

2021 年决赛答案及解析



Part I

Listening Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A

1. **W** What colour T-shirt shall I bring you from New York, Fred?
M I'd prefer black but...actually a baseball cap would be a good idea.
W Mmm. Or what about another model car for your collection? I could get you a New York taxi.
M Great. I really like the sports car you bought me last time.
Question What gift will the woman bring?

D 【解析】题干问女士会带什么礼物。通过对话内容可知,女士提议给男士的收藏品中再添一辆模型车,可以给他带个纽约出租车。男士同意了。故选 D。

2. **M** Can you tell me how much a ticket is for Saturday's performance of *Macbeth*?
W The front stalls and the circle are the most expensive at £16.50. The middle seats in the stalls cost £15 and the three back rows cost £12.50, but the view isn't so good. All seats are £10 for students.
M I'll have one in the middle, please. I'm not a student. I've got my credit card here.
Question How much is the man's ticket?

D 【解析】题干问男士门票的价格。通过对话内容可知,女士说前排和包厢最贵,为 16.50 英镑。正厅中间的座位售价为 15 英镑,三个后排座位售价为 12.50 英镑。男士要一个中间的座位。故选 D。

3. **W** How was your trip, Peter?
M Great. I was glad I learnt some Spanish before I went.
W Did you manage to order a meal in a restaurant?
M Well, I was staying with English friends actually, and I just ate at home with them. I did manage to explain what I wanted when I went shopping, though, and I was pleased about that. But I didn't manage to talk to any of the Spanish people who were invited to my friends' place—that was really disappointing. I couldn't understand what they said to me.
Question Where was the man's knowledge of Spanish useful?

B 【解析】题干问男士的西班牙语知识在哪里有用。通过对话内容可知,男士去购物的时候,用西班牙语进行了需求讲述并对此表示满意。故选 B。

4. **W** Allen, I need your opinion about this blouse. I like the collar, but the sleeves are rather long.
M Um...I'm not sure. Look at some more before you decide. What about this one? Short sleeves, no collar.
W It's a bit ordinary. I do agree, though, it's elegant. Ah, here's one with a collar and without sleeves, but it isn't quite so nice as the other one. Hmm...no, I like the first one I saw. I can always make the sleeves shorter.
M Okay. I think it's a good choice.
Question Which blouse does the woman decide to buy?

A 【解析】题干问女士要买哪件衬衫。通过对话内容可知,女士向男士询问有领子但袖子有些长的衬衫怎么样。男士推荐了别的款式,但她还是喜欢第一件衬衫。也就是有领子但袖子长的那件。故选 A。

5. **W** What is the single most important thing you've learned about selling online?

M Well, you know, there're a lot of excellent competitors around and you have to stand out to get traffic to your site. Things can change and opportunities arise with little or no notice, and being able to effectively handle the pace is what really helps or hinders a business. Actually, selling online involves many of the same concepts of traditional retailing, using different tools and techniques.

Question What is most needed when selling goods online according to the man's view?

B 【解析】题干问按照男士的观点,在网上卖货的时候最需要什么。通过对话内容可知,男士表示事物会发生变化,机会可能会悄无声息地出现,而能否有效地把握节奏才是真正帮助或阻碍企业发展的关键。也就是说在网上卖货最需要快速适应新环境的能力。故选 B。

Section B

Conversation One

M Phew! Home at last! That journey seemed to last forever. (6) I'm glad to be back, aren't you?

W (6) Not really. I'm sorry our holiday's over. I'll miss the beach. We had a great time, didn't we?

M Mmm...it was okay. The weather wasn't as good as I'd hoped. I thought the forecast was for bright sunshine the whole week!

W Well, most of the week was like that. (7) We only had a little bit of rain, didn't we? And they did mention that on the forecast.

M Yes, the day after it rained! Anyway, the food in the hotel was delicious, wasn't it?

W It was, yeah...

M (8) And it was good to be able to help ourselves to what we wanted.

W Mmm...(8) it saved delays, and it meant we could get out quickly in the mornings, too. The waiters were very helpful, I must say.

M Mmm...that was good.

W The only thing I wasn't happy about was the temperature in the room. It was so hot!

M It certainly was. It didn't help when we opened the windows, either. It didn't cool it down at all, did it?

W No. Still, it was just the same when we went to the other hotel last year, so I wasn't surprised. I don't know why the air conditioning didn't work, though.

M Well, that wasn't the only thing that wasn't working properly. One of the machines in the gym was broken too. (9) But I suppose it was a very busy time, so the staff were probably just too busy to check it properly. These things happen, don't they? It didn't matter to me!

W Right.

M So what should we do for our next holiday then? We could go somewhere completely different.

W I'm not sure. (10) I was hoping we could go to the coast again, but with all the work I've got at the moment, we'll have to wait and see.

M Okay.

6. F 【解析】男士问女士回来后是不是和他一样感到高兴,女士并不是很开心,因为假期结束了。与题干内容不符,故填 F。

7. T 【解析】女士提到天气预报里说会下一点儿雨而且确定是这样的。也就是说天气预报基本准确,与题干内容相符,故选 T。

8. T 【解析】男士说他们可以随心所欲地吃东西,这很好。女士表示赞同,并表示这样可以节省时间,也意味着他们可以在早上很快出发。可知双方都喜欢旅馆提供饭菜的方式。与题干内容相符,故选 T。

9. F 【解析】男士提到员工可能因为繁忙而没有检查设备,很正常,他觉得没什么。与题干内容不符,故选 F。

10. F 【解析】女士表示希望能再去一次海边,但由于工作忙,只能再等等看。与题干内容不符,故选 F。

Conversation Two

W Harry, you run a travel company which organises adventure holidays in some difficult places. How did you first become interested in 'adventure travel'?

M Well, my father worked in an insurance company once he had a family. (11) But before that he'd spent

several years travelling the world, and he never stopped telling us about it. His stories were much more exciting than the books I read, and they made me want to travel and have adventures of my own.

- W And what made you decide to start an adventure travel company?
- M Well, when I was in my twenties, I travelled a lot in different countries. (12) I went exploring and climbing in mountains and deserts. I wanted to show other people how wonderful these things were. The business has been very successful, but when I started it I didn't know if I'd make any money.
- W Your company's called Far and Wide. How did you choose the name?
- M Well, I just called it Park Travel at first. But everyone thought that was terribly boring! (13) My wife kept suggesting different things, but in the end it was a customer who gave me the idea. Far and Wide is also the title of a book that a friend wrote, so it reminds me of him, too.
- W Great...the places you visit are usually very unspoilt, Harry. Some people think it's not a good idea to take tourists there. What would you say to them?
- M Well, (14) most of the places we visit have no inhabitants, so we aren't going to spoil people's way of life, or bring in things like television and fridges! And I make sure that we always take care of the environment. We are careful not to cause pollution, so we take all our rubbish away.
- W Some of the things you do are also dangerous. Do you enjoy danger?
- M Well, it's not a question of enjoying it—it's just that you can't do what I do without thinking about the possible dangers. I'm never frightened, though. (15) If I'm taking a group up a mountain or something like that, I just concentrate on what I have to do and get on with it.
- W You've been to some fascinating places, Harry. What's your favourite?
- M It's in India. You travel along a river through spectacular scenery and up into the mountains in Madhya Pradesh. In the valley on the other side there's a wonderful old castle. It's magical. The mountains hide it, so few people know it's there...
- W Thanks for talking to us, Harry.
- M Thank you.

11. C 【解析】男士提到,他的父亲花了几年时间环游世界并一直对他们说这件事。他觉得父亲的故事比自己读的那些书更令人兴奋,使他想要去旅行及探险。故选 C。
12. A 【解析】男士提到,他去探索和攀登高山和沙漠,他想向其他人分享这些经历有多棒。故选 A。
13. B 【解析】男士提到,他的妻子不断地提出不同的建议,但最后是一位顾客给了他想法。故选 B。
14. A 【解析】男士提到,他们去的大部分地方都没有居民,所以他们也不会破坏当地人的生活方式,也不会把电视、冰箱之类的东西带进来。故选 A。
15. C 【解析】男士提到,如果他要带一群人爬山或做类似的事情,他只会集中精力做他要做的事,然后继续做下去。也就是说哈利将危险的事当作是自己工作的一部分。故选 C。

Section C

16. The Online Dating Association in the UK reported that around 2.3 million British citizens used dating apps during the lockdown. Cyber criminals have taken advantage of this to scam people. A total of \$26 million is believed to have been lost in bank transfer fraud. The average loss per victim is around \$11,000. According to data from a UK bank, people aged 55 to 64 are the most vulnerable to romance fraud. Pauline Smith, a fraud expert, said: "Any online platform that allows you to connect with and talk to other people could be targeted by romance fraudsters, so it's important to remain vigilant." She urged extreme caution if an online love interest requests money for things like medical care.

A 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,根据英国一家银行的数据,55岁至64岁的人最容易遭受爱情诈骗。故选 A。

17. Denmark has come up with a practical idea to help its clean energy needs. The Scandinavian nation intends to build an artificial island 80km off its western coast in the North Sea. It is expected to be in full operation by 2033. It hopes the ambitious project will end Denmark's reliance on fossil fuels within the next three decades. Denmark is currently Europe's largest oil-producing country, so a move towards 100 per cent clean energy and the end of oil production will provide a huge boost for its green credentials. Jacob Ostergaard, a professor of electric power and energy, described the project as, "a cornerstone in the green transition which will help

facilitate the reduction of Danish CO₂ emissions”.

C 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,丹麦希望这一雄心勃勃的项目能在未来 30 年内结束丹麦对化石燃料的依赖。故选 C。

18. A new study from Stanford University has investigated the effects on our health of extended spells of video-conferencing. Researcher and communications expert Jeremy Bailenson dubbed the phenomenon “Zoom fatigue,” but acknowledged the condition is not restricted to just that platform. Mr Bailenson outlined several factors that make video-conferencing so fatigue-inducing. He said it is not just tiredness and eye-strain from staring at a computer screen for hours and hours. It is also brought about by “cognitive overload” and feeling pressure to be perpetually switched on. We constantly feel we need to be in touch with friends or available for bosses, customers or students. Bailenson cautioned this leads to stress and can heighten your chance of developing moderate to severe depression. He said this anxiety can adversely affect your self-confidence. This is because of the large number of faces staring at you in meetings.

D 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,长时间盯着电脑屏幕不仅仅是疲劳和眼睛疲惫。它也是由“认知超负荷”和不断被释放的压力造成的,以及这种焦虑会对你的自信产生负面影响。故选 D。

19. Staff at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra have been requested to avoid the use of certain words related to gender. ANU’s Gender Institute issued a list of replacement terms for everyday words like ‘mother’ and ‘father’. The switch in vocabulary is part of an initiative to encourage more gender-neutral language. Staff are being asked to use the term ‘gestational parent’ instead of ‘mother,’ and ‘non-birthing-parent’ in place of ‘father’. The institute’s gender handbook claims the words ‘mother’ and ‘father’ exclude non-binary people. These are people who identify as being neither male nor female. Non-binary people feel unrepresented in society because of words that refer to males and females.

B 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,堪培拉的澳大利亚国立大学的工作人员已被要求避免使用与性别有关的某些词。故选 B。

20. A huge protest has taken place in India in what could be the largest demonstration in human history. Tens of thousands of farmers descended on the capital New Delhi to voice concerns about new farming legislation. This number is nothing out of the ordinary for a demonstration. However, history was made when up to 250 million people from a broad cross-section of the subcontinent joined in a 24-hour general strike. The protesters came from all walks of life to show solidarity with the farmers. The scale of the protest forced the government to meet the protesters face-to-face. The numbers made the government change its tactics somewhat, as marches are usually met with a show of force from the police. India’s farmers are up in arms about the enactment of three laws to “reform” the country’s agriculture industry.

B 【解析】根据新闻定位句可知,抗议的规模迫使政府与抗议者面对面。这些数字让政府改变了一些策略,因为游行通常会遇到来自警方的武力展示。故选 B。

Section D

Dictation

When you write assignments, you have to do research, which means reading widely, using (21) a variety of sources, including, nowadays, the Internet. It does not mean just checking out Wikipedia and quote it word for word.

When students did all their research in the library, it was easy to find (22) authoritative sources because they could see the difference between a popular magazine and an academic journal. On the web, you need to check who the writer is, who he/she is writing for, and whether the article provides just an overview or detailed research.

You need to validate all ‘facts’ on the web because many writers of web articles are biased (23) in favour of or against their topic. For example, people are often ethnocentric and think their own culture is always right. Sometimes they state their bias. They say clearly ‘In my opinion...’. Sometimes, though they are not so direct, they use extreme words, (24) particularly adjectives, like *stupid* and *disgusting*, or *brilliant* and *delicious*. Sometimes, they only imply things—in other words, you have to work out the opinion of the writer from the kind of evidence they give. So you must (25) critically evaluate any information you read on a website. Keep thinking: what does the writer think about this point?

Summary

I’d like to tell you about the giant panda, which is a bear that’s native to China, and one of the world’s best-

loved and most easily recognized animals.

The giant panda is a national emblem of China, and over history the Chinese have given it more than twenty different names. Among them are names such as ‘spotted bear’—describing its black and white body, ‘bamboo bear’—referring to its diet and, (26) ‘white leopard’, possibly because of its tree-climbing abilities. Then there’s the current, most frequently used term, ‘cat bear’, which is also echoed in the scientific Latin name for the species.

There’s been much debate about how to classify the giant panda, although recent molecular studies seem to confirm that it is actually a bear. (27) However, the species differentiated early in history from all other bears, making it the only member of an otherwise extinct branch of the family. For that reason, it is considered by certain experts to be a living fossil. The animal known as the red panda, which shares its habitat, is in fact only a very distant relative.

The giant panda is a solitary creature with relatively poor vision but an acute sense of smell, and so relies principally on scent to communicate with other individuals. (28) It secretes a strong-smelling substance from its glands, which it rubs onto trees and stones on the edges of its territory. These scent markings convey an enormous amount of information, not only about the animal’s gender, state of health and even their mood, but also how long ago the ‘message’ was left.

Unlike some other animals, the giant panda can’t communicate via facial expression, or even ear or tail position. (29) But it does produce a surprising range of vocalisations, including a honking sound to indicate distress, a barking sound to convey hostility to enemies. (30) The giant panda used to live in a vast forest area, but, due to extensive farming and deforestation, much of its habitat has been destroyed, leaving only small populations in a handful of mountain areas in the country. Current estimates of numbers remaining in the wild range between only one and two thousand individuals.

26. tree-climbing abilities

【解析】根据原文可知,人们给大熊猫起名“白豹”可能是因其爬树能力。因此,应填入 tree-climbing abilities。

27. a living fossil

【解析】根据原文可知,大熊猫这个物种在历史早期就与其他所有的熊区分开来,使它成为该家族已经灭绝分支中的唯一一类成员。因此,某些专家认为它是活化石。因此,应填入 a living fossil。

28. scent markings/a strong-smelling

【解析】根据原文可知,大熊猫的腺体分泌出一种气味强烈的物质,并将其摩擦到领地边缘的树木和石头上。这些气味标记传达了大量的信息。因此,应填入 scent markings/a strong-smelling。

29. barking sound

【解析】根据原文可知,大熊猫确实会发出一系列令人惊讶的声音,包括表示遇险的雁叫似的声音,向敌人表达敌意的吠叫声。因此,应填入 barking sound。

30. mountain areas

【解析】根据原文可知,大熊猫曾经生活在一片广阔的森林里,但是,由于广泛的农业和森林砍伐,它的大部分栖息地已经被破坏,在中国的少数山区只留下少量的种群。因此,应填入 mountain areas。

Part II

Vocabulary & Grammar

(15 marks)

31. C 译文 即使在参观动物园的时候,也没有人见过恐龙。

解析 本题考查短语辨析。选项 A 为“以防”;选项 B 为“尽管”;选项 C 为“即使”;选项 D 为“除了……外”。从语义上判断选项 B 和 C 都符合,但是题干空格后省略了主语和 be 动词,所以空格后实际接的是句子。选项 B 只能接名词/动名词,选项 C 是从句引导词,所以排除选项 B。根据句意及语法,故选 C。

32. B 译文 在没有重力的情况下,地球周围就不会有空气了。

解析 本题考查虚拟语气。题干逗号前是一个假设的情况,“如果没有重力”,逗号后主句的情况是在前半句的假设条件下产生的,所以后半句要用虚拟语气,谓语动词前需加上 would。根据语法,故选 B。

33. B 译文 我们都知道,理解他人的感受并不总是容易的,我们既依赖于他们似乎在告诉我们的东西,也依赖于他们所说的原话。

解析 本题考查动词以及形容词辨析。根据题干,第一个空格后的内容有介词 on,选项中能与之搭配且语义相符的只有 rely,表示“依靠”;第二个空格,real 表示相对于“假的”的“真的”,即某物外表与其实质之间的一致性;actual 表示“真实的”,actual words 常用来指原话。estimate 为“估计”;evaluate 为“评估”;assess 为“评价”。根据句意,故选 B。

34. A 译文 与老人相比,年轻人更有可能喜欢网上购物。

解析 本题考查介词短语辨析。选项 A 为“而不是”;选项 B 为“除了……没有”;选项 C 为“不只是”;选项 D 为“少于”。根据句意,故选 A。

35. D **译文** “白发应该得到尊重”是转喻的一个例子。
解析 本题考查修辞手法辨析。metonymy“转喻”是指用一个与之关系密切的事物的名称或与之相关的表达法来表示某个事物,而不是用它的本名。题干中 grey hair 实际指的是“老人”,老人应该得到尊重。personification 为“拟人”;irony 为“反语”;pun 为“双关”。根据句意,故选 D。
36. B **译文** 买了票后,航班被取消,这让我们很生气。
解析 本题考查非谓语动词。逗号后为主句,逗号前为非谓语动词作原因状语。pay 与主句主语“我们”构成主动关系,应用现在分词。此外,该动作先于主句动作发生,故用 having done 的形式。根据语法,故选 B。
37. B **译文** 一个有两个或两个以上不同含义的词被称为多义词。
解析 本题考查形容词词义辨析。选项 A 为“多重的;多个的”;选项 B 为“一词多义的,多义的”;选项 C 为“使用多种语言的”;选项 D 为“同义的”。根据句意,故选 B。
38. C **译文** 我们可以在酒店房间里凝视大海—但前提是我们站在椅子上,把身子探出窗外。
解析 本题考查动词词组及连词辨析。选项 A 为“瞥见;要是……就好了”;选项 B 为“凝视着;除了……没有”;选项 C 为“凝视;只有当”;选项 D 为“一瞥;除非”。根据句意,故选 C。
39. A **译文** 他有两套房子,年收入超过 10 万英镑,生活方式十分富裕。
解析 本题考查形容词词义辨析。选项 A 为“富裕的”;选项 B 为“昂贵的”;选项 C 为“壮观的”;选项 D 为“适中的;谦虚的”。根据句意,故选 A。
40. C **译文** 汤姆一向喜欢唱歌和跳舞,所以当他在音乐剧中得到一个角色时,正中他下怀。
解析 本题考查短语辨析。选项 A 为“观点不一致;不合拍”;选项 B 为“家里的败家子”;选项 C 为“得心应手”;选项 D 为“人不太舒服;身体不适”。根据句意,故选 C。
41. D **译文** 如果医生早一点来,这个小婴儿就不会在那里躺两个小时了。
解析 本题考查 if 引导条件句的虚拟语气。对现在的虚拟,主句用“主语 + would/could/should/might + 动词原形”,从句用“if + 主语 + 动词一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)”;对将来的虚拟,主句用“主语 + would/could/should/might + 动词原形”,从句用“①if + 主语 + were to do②if + 主语 + should + do③if + 主语 + 动词一般过去式 (be 动词用 were)”;对过去的虚拟,主句用“主语 + should/would/might/could + have done”,从句用“if + 主语 + had + done”。题干从句中用了 had done,对过去的虚拟,主句应用 would have done。lie 表示“躺”,过去式为 lay,过去分词 lain。根据语法和语意,故选 D。
42. A **译文** 与男性相比,女性在应对压力时特别容易患上抑郁症和焦虑症。
解析 本题考查形容词词义辨析。选项 A 为“易受影响的;易受感染的”,常与介词 to 搭配使用;选项 B 为“可持续的”;选项 C 为“可能的”;选项 D 为“合适的”。根据句意和搭配,故选 A。
43. C **译文** 伟大的英国诗人杰弗里·乔叟的主要作品是什么?
解析 本题考查英国文学。选项 A 为萨克雷的《名利场》;选项 B 为《贝奥武夫》,因为年代久远,作者已经不明;选项 C 为《坎特伯雷故事集》;选项 D 为但丁的《神曲》。根据文学知识,故选 C。
44. B **译文** ——对不起,我坐在那儿。
 ——哦,是吗?对不起,我没意识到。
 ——没关系。
 ——让我搬一下我的东西。
解析 根据上下文推断,一方占了另一方的位置,所以在道歉。选项 A 为“不要感到抱歉。”;选项 B 为“没关系。”;选项 C 为“我不想表现得无礼。”;选项 D 为“你是什么意思?”。空格处主要回答对方的道歉,根据英语语言习惯,故选 B。
45. D **译文** ——就摄影而言,辛迪·谢尔曼是目前最著名的艺术家。
 ——真的吗?老实说,她的作品并不真正符合我的口味。
解析 根据上下文推断,双方在谈论一位摄影艺术家。选项 A 为“我现在要去听一个讲座了”,与上句毫不相干;选项 B 为“我一直很欣赏她的作品”;选项 C 为“她拍了很多照片”;选项 D 为“她的作品并不真正符合我的口味”。空格前说话者用“真的吗?”表示惊讶,同时用“老实说”表示转折,用于告诉对方真实想法。根据句意,故选 D。

Part III

Cloze

(10 marks)

46. mathematician

解析 该句的意思是“作为一名数学家,他对数学理论的发展没有什么重要的投入。”该句前后并列提到解剖学家,雕刻家,科学家等,所以空格处仍然属于对他身份的描述。根据句意及所给单词,空缺处应填入 math 的表示“数学家”的名词形式,故填入 mathematician。

47. music/works

解析 该句的意思是“作为一名音乐家,他几乎没有留下他的音乐/作品的唱片。”根据上下文,达芬奇不同身份相应会有不同的成果。作为音乐家,应该是留下“音乐/作品”,故填入 music/works。



48. awoke

解析 该句的意思是“达芬奇就像一个在黑暗中醒来太早的人,而其他人都还在睡觉。”根据句意,while 前后形成对比概念,后半句提到其他人在睡觉,所以达芬奇已经醒来了。根据字母组合 aw, 应使用 awake, 语境为一般过去式,故填入 awoke。

49. fields

解析 该句的意思是“他也是建筑、工程和科学领域的天才。”空格后提到建筑、工程和科学不同领域,根据句意及所给单词的前两个字母,空缺处应填入“领域”(field)的复数形式,故填入 fields。

50. when

解析 该句的意思是“当这些书在他死后几个世纪被发现时,震惊了世界。”根据句意,空格前后为两个完整的句子,在逻辑上构成时间同步关系。因此空格处需要引导词引导时间状语从句,根据句意,故填入 when。

51. thought

解析 该句的意思是“文明中国的第一位君主,即黄帝,被认为是中国人民的共同祖先。”提示词 think 表示“认为”。根据句意及所给单词,应转换成被动形式,故填入 thought。

52. between

解析 该句的意思是“在部落之间战争不断的时代,他努力改善人们的美德,通过加强军队和统一部落来安抚他们。”空格前提到持续的战争,空格后提到部落,所以语义上需要表示“部落之间的战争”。根据句意及所给单词的前三个字母,空缺处应填入 between“在……之间”。

53. introduced

解析 该句的意思是“他引入了军事纪律的思想,发明了指南针来改进他的军事战略,并在战争中使用了一辆战车。”该句并列三个谓语动作,空格后宾语为某种思想,根据句意及所给单词的前四个字母,空缺处可使用“引入”的过去式,故填入 introduced。

54. attributed

解析 该句的意思是“在归因于他的许多发明中,有历法、数学、音乐、写作、船、手推车和弓箭。”根据语法分析,空格处为发明的定语,表示“属于他的发明”。根据句意及所给前四个首字母,结合空缺处后使用了介词 to,因此空缺处应使用 attribute“归因于”。它与发明之间为被动关系,故填入过去分词形式 attributed。

55. silkworms

解析 该句的意思是“他的皇后也以第一个饲养蚕用丝绸做衣服而闻名。”空格后提到“用丝绸做衣服”,空格前使用了动词 raise“饲养”。根据句意,空缺处应填入“蚕”,形式上需要复数,故填入 silkworms。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(30 marks)

Section A



56. C

解析 该空后面提到“这些早期的自行车有两个轮子,但没有踏板。”由此可知,该空应该与最早的自行车出现有关,符合条件的只有 C 项。

57. F

解析 该空后面提到“他们也开始制造脚踏车……”由此可知,该空应该与制造脚踏车的原因有关。此外,前文提到苏格兰最早出现脚踏车,不久法国发明家进行改进,本段讲述美国也开始制造脚踏车,所以符合条件的只有 F 项。

58. G

解析 该空后面提到“他们推断,如果前轮大一些,自行车行驶的距离就会远一些。所以他们设计了一辆前轮巨大的自行车,他们把后轮做得很小,主要目的是帮助骑手保持平衡。”由此可知,该空应该与改进车轮以实现高效骑行有关,符合条件的只有 G 项。

59. D

解析 该空后面提到“由于新型安全自行车将骑车的危险降到最小,因此越来越多的人开始在日常活动中使用自行车。”由此可知,该空应该与设计出一种更安全的自行车有关,符合条件的只有 D 项。

60. A

解析 该空后面提到“经过最后的改变,现代自行车诞生了。”由此可知,该空应该与最后一次修改设计有关,符合条件的只有 A 项。

Section B



61. They are used to their rooms being their exclusive domains. / Any indication that a roommate's life deviates from the familiar can heighten a student's fear of the unknown. / They are afraid a stranger's life may be quite different from their own.

解析 题干问“为什么许多大学新生担心和陌生人一起住?”文章第二段最后两句提到“许多人从来没有在家里合住过一个房间,他们习惯了自己的房间是自己的专属领地。”以及第三段倒数第二句提到“任何

一个室友的生活偏离了他们熟悉的生活的迹象都可能加剧学生对未知事物的恐惧。”所以许多新生担心和陌生人一起住的主要原因可以是第二段的“他们习惯了自己的房间是自己的专属领地。”或者第三段的相关描述,其他相关描述也可以接受,由此可知本题答案。

62. They carefully consider each student's circumstances when assigning roommates.

解析 题干问“大学管理人员对他们的室友分配感到自豪的是什么?”文章第六段第三句提到“事实上,几乎每一所大学都以自己在分配室友时仔细考虑每个学生的情况而自豪。”由此可知本题答案。

63. No, it isn't.

解析 题干问“一个人在 Myspace 的个人资料中说谎是不正常的行为吗?”文章第七段首句提到“Myspace 用户协议中的条款对个人资料设置了一些规则,但协议中没有规定这些规则必须是真实的。”所以在 Myspace 的个人资料中说谎是正常的行为,有的学生试图营造一种让自己看起来有趣的、酷的形象,他们会发布一些不真实的信息。由此可知本题答案。

64. It refers to the behaviour that is not natural or sincere but is intended to attract attention (or to have a particular effect).

解析 题干问“第七段中带下划线的单词‘posturing’是什么意思?”文章第七段第四句提到“学生们试图营造一种让自己看起来有趣的、酷的形象,结果他们发布的信息可能真实,也可能不真实。”也就是说学生想要营造一个不同的形象来吸引别人的注意力或者兴趣,他们会给出虚假的信息,所以“posturing”指的是不自然或不真诚,但旨在引起注意(或产生特定效果)的行为。由此可知本题答案。

65. She worried that they weren't going to get along well.

解析 题干问“为什么布兰迪一开始看到莎拉的个人资料会很难过?”文章第九段首句提到“我们肯定处不来”。布兰迪觉得自己和莎拉有着不同的兴趣爱好,她担心她们会相处得不好。由此可知本题答案。

Section C



66. communicate

解析 文章第二段第三句提到“这是网络语言:在互联网聊天室、即时消息(IM)和手机短信中发现的计算机化交流的语言。”由此可知,网络语言借助手机或者计算机交流语言。空格处语境提到“许多教育工作者和家长担心,年轻一代通过网络语言破坏英语,这种语言是年轻人使用互联网_____和手机发送短信的语言。”因此,应填入 communicate。

67. harming

解析 文章第四段第二句中提到,语言专家声称网络语言和网络写作的现象实际上是利大于弊的。也就是说,语言专家认为网语语言不是有害的,而是实际上促进了语言的发展。空格与 but 后的 helping 并列,需使用现在分词形式,因此,应填入 harming。

68. a (strong) motivation

解析 文章第五段第一句提到网络语言和互联网正在发展新的创造性语言使用形式,为读写能力提供了强大的动力。空格处语境“它开发了一种新的创造性语言形式,为读写能力提供了_____”。因此,应填入 a (strong) motivation。

69. corrupted/destroyed/ruined

解析 文章第七段第二句提到“无一例外,每一代人都认为年轻人正在摧毁语言。”也就是说几乎每一代人都相信他们的语言正在被新一代破坏。空缺处填入与“破坏/摧毁”语义相关的动词皆可,并且需要使用过去分词形式表示被动含义。因此,应填入 corrupted/destroyed/ruined。

70. standard/proper English

解析 文章倒数第二段提到他们必须了解标准英语作为受教育交流的媒介的重要性以及学会正确的英语写作对他们的职业生涯或未来的学习至关重要。由此可知,学生必须在学校里学习标准的英语或正确的英语。因此,应填入 standard/proper English。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

71. 古代中国发展出了独特的文明,在许多眼里,它既神秘又难理解。中华文明有多重起源,黄河不是唯一的摇篮。5000 多年前,从黄土高原到东海之滨的广阔地区是几个文明交汇点的发源地。这些结合点渐渐相互融合,最终形成统一的国家。4000 多年前,夏朝已经是一个庞大的地域性国家;至少在 3500 年前,商朝就有了文字记载;3000 年前,周天子用分封制规范了土地的分配和社会的等级。经过这一历史时期后,秦朝的第一任皇帝在公元前 3 世纪统一了中国,统一从此就成为中华古代文明中最珍贵的遗产,因为它保证了中华文明的绵延不断和国家的持续发展。

句式分析

1. 该段第三句为翻译难点。more than 5,000 years ago 为时间状语,译为“5000 多年前”,直接放在句首;主语为 the vast area,译为“广阔地区”;spanning...Sea,为现在分词短语作后置定语修饰主语,译为“从黄土高原到东海之滨”,翻译时需置于主语前,同时需注意两个专有名词“黄土高原”和“东海”的翻译;was home to

翻译为“……的发源地”；介词短语 of civilization 作宾语 several converging points“几个交汇点”的定语，翻译时需前置。

2. 该段最后一句为翻译难点。After this historical period, 为时间状语译为“经过这一历史时期后”，直接放在句首；and 并列两个完整的句子；第一句中，介词短语 of the Qin Dynasty 修饰主语 the First Emperor, 译为“第一任皇帝”的定语，翻译时需前置；时间状语 in the 3rd century BC, 译为“在公元前3世纪”，翻译时需提前到主谓之间；在第二句中，主句为 unity became the most precious heritage, 介词短语 of ancient Chinese civilization 作 heritage“遗产”的定语，翻译时需前置；as 引导原因状语从句，在从句中两个宾语并列，其中宾语 lasting national development 在翻译时做了语序调整。

高频词汇

civilization *n.* 文明；文明社会

mysterious *adj.* 神秘的

cradle *n.* 摇篮；发源地

multiple *adj.* 多重的；多个的

vast *adj.* 广阔的；巨大的

span *v.* 横跨，跨越

integrate *v.* 合并

standardize *v.* 使标准化

allocation *n.* 分配

hierarchy *n.* [计] 分层；层次；等级制度

unify *v.* 使联合；统一

heritage *n.* 遗产

Section B

72. Over the past 70 years, the Chinese government has successfully lifted 850 million people out of poverty.

解析 题干要求使用 lift 表示“抬起”，在翻译“使某人摆脱贫困”可使用短语 lift sb. out of poverty；“70年间”(Over the past 70 years) 为句子时间状语，在汉翻英时可放到句首或句末，谓语动词需要使用现在完成时，表示从过去到现在70年间；翻译“实现”时采取了减译法进行了省略；8.5亿采用 850 million 进行处理。

73. Since 2012, an average of more than ten million people in China, equivalent to the population of a medium-sized European country, has been lifted out of poverty each year.

解析 题干要求使用 equivalent to 表示“等同于，相当于”，相当于欧洲一个中等国家人口规模，译为“equivalent to the population of a medium-sized European country”，为形容词短语对主语的补充，在翻译时可置于主语后；这里的“规模”等同于数量，可直接译为“the population”，“欧洲一个中等国家”作人口的定语，汉翻英时可采用介词短语后置；“自2012年起”为时间状语，提示句子需使用现在完成时；“中国”处理成定语“in China”，主语可使用 people；谓语动词“脱贫”应使用被动形式“been lifted out of poverty”。

74. These policies have benefited the broad masses of people, including many ethnic minorities.

解析 题干要求使用 benefit 表示“使受益”，可直接作谓语动词；使用提示词组 ethnic minorities 表示“少数民族”。主语为“政策”，谓语动词需使用现在完成时，宾语为“广大人群”，可翻译成 the broad masses of people；其中“包括许多少数民族在内”直接用 including 短语作伴随状语放在句末。

75. China's success in poverty alleviation has contributed greatly to the world's poverty reduction process.

解析 通过分析，主语为“中国脱贫成功”，在翻译时可采用“success”作主语，“脱贫”以介词短语作定语形式处理成“in poverty alleviation”，alleviation 表示“减轻，缓解”；谓语动词“为……做出了重要贡献”可翻译成 contribute greatly to，根据语境判断，时态仍然使用现在完成时；宾语“全球减贫进程”译为 the world's poverty reduction process。

76. Poverty alleviation is a challenge to all mankind and also the top priority of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

解析 题干要求使用 top priority 表示“首要目标”作句子的表语，“2030年可持续发展议程的”作 top priority 的定语，可翻译成两个介词短语“of the 2030 agenda”以及“for sustainable development”，其中 agenda 表示“议程”；主语“消除贫困”翻译成 poverty alleviation，翻译时需调整两个单词的顺序；谓语动词“是”is；两个并列表语为“挑战”a challenge 和“首要目标”top priority；“人类面临的共同的”作“挑战”的定语，可翻译成介词短语“to all mankind”；其中动词“面临”在翻译时采取了减译法进行了省略。

Part VI

Error Correction

(10 marks)

77. what→why

解析 原文叙述，“科学家经常被指责为不善于交流者，然而有很多理由说明科学家应该是而且经常是积极的交流者。”reason 后为定语从句，且从句不缺成分，reason 是原因状语从句的先行词，从句引导词需要用 why。因此，将 what 改为 why。

78. engage→engaging

解析 原文叙述，“毕竟，科学需要热情，而科学家往往大量拥有这种有趣的品质。”engage 是动词，表示“吸引住(注意力、兴趣)”。这里放在冠词后修饰名词 quality，需要用形容词。因此，将 engage 改为 engaging。

79. command ∧ interest→the

解析 原文叙述,“热情可以是有感染力的,但要吸引读者的兴趣……”名词 interest 后有限定成分 of readers,此处特指“读者的兴趣”,所以 interest 前需加上定冠词 the。

80. innately→innate

解析 原文叙述,“……科学家们必须培养他们的其他内在天赋:清晰度、观察力和知识。”talents 是名词,名词前应用形容词修饰。因此,将 innately 改为 innate。

81. thinker→thinkers

解析 原文叙述,“那些是逻辑思维者的科学家通常能写得很清楚……”thinker(思维者)是可数名词,主谓科学家用了复数,所以思考者也要用复数形式。因此,将 thinker 改为 thinkers。

82. cross→across

解析 原文叙述,“思想被表达得越清楚,其潜在价值就越大。”根据句意,此处需要短语 put across 意为“解释清楚;说明;表达”,而 put cross 意为“做成”,语义不符。因此,将 cross 改为 across。

83. an

解析 原文叙述,“同样,观察者必须考虑到细微的差异,因为他们记录观察可能是重要的。”take account of 为固定词组,意为“考虑”。因此,将冠词 an 删掉。

84. ✓

85. everything→nothing

解析 原文叙述,“一个工作从未见过光明的科学家没有取得任何价值的成就,直到有人听说过它。”根据句意,whose 引导的定语从句中 never 表示否定意义,主句中需表示否定意义的不定代词与之对应。因此,将 everything 改为 nothing。

86. lie→lay

解析 原文叙述,“因此,科学家们必须彻底打破他们无法交流的神话。”短语 lay/put sth. to rest 表示“(通过揭穿假象)平息,使停止”。这里 lay to rest the myth 表示“打破神话”。因此,将 lie 改为 lay。

Part VII

IQ Test

(10 marks)

87. mission

解析 题干要求想出一个可以在这三个句子中适当使用的词。第一句为“一个英国的贸易_____今天早上启程前往中国。”;第二句为“新经理告诉员工,他的_____是为了改善公司的形象。”;第三句为“警察执行营救_____,寻找在凯恩戈姆斯山迷路的登山者。”三个句子中皆可填入 mission 完善语义,它在第一句中意为“使团;代表团”,在第二句中意为“使命”,在第三句中意为“任务”。因此答案为 mission。

88. hold your tongue

解析 题干要求完成第二句,使它具有与第一句相似的含义。不要更改指定的单词。你必须使用 3~8 个单词且包括给出的单词。第一句话的意思是“在我说完之前,请你什么都不要说。”第二个句子所给语境为“请_____,直到你听到了我要说的一切。”所给指定单词为 tongue“舌头”,这里需要表示“不要说话”,所以这里使用三个单词短语 hold your tongue“闭嘴”。

89. C.

解析 题干问的是当将左边的形状组合在一起时,会形成哪种形状。此题可采用排除法。若 A 选项的顶面正确,则右侧应为空白面,所以 A 项错误;B 选项的顶面和正面应该是相对面,不可能相邻,所以 B 项错误;D 选项的顶面和右面空白面应该为相对面,不可能相邻,所以 D 项错误。因此答案为 C。

90. Precise.

解析 题干要求根据一个单词的三个线索猜测满足条件的单词。第一个线索:单词有 7 个字母;第二个线索:首字母是 p;第三个线索:它的反义词是“不准确的”。所以这个单词表示“准确的”。根据线索,因此答案为 Precise。

91. D.

解析 题干问的是以下哪个选择最符合问号处的规律。仔细观察第一行和第三行图形可知,每一行从左至右,三个图形呈现的直线和曲线的交点数依次为 0、1、2。因此,问号处图形位于第二行中间,直线和曲线应当有 1 个交点,只有 D 项符合。选项 A 没有曲线,选项 B 有 4 个交点,选项 C 没有交点,因此答案为 D。

Part VIII

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

首先,认真审题,注意题目要求,题目要求写一份 120 个单词有关儿童、青少年和年轻人三个不同时期不同决策者在不同方面决策影响力变化的报告。其次,要认真观察图表,报告必须基于图表中的信息。根据提供的材料,报告可以分为两个部分:一是分别描述在三个不同时期不同决策者在不同方面决策影响力的变化情况概述;二是针对图表反映的问题给出建议,孩子的独立性需要从小培养。

参考范文

A Report on Decision-making

The bar charts display the results of a survey on the percentage of decision-makers for key decisions for children, adolescents and young adults in different aspects. When it comes to the decisions for children, mothers make decisions on food, clothes and bedtime while fathers just decide school education. After entering adolescence, fathers dominate the adolescent's outdoor activities and internet usage; however, mothers determine the study time. Fortunately, adolescents begin to attain independent identities, which allows them to make their own decisions on choosing friends. With regard to young adults, they truly achieve independence, deciding their own marriage, job, university and leaving home.

From the above analysis, it is clear that different periods witness the change of children's independent identity, during which what children decide is from nothing to all. Nevertheless, it is wiser to cultivate children's independence from an early age, so that adults' decision-making will not be too confusing, and more mature and confident choices can be made.

高频词汇

display *v.* 展示
percentage *n.* 百分比
dominate *v.* 控制, 支配
attain *v.* 获得
identity *n.* 身份

with regard 关于; 就; 说起
witness *v.* 见证, 目睹
nevertheless *adv.* 然而; 尽管如此
cultivate *v.* 培养(品质等)

Section B

写作点金

认真审题, 合理组织语言和内容。题目要求针对: “互联网是过去 50 年来最大的技术变革, 它改变了全世界的文化。” 这一描述从我们国家在过去 10-20 年中的文化变化视角发表看法。你在什么方面同意这种说法? 写一篇至少 160 字的文章来陈述你的观点。这是一篇观点论证型文章, 考生需对现象进行分析, 写出自己的观点和看法, 并进行论证。

参考范文

The Internet Highlights Cultural Development

With the advent of the “Internet” era, the comprehensive popularization of the Internet is profoundly changing the world. Recently, we are confronted with a statement “The Internet has been the greatest technological change of the last 50 years. It has changed the culture all over the world.” But from my perspective, with regard to cultural changes in our country in the last 10-20 years, the era of Internet has just provided a more convenient and efficient way for cultural communication and dissemination, instead of completely changing the essential connotation of culture.

The deep integration of Internet and Chinese traditional culture makes the culture show a diversified development trend and provides an open ecosystem for Chinese culture to go global, which also further drives the internal integration of China's cultural communication and other related industries. For instance, with the aim to make cultural relics alive, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage is committed to using cutting-edge Internet technology to make cultural relics visible and sensible. Besides, in the AR Museum brought by China Telecom, visitors can identify cultural relics through AR handheld terminals to understand the stories behind the collection. What's more, we have launched hundreds of 5G application achievements, among which a 5G live broadcast of Suzhou embroidery was very shocking. Using advanced image quality display technology, we could see the delicate color of each embroidered silk thread on embroidered mother's hand.

To sum up, the essence of Chinese culture has not changed. We have only enriched the spread and development of culture. Internet has brought new opportunities to enhance the Chinese culture. Therefore, we should seize the opportunity and take advantage of the trend to enhance the soft power of Chinese culture.

高频词汇

highlight *v.* 突出, 强调
advent *n.* 出现, 到来
profoundly *adv.* 深刻地
be confronted with 面对
dissemination *n.* 散播, 宣传
connotation *n.* 含义
integration *n.* 结合; 整合
diversified *adj.* 多样化的

for instance 例如
be committed to sth. 致力于……
cutting-edge *adj.* 前沿的
launch *v.* 发起; 发行
delicate *adj.* 精致的
essence *n.* 本质, 精髓
enrich *v.* 充实; 使丰富/ 富含/ 富有
enhance *v.* 提高, 增强