标准提出相关的建议。

参考范文

Respectable Jobs Deserve Better Reward

When speaking of reward in work, I would like to hold that doctors, nurses and teachers contribute significantly to the prosperity and development of society. Nobody can deny that such professionals should be rewarded correspondingly higher, while the fact goes against it. However, other people like actors and businessmen get much more money, which attracts many teenagers to go after them. In my opinion, it's reasonable to give doctors, nurses and teachers more favorable treatment.

Respectable jobs don't match decent pay, which seriously affects people's enthusiasm and motivation. Preserving life physically or tutoring life mentally, doctors, nurses and teachers play essential roles in our daily life but are paid rather low. For example, the average income for high school teacher every month in China is 3,000 RMB, and a medical practitioner gets an annual salary of less than 130,000 RMB, let alone those in rural areas. Compared with the average income of actors and bosses, it's almost negligible. Considered undervalued, increasing numbers become less passionate about these work.

To solve the problem, the government should take some effective measures to readjust the criteria of assessing salaries, including the implementation of workers' performance evaluation and their contribution to the society. And I think certain professionals should get salaries assessed by special review organizations.

高频词汇

significantly <i>adv.</i> 显著地	motivation. <i>n.</i> 动力
professional <i>n.</i> 专业人士	negligible <i>adj.</i> 微不足道的
reasonable <i>adj.</i> 合理的	undervalued <i>adj.</i> 被低估的
enthusiasm <i>n.</i> 热情	passionate <i>adj.</i> 热情的