

2022 年 5 月初赛答案及解析

Part I

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W Hi, Bob. How do you like your new job?

M Well. I know, you may think being a postman's not a very good job, long hours and not a lot of money, but I enjoy it better than some things I've done. When I first left school, I spent a month or two cleaning windows, and then I got a job building houses that was hard. Of course, when I was at school, I dreamt of becoming a pilot, but I failed to get on a training course.

Question What was the man's first job?

B 【解析】题目问男士的第一份工作是什么。对话中男士提到了很多工作,但他毕业离校之后的第一份工作是擦玻璃,也就是清洁工。故选 B。

2. M Tina, did you have a busy day yesterday?

W I had an awful morning. I was really late for my hospital appointment. I just missed the 9 o'clock bus and the next one didn't come until 9:40. I was supposed to see the doctor at 10:10, but I didn't arrive until half past. He wasn't very pleased.

Question What time was the woman's appointment?

C 【解析】题目问女士预约的时间是几点。对话中女士说她应该在 10:10 去看医生的,但是她迟到了。但题目问的是预约的时间,故选 C。

3. W It's a bit crowded, isn't? Worse than a football match. Can you see well enough from here?

M It doesn't matter. As long as I can hear and get down the important points of what he says, it's okay.

W I'm going to the library after this. I want to get this report finished so that I can go to the cinema.

Question Where are the speakers now?

D 【解析】题目问说话者现在在哪儿。对话中男士说只要我能听到并记下他说的重点就可以了,所以判断应该是内容分享的场所,故选 D。

4. M What's the news about Teresa?

W The arts center in London is holding a festival of Irish culture from the 4th to the 12th of April. An exhibition of paintings is open daily, and on some weekday evenings, the theater has special events including plays and films. At the weekend, concerts of Irish music will take place in the town hall.

Question What can festival visitors see every day?

A 【解析】题目问节日里游客每天能看到什么。对话中女士说每天都有画展。故选 A。

5. M Amy, why did you go to British Columbia in the first place?

W Well, my friend Christine and I were on our way to a remote ski lodge. I'm an outdoor enthusiast and a good skier and I was thinking of working at the lodge as a cook for the winter season. My real intention was to see if the wild untamed location was right for me. So I decided to hike to the interview rather than take the usual helicopter ride in. And Christine had come along for the adventure. We drove off the highway onto a steep dirt road in the mountainous area of bevel stoke. We parked my four wheel drive vehicle by the trail entrance. We knew it would be a 6 hour hike up the mountains and across a glacier to the lodge.

Question Why was Amy hiking to a remote ski lodge in the mountains?

C 【解析】题目问艾米要徒步去山上一个偏僻的滑雪小屋的原因。对话中女士(即艾米)说她真正的目的是想看看荒野是否适合她。故选 C。

Section B

Conversation One

- W Today I'm with Toby Marshal, who has just written a book about traveling in Argentina. Toby tells us something about it.
- M Well, I've traveled to South America a lot for my work. I know Argentina pretty well now so well that I could be a tour guide if I want it. I speak fluent Spanish so I don't need anyone to translate for me. (6) My job involves travelling around selling products for my company. I meet a lot of people doing that, and I wanted to share my experiences with others. So I decided to try writing.
- W Now tell us about your last visit to Argentina. What was the weather like then?
- M Well, it was winter there. So mornings were cold, but I'd expected that every day, they said on the radio that it would be sunny later. And sure enough it was, (7) I wanted to go sightseeing and the weather was perfect for that.
- W And where did you go when you went sightseeing?
- M Well, I went to a wonderful market that sold everything from modern art to old records of traditional music which I collect. (8) I came home with a beautiful painting of the area. I also saw a wonderful antique chair, but unfortunately, it was too big to bring back.
- W We all know Argentina is famous for its dancing. Did you see any performances during your trip?
- M I did. Yes. It reminded me of when I used to attend dance classes. I enjoyed them although I was never very good. I'm sure my teacher was pleased when I said I wasn't going to continue, but these dancers made it look so easy. At that moment, (9) I felt like joining in and dancing with them.
- W It sounds wonderful. And what else did you do?
- M Well, I went to a small village on the coast. I took the bus there and got a room in a small hotel. The hotel owner was very friendly. He took me down the river in his boat. It was very beautiful. You could see the forest in the distance.
- W Do you have a favorite place in Argentina?
- M Definitely. It's a mountain near Buenos Aires. It's famous for its spectacular scenery. But when I went there, it was very misty and the sun was just rising. You couldn't see much. There were no birds or animals about. (10) It was totally quiet. And I loved that. I should go back one day.
- W We look forward to reading your book. Thank you, Toby.
- M You're welcome.

6. C 【解析】对话中男士提到他的工作包括到处旅游为公司推销产品。所以他的工作是旅行推销员,故选 C。
7. A 【解析】在聊到男士最后一次去阿根廷的天气情况时,男士说他想观光,而当时的天气非常适合。故选 A。
8. D 【解析】男士说他带着一幅这个地区的美丽的画回家了。故选 D。
9. A 【解析】男士想加入他们,和他们一起跳舞。故选 A。
10. C 【解析】对话中男士提到他最喜欢的位于布宜诺斯艾利斯的一座山时,他说那儿四周一片寂静。他喜欢这样。故选 C。

Conversation Two

- W Do you have trouble remembering people's names? Do you tend to forget where you put your door key than fear not? Help is at hand. Today, we have with us well-known psychologist Gavin Bonnet. Gavin, is there really a way of improving our memories? And if so, what are the steps we can take?
- M The first thing to remember is that we can all help ourselves remember effectively by doing quite ordinary things, like writing things down, using a diary, a calendar, a notebook, a notice board, and checking these things regularly. You can use colored highlighter pens to pick out really important bits of information, rather than making your brain lazy as some people think. (11) Scientific studies have proved that these aids encourage a very organized and methodical approach, which helps the brain to function effectively.
- W Now I've heard people say, you know, if they want to remember to buy fish for supper, they carry around a mental picture of a huge fish, flapping on a line. Is there any truth in this? It all sounds a bit strange to me.
- M Centuries ago, the ancient Greeks developed the system of mnemonics or memory, aids, isolated and fragmented bits of information are difficult to remember. Mnemonics is a way of linking what you wish to remember with something that means something to you. (12) It could be a mental image, a word, a short poem, and so on. For example, imagine I want to remember the number, 1843465. I could link these numbers to personal experiences. 18 is easy. That's the age I went to university. 4 is a number of children I have. 34

is the number of my house, and 65 is the age at which I'm going to retire. (12) Linking things we want to remember with rhymes or colors or visual images is helpful as well. (13) Our lifestyle plays a part in memory, too. Eating a healthy diet and taking plenty of exercise and having fresh air all help us to be more clear-headed and less absent-minded.

W So it's mind and body together, is that it?

M Yes. I think so. Scientists are gradually finding out more and more about how the brain works and what we can do to assist its functioning. When taking notes, for example, it has been shown that mapping out notes from essential sphere with lines radiating out in different directions is worth adopting because it reflects the way we link information in the brain (14) using different colored pens, for note-taking, not just black, helps the brain too.

W Are there any differences between men's and women's recall ability? Do you think?

M Men are good at remembering directions and phone numbers? Women are better at names and appointments. Why? We don't really know. You have to take into account upbringing as well as innate differences. Factors that seem to be bad for men and women equally aren't anxiety and worry. (15) These definitely decrease your thinking ability.

W Thank you very much, Gavin, for some very interesting and practical suggestions.

11. methodical

【解析】由定位句可知,科学研究已经证明,这些辅助记忆的方式是非常有组织、有条理的,有助于大脑有效地运作。故填入 methodical。

12. mental/visual

【解析】由定位句可知,记忆术(mnemonics)可能是一个心理意象;用押韵、颜色或视觉图像把我们想要记住的东西联系起来也很有帮助的。故填入 mental 或者 visual。

13. memory

【解析】由定位句可知,我们的生活方式也在记忆中起着一定的作用。健康的饮食、充足的锻炼和新鲜的空气都能帮助我们头脑更清醒,思想更集中。故填入 memory。

14. colo(u)red

【解析】由定位句可知,使用不同颜色的笔做笔记,而不仅仅是黑色的,对大脑也有帮助。故填入 colo(u)red。

15. decrease

【解析】由定位句可知,这些(焦虑和烦恼)肯定会降低你的思维能力。故填入 decrease。

Section C

16. Changing weather patterns and an increase in demand have led to a shortage of maple syrup. Worldwide stocks of everyone's favorite pancake topping have gone down. This has caused Canada to release 22 million kilograms of the sweet, sticky stuff into the market. Canada is the world's largest producer of maple syrup. The province of Quebec produces almost 3/4 of global supply. Canada keeps huge amounts of it for emergencies. The syrup has just released its almost half of those emergency reserves. A spokeswoman for Quebec's maple syrup producers said there would be no shortages. She said, "That's why the reserve is made. We won't lack maple syrup."

A 【解析】由新闻定位句可知,全球所有人最喜欢的煎饼配料的股票都下跌了。故选 A。

17. The *National Geographic* magazine has released its list of the top 25 travel destinations. For 2022, the list is split into five categories: adventure, culture and history, family, nature and sustainability. George Stone, *National Geographic's* executive editor for travel, explained the rationale behind the list and how Covid-19 helped shape it. He said, "in many ways, the pandemic provided a moment for travelers and communities around the world to reflect and regroup on how we explore the world." The list includes a visit to London's Tin Pan Alley, famed for its music history and a tour of al Qaido, Japan, renowned for the unique heritage of its indigenous. I knew people for nature lovers exploring Namibia's Cabrevi strip is recommended for its abundance of natural wildlife. Mister Stone said the pandemic has made people choosier about their vacations. He said, "These superlative destinations speak of resilient communities, innovative conservation efforts and thrilling opportunities for future exploration."

D 【解析】由新闻定位句可知,这些目的地分别展示着活力四射的社区、创新性的保护工作以及激动人心的未来探索机会。故选 D。

18. Scientists in Antarctica have made a surprising and welcome discovery—the world's largest breeding ground for fish. Researchers from Germany's Alfred Wagner institute for polar and marine research came across the fish while mapping the sea bed of the Antarctic fetal sea. They discovered schools of around 60 million ice fish breeding in an area, roughly 240 square kilometers in size. The research team had been to wing a number of

cameras to a depth of 530 meters under the wetble sea for months. Deep sea biologist autumn purser commented on the find. He said, "The idea that such a huge breeding area of ice fish in the wetble sea was previously undiscovered, is totally fascinating."

A 【解析】由新闻定位句可知,南极洲的科学家们有了一个令人惊讶和受欢迎的发现:世界上最大的鱼类养殖场。故选 A。

19. Have you ever wanted to taste the delicious looking food you see on cooking shows? Well, that wish has moved a step closer. A professor in Japan has developed a prototype TV screen that you can lick. It is called TTTV. This abbreviation means taste the TV. Professor Hall My Miashita from Meiji University in Tokyo created the screen. He said it could become taste of vision. If he created a screen that emits smells, we could also have smelled a vision. Professor Miriashita wanted to create a screen that gave a multi-sensory experience. He hopes his work means that screen technology can move on from just having pictures and sound to a screen that engages the sense of taste, too.

D 【解析】由新闻定位句可知,米里亚斯塔教授想要创造一种多感官体验的屏幕。故选 D。

20. China has set a record for creating the highest heat ever recorded. Scientists created temperatures of up to 700,000,000°C and an artificial sun. The new record was for keeping the heat at a temperature that is 5 times hotter than the sun. It did this for more than 17 minutes. The extreme heat was created in a nuclear fusion reactor. The reactor is part of the experimental, advanced, super conducting to comic project east. It reproduces the natural reactions that happen inside the sun and other stars. The scientists want to develop the artificial sun to create a near endless supply of clean energy. The east project has cost China more than \$950 billion. Total costs will run over 1 trillion this year.

C 【解析】由新闻定位句可知,科学家们想要开发人造太阳来创造近乎无穷无尽的清洁能源。故选 C。

Section D

Dictation

The carrying of the Olympic flame from its source in Olympia in Greece is one of the more (21) spectacular features of the Games. It is also one of the ways in which the modern Games are linked to the original Ancient Greek games up to 2,500 years ago, although when the modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens in 1896, the Olympic flame played no part. It was not introduced into the opening ceremony until the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, and the relay, the carrying of the flame from Olympia itself, was only introduced eight years later at the celebrated Berlin Games of 1936. The flame was lit at Olympia by women wearing (22) traditional Greek costume and it was then carried by relays of runners of the 1,910 miles overland to Berlin in 12 days. They passed through five other countries on the way.

Sometimes the flame goes out, and (23) a backup lantern is always carried from Olympia in case relighting is necessary. In 1976 and in 1984 this happened and the torch was successfully relit. The Olympic flame features in both summer and winter Olympics. Fresh torches were lit from the Olympic Torch Lantern each morning, and each of the runners was given the option of purchasing their torch (24) as a memento.

Once the Olympic flame finally arrives at the Games stadium, it is used for (25) ceremonial lighting of the Olympic cauldron, the giant flame which burns throughout the Games and forms a symbolic focus of the event. It is the dramatic physical reminder of nearly three millennia of Olympic tradition.

Summary

For many people, electricity is a vital part of everyday life and is often taken for granted, but not everyone has access to it. Improving the supply and availability of electricity across the world has challenged scientists for decades. Now, however, (26) technological advances mean that a cheap, safe source of electricity may soon be available virtually anywhere on the planet.

The idea is to harness the sun's energy using satellites. Of course, solar powered satellites are not a new idea. They were first thought of over 30 years ago, in fact, but it is only relatively recently that technology has advanced far enough to make the idea a practical possibility. The basic idea is that the solar powered satellites will convert the energy in sunlight into electricity. (27) The energy will be beamed to Earth in the form of microwaves, which will be collected by a device known quite simply as a microwave collector. A re-conversion plant will then turn the energy harnessed by the microwave collectors into electricity, ready for distribution.

(28) The solar powered satellites involved will take just 90 minutes to orbit the earth. (29) They are able to produce electricity extremely efficiently with less absorption and scattering of radiation. Each solar powered satellite used for harvesting solar energy will be only 200 meters long and also very light in weight. These advantages will make launching them into orbit much cheaper.

As there is no night time in space, it will be possible to generate electricity virtually 24 hours a day. Scientists are anxious to reassure people about the safety of microwaves. After all, many of us have seen what microwave

ovens can do to food. And there are definitely some health issues to consider. However, (30) if the microwaves operate at the correct frequencies, scientists assure us that people and the environment should both be safe.

26. **available worldwide/available across the world/available the world over**

【解析】根据定位句可知,技术进步意味着,一种廉价、安全的电能来源可能很快就会出现地球上几乎任何地方。故填入 available worldwide/available across the world/available the world over。

27. **microwave collector**

【解析】根据定位句可知,能量将以微波的形式发射到地球上,由一个简单的微波收集器收集。故填入 microwave collector。

28. **90 minutes**

【解析】根据定位句可知,太阳能卫星环绕地球一周仅需 90 分钟。故填入 90 minutes。

29. **absorption and scattering**

【解析】根据定位句可知,它们发电效率高,辐射的吸收和散射极低。故填入 absorption and scattering。

30. **at the correct frequencies**

【解析】根据定位句可知,科学家向我们保证,如果微波在正确的频率下工作,人和环境都应该是安全的。故填入 at the correct frequencies。

Part II

Vocabulary

(15 marks)

31. C **译文** 你不练习一门语言的时间越长,你的语言技能就会越差。
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。选项 A 为“推迟,延期”,选项 B 为“干扰,阻挠”,选项 C 为“减少,下降”,选项 D 为“倍增”。该句为句型“the + 形容词比较级...the + 形容词比较级...(越……,就越……)”,前半句意思为长时间不练习语言,所以语言技能应该出现下滑的趋势,故选 C。
32. C **译文** 研究人员想设计这样一个程序,将电脑芯片安装在大脑中,保存记忆,以便日后可以转移到电脑上。
【解析】本题考查短语。have...in mind 意为“想做某事;记住某事”,in order that 和 in order to 均意为“为了”,但是前者引导目的状语从句,后者接动词原形,根据第二空后面的内容,选择 that。故选 C。
33. D **译文** 按照学校的政策,学生们在圣诞节和新年之间有一个假期。
【解析】本题考查短语。on behalf of 意为“代表”,with the exception of 意为“除……之外”,in case of 意为“万一”,in line with 意为“与……一致,符合;按照”,根据句意,故选 D。
34. A **译文** 如果汤姆没有开得这么快,他就不会受伤了。
【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。在 if 条件句中,对过去情况的虚拟,从句谓语用过去完成时,主句谓语用 would have done 结构。这里的 injured 为形容词,意为“受伤的”,故选 A。
35. D **译文** 诗歌通常包含押韵的词。
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。spin 为“旋转”,circle 为“盘旋,环形”,recycle 为“循环”,rhyme 为“押韵”。根据句意和常识,故选 D。
36. B **译文** 白金汉宫、温莎城堡和荷里路德宫都是女王的官邸,同时也是女王的家和办公室。
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。venue 为“场所,地点”,一般指聚会或集合地点;residence 为“住宅,住所”,location 为“位置”,指具体的位置、地点;occupation 为“职业”。official residence 意为“官邸”,再结合句意,故选 B。
37. C **译文** 单词“alligator”和“animal”之间的关系是上下义关系。
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。antonymy 为“反义词”,synonymy 为“近义词”,hyponymy 为“上下义关系”,homonymy 为“同音异义”,而 alligator 是“短吻鳄”,属于动物(animal)种类,所以符合上下义关系,故选 C。
38. A **译文** 我们预料到贝拉会赢,她确实赢了。
【解析】本题考查对谓语动词的强调。一般使用助动词 do、does、did 来表示。谓语动词只有两种时态表示强调,一般现在时和一般过去时,一般现在时中,do 有人称的变化,第三人称单数用 does,一般过去时 do 变成 did。这里是对一般过去时的强调,故选 A。
39. C **译文** 爆破音发音是英语和汉语的一个不同之处。
【解析】本题考查语音常识。distinctive 意为“独特的”,根据语音学知识,英语和汉语中的爆破音发音不同,这也是两种语言的区别性特征之一。故选 C。
40. D **译文** 人们认为他们必须跟随时尚的原因是他们面临着无休止的广告。
【解析】本题考查词义辨析。domineering 为“专横的,盛气凌人的”,insistent 为“坚持的;反复的”,notorious 为“声名狼藉的;臭名昭著的”,incessant 为“持续的;不停止的”,根据句意,故选 D。
41. B **译文** 我从未去过苏黎世,但那是我最想去的城市。
【解析】本题考查定语从句。先行词为 city,先行词在定语从句中充当宾语,引导定语从句的引导词为 that/which,也可以省略,故选 B。A 选项中的 mostly 意为“主要地,全部地”,不符合句意。
42. D **译文** “希望是一顿美味的早餐,但却是一顿糟糕的晚餐”这句话里用了什么修辞手法?

解析 本题考查修辞格。metonymy 为“转喻, 换喻”, personification 为“拟人”, simile 为“明喻”, metaphor 为“隐喻, 暗喻”, 在英文中, 隐喻不用“如”“像”“似”“好像”等比喻词, 而用“是”“成”“就是”“成为”“变为”等词, 把某事物比拟成和它有相似关系的另一事物。根据句意, 故选 D。

43. A **译文** 艾伦一直在绞尽脑汁想一个合适的新年礼物。

解析 本题考查短语。rack one's brains 意为“绞尽脑汁”, in two minds 意为“犹豫不决”, feel out of place 意为“感到拘束, 不自然”, in conflict 意为“有矛盾, 有冲突”, 根据句意, 故选 A。

44. C **译文** ——你有什么烦心事吗?

——就一件事。今天早上一所学校打电话给我, 问我这周末能不能在那里上几个小时课, 我不知道该怎么办。

——这个周末你有其他计划吗?

——我要写一篇论文, 周一要交。

——尽量不要承担超出你能力范围的事。

——你说得对。我还是继续写论文吧。谢谢!

解析 本题考查交际用语。A 意为“感到不安时只要深呼吸即可”, B 意为“你反应过激了, 情况没有那么糟糕”, C 意为“尽量不要承担超出你能力范围的事”, D 意为“如果我是你的话, 我可能会担心”, 根据上下文语境, 第二个说话人选择不去上课, 所以是采纳了第一个说话人的意见, 选项中只有 C 选项给了拒绝上课的建议, 故选 C。

45. B **译文** ——我能借一下你的中级会计考试的旧试卷吗? 我想在真正考试前做做题测试一下自己。

——朵拉还没有还给我, 所以我现在手头没有试卷。

解析 本题考查交际用语。A 意为“我强烈推荐它”, B 意为“朵拉还没有还给我, 所以我现在手头没有试卷”, C 意为“我还没考试”, D 意为“试卷还有大量的多项选择题”, ACD 三个选项都是答非所问, 而 B 项表明借不了, 并给出原因。故选 B。

Part III

Cloze

46. threatened

解析 该句的意思是“‘信息高速公路’的出现威胁着它们的相关性, 甚至过时”。空白处所在的句子缺谓语动词, 所以空白处应该填入 threat 的动词形式, 另外由下一句开头的 Yet now 可知, 空白处的句子用过去的时态, yet 表示转折对比。故填入 threatened。

47. where

解析 该句的意思是“事实上, 谷歌为了在这个世界脱颖而出, 正在以数字的方式扫描有史以来的大多数书籍, 图书馆正在学习利用一个简单的事实, 即它们位于美国几乎每个社区的中心。”。空白处填入的是引导词和后面的内容构成定语从句, 修饰先行词 world, 该引导词在定语从句中做状语, 表示地点, 故填入 where。

48. importance

解析 该句的意思是“虽然现在美国许多城市和城镇认识到将公共图书馆改造为旅游目的地的重要性, 但这种意识并不总是转化为全面的成功”。定冠词 the 后面接名词, 根据上下文语境以及空格处提示字母可知, 这里指重要性, 故填入 importance。

49. stylized/stylish

解析 该句的意思是“最引人注目的新图书馆依靠程式化的设计来制造轰动效应, 给人一种错误的印象, 即公共图书馆只注重吸引眼球的外观”。由空格后面的名词可知, 空格处应填入形容词, 修饰该名词, style 的形容词形式有两个, 故填入 stylized/stylish。

50. well

解析 该句的意思是“但是当观光巴士不再来的时候, 这些图书馆的成败将取决于它们是否能很好地满足各自社区的需要——它们是否真的是好地方, 而不仅仅是引人注目的建筑”。空格后面的句子不缺少任何成分, 所以空格处应填入副词, 修饰行为动词 serve, 由空格前面 how 可知, 这里指“多好”, 故填入 well。

51. different

解析 该句的意思是“有很多默默无闻的图书馆, 它们体现了一种非常不同的、更引人注目的公共场所的含义”。由空格处后的 and 之后的 compelling 一词可知, 空格处填入的词性是形容词, 再根据本段开头可知, unsung libraries (默默无闻的图书馆) 与上一段 high-profile new libraries 有所不同, 故填入 different。

52. account

解析 该句的意思是“它们可能像建筑地标一样低调, 但它们仍因其创新的管理而获得尊重、赞扬甚至崇拜”。由空格处前后单词以及空格处的字母提示, 可知该题考查固定短语 on account of, 意为“由于, 因为”, 故填入 account。

53. creation

解析 该句的意思是“他们正在扮演一个更大的公民角色——平衡他们的传统需求和业务, 并向更广泛的社区提供帮助——从而有助于创造有形的公共资源, 造福整个公众”。由空格处前后词汇可知, 空格处填入的词性是名词, create 的名词形式是 creation, 故填入 creation。

54. institutions

解析 该句的意思是“但是大学和其他学术机构呢? 在一个信息丰富的时代, 学术图书馆的价值是什

么?” 空格处前面是形容词 academic,意为“学术的”,根据句意以及提示字母可知,这里指学术机构,故填入 institutions。

55. more

解析 该句的意思是“而且,他们用网上找到的资源补充图书馆资源,他们对图书馆的服务和设施非常满意,对图书馆的观念有着强烈的依恋”。根据空格处上下文语义可知,后面的内容与前面内容有递进关系,这里考查的是短语 what's more,表示意思或内容上递进,故填入 more。

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Section A

56. B

解析 空格后的句子 It gives the person permission to own one of the company's franchise outlets, to use the company name, and to sell the products or services of the company. 意为“它允许个人拥有公司的一个特许经营网点,使用公司名称,并销售公司的产品或服务。”主语 it 是做题的关键,这里 it 指代上句中提到的某个事物,而这个事物能够让个人拥有一些权利,结合选项,这个事物指的是“特许经营权”,再联系 B 选项对特许经营权的定义,不难发现,空格后的句子是对特许经营权的解释,故选 B。

57. D

解析 空格所在段落的主要在讲特许经营权在日常生活中的应用,并不是无处不在的。而且其后的句子中出现的“Some”一词,在空格处应该有对应的指代,结合备选项,D 选项的“Not all”属于同义表达,且能概括后面的内容,故选 D。

58. G

解析 该句的意思是“尽管有诸多限制,拥有特许经营权还是有很多优势”。空格后的句子 The most important advantage is the support and assistance of the franchiser. 由这里的 the most important advantage(最重要的优势)可以推断,空格处后面的内容提到“most important advantages”“also provides”“benefits form”“offer opportunities”“All these support services provide”都在说特许经营权的优势,所以作为段首的主旨句,一定是在强调特许经营权的优势,分析备选项,A 选项、C 选项和 G 选项都在讲特许经营权的优势。A 选项强调的是其他的优势,但是前文并未提及过特许经营权的优势,所以排除;C 选项侧重在发展中国家的优势,不能涵盖空格后的内容;G 选项提到限制,和前文的描述一致,后半句提到优势,起到承上启下的作用,符合句意和上下文语境,故选 G。

59. A

解析 该段空格处后的句子内容依然是讨论特许经营权的优势,是前段优势的补充,结合选项,A 选项中的 other advantages 更符合上下文语境和句意,故选 A。

60. F

解析 该段空格处后是举例,由举例的内容可知,这部分是讲述特许经营权的缺点,结合备选项的内容,只有 F 选项的内容涉及劣势“disadvantage”,故选 F。

Section B

61. Because they float on top of the mantle.

解析 题目问的是为什么构造板块之间在运动。由题目内容定位到第一段第三句,答案在第四句:因为板块漂浮在地幔之上。由此可知本题答案。

62. Sudden violent events like great floods.

解析 题目问的是根据灾变论,是什么引起地球表面周期性的改变。由题目内容定位到第二段第二句,根据这种思维方式,一些突然的、猛烈的事件(灾难),如《圣经》中描述的大洪水,周期性地改变了地球表面。由此可知本题答案。

63. All of Earth's landmasses were once joined in a single supercontinent (called Pangaea).

解析 题目问的是德国气象学家阿尔弗雷德·洛塔尔·韦格纳关于地球大陆的观点是什么。由题目内容定位到第四段第三句,他认为,地球上所有的大陆曾经连在一起形成了一个超级大陆,他称之为泛大陆。由此可知本题答案。

64. He had no good answer. / He could give no reasonable answer.

解析 题目问的是韦格纳对于反对大陆漂移理论的人是怎么回应的。由题目内容定位到倒数第二段的最后一句,这样的反对是完全合理的,韦格纳的理论没有好的答案。由此可知本题答案。

65. They would drift together again and form a new supercontinent.

解析 题目问的是根据韦格纳的理论,地球大陆还会发生什么样的巨大变化。由题目内容定位到最后一段最后一句,大陆会再次漂移在一起,形成一个新的超级大陆。由此可知本题答案。

Section C

66. genetic engineering

解析 文章的第二段的第二句提到,最近基因工程的进展使一些科学家相信,父母可以“购买”他们未来孩子的身体、智力和性格特征的日子正在临近。因此,应填入 genetic engineering。

67. born

解析 文章第一段提到,孩子出生前,父母需要“购物”买很多的东西,如智力、身体特征等等。因此,应填入 born。

68. animal/desirable

解析 文章第二段最后一句提到,一位科学家甚至谈到了利用基因工程给未来的人类带来现在只有动物才有的理想特征。因此,应填入 animal/desirable。

69. intelligence and personality

解析 文章第三段第三句提到,另一些人则完全不相信我们的基因能控制智力和性格等特征。因此,应填入 intelligence and personality。

70. the face of humanity

解析 文章最后一段最后一句提到,基因工程会永远改变人类的面貌吗? 因此,应填入 the face of humanity。

Part V

Translation

(15 marks)

Section A

71. COVID-19 表明,一种传染病能以极快的速度席卷全球,将卫生系统推向崩溃边缘,并颠覆全人类的日常生活。疫情还揭露出:我们未能从急性呼吸综合征、禽流感、埃博拉等近期的突发卫生事件中吸取教训。疫情提醒我们,全世界仍然没有准备好阻止局部疫情向其他国家蔓延、进而演变为全球大流行病。传染病仍然对每个国家构成明确而现实的危险。在应对这场卫生危机的同时,我们需要为下一场危机做好准备。这意味着加强地方一级的初级卫生保健,以防出现崩溃。最重要的是,这意味着加强全球团结,让每个国家都能有遏制传染病蔓延的机会。

句式分析

1. 该段第一句为翻译难点。how 引导宾语从句,句中三个并列动词分别为 sweep, push 和 upend,可分别译为“席卷”“推向”和“颠覆”。

2. 该段第二句中的 failure 是名词,表示“失败”,翻译时使用词性转换,将 failure 翻译为“未能做某事”。

3. 该段第三句为翻译难点。that 引导宾语从句,stop...from 表示“阻止……做某事”,from 后接动词-ing 形式,该句中 spilling 和 spiraling 属于并列结构,spilling across the borders 和 spiraling into a global pandemic 分别译为“向其他国家蔓延”“演变为全球大流行病”。

高频词汇

demonstrate v. 示范;表达,显露
infectious adj. 传染的,传染性的
upend v. 颠倒,使倒立
localized adj. 本地化的

spill v. 溢出;散落
spiral v. 螺旋上升;持续恶化
pandemic n. 大流行病
collapse v. 倒塌;瓦解,崩溃

Section B

72. The first day of the first month in Chinese lunar calendar is Spring Festival, the most important traditional festival, celebrated by Han people and some ethnic minorities in China. When that day comes, children will set off firecrackers in streets. Even adults also joyfully bid farewell to the old year and usher in the new. The custom of paying New Year's visits comes from ancient times. As the legend goes, there was a monster called Nian, who would come out of the mountains in search of people for food. People were so scared that they put meat at the door for the monster, while they hid themselves inside their houses. The next day they would open their doors and congratulate each other for not having been eaten by Nian. Later when they paid New Year visits, they would not only express best wishes but also exchange New Year cards.

句式分析

1. 第一句是难点,可以使用主系表结构,系动词是 be 动词,破折号前后内容相同,可以使用同位语结构表达。“我国汉族以及一些少数民族最为隆重的传统节日”中心词是节日,前面都是修饰语,“传统”使用 traditional,“最为隆重的”使用最高级 the most important,而“我国汉族以及一些少数民族”在翻译时添加词汇,放到中心词 festival 的后面,作后置定语。

2. 第四句“传说在很久以前……”,可以使用句型“As the legend goes, ...”,翻译时使用省译技巧,省去“很久以前”,该句后面使用 there be 句型,注意使用定语从句将前后两个分句连起来。

3. 第五句比较长而松散,翻译时使用 while 连接起来,前面说“人们十分惊恐,便把肉食放在门口让怪兽吃”,可以使用 so...that...结构,表达“如此惊恐以致……”。

4. 最后一句使用句型 not only...but also...,表达“不但……而且……”,“说祝福的话”可译为 express best wishes,“互赠贺年卡”可译为 exchange New Year cards。

Part VI

IQ Test

(10 marks)

73. fair.

解析 题干要求填入同一个单词,能用于所给的三句话。根据句意,符合条件的单词为 fair,一词多义。第一句话意为“即使是最顽固的罪犯也有权得到公正的审判”,fair 意为“公正的”;第二句话意为“父母是

黑头发,父母是黑头发,但所有的孩子都是金发碧眼”,fair意为“(头发)金色的”;第三句话意为“天气预报说明天天气晴朗,有零星阵雨”,fair意为“晴朗的”。

74. He was bald.

解析 题干意为“十个人坐在船上。船翻了,九个人的头发都湿了。为什么第十个人头发没湿?”该题属于脑筋急转弯,因为第十个人没头发,是个秃头。因此答案为 He was bald.

75. B

解析 观察已知字母发现,每组字母中均有字母“a”,并且每个单词中的“a”字母的位置依次在第1、2、3、4位,下一个应该在第5位,因此答案选B。

76. A

解析 图形的数量转换。将1个向上的三角形看作4个向下的三角形,则每个图中向下的三角形的个数依次是10、9、8、7,选项中A是6个向下的三角形,因此答案选A。

77. C

解析 每个图形都代表一个单词,图形重叠就是将各自图形单词中都有的字母取出来。YOGA + CATS = A, HORN + NICE = N, CATS + BELT = T,所以是ANT,同理,CATS + NICE = C, YOGA + CATS = A, YOGA + HUGE = G, NICE + BELT = E,所以是CAGE,因此答案选C。

Part VII

Error Correction

(10 marks)

Extreme Weather, packed with facts about the great forces of nature, is a beautiful

78. beautifully

illustrated science book by the meteorologist, H. Michael Mogil. The aim of the book is to present enough knowledge to understand the complexities of the debate of climate change.

79. about/on

Mogil is alarmed by the way the public has been mislead on this issue, being pushed

80. misled

towards certain positions on climate change by the campaigning of politics and the news

81. politicians

media's need for a good story. He wants to demonstrate that climate change is a incredibly

82. an

complicated issue, and that making overly simplistic assumptions will inevitably to impair

83. to

our understanding. He therefore repeatedly emphasises that weather records are short, often complete and tricky to compare. Mogil suggested that, in the distant past, changes

84. incomplete

85. suggests

in climate occurred in magnitudes far greater ^ in recent times. It is the infinite detail with

86. than

which these recent events have been recoded that differentiate them from the past.

87. differentiates

78. **解析** 该句的意思是“《极端天气》是由气象学家迈克尔·莫吉尔编写的一本美丽的科学图画书,书中充满了关于大自然强大力量的事实”。illustrated是形容词,意为“有插图的”,前面应该用副词修饰形容词。因此需将 beautiful 改为 beautifully。

79. **解析** 该句的意思是“这本书旨在提供足够的知识让读者理解有关变化问题的辩论的复杂性”。这里的 debate 是名词“辩论,讨论”,后接介词 on 或者 about,表示“关于……的辩论”。因此需将第二个 of 改为 about 或 on。

80. **解析** 该句的意思是“莫吉尔对大众在这个问题上被误导的方式感到震惊……”。这里使用了 mislead 的被动语态,表示“被误导”。因此需将 mislead 改为 misled。

81. **解析** 该句的意思是“……在气候变化问题上他们被政客们的竞选活动和新闻媒体对好故事的需求推向特定的立场”。这里的 campaigning 指的是政客们的竞选活动。因此需将 politics 改为 politicians。

82. **解析** 该句的意思是“他想证明气候变化是一个极其复杂的问题”。incredibly 的首字母发音是元音音标。因此需将 a 改为 an。

83. **解析** 该句的意思是“……做出过于简单的假设将不可避免地损害我们的理解”。will 后面接动词原形。因此需将 to 删掉。

84. **解析** 该句的意思是“因此,他反复强调,天气记录很短,通常是不完整的,很难比较”。由天气记录短,很难比较,可以推导出天气记录是不完整的。因此需将 complete 改为 incomplete。

85. **解析** 该句的意思“莫吉尔认为,与遥远的过去相比,气候变化的幅度远远大于近代”。由该句上下文语境,可知这里应该用一般现在时,因此需将 suggested 改为 suggests。
86. **解析** 该句的意思是“莫吉尔认为,与遥远的过去相比,气候变化的幅度远远大于近代”。in the distant past 和 in recent times 是比较的两个时间点,climate change 是比较对象,这句话是比较句。因此需要在 greater 后加上 than。
87. **解析** 该句的意思是“正是这些最近的事件被记录下来的无数细节,使它们有别于过去”。这句话是强调句,去除强调句的结构后,可以看出主语的中心词是不可数名词 detail,谓语动词是 differentiate,应该用其第三人称单数形式。因此需将 differentiate 改为 differentiates。

Part VI

Writing

(30 marks)

Section A

写作点金

题目要求根据地图和图表内容写一份公司搬迁利与弊分析报告。可以从以下三个方面展开:首先根据已知信息给出公司搬迁的理由;接着分析公司搬迁利与弊,并评估风险;最后给出建议。

参考范文

Acme Ltd is located in Causton where there is only a population of 10,000 and it is far from booming commercial areas. All raw materials are imported by sea. As our business thrives, its current facilities can no longer meet our requirements. There are pros and cons for business relocating from Causton to Bellport.

First, I think a better location will mean more business. Bellport has a favorable business climate where there are transportation facilities, well-kept businesses and properties, and booming commercial areas. In addition, Bellport offers a better pool of potential talents or more clients/customers, which will ensure customer retention and growth. But business relocation also brings about disadvantages, one of which is that business relocation will disrupt production. Besides, relocating business can disrupt current customer or client relations.

To sum up, the benefits of relocation justify the costs. I recommend our business relocate from Causton to Bellport.

高频词汇

commercial *adj.* 商业的
thrive *v.* 繁荣
facility *n.* 设备

requirement *n.* 需求
favorable *adj.* 有利的;良好的
potential *adj.* 潜在的

Section B

写作点金

这是一篇关于消费观的作文。题目要求考生表明立场并举例解释原因。可以从以下三个方面来写:首先回答问题,在消费主义盛行的时代,物质商品并不能给人们带来幸福,人们没有必要定期升级个人物品;接着,解释原因,并提出如何树立正确的消费观;最后总结全文。

参考范文

My Outlook for Consumption

Material goods don't bring them happiness and there is no need to update their possessions regularly.

My reasons are as follows: Firstly, people should have a correct view of consumption and consume according to their own needs. The desire for fulfillment can never be satisfied through attaining material possessions. Extravagance may cause waste of resources and degradation in environment, and the temporary indulgence can't even guarantee a sense of fulfillment in the long run. Secondly, they should be independent. They should not follow suit. That is, their consumption should be compatible with their income, and ultimately moderate consumption should be carried out. Lastly, they should establish a rational consumption structure. Attention should be also paid to spiritual and cultural consumption. Studies show when people consume spiritually pure items, they imbibe positive energy from them and this benefits them in their daily lives. They feel healthier, more clear-headed and become more productive also by consuming them.

In conclusion, it is not wrong for people to pursue a better life. They should stay sensible to identify their real needs. Materialism can be a bait to delude people into comparing with others, but everyone should be the decision maker for their own life.

高频词汇

fulfillment *n.* 实现;满足
extravagance *n.* 挥霍,浪费
degradation *n.* 恶化,衰退

indulgence *n.* 沉溺;放纵
compatible *adj.* 与……一致的
imbibe *v.* 吸收